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COMPREHENSIVE

PRONOUNCING AND EXPLANATORY

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

WITH VOCABULARIES OF

CLASSICAL, SCRIPTURE, AND MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

BY JOSEPH É. WORCESTER, LL. D.

REVISED.

TTTTE IMPORTANT ADDITIONS

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PREFACE.

This Dictionary was first stereotyped and printed in 1830; and since that time, numerous impressions of it have been issued from the press. In 1846, the "Universal and Critical Dictionary" of the Compiler was published; and this smaller Dictionary has now been carefully revised and considerably enlarged; and, in its present state, it is made substantially an epitome or abridgment of the larger work. The Principles of Pronunciation have been inserted, the several vocabularies have all been considerably increased, and all parts of the work will be found to be materially improved. The volume contains, in all its vocabularies, upwards of 67,000 words.

In the preparation of this work, the Compiler has endeavored to adapt it to the use of schools and academies, and also to fit it for supplying such wants of families and individuals as can be supplied by a small and cheap manual. It has been rendered as complete as its limits would permit, with respect to all well-authorized English words, and also all other words in relation to which an English reader most wants information, as to their orthography, pronunciation, or meaning. Thus it comprises, in addition to the common words of the language, numerous technical terms in the various arts and misses, some words which are obsolete or antiquated, but which are found in books that are much read, some which are local or provincial, some which are peculiar to the United States, and a large

number of such words and phrases, from foreign languages, as are often met with in English books. These several classes of words are respectively noted or discriminated.

The active or transitive, and the neuter or intransitive, verbs are carefully distinguished, the irregular verbs are conjugated, and the plural forms of irregular nouns are exhibited.

The definitions are necessarily coneise; but they will, perhaps, be found as comprehensive and exact as could be reasonably expected in a manual of the sort; and, in many instances, technical, obsolete, provincial, and American uses of words are pointed out and explained. The design has been, to give the greatest quantity of useful matter in the most condensed form, and to guard against corruptions in writing and speaking the language.

In adjusting the orthography of this Dictionary, much care has been used; and, in doing it, attention has been paid to usage, etymology, and analogy. In cases in which good usage is divided, etymology and analogy have been consulted in deciding disputable points; but no innovation has been attempted in relation to matters of invariable and settled usage. The subject of orthography presents many difficulties, inasmuch as there are various irregularities which cannot be easily reduced to consistency, and there is a considerable number of words respecting the orthography of which good usage is divided. The reader will find, in the introductory part of this volume, some remarks on this subject, and also a copious vocabulary of Words of Doubtful or Various Orthography

In the preparation of this work, pronunciation has been made a special object, and has received particular attention. A peculiar feature of this Dictionary, and also of the "Universal and Critical

Distinary," consists in the exhibition of authorities respecting words of various, doubtful, or disputed pronunciation; and these works are so constructed as to exhibit, in relation to all this class of words, which form the most essential part of a pronouncing dictionary, the modes in which they are pronounced by all the most eminent English orthoopists.

With respect to the pronunciation of most of the words of the Baglish language, all the orthospists are substantially agreed, though they differ a good deal in their mode of representing it. The number of English words respecting the pronunciation of which there is any important difference, may be stated at about 2000; and it is on stcount of these words that a pronouncing dictionary is chiefly wanted. There is much difference in the pronunciation of many of these words, both among the best orthoëpists, and among the best speakers of the language. It is not possible that any one orthoëpist should know, from personal observation, what is the best usage with respect to all these words; and no one who is scrupulous about his pronunciation, will be willing to place implicit reliance on any single orthoepist, but he will wish to know, in relation to doubtful matters, the different modes adopted by all who are entitled to be regarded as of much authority. The reader who is desirous of this sort of information, may here find it condensed in a small space, and be spared the labor of searching for it in many volumes.

In relation to the pronunciation of many of the words about which orthoepists differ, it is difficult to decide which mode is to be preferred; and it is not to be supposed that the mode for which the Compiler has indicated a preference, will, in all cases, be esteemed the best; but even when it is not, the reader will find the mode which he may prefer enclosed within the brackets, and supported by its proper authority.

The vocabularies of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names, which are inserted in this volume, have been revised with much care. About 3000 Greek and Latin names have been added to those which are found in Walker's "Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names;" and the pronunciation of a number of words, in relation to which Walker has been shown by other prosodists to be incorrect, has been corrected.

The vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names, with their pronunciation, which was first annexed to this Dictionary in the edition that was published in 1835, is supposed to be the first considerable vocabulary of the kind ever added to an English dictionary. This vocabulary has now been somewhat enlarged, and, imperfect as it must necessarily be, may, nevertheless, be found a useful appendage to a pronouncing dictionary.

The Compiler has much reason to be gratified by the manner in which this Dictiodary has been noticed by many distinguished literary men, as well as by the reception which it has met with from the public generally. Although he is aware it must still have many imperfections, yet he flatters himself that, in its present state, it will be found more worthy of the liberal patronage which it has heretofore received.

CAMBRIDGE, May, 1847.

N. B. The last three articles specified in the Contents, on the following page, viz. Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing, a Collection of Phrases and Quotations from the Latin, French, &c., and Principal Deities, Heroes, &c., were added to this Dictionary in 1849.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

GRAMMAR.

T MANAGE NO.	valecase.
d	Adverb.
comp	Comparative.
conf	Conjunction.
4	Imperfect Tense.
interj	Interjection.
i.	Noun.
*	

	Participial Adjettiv
pl	
378	
pron	
sing.	
superi	
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PRONUNCIATION.

8.	sta	md	. 1	br	Sheridan.
W.					Walker.
P.					Реггу.
J.	٠.				Jones.
E.					Enfield.
F.					Fulton and Knight.
J.					Jameson.
K.					Knowles.
					Smart.
		-			Reid.
	L.	•		• •	Webster.

ETYMOLOGY, &c.

· ·
Ar. stands for Arabic.
Eng English, or England.
Fr French.
Ger German.
Gr Greek.
Heb Hebrew.
It Italian.
L Letin.
Per Persian.
Port Portuguese.
Sax Saxon.
Scot Scotch.
Sp Spanish.
Turk Turkish.
U. S United States.
•

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

And stands for Analomy.
Arch Architecture.
Astrol Astrology.
Astron Astronomy.
Bot Botany.
Chem Chemistry.
Chron Chronology.
Conch Conchology,
Elec, Electricity.
Ent Entomology.
Fort Fortification.
Geography.
Gol Geology.
Geem Geometry.
Gram Grammar.
Her Heraldry.
Jeh Ichthyology.
Les Law.
Logie Logic.
Math Mathematics.
Mech Mechanics.
Med Medicine.
Afia Mineralogy
Music.
Jifgeh Mythiology.
Next Nautical or Marine Ar
Opt Option. [faire
Ornith. Ounithglegy.
Phren Phrenology.
Rhet Rhetoric.
Surg Surgery.

Shak. Shakspeare.

Zool. Zoology.

, SIGNS.

- . . . Prefixed to two or more words that come under the same principle of pronunciation.
- † . . . Prefixed to words, or meanings of words, that are obsolete or antiquated.
- [R.] . Denotes " rarely used."
- The figures occusionally americal to the prenouncing words refer to paragraphs in the "Principles of Pronunciation."
- 30 Words printed in Relies are words which belong to foreign languages, and are the properly Anglicised.

PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

KEY

TO THE SOUNDS OF THE MARKED LETTERS.

VOWELS.

Accompanie.	Examples.
L A long Fate, äid, päln, pläyer.	1. 5 long Note, fiel, tow, stre.
L I short	2. Ö aları Nöt, cön, ödd, börnow.
2 À long defore m Fâre, râre, pâir, beâr.	8. ô long and closs Môve, prôve, fôôd, sôin,
4. I Relies or greece. Fitz, fitther, part, calm.	4. Ö broad, like broad J. Nör, förm, strt, bught.
5. I intermediate Påst, brånch, gråsp, gråss.	5. Ö like abert Ü Sön, döne, cöme, möney
6. I bread Fall, baul, walk, warm.	6. Q elecure J Acțor, confess, felony.
7. A siscure Ligr, palece, rivel, abbecy.	1. U long Tabe, tune, suit, pure.
L f long Mête, sêal, fêar, kêêp.	2. V short Tab, tan, hat, harry.
2. I abort Mět, měn, sěli, férry.	3. 0 middle or obtuot Ball, fall, pall, pash.
2 2 like A Hêir, thêre, whêre.	4. U short and obtuse Für, türn, mürmur, hürt.
4. 2 short and obtase. Her, herd, fern, fervid.	5. Ú like ô in môve Rále, ráde, trác.
5. I obscure Brier, fuel, colory.	6. V obscure
L I long Pine, file, find, mild, fire.	1. T long
2 I above Pin, fill, miss, mirror.	2. Y short Sylvan, symbol, crystal
2. I file long 2 Machine, mien, marine,	3. Y short and obtuse Myrrh, myrtle.
4. I short and obtase Fir, sir, bird, virtue.	4. Y (unmarked) obsc Truly, envy, martyr.
5. 1 elemen Elixir, rain, logic, ability.	
ÖY and ÖY	Вал, кал, ьку, кку.
ỗむ and ồŵ	

CONSONANTS.

Dramples.	1	Exemples.
C, e, .aqt, like s Açid, plaçid.	coom) Who show	(Ocean.
E, c, . hard, like k Placeid, scoptic.	cion , and segui.	Opticien.
Sh, ch, hard, like k Character, chassa.	cipl 、	, Commercial.
Ch, ch, saft, like sh Chaise, chevalier.	itipl . Mks shal	Controversial.
Ch (ummerized) like tah. Charm, church.	tiel)	Partial, martial.
S. L. hard	COUNT	, Parinaceops.
9, f seft, tille j Gender, finnt.	clops Nks sleps	Capacions.
6, 8, seft, Mis z Muşe, choope.	tions)	Soutentions.
I soft or flat, like gz Example, exist.	googs)	(Courageous.
In the soft or flat This, thee, then.	giogs } are jos.	Religious.
Th, th, (unmarked,) storp. Thin, think, pith.	Qu (unmarked) like kw.	. Queen, question
tin / Nation, notion.	Wh do like hw.	. When, while.
Pension, minion.	Ph do Whe f	. Phantom, secuph
A Company of the	ł	• -

REMARKS ON THE KEY.

- 1. The words which are used in the preced-) ing Key, as examples for illustrating the several sounds, exhibit accurately, when pronounced by correct speakers, the different sounds of the respective letters. Some distinctions are here made which are not found in most other systems of notation; they are, however, not intended to introduce any new sounds, but merely to discriminate such as are now heard from all who speak the language with propriety.
- 2. When the marks of pronunciation are affixed to words in their proper orthography. in this Dictionary, without respelling them, the vowels which are not marked are silent; thus a in blat, blar ; e in able, give, hirden ; i in pain, - hitfer; e in mäson, famous; u in though; and w in föllöss, are not sounded.
 - 3. The system of notation which is here used, while it makes a very exact discrimination of the different sounds of the letters, will be readily understood and easily applied to practice; and it will also be much more easily remembered, than a system in which the vowels are marked with figures. By applying the marks to the letters of the words in their proper orthography, the necessity of respelling most of them has been avoided; and in this way much space has been saved, while the pronunciation is fixed with as much exactness as if the spelling of every word had been repeated.
 - 4. It is an advantage of this method of notation, that it distinguishes the syllables which receive a secondary accent, or are pronounced with a distinct sound of the vowels, from those
- which are but slightly or indistinctly sounded A great part of the words of the English amguage that have more than two syllables, have more than one syllable in some degree accomind. or pronounced more distinctly than the rest; yet this difference in distinctness is not made anyonent by the usual modes of marking the words. In this notation, the vowels in the syllables which have either the primary or secondary accent, have a mark placed over them denoting a distinct sound; while those which are more feebly uttered have a dot placed under them. Take, for example, the following words, which are thus noted : sim/shine, pd/per, on/ec-ditte, elieg-văn', lit'er-al, măn i-fes tă'tion, în di-vis i bil'j-ty. In these words, it will be readily perceived, that all the vowels which have a mark placed over them have a distinct sound, or are-more or less accented, while those which have a dot under them are but slightly or indistinctly sound ed; and that the pronunciation is as clearly represented to the eye in their proper orthography. as it is, in other methods of notation, by respectiing the words.
- 5. There are many cases in which the vowels are pronounced with so slight a degree of distinctness, that it may be a matter of indifference whether they are marked with the distinct or indistinct sound; as, for example, the last syllable of the words consenent, difficient, feeblenees, and obvious, might, with nearly equal propriety, have the vowels marked with a short or an indistinct sound.

SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

- 6. The first, or long, sound of each of the vowels, marked thus, &, &, &, &, is styled its shabstis or name sound, being the sound which is heard in naming the letter. The sound of the letter y, when used as a vowel, is the same as that of i; but as a vowel, it begins no proporly Bushish word.
- 7. The long sound of the vowels is generally indicated, in monosyllables, by a silent eat the and of the word, proceded by a single conso- attentive, exhibit, lesseric, relaritant, byrical. mand, as in flats, mate, pine, note, tube, type.
- The vowels have regularly the long sound if final in an accounted syllable, as in be'sie, le'gal, trial, sono rous, ou bic, ty rant.
- 8. The second, or short, sound of the vowele is generally indicated, in monosyllables, by the absence of mute s at the end of the word, as in fat, met, pin, not, tub, hyp. It is also the usual sound of a vowel in an accented syllable which ends with a consonant, as in elentdon,
- 9, The fourth sound of the vowels e, e, i, e, The following words, however, are exceptions; and u, end the third sound of y, (called, with nemely, have, are, and lode, the protects of to bid. | respect to e, i, u, and y, short and obtues,) marked

then, 2, 2, 2, 3, 2, 3, is the above sound of these several vowels, when followed by r, in a monesyllable or in an accounted syllable, unless the secording syllable begins with the sound of r; m, for, hard; her, herd; fir, firkin; nor, north; 4r. Jurden; marris, mertis. Some orthospiets make no distinction between the sound indicated by this mark and the proper short sound of these wowels; others make a distinction in relation to a past of them only. The vowels having this mank are pronounced with as short a sound as hey readily receive when thus situated. The poculiar character of this sound, which distinguishes it from the proper short sound of the wwwells, is caused by the letter r; and this letter, thes situated, has an analogous influence on the cound of all the vowels. The difference between the sound of the vowels when thus situated, and their preper short sound, will be readily perceived by the following examples; as, min, mirrow; mir, milet; - min, mirry; hir, mirchant; - fin, mirver; fir, wirth; - not, borrow; nor, border; clia, hillory; file, hiledle. There is little or no difference in the sounds of the vowels s, i, u, and g, when under this mark ; as, hir, fir, fir, mirri ; but their proper short sounds are widely west, when followed by r, as well as by Ther consensus, as in merry, mirror, hurry. -See remarks on the sound of the letter R, page 16.

10. Vowels marked with the dot or period undermouth, and y unmarked, thus, q, ç, j, q, u, u, use found only in syllables which are not accepted, and over which the organs of speech pure slightly and hastily, in pronouncing the words in which they are found. This mark is campleyed rather to indicate a slight stress of voice, then to note any particular quality of sound. If the syllables on which the primany and accordary accents fall, are uttered with a proper stress of voice, these comparstirely indistinct syllables will naturally be prenounced right. In a majority of cases, this mark may be regarded as indicating an indistinct short sound of the vowels, as in tength, manyl, trangel, paril, ideal, forum, corry: but in many cases it imdicates a slight or unaccented ing sound, as in consequents, sulphote, ebony, felque, sincete, regulate, congretulets. The lottra, is the last three words, is pronounced the ps, sightly arelemented. The vowels with the mark ineve, in some situations, particularly is the last syllable of words ending with r, no purphic distrement of sound; as in frigr, ente, mair, anter, antiphoper, zaphyr.

A

11. The third sound of the letter a, marked thus, å, is its long sound qualified by being fullowed by the letter r; as in care, fare, pare. The same sound, as in fair, pair; so also, in some cases, has the diphthong as, as in beer, pear. There is obviously a difference in the sound of a, in these words, as they are pronounced by good speakers, and its sound in pais and fate. There is the same difference between the sound of a, in the word pair, and its sound in the word payer, one who pays; also in the word proper, a petition, and in the word prayer.

19. The ATA sound of a, marked thus, &, is an intermediate sound of this letter, between its short sound, as in fat, men, and its Italian sound, as in far, father. With respect to the class of words, which, in this Dictionary, have this mark, there is much diversity among orthoepists. Most of these words are marked by Nares, Jones, and Perry, with the Italian sound, as in fer and father: but Walker and Jameson mark them, or most of them, with the short sound, as a in fet, mile; Pulton and Knight mark them as being intermediate between the short and the Italian sound; and Smart, though he gives a in most of these words the short mark, says, in relation to it, "There is, in many words, a disposition to broadness in the vowel, not quite in unison with the mode of indication, as may be perceived in an unaffected pronunciation of grass, graft, command. This broadness is a decided vulgarism, when it identifies the sound with a. The exact sound lies between the one indicated and the vulgar corraption."

The following words belong to this class :-

advance	backet	chant	example
advantago	bestard	clesp	fast
after	blanch.	class	flank
aghast ·	blast	contrast	gantlet
alabester	bombest	craft	grasp
alas	branch	dance	ghostly
alexander	heast	dastard	glance
amass	cask	diseater	glace
answer	casket	draff	graff
ant	cest	draft	graft
ask	cestie	draught	grant
aep	chaff	enchant -	grasp
	chance	onhance	grass
heek .	chandler	ensemple	heft

hasp	mostiff	pasturo	sample
Jasper	mischance	pilaster	sheft
lance	nesty	plaster	shado
lezek	pant	prance	clant
lane .	paragraph	quaff	staff
lest	pers	rafter	task
mark	pessive	rasp	trance
	pest	repast	Yest
meet	pastor	selemander	west

E.

13. The letter s has, in several words, the same sound as a in fare; as in heir, there, where; but were is properly pronounced soir. In eleck and sergeant, it has, according to all the English orthospists, the sound of a in dark and margin; yet in this country it is very common to pronounce these words, more in accordance with their orthography, elërk and sërgeant.

14. When a precedes I or n in an unaccented final syllable, in some words it has an indistinet short sound, and in some it is entirely suppressed. It is sounded in flannel, travel, vessel, chicken, sudden, weellen, &c. ; and it is suppressed in drivel, grovel, hearten, heaven, &c.

15 The sound of the letter s is generally supnessed in the preterites of verbs and in participles in ed, when the s is not preceded by d or t; 25, Stared, praised, admired, tossed, suppressed, pronounced foord, praied, edmird, test, supprest.

16. The long sound of the letter i is heard not only in monosyllables ending with a mute e, as in file, time, &c., but also in the word pint, and in the words shild, mild, wild; also in bind, blind, find, blad, kind, mind, rind, &c.

17. There is a class of words, mostly derived from the French and Italian languages, in which i retains the sound of long s; as, ambergrie, antique, bombazine, brazil, capiti, capuckin, caprice, chagrin, cheveux-do-fries, critique, frise, gaberdine, haberdine, quarantine, ravine, reutine, fessine, fitigue, mérigue, invalid, machine, magazine, marine, palanquia, pique, police, resitative, mandarins, tabourins, tambourins, toutins, transmarins, ultramarine, verdigrie. In the word shire, i commonly has the same sound; and some also give it the same in oblige and oblique

'18. In words which terminate in ile and ine,

when the accent is on the autopount, would ending in its generally have the a short ; ass, r juvenile, pusrile, &c.; but it is long in chasesmile, reconcile, solipile.

19. With respect to words ending im due. and having the account on the autopenuitizmate, there is much uncertainty as to the quantity of the i and in relation to a number of such words there is much disagreement among ortholiphets; yet the general rule inclines to the long sound of i in the termination of this class of words. In the following words, i, in the last syllable, is generally pronounced long; adulterine, almondime, armentine, asinine, belluine, bizantine, brigumatme, connabine, colubrine, columbine, colondine, comenbine, countermine, crystalline, eglantine, legratime, leonine, metalline, muscadine, porcupine, seccharine, saturnine, serpentine, turpentine, vespertine, with line. - In the following words, i, in the last syllable, is short: discipline, feminine, gennine, hero. ine, byeline, jessemine, libertine, mesculine, medicine, nectarine, palatine. With respect to alkading. aquiline, coralline, sapphirine, uterine, viper-twe, as well as some others, the othospists, as well as usage, are divided. In the termination inc of a class of chemical words, the i is minure: as, fluorine, todine, nepheline. &c. In the termination jts, the i is sometimes short, as in respite, granite, favorite, infinite, &c.; and nametimes long, as in expedite, appetite, satellite, &c. In a class of gentile nouns, and appellatives, formed from proper sames, it is long; as, Himite. Wicifits; also, generally, in names of minerals as, eugite, steatite, translite.

20. When i ends an initial syllable without the accent, and the succeeding syllable hogine with a consenant, the i is generally short or indistinct, as if written e, as in sivility, diwine, finence; but the exceptions to this rule are numerous, among which are biquedrate, obiregr. raphy, biography, diverious, librarian, primaval, tribunal, vitality, and many others, in Which the i is pronounced long. There is also a comedd. erable number of words with regard to which there is a diversity, in relation to the promunet. ation of the i, among orthospists and in usage : 25, dilate, diverge, virage, &C.

O.

21. There is a class of menceyllables ending im with the accept on the penultimate syllable, the f, ft, se, st, and th, in which s is marked with the s in the final syllable is generally short; as, for short sound in most pronouncing dictionerine. tile, heatile, adamentine, intestine, &c. The follow- though some ortholipists give it the sexted of ing are exceptions : colle, selle, gentile, pentile, broad a, as in fall. Mr. Naces gives the accepted foline, forine, confine, and a few others. Also of broad a to s in the following words of, gran,

r, seffe, seef, sigh, left, seph, cross, less, tess, | Sheridan, Jones, Enfield. Fulton, and Jameson. est, frest, lest, test, breth, eleth, freth, esugh, and thus - id's-kit; and by Petry, Knowles, Smeat, Fough. To those some others might, with equal and Rold, thus - 3d's-561. Narvan, by Walker, propriety, be added; as, offspring, dress, glass, sees, seeth, sweth. Mr. Sunart remarks, "that sad'chir; by Perry, Enfield, and Reid, thuswe so, st, and th, the letter o is frequently sounded &u: as in moss, glees, &c., lest, cost, &c., breth, deth, &c. This practice is analom to the broad utterance which the letter a [short] is liable to receive before certain consosto; {see A, page 11 ;] and the same remarks will apply in the present case, as to the one referred to, namely, that, though the broad sound is velgar, there is an affectation in a palpable offert to avoid it in words where its use seems at one time to have been general. In such cases, a medium between the extremes is the practice of the best speakers." The sound of a is also sunewhat prolonged in gone, and begone, and to some words ending in ng; na, long, along, prong, song, strong, thong, throng, wrong.

22. There are a few words in which e has the same sound as a in ball, or as so in good; menty, been, welf, women, Woolsey, Wolverhousen. It has the sound of short u in done, sea, &c.; and the sound of it (as in kurt) in word, work, worth, &c.

23. In many words ending in on, the sound of o in suppressed, as in becon, perdon, tocapon, remote, cotton, &c.

U.

the sound of the vowel a when it comes immedistely after the accent, as in the words educate, motore, metaral, &c., there is much diversity when of EDUCATE is thus noted - Se'ju-but; by | tify, &c. ; also ally, occupy, and prophesy.

thus - nd'char; by Sheridan and Jenes, thusnd/tur; by Jameson and Knowles, thus - ndsper; by Smart, thus - nd'thr or nd'chor. Nat-URAI, by Walker and Jones, thus - not che rail; by Sheridan, thus - nat'chir-al; by Fulton, Enfield, and Jameson, thus - sat's ral; by Perry and Reid, thus - nät'u-räl; by Knowles, thus - sat/yelr-at; by Smart, thus - sat/ch6-rall. There is a pretty large class of words with respect to which there is a similar diversity in the manner in which the pronunciation of a and to is noted by the different orthospists; but the difference is greater in appearance than in reality. The u thus situated may properly be regarded as having the slight sound of long u; and the sound may be noted by yu, slightly articulated. - Walker remarks, with respect to the pronunciation of nature, "There is a valuer pronunciation of this word as if written ne'ter, which cannot be too carefully avoided. Some critics have contended that it ought to be prenounced as if written nate-yers; but this pronunciation comes so near to that here adopted [nd/char], as scarcely to be distinguishable from

Y.

25. Y, at the end of a word, preceded by a consonant, is commonly pronounced short and 24. With respect to the manner of designating indistinct, like indistinct e; as, policy, palpably, lately, colony, &c. The exceptions are monesyllables; as, by, cry, dry, fly, fry, sty, sery, with their compounds, awry, hereby, whereby, &c.; tuning orthodpists. By Walker, the pronuncialso verbs ending in fy; as, fortify, magnify, to-

SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS.

% A dishibong is the union of two vowels, presenced by a single impulse of the voice; as, a in mice, on its sound.

27. A tripithong is the union of three vowels, ew " jewel; programmed in like manner; as, ies in adies, in " pontard; ow " now; .سند در سا

28 A proper diplathong is one in which both words are sounded; as, or in poice, or in found, or is see.

PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

ea in ocean; lo in nation; ua in assuage; eu " feud ; ue " desustade; oi " voice : ou " sound; ui " languid. to "spaniel; oy "boy;

The diphthongs which begin with our a namely, es, eu, ew, is, is, and io, differ from the rest a be called semi-consonant diphthongs;" being pro- short o; as, colliptoser, &c. nounced as if y consonant was substituted in

place of e or i; as, ecyan, penyard, questyen. 29. An improper diphthong has only one of the vowels sounded; as, on in heat, on in coal.

IMPROPER DIPHTHONGS.

m er ae in Casar; ea in beat; le in friend; ai.... " pain; ee " seed; on " boat; ao ... " gaol; ei " either; es " cesophagus; sm ... " haul; eo " people; oo " soon; aw ... " law; ey " they; ow " crow.

30. This is a Latin diphthong, and is always long in Latin. In English, it is used only in words of Latin origin or formation; as, aque vita, minutie, esthetics; and it is sometimes long, as in peen, and sometimes short, as in Dedalus.

AI.

31. The usual sound of this diphthong is the same as long a: as in pail, pain, pronounced like pale, pane. The following are the principal exceptions. It has the sound of short e in said and soith, and in again and against; that of short a in plaid and raillery; that of long i in aisle; and in a final unaccented syllable, it has the obscure bound of the indistinct short i, as in Sountain, mountain, curtain.

AO.

32. This diphthong occurs only in the word geol, pronounced, as well as very often written, iai.

AU.

33. The common sound of this diphthong is the same as that of broad a, or aw, caul and haul being pronounced exactly like call and hall. But when these letters are followed by a and another consonant, the sound is changed, in a number of words, to that of the Italian a in far and father; as, by most of the orthospists, in the following words: eunt, crannch, daunt, flaunt, gount, gauntlet, haunch, haunt, jount, jaundice, laundress, laundry, maund, paunch, saunter, staunch. Some orthocpists pronounce a part of these words with the sound of broad a, as most of them do the word raunt. In the words lough and drought, this diplithong has likewise the sound of a in far: in gauge, the sound of long a, (as in page:) in hauthoy, the sound of long e; and in cauliflower, landarum, and laurel,

and they may, as Walker says, "not improperly | it is commonly pronounced with the sound of

34. This diphthong has the sound of broad a. hand and ball being pronounced exactly alike.

λY.

35. This diphthong has the sound of long a, as in pay, kay, &c.; except in quey, which is pronounced ke. It has the sound of short e im same ; and in Sunday, Monday, &c., the last syllable is pronounced as if written Sundy, Mendy.

EA.

36. The regular sound of this diphthoug is that of long e; as in best, hear, pronounced like best, here; but there are many words in which it has the sound of short e; as, head, dead, ready, &c. In a few words it has the sound of long a; as in break, steak, great, bear, bearer, forbear, forswear, year, swear, tear, weer. In some words it has the sound of a in far; as in heart, hearten, hearty, hearth, hearken; and, when unaccemted, it has only an obscure sound, as in venguence, sergeant.

EAU.

37. This triphthong is used only in words derived from the French. In beauty it has the sound of long u; but its regular sound is that of long e, as in beau, bureau, flambeau, &c.

38. This diphthong is almost always pronounced like long e; the principal exceptions are been and breeches, pronounced bin and britches. The poetical contractions s'er and ne'er, for ever and never, are pronounced as if written eir and neir.

EI.

39. This diphthong has most commonly the sound of long a, as in deign, hight, feign, feint, freight, heinous, inveigh, neigh, neighbor, weil, weight, heir, their, &c. But there are many exceptions. It has the sound of long s in ceil, ceiling, conceit, conceive, deceit, deceive, inveigle, perceive, receipt, receive, seize, seizen, seignior, seigniory, seine : commonly also in either, neither, and leisure. It has the sound of long i in height and sleight; of short e in heifer and nonparcil; and, in an unaccented syllable, an indistinct sound of i, as in foreign, foreigner, forfeit, forfaiture, sovereign, severeignty, surfeil.

EO.

40. This dipletheng is pronounced like long a in people; like short a in juspare, juspardy, loopert, feafer, fufer, foofment; like broad a (as in nor) in georgie; like long a in feed, feedel, feedery; (which are written also feed, fendal, and foodery;) and, when unaccented, it has the indistinct sound of the, or i, so in Mandgeon, currandgeon, dedgeon, dengeon, on in Mandgeon, carrandgeon, purcheon, truncheon, paragean, stargeon, excelera, excelctors, pigeon, surgean, etc.

EU.

41. This diphthong is always sounded like long up as in fend, dence.

EW

42. This diphthong is almost always sounded like loung u, or ex, as is few, hew, new; but if r precedes it, it takes the sound of so, or of si in rule, as in bress, cress, dress. In the words show and stress, (written also show and stress,) this depathwang has the sound of long s, as it also has in the word sesser, and commonly also in the word sesser, a drain.

EY.

43. This diphthong has the sound of long a, as im bey, dey, grey, hey, prey, they, whey, course, aboy, purvey, survey, eyes, eyry. In key and key, it has the sound of long e; and, when muscomated, it has the slight sound of e, as in guiley, valley, &c.

IA.

44. This diphthong, in the terminations ial, iaa, and isrd, often forms but one syllable, the i being sounded like y; as Christias, filial, ponisrd, presonanced as if written Christyan, filiyal, posymd. In some words it has the obscure musel of indistinct short i, as in carriage, marrays, pertinenent.

IE.

is. The regular sound of this diphthong is fitted long a, as in chief, haf, field, head, greater, grief, grissa, lief, liega, mien, thief, kc. It has the cound of long i in die, hie, lie, pie, vie, kc.; me the sound of short s in friend.

OA.

46. The regular sound of this diphthong is fat of long o, as in boat, coat, coat, feel, leaf, and, &c.; but im broad, abroad, and great, it is the sound of broad a.

Œ.

47. This diphthong is derived from the Greek and Latin, and it is retained in but very few words used in English. It is found in seegletist, where it is pronounced like short a, and in sedoma, seeplague, anteci, also in festus, (often written fetus,) in which it has the sound of long a.

ŒU.

48. This diphthong is found only in the word measurer, and it has the sound of se in moss, or of u in rule.

OI and OY.

49. The sound of these diphthongs is the same; and it is noted in this Dictionary, as it is in that of Walker and in various other pronouncing Dictionaries, by the sound of broad s, (as in zer.) and short i.

00.

50. The regular sound of this diphthong is heard in moon, food, stoop; and it is the same as that of single o in move, prove.

51. This diphthong has a shorter sound (the same as the sound of a in bull, or of single e in welf) in the following words: book, brook, cock, cock, foot, good, hood, hook, look, shook, stood, understood, withstood, wood, and wool; and also, according to some orthoepists, in rook and soot. Walker says, that "foot, good, hood, stood, understood, withstood, wood, and wool, are the only words where this diphthong has this middle sound." But the rest of the words above enumerated are pronounced with the same sound of this diphthong by other orthoepists, as well as by common usage. Smart says that the pronuction assigned by Walker to book (bôk) "te a decided provincialism."

52. This diphthong has the sound of long e in door and floor; and of short u in blood and flood.

OU.

53. This is the most irregular diphthong in the language. Its most common or regular sound is that in which both letters are sounded, as in bound, sound, loved, loved, our, shout, south, &c.

. 54. This diphthong has the sound of short us in country, cousin, couple, accouple, double, trouble, southern, courage, encourage, flourish, nourishment, enough, chough, rough, tough, touch, touchy, young, youngster, &c. It has the cound of a in moot, or so in moon, in accourte, aggroup, group, croup, bouge, amour, paramour, bouse, bousy, capouch, cartouch, rouge, soup, surtout, tour,

estiour, detour, tourney, tournement, through, unseath, you, your, youth, and also in various other words derived from the French. It has the sound of long o in court, accourt, courtier, source, four, fourth, pour, though, although, dough, mould, moult, mourn, shoulder, smoulder, poult, poulties, poultry, soul. It has the sound of broad a, as in bell, or of o, as in -nor, in bought, brought, fought, ought, nought, sought, becought, thought, wrought. It has the sound of u in bull, or of oo in good, in could, should, would. It has the sound of short o, or, according to some orthodysts, of broad a, in cough and trough, rhyming with off and souf.

OW.

55. The regular sound of this diphthong, the same as the regular sound of on, is heard in hero, now, desen, town, town, &c. It has the sound of long o in below, bestow, blow, crow, flow, &con, grown, grown, growth, glow, known, known, eno, esm, esmer, abow, enow, eown, strow, thrown thrown; also, in the following words, in some of their sounces; bow, low, lower, more, shower, sex.

56. When this diphthong forms an unaccented syllable, it has the slight sound of long o, as in herrow, follow, follower

UA.

57. When both the letters of this diphthorng are sounded, they have the power of me, ms im equal, language, porsuade. In some words the u is silent, as in guard, guardian, guarantee, piquant; and in victuals and victualling, both the letters are silent.

UE.

58. When these letters are united in a diplathong, and are both sounded, they have the power of we, as in consustude, desustude, managementude, conquest. In some words the u is silicost, as in guerden, guese, guest. When this diplathong is final, the e is in many words silicost, as in due, hue, pursue, value, &c.; and in sounce words both letters are silent, as in league, fattigue, herangue, tengue, entique, oblique, clean logue, demagogue, dielogue, dec.

III

50. These letters, when united in a diphthome, and both sounded, have the power of so; as in enguish, languid, senquish. In some words the u is silent, as in guide, guile, build, guinea; and in others the i is silent, as in juice, pursuif, fruit, &c.

SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS.

60. The consonants are divided into santes and semi-concie. The mutes cannot be sounded at all without the aid of a vowel. They are δ , d, k, p, t, and c and g hard.

61. The semi-vowels have an imperfect sound of themselves. They are f, l, m, n, r, s, v, x, z, and c and g soft.

69. The four semi-vowels, i, m, n, and r, are also called liquids, because they readily units with other codeonants, flowing, as it were, into their sounds.

63. The following consonants are styled destals, namely, d, j, s, t, z, and g soft, being pronounced chiefly by the aid of the teeth; d, g, j, k, l, n, and q, are called palatel, from the use made of the palate in pronouncing them; b, p, r, r, and r, are called labials, being pronounced chiefly by the lips; m, n, and the digraph ng, are called massle, being sounded through the none; and k, q, and c and g hard, are called guttenet, being sounded by the throat.

B.

64. B, preceded by m in the same syllable, is generally silent; as, lamb, limb, comb, dumb, dec.; but succumb is an exception. It is silent also before t in the same syllable, as in debt doubt, redoubt, &cc.

C

65. This letter is hard, and sounds like k, before a, a, and u; and it is soft, and sounds like s, before a, i, and y; except in soptic and soft-rhus and their derivatives, in which it is hard, like k

66. When c comes after the accent, and is followed by se, is, is, or sens, it takes, like s and t, the sound of sh; as, occus, social, tenseious, cetecous. In the words electron, secrifics, and suffice.

and in several words derived from them, and also in the word sice, s has the sound of z.

CH.

W. The regular English sound of this digraph is the same as that of tah, or tak, as in cheir, dild, rich, church. When of follows I or n, as in leish, issoch, filch, Walker, Jameson, and Fulta, designate the sound by sh, as, beigh, benefich; but other orthospists, Sheridan, Perry, James, Knewles, and Smart, give to sh, thus shaned, the same sound as in rich.

til. In words derived from the ancient languages, ch is generally hard like k, as in acks, sicking, march, anarchy, ancher, anchers, catching, chandiam, chalography, chelyhats, chandiam, channelle, chans, sherecter, charm, choly, chanistry, chinera, chirography, chiple, chyme, cochleary, chand, distinch, acks, echinus, spech, esmach, neachastic, hierarchy, machinal, machantics, machante, hierarchy, machinal, machantics, each simulation, machante, machante, pastatouch, scheme, schesie, acholar, aches, stomach, stomach, cherte. Ch is hard in all words in which it is followed by l or r; as, allowed, Christies.

69. When arch, signifying shief, begins a wend from the Greek language, and is followed by a vowel, it is pronounced ark, as in archangel, architect, archive, archipelage, architect, architecture, a

D.

70. The termination of, assumed by the preterite and participle, in some words takes the
mand of d, added to the preceding syllable; as,
healed, sealed, presentneed heald; and in
mane it takes the sound of t, added in the same
manner; as, distrussed, mixed, pronounced distrat, mixt. Some words, which, when used
as pasticiples, are pronounced in one syllable,
see, when used as adjectives, pronounced in
free; as, learned, blessed, soinged.

F

7l. This letter has a uniform sound, except in the preposition of, in which it has the sound of a

G.

72. 6, like c, has two sounds, one hard, and the other soft. It is hard before a, c, and u. The only exception is good, which is commonly written, as well as pronounced, jail. 73. G, before s, i, and y, is sometimes hard and sometimes soft. It is generally soft before words derived from the Greek, Latin, and French, and hard before words from the Sanen; and these last, being much the smaller number of the words of this sort, may be regarded as exceptions.

74. It is hard before e in gear, goek, geese, gold, gelt, gelding, get, grogue, shagged, enagged, enagged, enagged, enagged, enagged, engged, rugeal, dager, enagger, enagger, enagger, engger, petifogger, biger, enger, eager, fager, linger, entrenger, younger, lengest, etrengest, younger, lengest, etrengest, younger, lengest, gibbens, gibbens, gibent, gidet, gift, gig, giggler, gidg, gill, gill, gimet, gimet, give, forgive, biggin, piggin, neggin, druggist, unaggist, hoggish, duggish, rigging, digging, dec.; before y, in beggy, enaggy, guaggy, senaggy, sen

75. The g in longer, (the comparative of long.) stronger, younger, longest, strongest, and youngest, must articulate the e; and these words are pronounced as if written with gg. Thus longer, the comparative of long, is prenounced long ggr; and longer, one who longs, longer.

GH.

76. In this digraph, at the beginning of a word, the h is silent, as in ghost, ghastly, gherkin; at the end of words, both letters are commonly silent, as in high, nigh, sigh, thigh, neigh, sosigh, inveigh, sleigh, bough, dough, though, although, plough, farlough, through, thorough, berough. In some words this digraph has the sound of f, as in enough, rough, tough, trough, cough, changh, laughter; in some, the sound of least in hough, laugh, lough. In clough and slengh it is sometimes silent, and sometimes has the sound of f.

GHT.

77. In this termination, the letters gk are always silent; as, fight, right, height, &c.; except in drenght, which is pronounced, and in some of its senses usually written, draft

Н.

78. This letter is a note of aspiration, and it is silent at the beginning of a number of words; as, heir, heiress, honor, honesty, honorable, headler, hour, &c. In hespital, humble, humor, humorous, humorous, humorous, herbage, &c., according to some orthospists, it is allent, and according to others, it is sounded. It is always silent after n as in rhoum, rhotoric, rhopoody, &c.

K.

78. This lotter has the same sound as c hard; and it is always silent before n, as in lines, kneel, hors &c.

80. L is silent in many words; as in est, het/, chalk, talk, balm, colm, would, could, should, &c.

M.

81. M always preserves its sound, except in account, accomptant, and comptroller, pronounced, and also more commonly written, account, accountant, and controller.

N.

82. N has two sounds, one simple and pure, at in men, not; the other compound and mixed, at in hang, thank, banquet; encious; the three last being pronounced as if written thengh, bang'quet, angli'alus.

83. N is mute when it ends a syllable and is preceded by I or m, as in hilm, hymn, Henn, column, exturn, solomn, condomn, contomn, &c.

84. P is silent before s and t at the beginning of words, as in peels, peelter, ptieen.

PH.

85. This digraph generally has the sound of f, as in physic, philosophy, &c. In nephew and Stephen, it has the sound of v ; and in diphthong, triphthong, naphtha, &c., the k is silent.

86. Q is always followed by u, and the digraph on has commonly the sound of kee, as in quest, quill, quert; but, in many words derived from the French, it has the sound of k, as in coquet, etiquette, masquerade, &c.

87. The letter r has a jarring or trilling effect on the tongue, and it is never silent. It has a peculiar influence on both the long and the short sound of the vowels. It has the effect, under certain circumstances, to change the short sound of a, as in man, into its Italian sound, as in far, and the short sound of o, as in not, into its broad sound, like broad e, as in ner; and it has a corresponding effect on the short sound of the other vowels. (See pages 10 and 11.) When r is preceded by a long vowel, it has sometimes the monosyllables hire, more, rear, sere, and flour, are pronounced precisely like the dissyllables higher, mouser, rower, somer, and flower.

88. There is a difference of opinion among orthospists respecting the letter r. Johnson says that "it has one constant sound in English;" and the same view of it is maintained by Kenrick, Sheridan, Perry, Jones, Jameson, and Knowles. Walker, on the contrary, says, "There is a distinction in the sound of this letter scarcely ever noticed by any of our writers on the subject, which is, in my opinion, of no small importance; and that is the rough and the smooth r." The following is the view given by Smart: "R is a decided consonant when it begins a syllable with or without another consonant, as in ray, pray; and also when it ends a syllable, if it should be so circounstanced that, ending one, it also begins the next, as in arid, tarry, paril, barry, spirit, floria, kurry. Here the r has the same effect on the previous vowel that any other consonant would have; that is to say, it stops, or renders the vowel essentially short. But, under other circumstances, final r is not a decided consonant : and therefore the syllables or, er, ir, or, ur, are not corneident, as to the vowel sound in each, with at, at, it, et, ut; neither do the vowel sounds in fare, more, ire, ore, ure, poor, our, quite identify with those in fate, mete, ide, ede, cube, pool, excl."

89. The regular or genuine sound of s is its sharp, sibilant, or hissing sound, like a soft, as in son, this. It has also a flat or soft sound, (called by some its vecal sound,) the same as that of the letter z, as in soise, his.

90. S has always its sharp, hissing sound at the beginning of words, as sen, safe; also at the end of words when they terminate in as, except the words as, has, was, whereas, and the plural of nouns ending in es, as sees, pleas; in all words ending in se, as less, express ; in all words ending in is, except the monosyllables is and his: in all words ending in us and ous, as genue, famous; in all words, when preceded, in the same syllable, by either of the mutes, k, p, t, or by f: an, locks, hats, caps, mufts.

91. 8 final has the sound of z when it immodiately follows any consonant, except the mutes k, p, t, the semi-vowel f, and th aspirated, as in ribb, heads, hene; also when it forms an additional syllabse with e before it, in the plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs, as the effect of confounding the syllables. Thus in churches, bezer, prices; likewise in some verbs

ing in es, to distinguish them from nouns mi adjectives of the same form, as elece, me, sies, diffuse, as distinguished from the noune mi adjectives, alues, use, aloes, differe. But it is impossible to give rules which will enable one to see, in all cases, how s is to be protomord, whether with its sharp, histing cound, er its first or soft sound, like z.

12. S aspirated, or sounding like su or un. -I takes the sound of at in words ending in sion, preceded by a communit, as in disersion, espulin, dimension, passion, mission, &c. ; also in the bliowing words: sensors, tensure, tensure, senmal, ficture, sciences, prostore, compressore, inpressure, sure, accure, incure, nauctale, nauctous, erres, sugar, sumach

53. Show the sound of sk in the termination sim, percented by a vowel, as in overion, colonien, denimien, explosion, contusion, &c. ; also in a mber of words in which s is preceded by an scouted wowel, and followed by the termination were, as in measure, pleasure, displeasure, benera, raure, clasure, disclosure, cuelosure, copersone, compensore, inclure, bisure; also in sevend words ending in sier; as, erosier, cooler, evier, hossier, resier, brasier, grasier; also in ambrocia, autrosial, olysium, stysium.

94. T, like s and c, is aspirated when it mes immediately after the accent, and is follewed by the vowels is, is, or is, taking the secund, in these cases, of sk, as in partial, patient, ration, partition, &c.

TH.

25. This digraph has two sounds; one, hard, sharp, or aspirate, as in thin, think, earth, breath, &c.; the other, flat, soft, or vocal, as in this, the, See, breeche, &c.

98. At the beginning of words, this digraph is granuity sharp, as in thin, thorn. The exceptime are the following words, with their com- or soft a. It is aspirated, taking the sound of pends : the, this, that, thou, thee, thy, thine, they, | zh, in a few words ; as, brazier, glazier, grazier, their, theirs, them, these, those, there, therefore, vizier, azure, rucure, estzure.

thet, theses, thisker, though, thus. At the end of words it is generally shorp, as in death, broath, &c. ; but at the end of some verbe it is flat, at, to smooth also mouth; also in the following, which are written with a final e: to bathe, to bequentle, to breaths, to cirthe, to loaths, to shouths, to souths, to swaths, to wreaths.

97." In some nouns, it is sharp in the singular, as in both, path, mouth; and flat in the plural. as baths, paths, mouths. In some words the A to silent, us in Thomas, thyme.

98. W, at the beginning of words, is a consonant. It is always stient before r; as, write, arm, arist, &c.

WH.

99. This digraph is seemed as it would noterally he if the order of the letters were reversed, thus, her; as, when, while, whip, pronounced heren, herile, herip. In some words the w is silent; as, who, whole, &c.

100. The regular sound of z is its sharp sound, like ks; as, excellent, excente, expect, tax.

101. It has a flat or soft sound, like gr, when the next syllable following begins with an accented vowel, as in exalt, example, exert, enecu ter; also in some words derived from primitives which have the sound of gr; as, suchation, as, emplary.

100. At the beginning of words, it has the sound of z, as in Xenophon, zylography.

103. X is aspirated, and takes the sound of ket, in some words, when the accept immediately procedes it; as, fuzion, complexion, oneious, herery.

Z.

104. This letter has the same sound as flat

ACCENT.

M. All the words in the English language, of | as the one systable, have one accented syllais; sad most polymy limited words have not only of discyllables, and on the antepenultimate of ar; me more antiquently accent, but also one polysyllables. The exceptions, however, are so TA & mendary account.

106. It is the general tendency of the lannumerous, that this is not to be regarded as a

gaage. With respect to verbe of two syllables, the tendency to to place the accent on the second syllable.

107. A large part of the words of the English language, especially of the polysyllables, are derived from the Latin and Greek languages; and, with respect to the accent of such words, these languages have great influence; though, in relation to many of them, the analogy of the English prevails over that of the original language.

108. Words which are adopted from the Latin language into the English without any change of orthography, generally retain the Latin accent, especially if they are terms of the arts and sciences, or words somewhat removed from common usage. The following words have the accent on the penultimate syllable, both in Latin and English; oldonon, commen, asylum, bitumen, surator, decorum, delator, dictator, horizon, spectator, testator.

109. Some words, which have the accout or the penult in Latin, are conformed to the English analogy, and have the accent on the antepomalt, as, auditor, character, ciestrix, erator, rister, piothera, senator, sixister.

110. Monosyllables are generally marked, in pronouncing dictionaries, with the distinct sound of the vowels, as they are pronounced when uttered distinctly; but, in reading and speaking, a great part of them, especially the particlos, as a, an, the, and, at, of, in, on, &c., are generally uttored so as to give only an indistinct or obscure sound to the vowels.

111. Simple words of two syllables have only one syllable accented, except the word emen which, Walker says, " is the only word in the language which has necessarily two consecutive accents." There are, however, many compound words of two syllables, which have both syllables more or less accented; as, backelide descriptly, mankind, highway, lighthouse, sometimes meylay, windmill, almost, &c.

112. Many words of three and four syllables have only one accented syllable; as, sensible penalty, reliance, occurrence, republic, admirable, agreeable, celebrity, congenial, chalubeate, &c. But some have a secondary accent almost as strong as the primary; as, advertise, artisen, partisan, completegat, cereven, countermend, reprimend, contraband, commodore, reprehend, navigator, regulator, legislator, detrimental, judicature, caricature, animadvert, &c.

113. Almost all words of more than four syl-logy, with the accent on the first syllable.

rule, but only as a general tendency of the lan- | lables have both a primary and a second accent, and some words of seven or eight syl lables have one primary and two secondary accents; as, indivisibility, incomprehensibility.

114. The following list of discyllables, when used as nouns or adjectives, have the account on the first syllable; and when used as verbe, on the second : --

- 1			
,	Nouns or Adjections.	Works.	١.
	Ab'ject	ab-ject	ľ
	Ab ^j eent	ab-cont'	l
	Ab'stract	ab-stract'	
	Ac'cent	ac-cent'	١.
-	Af'Ax	af-fix'	
•	Aug'ment	aug-ment'	
9	Bom'bard	bom-bard'	
8	Cem/ent	co-ment'	
a	Col'league	col-league'	
,	Cel'lect	col-lect'	
-	Com'pact	com-pact'	
	Com'plot	com-plot/	
	Com/pound	com-pound'	ŀ
٠	Com'pross	com-press	
-	Con/cert	con-cert'	
,	Con/crote	com-crote	l
	Con'duct	con-duct'	١
0	Con'fine	con-fine	ĺ
4	Con'flict	con-flict'	l
		COB-serve,	l
-	Con/sort	con-sort'	ı
-	Con'test	con-test'	ı
•	Con'tract	con-tract'	l
1	Con'trast	con-trast'	ı
	Con'vent	con-vent	١
y	Con'verse	con-verse	l
١,	Con'vert	con-vert	l
•	Con'vict	con-vict'	ı
۱-	Con'voy	con-voy'	
-	Des'ert	de-sert'	ı
h	Des'cant	des-cant'	l
١,	Di'gost	di-gost'	l
,	Dis count	dis-count'	l
	Es cort	es-cort'	l
•	Ec'sey	os say'	ı
٠,	Ex'port	ex-port'	l

Forte. Ex'tract ex-trace/ Ex*Be ex-Be Formont for-mon Fore'taste fare-tasts Fre'quent fre-quent im-port Im'port Lm'press im-press In'conse in-comes' In crease in-crease In/ley in-lay' in-sult' In'oult Ob/iect ob-ject/ Per'fume per-fume' Per/mit Dog-mic' Pre'fix pre-fix' Prel'ude pre-lude Prem'ice mre-misse Pres'age pre-sage Pres'ent pre-sent/ Prod/uce pro-duces Proj'ect pro-ject/ Prog'ress pro-gress Pro/test pro-test' Reb'el re-bel' Rec'ord re-cord/ Ref'use re-fuse' Re'tall ro-tail' **Bub**'ject smb-ject/ Bur'vey sur-vey' Tor'ment tor-ment' Trai/cot tra-lect' Transfer transfer Trans/port trans-ports Un'dress un-dress' Up'start up-start'

115. Of the words in the above table, cement, complet, essay, increase, perfume, permit, retail, survey, and undress, when used as nouns, are often pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. - See these words in the Dictionary. -The words contents and detail, as nouns, are often pronounced, in accordance with this anal-

BS. The fellowing tricyllables, when nouns, | are accounted on the first syllable, and when nia, on the third : --

> Yorke! Owner/tercharge countercharge Coun'tercherm countercharm/ Comm'hercheck countercheck' Coun'termend countermand' Cours'termerch countermarch' Countermine countermine Course tempoise counterpoise/ Cours'tension countersign' Im/tenchange interchange' **lm'terdi**ct interdict/ O'vercharge overcharge/ O'verfow overflow' O'vernatch overmatch¹ O'verthrow everthrow' Ren/sinced restimand/

IFL A similar analogy has influence in changing the accent of many other words, which are used as verbs, and also as nouns or adjectives. Thus, counterbalance and combalence, when nouse, have the accent on the first syllmbde, and when verbs, on the third; and white, as a noun, is accented on the first sylbelle, send as a verb, on the second. A class of words with the termination ate have the distimes second of long a, when used as verbs, and the mediatinet or obscure sound of a, when used ns names or adjectives; of this class are deliberets, intimats, mediate, moderate, &c. The word selected, when used as a verb, is pronounced with a more distinct sound of short e, in the last sylbable, than when used as a noun. The verb to proplary has the full sound of long y; and the nous prophecy, the obscure sound of y or a. So the whole class of verbs ending in fy are pronounced with the distinct sound of long y.

118. All words ending in sien and tion have do access on the penultimate syllable; as, dismides, designsition, meditation, &c.

139. Words ending in is, isc, isl, isn, sous, and ions, have the accent on the preceding sylbile; at, regalita, domo nice, imperial, meridian, postduces, melo dieses. If c, g, s, t, or z, preeds the vorrels s or i, in these terminations. the vewels are generally blended with the wed a rowels which follow, being pronounced is me syllable ; an, beneficial, magician, feriwhen, logad cious, dissend sions, courd grous, wome, toquer corner, carrieres. The only enopin to this rule, im relation to placing the rean has the accent on the same syllable, by the spins to the word elegist, which is commonly same rule; while heresion and sorulem subsait

protounced elegifus, though some pr in accordance with the rule, sle'gies

190. Words ending in soci and logi have th accent on the antepopultimate syllable; as, heliacal, alphabetical, fanatical, geographical, postisel, &c In words of this termination, the vowels in the acconted syllables, if followed sy a consonant, are short, except u, which is long; as, ou'bical mu'sical, scorbu'tical.

121. Words ending in is have the accent on the penultimate syllable; as, elgebra'ic, metal'lie, epidem'ic, scientif'ie, harmon'ic, paralyt'ic. If a consonant immediately precedes the i, the vowels in the accented syllable are short, except the vowel u, which is long, if it is followed by a single consonant; as, cheru'bic, scorbu'tic, sulphu'ric, tellurrie, &c.; but if a is followed by two consonants, it is sometimes short; as, fus'tie, rus'tie; and sometimes long; as, ru'bric, lu'bric. The fellowing words, which are exceptions to this rule, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable: or senic, (as a noun,) crith metic, bishoprie, eath'olic, chol'orje, ophou/orie, her'otle, he'natic, politie, rhet'oric, and ter morie. The following words, climacteric, empiric, phlegmette; splenetic, according to some orthotolists, are conformed to the rule, and according to others, they are excèptions to it.

192. Words of three or more syllables, ending in sel, have their accent on the antepopultimate syllable; as, be'real, corpo'real, incorpo'real, cu'noal, empyr'oal, athe'real, fune'real, homoge'neal, heteroge'neal, lac'teal, lin'eal, or'deal, subterre'neal; except hymens'al, which has the penultimate accent.

193. Of words ending in sen, the following, being conformed to the English analogy, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable: ceru'lean, hyperbe'rean, hercu'lean, mediterra'nean, subterra'nean, tarta'rean; but the following are pronounced by the principal orthogpists, in accordance with the best usage, with the accent on the penultimate: adamente'an, Atlante'en, colosse'an, empyre'an, epicure'an, Europe'an, hymene'en, pygme'an. With regard to European, Walker remarks as follows: "This word, according to the analogy of our own language, ought certainly to have the accent on the second syllable; and this is the pronunciation which unlettered speakers constantly adopt; but the learned, ashamed of the analogies of their own tongue, always place the accent on the third syllable, because Europeus has the penultimate

second syllable, because their penultimate in Latin is short."

194. Words ending in tude, efy, ify, and ity, have their accent on the antepenultimate; as, for titude, rar ofy, diver sify, liberal ity, impurity, varifety, intensibility.

125. Words of three or more syllables, ending in ulous, mous, crous, and orous, have the accent on the antepenultimate; as, sed'ulous, velu'mineus, vecif'erous, carniporous: except cane'rous | tipe and sub'stantipe.

to English analogy, and have their accent on the | and sene/rous, which have the accent on the penultimate.

196. Words of three or more syllables, canding in stive, have the accent on the antenesualtimente. or on the preceding syllable; as, refeties, appelllative, commu'nicative, spec'ulative. The only exception is creative.

127. Words ending in time, preceded by a comsonant, have the accent on the penultiments : ac. attractive, invective, presumptive; except ad jec-

ORTHOEPY AND ORTHOEPISTS.

guage, like that of all living languages, is in a great measure arbitrary. It is exposed to the caprices of fashion and taste. It is liable to change from one age to another; and it varies, more or less, not only in the different and distantly separated countries in which it is spoken, but also in the different divisions and districts of the same country. No two speakers or orthospists, though inhabitants of the same place, would be likely to agree in the pronunciation of all its words. The standard of pronunciation is not the authority of any dictionary, or of any orthospist; but it is the present usage of literary and well-bred society.

199. The question may be asked, Where is this standard to be sought, -- this usage to be ascertained? To this it may be answered, that London is the great metropolis of English literature; and that it has an incomparably greater influence than any other city in giving law, in relation to style and pronunciation, to the many millions who write and speak the language. The English orthospists naturally refer to the usage of the best society in London as their principal standard; but the usage of good eoclety in that city is not uniform, and no two orthospists would perfectly agree with each other in attempting to exhibit it.

130. It may be further asked, How far is it proper for the people of the United States to be guided, in their pronunciation, by the usage of London? To this it may be answered, that it is advisable for American writers and speakers to conform substantially to the best models, wherever they may be found; and so long as London holds its rank as the great metropolis of the literature of the English language, so long it must dominant influence with respect to I sable than affectation.

198. The pronunciation of the English lan-, writing and speaking it. If the influence of the usage of London were discarded, where should we seek for a usage that would be generally acknowledged as entitled to higher authority: There is no one city in the United States which holds a corresponding rank as a centre of intelligence and fashion, - no oue which is the central and undisputed metropolis of Anglo-American literature, as London is of English literature. Pronunciation in the United States is, indeed, now substantially conformed to the usage of London. The works of the English orthogolats, who have regarded the usage of London as their standard, have been as generally circulated and used in this country, as they have been in England; and there is, undoubtedly, a more general conformity to London usage in pronunciation throughout the United States, than there is throughout Great Britain.

131. Although it is not to be questioned, that, with respect to the many millions who speak the English language, the usage of London is entitled to far more weight than that of any other city, yet this is not the only thing to be observed. The usage of the best society in the place or district in which one resides, is not to be disregarded. If our pronunciation is agreeable to the analogy of the language, and comformed to the practice of the best society With which we have intercourse, we may have ne sufficient reason to change it, though it should deviate, more or less, from the existing usage of London. A proper pronunciation is, indeed, a desirable accomplishment, and is indicative of a correct taste and a good education; still it ought to be remembered, that, in speech as in manners, he who is the most precise is often the least pleasing, and that rustisky is more excu

23. "For pronunciation," says Dr. Johnson, | in relation to which there is a disagreement * to consider those as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words." There are many week of which the pronunciation in England in, at present, better conformed to the spelling m it was formerly; and the principle of confarmity between the manner of writing and speaking the isaguage, has been carried someat farther in the United States than in Enghad. This is a principle which seems worthy of being encouraged, rather than checked.

133. Much ingenuity and labor have been employed by various orthospists, in their efforts be settle the pronunciation of the language; and different systems of notation for designating the ads of the letters have been adopted. But it has been found difficult to forst such a system = will correctly represent all the various sounds of the letters, and not be liable to mistake; and, if such a system were formed, it would be a difficult and delicate matter to make a correct application of it to all cases. The language, as it respects pronunciation, has many irregulurismes, which cannot be subjected to any gencoal rules; and with regard to the pronunciation of particular words, the instances are numerous in all cases, the same sounds of the latters.

among the hest ortholiplets.

134. In the preparation of this work, Pronus-CIATION has been made a special object, and has received particular attention. A prominent feature in the plan consists in the exhibition of authorities respecting words of various, doubtful, or disputed pronunciation; and this work is so constructed as to exhibit, with respect to all this class of words, for which a pronouncing dictionary is chiefly wanted, the modes in which they are pronounced by all the most eminent English orthoëpists.

135. The following Table exhibits the manner in which the pronunciation of a number of words is represented by Sheridan, Walker, Jameson, and Smart, together with the mode adopted in this work. These several orthospists have each his own peculiar system of notation; but as their different methods of marking the letters cannot be here exhibited without much inconvenience, and without causing great confusion to the reader, their respective modes with regard to the respelling of the words, are presented; and instead of their marks on the vowels, those omployed in this work are substituted, indicating,

		Sheridan.
A-bil'i-ty	a-b11′ç-€0	ā-bĭl'ў-tÿ
Lr'er-ege	ăv'er-pj	av'ê-raje
Do-Mb'er-ate, v.	do-lib/er-at	d3-IYb/6-rate
Doille er sta, a.		dő-Mb/ő-rét
Re-cite	- ŏd'yy-kāt	ěďů-káte
Plat'ure	€t'yyr	fe'tshär
im-pit's-one	im-pet'yn-ds	im-pět/tā-ŭs
le ter-dat, u.	In'ter-est	In'tër-ëst
In ter-out, n.	In tor-ost	ĭn'tĕr- ĕst
Mid'er-ite, v.	mod/er-at	möd'der-āte
Militarple, a.	mod'er-st	möd'dēr-ēt
Mary-rel	năt'yų-rpi	năt'tshăr-ĕl
Mary est	næt'yur	nā'tshūr
•	o-bë/de-ënt	8-bê/dzhēnt
Qhi'di-ist Votania	VITE YU TE	věr'(shû-ŭs

Walker,	Jameson.	Smart.
i-bil/8-të	#-b11'8-18	K-b11'6-t8
av'ar-idge	ŭv'ĕr-āje	av'ër-aje
de-Mb'er-ate	de-lib'er-ate	de-lyb/er-ate
dë-lTb/ër-ate	de-lih'ër-ato	dē-līb 'ēr-āte
ěďjů-käte	ĕd'ü-kāte	ěďu-káte
fã'tshūre	fête'yêr	fet/ch'oor
Ym-pëtsh'û-ŭs	Im-pět'ů-ŭs	ĭm-pët' ë-ës
Yn'tër-ëst	In'tor-est	in/ter-est
In'tër-öst	In'tër-ëst	In'ter-est
mŏd'dĕr-āte	mod'děr-āte	möd'ér-át
möd'dër-at	mŏd'dĕr-āte	mŏd'ĕr-āt
năt'tehā-rāi	năt'ũ-răl	năt'ch'oo-rai
nā'tshāre	nāte/yŭr	nā/ch/oor
ő-be'je-ént	ô-bê'dê-ënt	6-bē'de-ĕnt
včr'tshā-ās	vīr'tā-ŭs	věr'ch'oo-ŭs

list, these orthospists agree with respect to two of the most important points in the pronunciaion of words, namedy, the syllable on which the cont is to be placed, and the quantity of the wed in the accessized syllable. Though with upri to the mode of representing the pronuntution of most of these words, there is considmbs diversity, yet it is doubtless true that the prosunciations insended to be expressed difthe prosumers and omart also ma it would seem to when adjectives; Walker shortens the in reality, restach loss than

136. Is relation to all the words here exhib- | do; and that, in numerous instances, these orthoëpists agreed much better in their practice, than in their mode of indicating it.

> 137. There is an obvious difference in the quantity and stress of voice with which the last syllables of the words deliberate and moderate are pronounced, when verbs and when adjectives. All these orthogpists mark the a long in the last syllable of these words when used as verbs; Jameson and Smart also mad long

adjective moderate; Sheridan changes the a in | independent of the authorities, he would : both of the words, when adjectives, into short a But there seems to be no advantage in changing the letter in such cases. It is but slightly pronounced, and has not the distinct sound of either short s, or short or long a; and with respect to most of the instances in which the vowels in this Dictionary have a dot placed under them, they are so slightly pronounced, that to mark them with a distinct sound, either long or short, would tend rather to mislead than to assist in pronouncing them.

138. With respect to words variously pronounced, Walker says, "The only method of knowing the extent of custom, in these cases, seems to be an inspection of those dictionaries which professedly treat of pronunciation. We have now so many works of this kind, that the general current of custom, with respect to the sound of words, may be collected from them with almost as much certainty, as the general sense of words from Johnson. An exhibition of the opinions of orthospists about the sound of words, always appeared to me a very rational method of determining what is called custom. This method I have adopted." The method thus countenanced by Walker has been carried out in this Dictionary, much more thoroughly than he had the means of doing it, inasmuch as the greater part of the works which are made use of, as the principal authorities, have been published since his time. With respect to many of these words, it is difficult to decide what method is to be preferred; and it is not to be supposed that the mode for which the compiler has indicated a preference will, in all cases, be esteemed the best; but even when it is not, the mode which the reader may doem preferable will be found included within the brackets, and supported by its proper authority.

139. Two modes of pronouncing a word are, in many instances, given, besides the forms included within the brackets; and alternatives of this sort would have been presented in other cases, if different modes had not been cited from respectable authorities. The compiler has not intended, in any case, to give his own sanction to a form which is not supported either by usage, authority, or analogy. He has, however, in some instances, in deference to the weight of authorities, given the preference to a mode, which, in the exercise of his own judgment,

have preferred; for it would be unreasome for him to make a conformity to his own was or to the result of his own limited observation law to those who may differ from him, and agree with perhaps the more common uses But, though it has not been his design to me innovations, or to encourage provincial or Ame can peculiarities, yet he has not niways given 1 preference to the mode of pronunciation. Whi is supported by the greatest weight of the auth ities cited; and, where orthospists are divide he has generally been inclined to counterar that mode which is most conformable to analo or to orthography.

140. In giving the authorities for pronunc tion in this Dictionary, neither the respelli nor the notation of the orthospists cited. It been generally exhibited, as it was necessary reduce them all to one system. Their pages difference is not always presented with exaness; yet the cases of failure are not importan

141. The English authorities most frequent cited in this volume are Sheridan, Walk-Perry, Jones, Enfield, Fulton and Knigh Jameson, Knowles, Smart, and Reid, all whom are authors of Pronouncing Dictionarie In addition to these, various other English les cographers and orthogoists are frequently broug forward, as Bailey, Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Be clay, Entick, Scott, Nares, and several other besides the distinguished American lexicogr pher, Dr. Webster.

142. The different English orthogpists, wi are made use of as authorities, are entitled very different degrees of respect. There is a one of them who has obtained a higher and mo widely-extended reputation than Walker; an no one appears to have bestowed longer an more patient attention in studying the analogic of the language, and in ascertaining the beusage. But there has been considerable chang since his time; and some, who have succeede him, have corrected some of his mistakes, an made improvements on his system; and the may, in many cases, be considered better guide as to the present usage than Walker.

143. Of the successors of Walker, Mr. Small appears to have given the most careful and dis criminating attention to the subject; and h may therefore be regarded as the best singl authority for present usage

ORTHOGRAPHY.

- 2. The English language, with respect to its misbehaviour estinguaphy, less been subject to more or less misbehaviour estings over since its first formation. The mode of spelling of a considerable number of its wants in still unsettled, and there are some in contour contour to which it is difficult to determine what contentatour estinguaphy is most to be approved.
- 2. Two of the most noted diversities, with regard to English orthography, are found in two chances of words ending in is or ick, and in or or our; an, music, public, or musick, publick; funer, hence, or fureeur, hencer.
- 3. With respect to the k in the class of words submed to, it is now almost universally emitted by the best suthorn, both in England and America. It is, however, retained in monosyllables; un, stick, brick, lock; and in some dissyllables united in eck; un, billeck, hemice, &c. The welling in eck; un, billeck, hemice, &c. The value to fredic, to suimic, to physic, and to traffic, are written without a final k in the present tense; but, on assuming another syllable, in farming the past tense and participles, the k meant be used, to keep the c hard; an, traffiched, bruffishing.
- 4. The question respecting the letter u, in wands ending in or or our,—as, foror, hener, or feneur, heners,—is attended with much more difficulty. Host of the words of this class are exiginally from the Latin, and are regarded as coming into the English through the French, having the termination, in that language, of our; an, fancur, houseur; and this is the reason tanigned by Johnson for retaining the u. But he is far from being consistent in applying the principle; for, with respect to the class of words which have the termination or in Latin, and our in French, he gives many of them with the u, and many of them without it.
- 5. The following words are found in Johnson's Dictionary with the z in the last sylla-

ambanadour	democratur	falgour
anterior.	disferons	Sozemoni
acheny	dishonour	harbour
miner .	dolott	honour
	emperour	horrour
haberiour	amamour	humour
	endervour	inferiour
tanbetr Amount	OCTORY	intercessour
deserve	favour	interiour
deger		labour
(againer	SELECTIF	marcour .
سلم	REVOUT	term coult
	_	

rigour tenour rumour terrour neighbour SEVOUR tremour mylour tumour splendour valour ostentatour BUCCOBBOUT Vapour parlour MICCOUR Vigour possessour superiour warriour rancour tabour

The following words are found in Johnson's Dictionary without the u in the last syllable immediately before r.

actor	doctor	lentor	protector
antecessor	editor	lictor	rector
auditor	elector	liquor	sculptor
author	equator	manor	secipior
captor	executor	mirror	sector
censor	exterior	motor	2014/200
collector	factor	pastor	senior
conductor	fautor	posterior	stupor
confessor	inquisitor -	preceptor	tailor
creditor	inspector	predecessor	torpor
director	languor	professor	tutor

- 7. The same principle will apply to the orthography of the last syllable of most of the words in the two lists; and the inconsistency will be obvious by merely comparing the words enterious and interious, which are written by Johnson with the s, with preterior and exterior, which are written without it.
- 8. With regard to retaining or omitting the a in this class of words, there is a great want of uniformity in general usage. In the United States, it is the prevailing, though by no means the universal practice, to exclude the a from all of these words. In England, the prevailing practice is to retain the u in such of the words above enumerated, as are not derived from the Latin, VIZ., armour, behaviour, demeanour, enamour, endeaveur, karbour, misbekaviour, misdemeaneur, neighbour, parlour, eaviour, succeur, and tebour, and also in the following dissyllables, which are of Latin origin, viz., erbour, ardour, candour, clameur, colour, favour, fervour, flavour, honour, humour, labour, odour, rancour, rigour, rumour, splendour, velour, vepour, vigour, and to omit the u in most, if not all, of the rest. A very few persons retain the u in the above enumerated words which are not of Latin origin, and omit it in all the others. The eye is offended at speing

a word spelled in a manner to which it is un- 1 of the language, though the prevailing usage is accustomed; and the eyes of most readers to double the L would now be offended at socing supersur, infoview, oretour, possessour, successour, and errour, written with the u; and those of many are offunded by seeing favor, honor, and savier, written without it. It is difficult to fix the limit for a partial omission; and the rule which entirely excludes the u from this class of words, and which is in accordance with the prevailing usage in the United States, is the most convenient, if not the most unexceptionable method.

9. The following rules of orthography may be useful in relation to several classes of words.

10. Verbs of one syllable, ending with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, (as plan,) and verbs of two or more syllables, ending in the same manner, and having the accent on the last syllable, (as regret,) double the final consonant of the verb, on assuming an additional syllable; as, plan, planned; regret, regretted; -but, if a diphthong precedes the last consonant, (as join.) or the accent is not on the last syllable, (as suffer,) the consonant is not doubled; as, join, joined; suffer, suffered.

11. There is an exception to the last clause of the preceding rule, with respect to most of the verbs ending in the letter l, which, on assuming am additional syllable, are allowed, by general usage, to double the I, though the accent is not on the last syllable; as, travel, travelling, travelled, traveller; libel, libelling, libelled, libeller, libellous. But the derivatives of parallel are written without doubling the final l; as, peralisled, unperalisied.

. 12. The following list comprises the verbs ending in I, which, though they have not the accent on the last syllable, yet commonly double the final ! .--

dishevel handsel model apparel rival bevel drivel hatchel panel rowel parcel shovel bowel duel imperil cancel embowei jewei pencil shrivel snivel carol enamel kennel peril cavil empanel label , pistol temal channel equal level pommel trammel chisol gambol libel dornand travel gravel counsel marshal ravel tunnel cudgel grovel marvel revel unravel

13. The derivatives of these verbs are spelled, in the Dictionaries of Perry and Webster, with a single l; and this mode is also more or less favored by the lexicographers Ash and Walker, by Bishop Lowth, and by some other scholars; preceded by a consonant, the plural is commonand it evidently better accords with the analogy by formed by adding es; as, cargo, cargoes. The

14. The verb to bias commonly doubles the s on assuming an additional syllable; as, biassing, biassed, biasser. The verb to kidney, on assuming another syllable, always doubles the p; and the word worskip also, according to general usage, does so; as, kidnapping, kidnapped, kidnapper; worshipping, worskipped, worshipper.

15. There is some diversity in usage, with sospect to several other verbs ending in p, and also with respect to several ending in t, which, although the accent is not on the last syllable, are sometimes allowed to double the last comeonant, when another syllable is added. But the more correct and regular mode is, to write them without doubling the final consonant; as, benefit, denefited; gallop, galloping.

16. There is a class of words, ending in are, as centre, metre, &c., which are by some written center, meter, &co.; but the former mode is sufported by the prevailing usage.

17. There is a diversity with respect to the use of the letters s and s in a number of verter ending in ice or ise; but in this Dictionary, verbe derived from Greek verbs ending in () and others formed after the same analogy, are written with the termination its; as, agenite, chara acterize.

18. Derivative adjectives ending in able are written without an e before a ; as, blamable, movable, not blameable, moveable; except those of which the primitive word ends in ce or ge; in such the e is retained to soften the preceding consonant ; as, pescesble, changeable.

19. Compound words, formed by prefixing a word or syllable to a monosyllable ending in ell, retain the double 1; as, appall, befall, bethrall, descriptly, forestell, furball, headstell, install, inthrell, layetall, miscell, overfull, recall, sevenil, thembotall, waterfall, windfall. - Withal, therewithel, and wherewithel, end with a single L

90. A class of other compound words retain the final double I which is found in the simple words; as, bridewell, foretell, downhill, uphill, melekil, watermill, windmill, kandmill.

21. Nouns of the singular number ending in ey form their plural by adding a only to the singular; as, attorney, attorneys; valley, valleys. These plurals are often erroneously written etternies and vallies.

22. Nouns ending in e, preceded by another vowel, form their plural by the addition of s; as, cames, camese; folio, folios; but if the final e is

Milewing notes, however, casts, cests, gretts, junta, portico, rotundo, salvo, solo, tyro, desdeti settere, quarte, &c., commonly have their plural in the Dictionary. formed by the addition of s only to the singular; an, cause, cantee. Yet, with respect to the phual of those words, usage is not uniform; as the plused of quarte, for example, is sometimes seen written quarter, and sometimes quarters.

23. There is a class of words, which have, in their ecrivation, a twofold origin, from the Latin and French languages, and are indiffereasily written with the first syllable on or in, the former being derived from the French, and the latter from the Latin. With respect to some of these, it is difficult to determine which form is best supported by usage; as, for example, on zence or recognisance, show or show, sceptic or close or inclose, inquire or enquire, insure or en-! skeptic, thrush or thresh, and various others.

sure. A few of this class of words are found in the following vocabulary, and others are noticed

94. The following words are generally written without an eafter g: abridgment, acknowledg ment, and judgment; though many write them with it, - abridgement, colmosoledgement, and judgement, - as Johnson and other lexicographers spell lodgement.

25. In some cases, words are so variously affected by etymology, analogy, and general usage, that it is difficult to determine what orthography is best supported; as, for example, connection or connexion, despatch or dispatch, hinderance or hindrance, jail OF gool, preterite OF preterit, recegni-

VOCABULARY OF WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.

Eolian

Eolopile

Eoli

of the words which belong to the several classes suffermed to in the preceding remarks; but, with that in the right-hand column, there is a great the exception of these classes, it comprises nearly all the English words with regard to which a diversity of orthography is now often met with. - Purther remarks on the subject of English esthography may be seen in the Introduction to the Universal and Critical Dictionary.

The orthography in the left-hand column is fort, subtle or subtile, &c.

The following Vocabulary contains but few | deemed to be well authorized, and in most cases preferable; but with respect to the authority of diversity. In some cases, it is nearly quite as well authorized as that on the left-hand, and in some, it has but a very feeble support. Both orthographies of some of the words are right, the words being differently spelled, when used in different senses; as, draught or draft, forts or

Allege

Alloy

Allocution

Alledge

Allay

Adlocation

	•	
	A.	Æolian; ses
Abatis	Abbatis	Æolopile; see
Abboy	Abby	Acrie
Abreuvoir	Abbreuvoir	Æsthetic .
Abridgment	Abridgement	Esthetics
Accessory	Accessary	Ætiology; see
Accountant	Accomptant	Affector
Ache	Ake	Affeer
Achievo	Atchieve	Affiliate
Addible	Addable	Affiliation
Adipocaco	Adipocire	Afraid
Adjudgment	Adjudgement	Aghast
Admittible	Admittable	Agriculturist
Admititions	Ascititions	Aide-de-camp
Adultonom	Adultress	Aisle, church,
Admetica	Advertize	Alchemical
Moutry	Avoutry	Alchemist
Live	Avowed	Alchemy
description .	Advowsen	Alcoran
ine ine	Adz, Addice	Alexipharmic
_	Edilo	Alkahest
illo; see sigma; see	Enigma	Alkali

Ayry, Eyry	Almanac	Almanack
Esthetic	Almonry	Almry, Ambry
Esthetics	Alnager	(Alnagar, Aul-
Etiology	Vineger	nager
Affecter	Alum	Allum
Affear, Affere	Amassment	Amasment
Adfiliate	Ambassador	Embassador
Additiation	Ambergris	Ambergrise
Affraid	Ambs acc	Ames-ace
Agnet	Amercement	Amerciament
Agriculturalist	Amiability	Amebility
Aid-de-camp	Amice	Amess
Isle	Amortise	Amortize
Alchymical	Ananas	Anana
Alchymist	Anapost	Anapeset
Alchymy	Anapestic	Anapostic
Alkoran, Koran	Ancestral	Ancestrel
Alexipharmac	Ancient	Antient
Alcahest	Ancientry	Anchentry
Alcali	Andiron	Hamiliron
	•	

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Anemone	Ancesony	; Bade, from bid.	Red	: Blanch	Blench
Anglography	Angelography	Balance	Ballance	Blondo, Afts.	Bland
Angiology	Angeiology	Baldrick	Bawdrick	Blithely	Blithly
Angiotomy	Angelotomy		Baulk '	Blitheness	Blithness
Ankle	Ancle	Balk	Bank	Blithesome	Blitheome
Antechamber	Antichamber	Ballister	Balister	Bloomary	Blomary
Antelope	Antilope	Baluster	Banister	Bodice	Boddice
Antiemetic	Antemetic	Bendanne	Bandana	Boll, a tumer,	Bile .
Apostasy	Apostacy	Bandore	Pandore	Bolt	Boult
Aposteme	Apostume	Bandrol	Bannerol	Bombard	Bumbard
Apothegm	Apophthegm	 	Bannian	Bombast	Bumbast
Appall	Appal	Banian	Banyan '	Bombazette	Bombazet
Appalment	Appalement	Banns	Bans	Bombasine	Bombasin
Appanage	Appenage	Barbacan	Barbican		Bombesine
Appraise	Apprize	Barbecue	Barbacue	Bourgeois	Burgeois
Appraisement	Apprizement	Barberry	Berberry	Bourn	Borne
Appraiser	Apprizer	Bark	Barque	Bourse	Burse
Apprise	Apprize	Barouche	Baroqch	Bouse	Boose
Appurtenance	Appertenance	Baryta	Baryte	Bousy	Boory
Apricot	Apricock	Basin	Bason	Bowsprit	Boltsprit
Arbitrament	Arbitrement	Bass, Mus.	Base	Bramin Brazen	Brachman Brasen
Archmological	Archeological	Bass-viol	Base-viol	Brazier	Brasier
	(Archalological	Bastinado	Bastinade	Brazil	Brasil
Archmology	Archeology	Bateau	Batteau Bath	Breakman	Brakeman
	Archaiology	Bathe, v. Battledoor	Battledore	Breathe, v.	Breath
Archduchess	Archdutchess Orchil	Bawble	Bauble	Brief	Breve
Archil , Arnotto)	(Arnatto	Razzar	Bazar	Brier	Briar
	Annotta	Readle	Beadel		Brokage
Arquebuse	Arquebus	Reaver	Bever	Brokerage	Brocage
Arrack	Arack	Befall	Befal	Bronze	Bronz
Artisan	Artizan	Beboove	Behove -	Brooch	Broach, Broche
Arvel	Arvil	Beliflower	Belflower	Brunette	Brunet
Asbestos	Asbestus	Belligerent	Belligorant	Bryony	Bridgy
Ascendency	Ascendancy	Beliman	Belman	Buccaneer '	Buccanier
Askance	Askaunce	Bellmetal	Belmetal	Buffalo	Buffaloe
Askant	Askaunt	Bellwether	Belwether	Buhrstone	Burrstone
Askow	Askue	Benumb	Benum	Bumblebee	Humblebee
Assufertida	Amfotida	Bequeathe	Bequeath	Bunn	Bun
Assize	Assise	Bergumot	Burgamot	Burden	Burthen
Assizer	Assiser	Berth, in ship,	Birth	Burdensome	Burthensome
Assuage _	Asswage	Bestrew	Bestrow	Burganet	Burgonet
Athenaum	Atheneum	Betel	Betle	Burin	Burine
Auburn	Alburn	Bevel	Bevil	Burlesque	Burlosk
Auger	Augre	Bezant	Byzant	Burr	Bur
Aught	Ought	Biostings	Beastings	Burse	Bourse
Autocracy	Autocrasy	,	Beestings	Bezz	Buz
Avoirdupois	Averdupois	Bigoted	Bigotted	Ву, я.	Bye
Awkward	Ankward	Bilge	Bulge		_
Awn	Ane	Billiards	Balliards	'	C.
Aze	Ax	Billingsgate	Bilingsgate Binacle	Cabob	Kabob
		Binnacle	Bittacle	Cacique	Cazione
	В.	Bietre	Bister	Cacadas	Casage, Course
Recoleureste	Beccalaurest	Bivomac	Biovac	Cag or	Keg
Bachelor .	Batchelor	Rizantino	Byzantine	Caiman, or	Cayman

WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGR

W 01	DS OF DOO		FUL VI	s valuous	ORIHOGE
Calcumen	Calearions		dille	Cerille,	Clinck
Californi	Couldren		iling	Cicling	Clyster
Calmaiar	Kalendar -	Co		Kelt	, ,
Calenda	Kalends		ltic	Keltic	Cobbier
Calibor, or	Calibro		ntiped	Centipeds	.Cocoa
Calipton	Callipers		entro	Center	Coddle
Chillipto	Calif, Kaliph	C	alcodony	Calcodony	Colisc
Challe	Coulk	Ch	aldron	Chalder Chauldron	Coiffure
California	Caligraphy			Calica Calica	Coinure
Culotto	Callet		alico	Cameleon	Colander
Caloyer	Kaloyer		namois	Shamois	Colis
Culturop	Calthrop			Champain	College
Culyz	Calix		nampeign hamperty	Champarty	Colliery
Chames	Camaion		hant	Chaunt	Colter
Cambet	Camblet			Chop	Comfrey
	Camolet	1 ~		(Chare	Commander
Comomilio	Chamomile	C	har, er	Chore	Commissaria
Complor	Camphire	1	hase	Chace	Compatible
Cunni	Candle	_	hastely	Chaetly	Complete
Creed }	Kennel		hastoness	Chastness	Concordat
Commons	Camonier		beck	Cheque	Confectioner
Canno	Canoa Cantiliver	_	hecker	Chequer	Confident, s
	Cantaliver	١č	heer	Chear	Congealable
Caudiovec	Canteliver	١č	bemical	Chymical	Connection
	_	lc	Themist	Chymist	Connective
Charres, electi	Cabriole	١.		Chymistry	Consecrator
Capriolo	Carbino		Chemistry	{ Chimistry	Contemporar
Curabino Curabinoss	Carbineer		Chestnut	Chesnut	Contra-dane
Chest	Caract, Carrat	1	Chiliahedron	Chilisedron	
	Catavaneera		Chiliness	Chilness	Control
Caravaner		•	Chintz	Chints	Controllable
Camway	Carraway	1	Choir	Quire	Controller
Carcage	Carcass	1	Choke	Chook	Conversable
	Carnelion	1	Choose	Chuse	Cony
Connellists	Cornelism	1	Chorister	Quirister	Cony-burrow
Casolytic	Carolitic	- 1	Chyle Chylifactive	Chile Chilifactive	Coomb, 4 hus
Control	Chartel		Cider	Cyder, Sider	Copier
Cantridge	Cartrage		Cigar	Segar	Coping
Curreda ,	Casava			Cimiter	Copee Coquette, n.
Camera	Cassavi		1	Cymetar	Cornel
Canada	Komeymere		Cimeter	Seymetar	Cordovan
Constant			Scymiter	Scimitar	Correlative
Custo, el				Similar	Cosey
Cantolia			Cion; see	Scion	Cos
Curdeny	Castolery		Cipher	Cypher	Cotilion
Control	Casterij .u Catchpole		Class, v.	Clamm	Councellor.
Cutchp			Clarinot	Clarionet	1 1
Cutche	Catharine Catsup		Clow	Clue	Courant
Carthe			Clinch	Clench	Courteean
			Clouk	Cloke	Courteey
Caralle			Clodpoli	Clodpole	Covin
			Glott, ir	Clough	Covinous
Correct			Clothe	Cloathe	Comen
Carrie			Clothee	Cloothe	Common

Craunch	Cranch	Deposit	Deposite	Duchy	Dutchy
Crawfish	Crayfish	Desert, 1s.	Decart	Dulness	Dullness
Creak, w	Creek	Desoluter	Desciator	Dungeon	Donjon
Orier .	Cryor	Despatch, or	Dispatch	Dunghill	Dunghill
Croslet	Crosslet	Dessert, z.	Desart	Duress	Duresse
Crowd	Croud	Detector	Detector	Dye, color,	Die
Cowadoot	Crowfoot	Detoration	Detortion	Dyeing, colorin,	e, Dying
Crose, crust,	Cruise -	Detractor	Detractor	·	
Creme	Crumb	Develop	Develope		Z. ´
Crusado	Croisade	Development	Developement		4.
Crystal	Chrystal	Devest, or	Divoct	Eavesdropper	Eveedropper
Cucurbit.	Cucurbite	Dexterous	Dextrous	Eccentric	Excentric
Cae	Queue	Diadrom	Diadrome	Economics	(Economics
Сметро	Querpo	Dimensis	Dieresis		Ecstacy
Cuine	Culeb	Diarrhosa	Diarrhea	Ecstasy,	Extasy
Ouneiform	Cuniform	Dike, er	Dyke	Ecstatic	Extatié *
•	Cuppel	Dime	Disme	Ecumenical	(Ecumenical
Cupel	Coppel	Diocese	Diocess	Edile	Ædile
Ouzh	Kerb	Dieburden	Disburthen '	Eke	Eek
Curtain	Courtine	Discount	Discompt	Embelm	Imbalm
Cutions	Cutias	Disfranchise	Diffranchise	Embank, er	Imbank
Cyclopedia	Cyclopedia	Disfranchise-	Diffranchise-	Embankment	Imbankment
Cyst	Cist	ment	ment	Embargo	lmbergo
Cystod	Cisted	Dishabille	Doshabille	Embark	Imbark
Cear	Tear, Tear	Distribution	Disenthrall	Embarkation	Embarcation
·	rear, rear	Disinthrall	Dispetaral	Embase	Imbase
	_	Disk, or	Disc	Embassy	Ambassy
	D.	Dispatch, er	Despatch	Embed, or	Imbed
Dectyl	Dactyle	Disputca, or	Disseise	Embedded, or	
Daily	Dayly	Disseizin	Dissoisin	Embezzie	Imbezzie
	• •	Disseixor	Disseisor	Embezziement	
Dairied	Dazied	Dissolvable	Dissolvible	Emblason	Imblason
Damaskeen, v. Damask		Distention	Distension	Embody	Imbody
	Damascene	Distrainer	Distrainer	Embolden	Imbolden
Dendruff	Dandriff			Emborder	Imborder
Damogelt	Dangelt	Diversely	Diversity	Embook	Imborder
Darn	Dearn	Divest, er	Devest	Embosom, er	Imbosom
Deub	Dawb	Docket	Doquet	Emboss	Imbose
Debarkation	Debarcation	Doctress Dodecsbedron	Doctoress	Embowel	Imbowel
Debonair	Debonnair	Domicile	Domicil	Embower	Imbower
Decoy	Duckoy			Empale	Impale
Decrepit	Decrepid		kDomeeday-book	Pinhess	Empannel
Defence	Defense	Dory, Doree	Dorey	Empanel, or	Impanel
Defler	Defyer	Dote	Doct	Empured, er	Impannel
Deflection	Deflexion	Doubloon	Doublon	Empoison	Impoison
Deflour	Deflower	Dowry	Dowery		•
Delft	Delf, Delph	Downfall	Downfal	Empowerish, or Empower	Impoverme
Delphine	Delphin	Drachm, or	Dram		•
Deltoid	Demoide	Dragoman	Drogoman	Empress, or	Emperess Incage
Demain	Demean	1 '	Druggerman	Encenia	Encunia
Demons)	Draught, or	Draft	Enchant	Inchant
Demarcation	Demarkation	Driblet	Dribblet		
Democrat	Democrate	Drier	Dryer	Enchase	Inchese
Denizen	Denison	Drought	Drouth	Encircle	Incircle
Dependent, n.		Dryl y	Drily	Enclose, er	Inclose
Depondence	Dependance	Dryness	Driness	Enclosure, or	Inclosure
Dependent, a.	Dependant	Duchess	Dutchess	Bucroach	Increash

WO!	RDS OF DOL	DELEGT O	R VARIOUS	UKINUGKA	rmi :
No.	Incumber . 1	Escalado	Scalade	1	Firmoun
la construction de la constructi	Incumbrance	Eschalot	(Shellot	Firmen	Phirmen
Inydopodia	Encycloped in		i Shelete	Fizgie	Fishgig
Salamage	Indowego	Recritoire	g Escritoir	Plageolet	Fingulet
Balter .	Indeed		8 Scrutoire	Pleam	Phlome
Endst; see	Indict	Escutcheon	Scutcheon	Pletz	Plots
India; see	Indite	Espouse, s.	Spouse Florida	Plier	Flyer
Balune; see	Indbroo	Estafette Esthetics, er	Estafet Æsthetics	Piotage	Floatage
Balan	Indow	Estoped	Estopel	Plour, mesl,	Plower
links.	Indus	Etiology	Ætiology	Flower-de-luce	
Babable	Infable	Exactor	Exactor	Plugelmen	Flagloman
Bales	infranchise	Expense	Expence		Fugeiman
Referencies Deposits	Interpor	Expanguious	Exanguious	Fluke	Plook Plowk
	Inductio	Expect	Exect	Fortus	Fetne
Regarge Regards	lagrain	Exsicente	Exicoate	Forestall	Porestal
Palance (Inhance	Exsicention	Exiccation	Foretell	Foretel
Printer	Anigma.	Exsicuative	Exiccative	Forray	Foray
Bajota	Injohn	Exauccom	Exucegus	Forte, strong	1
Brited	Interd	Extrincical	Extrin secol	side,	Port
Enlerge	Inlarge	Exudation	Excudation	Posse	Poss
Dalighton	Inlighton	Exade	Exeude	Foundary, er	Poundry
States.	InHet	Byry,#	Aerie, Ayry	Franc, coin,	Prank
Entradore	Inhamino	ł		Prenetic	Phrenetic
Enquire, or	-	1	F.	Frenzy	Phrensy
Esquiry, or		1	F .	Frieze	Prize
Essell.	Enrol	Fances	Pocos	Prigate	Prigat
	i isrel Isrekment	Paget	Fagget	Frit	Price
Enchant Enchan	Instrine	Fairy	Pacry	Frizzle	Frizie
Carrers, or		Pakir	Faquir	Frumentaceou	
Bases, or	Insure	Palchion	Fanishion	Frumenty	Furmenty '
State O.	Intell	Palcon	Faulcon	Frustum	Frastrum
Patracia	Intangle	Fantasy	Phantasy	Fuel	Fowel
Entelprine	Enterprise	Farther, or	Further	Fugleman, or	
Colleges	Inthrone	Farthest, or Farthingale	Furthest Pardingale	Pulfil	Pulfill
Builtymon		Fecal	Procal	Fulfilment.	Pulfillment
Entico	Intice	Pelly	Fellos	Fulness	Puliness
Racine	Intire	Felon	Fellon	Purlough	Furlow
Entirety	Entiorty (Intitle	Polepar	Feldspar	Further, or	Farther
Batkle	Intitude	Perrule)	(Ferrel		. Parthest
	Intomb	Perule	Verrel	Fusee	Pusil
Reference	Intrance	Pend	Peod	1 .	
Babay	Intrap	Foudal	Peodal	1	G.
Buttook	Introot	Fendality	Peodality	Gabardine	Geberdine
Revelop,	s. Envelope	Feudatory	Peodatory	Gairish	Garish /
Envelopm	ent Enveloperment	Fie Fie	Pueillemorte	Gallot	Galliot
Betrylle	Zolopile	1	Fy , Filigrane	Galoche	Goloche
Spendet	Eponietto	Piligroe	{ Filagree	Gemut	Gammut
Epigraph	Epigrapho	1	Fillagree	Gengue, in ere	
Especiely	Equary	l	Filibeg	Gentlet	Gaztelope
- Iming		Fillibeg	Philibeg	Gaol	Jail
Bysleck	- Ara	Filly	Filley	Gerreteer	Gerrotteer
lin. Ilmailte		Finery, a forgo	, Finery	Gazgo	Gago
					•

Ganger	Gager	Geotosque	Grotesk	Hibernete	Hybernate
Goult	Golt	Groundaill	Groundsel	Hibernation	Hybernation
Gountlet, glee	s,Gantlet	Group	Groups	Hiccough, or	Hickup
Gayety	Gaiety	Guarantee	Guaranty	Hinderance	Hindrance
Cayly	Gally	Guild, or	GHA	Hip, v.	Нур
Gesello	Gasal	Guilder, er	Gilder	Hippocras	Hippocrace
Gear	Geer	Guillotine	Guillotha	Hourhound	Horehound
Geletine	Geletin	Gulf	Gulph	Hodge-podge	Hotch-petch
Gelly; see	Jelly	Gunwale	Gunnel	Holden	Hoyden
	Ginnet	Gurnet	Gournet	Holiday, er	Holyday
Genet	Jennet		Gypècy	Hollo	Hollon.
Garfalcon	Gyrfalcon	Gypsy	Gipacy	Halloo	Hollow
Germ	Germe	Gyre	Gire	Holster	Holdster
Ghestiv	Gestly	Gyvo	Give		Homone
Ghibelline	Gibelline	6 710	GIVE	Hominy	Hommony
Gbyll, ravine,	GM		·	Hone	Henne
Gibborish	Geberieh		H.	Honeyed	Honied
Gibe	Gybe, Jibe	Warmel	Transact.	Hoop, er	Whoop
Cladet	• • •	Haggard	Hagard	Hooping-cough	
	Giglet Gimblet	Haggess	Haggie	or 1100pting-cong.	contage ''
Gimlet		Ha-ha	Haw-hew	Hoot	Whoot
Cimmal	Jymold	Hake	Haick	Horde	Hord
Gingle; see	Jingle	Halberd	Halbert	Hornblende	Hornbland
Girasole	Girasol	Halo, healthy,	Hail	Hostler	Octler
Girth, or	Girt, Gerth	Halibut	Holibut		
Glave	Glaive	Halliards	Halyards	Household	Houshold
Glazier	Glasier	Halloo	Hollo, Hollon	Housewife	Huswife
Glede .	Glead	Hame, er	Hanm	Howlet	Houlet
Gioar	Glour	Handicrafts-	Handcrafts-	Hub	Hob
Gloze	Glose	man	men	Hydrangea	Hydrangie
Glue	Glow	Hards	Hurds	Hypothenuse	Hypotenese
Clincy	Glay	Harobell *	Hairbell		_
Gaarled	Knarled	Harebrained	Hairbrained		I.
Good-by	Good-bye	Harem	Haram	Icicle	Isicle
Gore	Goar	Harier	Harrier	Iliness	Dress
Gormand	Gourmand	Harsiet	Haslet	Imbank	Embank
Gormandize	Gourmandize	Hatebel ;	Hetchel	Imbitter	Embitter
Governante	Governant	Hackle	Heckie		
Graft	Graff	Haul, to drag,	Hale	Imbody, er Imborder	Embody Emborder
Grandam	Granam	Haum	Haim, Hawm	Imborom	Embosom
	r Grandaughter	Hannch	Hanch	Imbound	Embound
Granite	Granit	Haust, cough,	Houst	Imboune	Emboz
Gramhopper	Grashopper	Hautboy	Hoboy	Imbrue	Embrue
Gray, or	Grey	Hawser	Halser	Impair	Empair
	. Greece	Hazel	Hazle		
Grosse,a stap,	Grice	Headache	Headach	Impanel	Empanel
diotalpay,	Grise	Hourse	Heree	Impariance	Empariance
Grenado	Granado	Heartache	Heartach	Impession	Empassion
Grenadier	Granadier	Height	Hight	Impleed	Empload
Greybound .	Grayhound	Heighten	Highten	Imposthume	Impostume
Griffin	~y	Heinous .	Hainous	Impoverish, er	-
Griffon	Grypbon	Hemistich	Hemistick	Incage	Encage
Grizzled	Grieled	Hemorrhoids	Emeroids	Incase	Encase
Grazios	Grosser			Inclasp	Enclasy
4:00 4		Moptamorede	Hoptameride	Inclose, er	Enclose
Gregram	Grogoram	Herpetology	Repetology	Inclosure, er	Enclosure
	Grogran	Hexabedron	Hexaedron	Increase	Encrease

WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.

Install	Encrust 1	Jagghey	Jegary	Louven	Love
	Indeficialité	Jail, er	Gnol	Leger	Ledger
	Indelable	Jaller, or	Geolor	Lettnee	Lettice
la-fiet	Radics	Jalap	Jalon	License	Licence
indistreent	Endictment	Jamb, n.	Jam., Jaum	Lickerish	Liquorish
(adia	Endite	Janizary	Janissary	Licorice	Liquorice
lating .	Enditor	Jazmine	Jessemine	Lief	Lieve, Leef
balacile	Indocil	Jannt	Jant	Lilac	Lilach
Indemable 1	Endocuable	Jaunty	Janty	Lily	Lilly
Indens	Endorse	Jelly	Gelly	Linguistem	Lingueform
Sedement of the	Endorsoment	Jenneting	Geniting	Litharge	Litherage
Inderser	Endorser	Sement	Juncating	Liama, animal,	Lama
infemble) *	Inferible	Jettee, Jetty	Jetta, Jatty	Londstar	Lodestar
inferrible 3	Intersore	Jeweiry, or	Jewellery	Loadstone	Lodestone
Inflaction	Inflexion	Jiffy	Giffy	Louth, a.	Loth
l-64d	Enfold	Jingle	Gingio	Loathe, v.	Lothe
Infoliate	Enfoliate	Jointress	Jointur ess	Lode, a vein,	Load
	Ingraff	Jole, or	Jowi	Lodgement	Lodgment
lagusk .	Engraft	Jonquille	Jonquil	Lower	Lour
henderet.	Engraftment	Joust, z.	Just	Luke	Leuke
هنديطه	Engrain	Judgment	Judgement	Lustring, or	Lutestring
tegrali	Engulf	Julep	Julap	Lye, from askes	, Lie, Loy
facutado	Incendo	Junket, or	Juncate		
Inquire, or	Enquire	Justle, er	Jostie	1	M.
laquiner, or	Enquirer	i		34	M
laquity, or	Enquiry]	K.	Maggoty	Maggotty Mayhem
lamero, er	Basnare	Kale	Kail, Cail	Maim, or	Majhem
laria)	Install •	Kamein	Khamsin	Maize	Maix
Instalment .	Installment	Kayles	Kaels	Maleadminis-	Maladministr
instil	Instill	Koelbaul	Keelhale	tration, er	tion
Instructor	Instructor	Keelson	Kelson	Malecontent	Malcontent
[accurace	Ensurance	Kog, or	Cag	Malefeasance	Malfoasance
Incure	Ensure	Kerseymere,		Malepractice	Malpractice
Insurer	Ensurer	Khan	Kan, Kann	Maletreat	Maltreat
insurance	Enterlace Enterplead	Knapeack	Snapeack	Malkin	Maukin
Interplend	Enterpleader	Knarled, er	Gnaried	Mall	Maul
interpleader	(Inthral	Knell	Knel	Mallinders	Mallenders
Inthroll.	Enthrall			Mannacia	Malanders
	Intrinsocal	1	L.	Mameluke	Mamaluke
intrinsical	Entrust			Mandarin	Mandarine
Intract	Entwine	Lackey	Laquey	Mandatary	Mandatory
interime	Engre	Lacquer	Lacker	Manifestable	Manifestible
inure inurencei	Engrement	Lair	Lare	Manikin	Mannikin
igrafid, =	Invalido	Lambdoidal	Lamdoidal	Manœuvre	Maneuver
ieveigio	Envoigie	Lance	Launce	Mantle, or	Mantel
Inventor	Leventer	Landsman	Landskip	Marque, license	
inwheel	Enwheel	Lantern	Landman Lanthorn	Marquee	Markee
inernap, er	Emwrap	Lanyard	Lanthorn Laniard	Marquis, or	Marquees Marshall
in wroathe	Enwreath	Launch	Lanch	Marshal	Mareschal
late .	De	Laundress	Landress	Marten, or	Martin
		Laureste	Laurest	Martingale	Martingal
	J.	Lavender	Lavendar	Mask	Masque
	-	Long a plain,	Lee, Ley, Ley	Maslin)	Mastin
منخيير	Jacobine	Leech, or	Leech, Letch	Mostin	Mislin
jeg	Jogs		,		
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WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.

Lastic	Mastica	Murky	attexy	Paralyze	Paralyso
latins	Mattins	Murrhine	Myrrhine	Parol, a.	Parole
fattress	§ Matrees	Muscle, and	Mussel	Parval	Parrel
farricas	Mattrass	Mustache	Moustache	Parsnip	Parsnep
leagre	Meager	1		Partisan	Partizan
fedimval	Medieval		N		Patroll
feliorate	Ameliorate		N.	Patrol	Patrole
fenagerie	Menagery	Nall	Nawl	-33	Pavier
terchandise	Merchandize	Nankeen	Nankin	Paver	Pavior
fere, a pool,	Meer	Naught	Nought	Peddler)	The second second
fetre	Meter	Negotiate	Negociate	Pedler	Pedlar
lew	Meaw	Net, a., clear,	Neat	Pedlery	No. A. House
fewl	Meawl *	Nib	Neb		Peddlery
		Nobless	,-,	Peep	Piep
Lileage	Milage		Noblesse	Penance	Pennance
dilleped	Millepede	Nombles	Numbles	Pennilesa	Pennyless
Liffren	Miliree, Milrea	Novitiate	Noviciate	Pentahedral	Pentaedra
liscall	Miscal	Nozle	Nozzle, Noslo	Pentahedron	Pentaedro
fisio	Mistle	Nuisance	Nusance	Pentile	Pantile
dizzle)				Peony, er	Piony
disspell	Mispell		0.	Perch	Pearch
tisspend	Mispend	1	v.	Persimmon	Persimon
Missy	Misy	Oblique	Oblike	Persistence	Persistant
Mistletoe	(Misletoe	Octahedron	Octaedron	Pewit	Pewet
nistictoe	Misseltoe	Œconomics;	10	Phantasm	Funtum
Mitre	Miter	866	Economics	Phantom	Fantom
Mizzen	Mizen	Ecumenical	Ecumenical	Phenomenon	Phenome
	(Moccasin	Offence	Offense		Vial
Moccason	Moggason	Offuscate	Obfuscate	Phial, or	
Mocha-stone		Olio		Philibeg; see	
	The property of the second of	2.00	Oglio	Philter	Philtre
Modillion	Modillon	Omer	Homer	Phlegm	Flogm
Molasses	Melasses	Opaque	Opaka	Phonix	Phenix
1000	Molosses	Orach	Orache	Phthisic	Time
Moneyed	Monied	Orison	Oraison	Picked, or	Piked
Mongrel	Mungrel	Osler	Ozier	Picket, and	Piquet
Mood, or	Mode	Osmazome	Ozmazome	Picturesque	Picturnik
Moresque	Moresk	Ottar	Otto, Otter	Pie	Tya
Morion	Murrion	Outrageous		Piebald	Pyelmid
Mortgageor	Mortgagor	Oxidate	Oxydate	Pillowbear }	
Mosque	Mosk	Oxide	Oxyde	Pillowber	
	Moscheto	Oxide	Oxyd	Pimero	
	Moschetto	Oxidize	Oxydia	Pine	
	Mosquetoe	Oyes	Oyen	P	
	Mosquetto	-7	20	100	
	Muscheto			9/	
Mosquito				of the same	
Musquito	Muschetto	100		1 /	
	Musketon	Pachu			
	Musqueto	10.000			
	Musquetos	Pack			
	Musquitto	Pei	100	1	
Montid	Mold	No.	345		
Mulch	Mulah				
Mullein	Mullin		1		
Multiped	Multipede		1		
Mummery	Momme		7 . 3		
AND TAXABLE PARTY OF THE PARTY			A 90		000
Murderous	Murch				

Polybedral		Ransom	Ransome		-	
Polyhedron	Polyedral Polyedran	Rarefy	Rarify	Sabianism, or	Sabaism	
Found	Pummel	Raspberry	Rasberry	Sag, or	Swag	
Postoon, and	Ponton	Ratafia	Ratifia, Ratafee	Saic	Saik	
Puny	Poney	Ratan	Rattan	Sainfoin	Saintfoin	
The second second	§ Porpus	Raven, prey,	Ravin	Salic	Salique	
Forpoise	Porpess	Raze	Rase	Sandarach	Sandarac	
Furtress	Porteress	Razure	Rasure	Sandiver	Sandever	
Postilion	Postillion	Real, coin,	Rial, Ryal	Sarcenet	Sarsenet	
Potato	Potatoe	Rearward	Rereward	Sat	Sate	
Pullage	Potage	Recall	Recal	Satchel	Sachel	
Practise, v.	Practice	Recognizable	Recognisable	Satinet	Satinett	
Fremunire	Premunire	Recognizance	Recognisance	Savin	Savine, Sabine	
Premise	Premiss	Recognize	Recognise	Savior, or	Saviour	
Pretence	Pretense	Recognizee	Recognisee	Scalade	Escalade	
Preterite, or	Preterit	Recognizor	Recognisor		Scalado	
Freior	Pretor	Recompense	Recompence	Scallop	Scollop	
Primobase	Prisonbars	Reconnoitre	Reconnoiter	Scath	Scathe	
Palate	Probat	Redoubt	Redout	Scenery	Scenary	
Perlane	Prophane	Redoubtable	Redoutable	Sceptic	Skeptic	
Protector	Protecter	Referable	Referible	Sceptical	Skeptical	
Prothonotary		Reflection		Scepticism	Skepticism	
restb	ship 4 Pompion		Reflexion Reflexive	Schist	Shist	
Propkin	Pompion Pumpion	Reflective	Riglet	Schistose	Shistose	
Puny, and	Puisne	Reglet	(Raindeer	Schorl Sciagraphy, or	Shorl	
Puplary	Pupillary	Reindeer	Ranedeer			
Purblind	Poreblind	Relic	Relique	Sciomachy, or	Sciamachy Cion	
Pertin	Purline	Renard, or	Reynard	Scirrhosity	Skirrhosity	
Parr	Pur	Rennet, or	Runnet	Scirrhous	Skirrhous	
Pantain	Purslane	Replier	Replyer	Transfer S. Co.	Schirrhus	
Pursy	Pussy	Reposit	Reposite	Scirrhus	Skirrhus	
Patrefy	Putrify	Resistance	Resistence		Cissors	
Typesan	Pigmean	Respite	Result	Scissors	Cizars	
Trans .	Pigmy	Restiff, or			Scissars	
lyx	Pix	Restiffness		Sconce	Skonce	
	125-126	Kessiiness		Scotfree	Shotfree	
		intoly, "		Screen	Skreen	
		Litter		Scrofula	Scrophula	
Quantitr		III-		Scymitar; see	Cimeter	
10000				Scy	Sithe	
			-		Sythe	
0					Sempstress	
			1000		Semstress	
			20		Semstress Sere	
6			e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e		Semstress Sere Sarce	
			Livetted	йр	Semstress Sere Sarce Secretariship	
			Livetted Robins	цр	Semstress Sere Sarce Secretariship Seeth	
	1		Robins Rhode	ulp z	Semstress Sere Sarce Secretariship Seeth Signior	
	1		Livetted Robins		Semstress Sere Sarce Secretariship Seeth Signior Signor	
			Robins Rhod Roc Ro	e, a net,	Semstress Sere Sarce Secretariship Seeth Signior	
		77 747 747 752	Robins Rhod Roc Ro	e, a net,	Semstress Sere Sarce Secretariship Seeth Signior Signor Sein	
		rura	Robins Rhod Roc Ro	e, a net,	Semstress Sere Sarce Sarce Secretariship Seeth (Signior Signor (Sein Seen Selsin	
		THE	Robins Rhod Roc Ro	e, a net, sizin Sellenders	Semstress Sere Sarce Sarce Secretariship Secth (Signior Signor (Sein Seen Seisin Sellanders	
		rura	Robins Rhod Roc Ro	e, a net,	Semstress Sere Sarce Sarce Secretariship Seeth (Signior Signor (Sein Seen Selsin	
		rura	Robins Rhod Roc Ro	e, a net, sizin Sellenders	Semstress Sere Sarce Sarce Secretariship Secth (Signior Signor (Sein Seen Seisin Sellanders	
		rura	Robins Rhod Roc Ro	e, a net, sizin Sellenders	Semstress Sere Sarce Sarce Secretariship Secth (Signior Signor (Sein Seen Seisin Sellanders	
		rura	Robins Rhod Roc Ro	e, a net, sizin Sellenders	Semstress Sere Sarce Sarce Secretariship Secth (Signior Signor (Sein Seen Seisin Sellanders	
		rura	Robins Rhod Roc Ro	e, a net, sizin Sellenders	Semstress Sere Sarce Sarce Secretariship Secth (Signior Signor (Sein Seen Seisin Sellanders	
		rura	Robins Rhod Roc Ro	e, a net, sizin Sellenders	Semstress Sere Sarce Sarce Secretariship Secth (Signior Signor (Sein Seen Seisin Sellanders	
		rura	Robins Rhod Roc Ro	e, a net, sizin Sellenders	Semstress Sere Sarce Sarce Secretariship Secth (Signior Signor (Sein Seen Seisin Sellanders	
		rura	Robins Rhod Roc Ro	e, a net, sizin Sellenders	Semstress Sere Sarce Sarce Secretariship Secth (Signior Signor (Sein Seen Seisin Sellanders	
		rura	Robins Rhod Roc Ro	e, a net, sizin Sellenders	Semstress Sere Sarce Sarce Secretariship Secth (Signior Signor (Sein Seen Seisin Sellanders	
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		rura	Robins Rhod Roc Ro	e, a net, sizin Sellenders	Semstress Sere Sarce Sarce Secretariship Secth (Signior Signor (Sein Seen Seisin Sellanders	
		rura	Robins Rhod Roc Ro	e, a net, sizin Sellenders	Semstress Sere Sarce Sarce Secretariship Secth (Signior Signor (Sein Seen Seisin Sellanders	

Mattrees	Mastic	Mastich	Musky	Mirky	Paralyse	Paralyse
Mastrass Mastrass Moustache Moustache Parssip Parssap Partisan	Matine	Mattins	Murrhine		Parol, 4.	Parole
Magre Mostrans Mustache Mustache Parmip Parmaco Partisan Patrol Pa	Mattreau	Matress .	Muscle, and		Parrel	Parrel
Modioval Modioval Molorate Monageric Morchandise Menagery Morchandise Molor Negotiate Negotiate Pedder Pedder Podder Mow Moaw Moaw Not Nobe Nought Pedder Pedder Pedder Mow Moaw Moaw Nobe Nought Pedder Pennage		Mattrass	Mustache .	Moustache	Parenip	Paranep
Montagerie Monagerie Monagerie Monagerie Monagerie Monagerie Morehandisco More, a poel, Motor		•	l		Partisan	
Moliorate Monagerie Morchandise Mile Milepode Millepode Millepod Millepode Missel Millepod Oblique Oblike Octahedron Cotahedron Cotahedron Cotahedron Cotahedron Cotahedron Cotahedron Cotahedron Cotahedron Morchandise Morgason Morcho-stone Morcho-stone Molillon Mordillon Mordillon Mondillon Mondillon Mondel Mondel Mordy		Modioval	1	N.	Patrol	Patroll
Morchandise	Meliorate	Ameliorate	<u> </u>			
Merchandise Moro, a poel, Motor Motor Motor Motor Motor Mosw Mosw Mosw Mosw Mosw Mosw Mosw Mosw	•		1		Paver	
Motro Meter Negotiate Negotiate New Mew Mew Mew Mew Nib Mew Mew Mew Miller Millered Nobless Noblesse Penance						(Pavior
Mew Mesw Mesw Met, af cleer, Nob Peep Piep P				•		Pedlar
Mewl Milage Miscal Mispand Mispend Mis	•			•		_
Mileged Millepede Missell Missel						
Millend Millren Millren, Milren Millren, Millren Millen, Millren Millen, Millen Miscal			1			
Milirea Milirea, Milirea Novitiale Nozie, Noale Nusance Pentabedral Pentabedral Pentabedral Pentabedral Pentabedral Pentabedran Pentabedra		•				
Miscall Miscal M		• • • •	1			•
Missle Missle Missle Misspal Misspand M						
Misspell Mispell Mispell Mispend Mispe		Miscal				
Misspell Mispend Mispe		Mistle	Nuisance	Nusance	1	
Misepend Misey Misey Oblique Oblike Persistence Persistence Misestoe Misestoe Cahadron Octaedron Persistence Persi		20	ļ.			
Misetoe Misetoe Misetoe Catabadron Octaadron O			1	O.		
Mistetoe Missettoe Missettoe Missettoe Missettoe Missettoe Missen CEconsomics; Reconomics Phantasm Fantasm Phantom Pha	•	•	ON THE STATE OF TH	01111-		
Misceloe Miter Mixen Miscen Miscen Moccason Moclason Modillon Omer Homer Opake Ophilic Philiter Phonix Phenix Phonix Phenix Phonix Phonix Phenix Philiter Phonix Phenix Phonix Phenix Phonix Phenix Phonix Phenix Phonix Phenix Phonix Ph	Missey					
Mitre Miszen Misen GEumenical GEumenical Offense Offense,	Mistletoe					
Miszen Misen (Mogason Offense Offense Phill, or Vial Phillocasten Mocko-stone Mocko-stone Modillon Omer. Homer Philippe Philitor Philitre Philippe Philitre Philippe	55 00 . '			Economics		
Moccasin Mogason Offence Off				, 	1	
Mocasson Mogason Offuscate Obfuscate Philiber see Philiber Philitre Ph	Mixxon					
Moche-stone Mocho-stone Mocho-stone Modilion Modilion Modilion Omen Homer Philtre Philtre Modilion Omen Homer Philtre Philtre Philtre Modilion Omen Homer Philtre Ph	Moccaton					
Modillion Modillon Omer Homer Phlegm Plegm Molasses Molasses Opaque Opake Opake Phonix Phunix	Marka mana					•
Molasses Melasses Molosses						
Moneyed Monied Orache Orache Phthisic Tisic Moneyed Monied Orison Oracison Picked, or Piked Mongel Mungrel Osier Ozier Picket, and Piquet Mood, or Mode Osmasome Ozmasome Picturesk Moresque Moresk Ottar Otto, Otter Pie Pye Morion Murrion Outrageous Outragious Piebald Pyebald Mortgager Mortgagor Oxidate Oxydate Pillowheer Pi				,		•
Moneyed Monied Orison Orasion Picked, or Piked Mongrel Mungrel Outer Ozier Picket, and Piquet Picket, and Piquet Mood, or Mode Ottar Ottor, Otter Pie Pye Morion Murrion Outragious Outragious Piebald Pyebald Pillowbear Pi	Molasses	{			1	
Mongrel Mode Ownsome Ozmazome Picturesque Picturesk Picturesk Moreak Moreak Ottar Otto, Otter Pie Pye Moreak Morigageor Mortgageor Mortgageor Mosque Moscheto Mosquetoe Mosquetoe Mosquetoe Muscheto Muscheto Muscheto Muscheto Muscheto Musquetoe Panel Papinie Pioughanan Piowman Piowman Mulch Mulch Mulch Mulch Mulch Mulch Palmiped Palmipede Piumpede Piumpe						
Mord, or Mode Moresk Moresk Moresk Moresk Moresque Moresk Mosk Mosk Mosk Mosk Mosk Mosk Mosk Mo	•					
Moreque Moreak Morion Murrion Ottar Otto, Otter Morion Murrion Murrion Oxidate Oxydate Piebald Pyebald Pyebald Piebald Pyebald Pyebald Piebald Pyebald Pyebald Piebald		•	1			
Morion Mortgageor Mosk Mosk Moscheto Moscheto Mosquetoe Muscheto Muscheto Muscheto Muscheto Muscheto Muscheto Musquetoe Pillowbeer Pillowbeer Pillowbeer Pillowbeer Pillowbeer Pillowbeer Pillowbeer Pillowbeer Pilony Picard Pilony Piane Piane Piane Piane Piane Piestor P	•					
Mortgageor Mosk Moscheto Muscheto Musc						
Mosque Mosk Moscheto Moschetto Mosquetoe Mosquetoe Mosquetoe Mosquetoe Mosquetoe Mosquetoe Mosquetoe Muscheto Muscheto Muscheto Muscheto Muscheto Musquetoe Packet Paquet Paletor Paletor Paynita Paynita Pough Plough Plow Mullen Mullen Mullen Mullin Mullin Mulliped Multipede Munamery Mommery Murder Pansoose Pappoose Poise Pillowbeer Pinento Piane Piane Piane Pisater Piethory Piough Piowbeer Piane Piane Piane Piough Piowbeer Piane Piane Piane Piough Pioug				•		•
Moscheto Oxidize Oxydize Pimento Pimenta						7
Moschetto Mosquetoe Mosquetoe Mosquetoto Muschetto Musch		(Moscheto	Oxide	(-		
Mosqueto Muscheto Panich Paper Paper Pleister Plance Plowpan Plowpan Plowpan Plumber Plumiped Plumiped Plumiped Muscheto Pacha Pasha Pleister Pleister Plance Plowpan Plowpan Plowpan Plowpan Plowpan Plowpan Plowpan Plowpan Plowpan Plumber Plumiped		Moschetto	Oxidize	•	Pincers	
Mosqueto Muscheto Panich Paper Paper Pleister Plance Plowpan Plowpan Plowpan Plumber Plumiped Plumiped Plumiped Muscheto Pacha Pasha Pleister Pleister Plance Plowpan Plowpan Plowpan Plowpan Plowpan Plowpan Plowpan Plowpan Plowpan Plumber Plumiped		Mosquetoe	Oyes	•		
Muscheto Packet Paquet Plethora Pl			1	•		•
Musquito Musqueto Packet Paquet Paquet Palette, end Pallett, end Pallett, end Pallett Palmiped Palmiped Palmiped Palmiped Palmiped Palmiped Palmiped Multiped Multiped Multiped Mustiped Panso Panso Panso Pappoose Piumber Plumiped	Morratto	Muscheto	1	D	Plain, and	Plane
Musquetoe Musquetoe Musquetoe Musquetoe Musquito Mould Mold Mold Mulch M		Muschetto]			Plain-sailing
Musquetoe Packet Paquet Pietrory Pie		Musketos	l	(Pasha	Plaster	Plaister
Musquitto Painim Paynim , Plough Plow Plough Mulch Mulch Mulch Mullin Palmiped Palmipede Ploughshare Plowshare Multipede Multipede Panel Paney Paney Pumper Plumiped Plumipede Munamery Mormery Paney Paney Plumiped Plumipede Plu		Musqueto	Pacha	Basha.	Piethora	Plethory
Mould Mold Palette, and Palet, Pallet Ploughman Plowman Mulch Mulch Mulch Palmiped Palmipede Ploughshare Plowshare Multiped Multiped Panel Panel Plumiper Plumiped Munmery Monmery Paney Paney Plumiped Pluviameter Pluviameter Murder Murther Paneose Papeose Poise Poise		Musquetos	Packet	Paquet	Pliers	Plyera
Mulch Mulsh Palmiped Palmipede Ploughshare Piowshare Multin Pandore, or Bandore Plumber Plummer Multiped Multipede Panel Paney Plumped Plumipede Munmery Mommery Paney Paney Paney Pluviameter Pluviouster Murder Murther Paneouse Papeous Poise Poise		Musquitto	Painim	Paynisa ,	Plough	Plow
Multin Mullin Pandore, or Bandore Plumber Plummer Multiped Multipede Panel Pannel Plumiped Plumipede Mummery Mommery Pansy Paney Pluviameter Pluviameter Murder Murther Pandone Paneo Poise	Mould	Mold	Palette, and	Palet, Paliet	Ploughman	Plowman
Multiped Multipede Panel Pannel Plumiped Plumipede Munmery Mommery Paney Paney Pluviameter Pluviameter Pluviameter Poise Poise	Mulch	Muish	Palmiped	Palmipede	Ploughshare	Plowshare
Munmery Mommery Pansy Pancy Pluviameter Pluviousster Murder Murther Pansoose Papsoose Poise Poise	Mulloin	Mallin	Pandore, er	Bandore	Plumber	Plummer
Murder Murther Panocose Pappose Poise Poise	Multiped	Multipede	Panel	Pannel	Plumiped	Plumipede
Pandoose	Mummery	Monmery	Pansy	Pancy	Pluviameter	Pluviometer
Murderous Murtherous Poltron Poltron Poltron	Murder	Murther	Pannone	Pappoos	Poise	Poise
• •	Murderous	Murtherous		Papoose	Poltroon	Poltron -
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		•		·	,
Paleanthese.	Polyanthos	Raillery	Rallory		~
Polyhedral	Polyedral	Ransom	Ransome	ĺ	8.
Polyhodron	Polyedron	Rerefy	Rarify	Sabianism, or	Sebalom
Present	Pummel	Raspherry	Rasberry		
Nestron, and	Ponton.	Ratafia	Ratifia, Ratafoo	Sag, er Saic	Swag
Poer	Poney	Retan	Rattan		Seik
•			Ravin	Sainfoin	Saintfoin
Porpoleo	Porpus	Raven, prey,		Salic	Salique
	Porposs	Rese	Rase	Sandarach	Sandarac
Pertens	Porteseas	Rastre	Rastro	Sandiver	Sandever
Postilion.	Postillion .	Real, coin,	Riel, Ryal	Sarce net	Sersonet
Polsto	Potatoe	Regrward	Rereward	Set	Sate
Pottage	Potago	Rocali	Rocal	Batchel	Bachel
Practice, v.	Practice	Recognizable	Recognisable	Satinct	Satinett
Promonico	Promuniro	Recognizance	Recognisance	Savin	Savine, Sabine
Premier	Premise	Recognize .	Recognise	Savior, or	Saviour
Protonce	Protonse	Recognizee	Recognisee	,	Escalade
Proteche, or	Protect	Recognizor	Recognisor	Scalade	Scalado
Protor	Protor	Recomponee	Recompense	Scallop	Scollop
Principae	Prisonbare	Recommente	Reconneiter	Scath	Scathe
Resista	Probat	Redoubt	Redout	Scenery	Scenary
Professo	Prophene	Redoubtable	Redoutable		
Protector	Protector	Referable)	Accountants	Sceptic ,	Skeptic
Prothenotary-		Referbie	Referible	Sceptical	Skeptical
- Appendix	skip	Reflection	D. 4	Scopticism	Skepticiem
-	•		Reflexion	Schist	Shiet
Punykin	Pempion	Reflective	Reflexive	Schistose	Shistose
	Pempion	Regiet	Rigiot	Schorl	Shori
Pery, and	Paime	Reindoer	Raindeer	Scingraphy, or	Sciography
Papery	Papillary	•	Ranedoer	Sciomechy, or	Sciemachy
Perblind	Poreblind	Relic	Relique	B clon	Cion
Pertin	Purline	Ronard, or	Reynard	Scirrhosity	Skirrhosity
Pest	Per	Reanet, er	Runnet	Scirrhous	Skirrhous'
Pepalaia	Purdane	Replier	Replyer		Schirrhus
Persy	Pusy .	Reposit	Reposite	Scirrhus	Skirrhus
Petroly	Putrify	Romstance	Resistence		Cissors
Pygimenn	Figmenn	Respite	Respit	Scienors	Cizars
Pygmy .	Pigmy	Restiff, or	Rostive	-	Science
Pyz	Pix	1 ' .	Restifaces	Sconce	Skonce
•		Restiffness	Restiveness	Scotfree	Shotfree
	^	Retch, to pomit			
	Q.	Reverie, er	Revery	Screen	Skreen
	(Quarantain	Rhomb	Rhumb	Scrofula ·	Scrophula.
	Careatane		Riband	Scymitar; see	Cimeter
Quartet	Quartett	Ribbon	Ribband	Scythe	Sithe
Questavo ceria			Ribin		Sythe
	Key			Seamstress	Sempstress
Quay, a mek,	, Quincey	Rider	Ryder		Semetrees .
~		Rinco	Rince	Sear	Sere
Cuiny	Quinzy	Risk	Risque	Searce	Sarce
0.4-0-4-	Squinency	Riveted	Rivetted	Secretaryship	Secretarishsp
Quintain	Quintin	Robbins	Robins	Seethe	Sooth
Quintel	Kentul, Kentle	Rodomentade	Rhodementade	Seignior	Signior
Qualities	Quitter	Roquelaure	Roquelo		Signor
		Rotatory, or	Rotary	(6ein
	R.	Boute, course,	Rout	Seine, a net,	Seen
	A	Rummege	Romago	Seisin	Soloin
	(Bacon	Runnet, or	Rennet	Bellenders	Sellanders
EDITORS.	Rackson	Rye	Rio	Selvage	Scivedge
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Heatinel	Continel	Emalinees	Smalness	Surioin, or	Siriola
Sentry	Bentery	Smirk	Smerk	Surname	Sirname
·····)	Centry	Smooth, v.	Smoothe	Surprise	Surprise
, ,	Cecchin	Soap	Sope	Surreptitions	Subreptitions
Sequin }	Chequin	Socage	Soccage	Survivor	Surviver
•	Zechin	Socie	Sokie, Zocie	Survivorship	Burviverskip
Sergeant, or	Serjeant	Solan	Soland	Swag, or	Sug
Sergeantry, or	Serjeantry	COURT (Solund	Swale	Sweele
Bees, or	Cons	Solder, or	Soder	Sward	Bord
fleespool, or	Compool	Boldier	Souldier	Swath, n.	Swarth
Sevennight	Sennight	Soliped	Solipede	Sweepstakes	Sweepstalko
Shed	Chad	Solitaire	Solitair	Swipple	Swiple
Bhard	Sherd	Solvable	Solvible	Swop, er	Swap
Shark, or	Shirk	Somerset)	Somersault	• • •	Sicamore
Shawm	Shekm	Summerset 5	Summersault	Sycamore	Sycamine
Sheathe, v.	Sheath	Sonneteer	Sonnetteer	Sylvan	Silvan
Shoot, pure,	Shear	Soothe, v.	Sooth	Synonyme, or	Synonym
Sheik {	Sheikh	Sorrei '	Sorei	Syphilis	Siphilis
(Sheick	Souse	Sowae	Systematize	Systemize
Shemitic, or	Semitic	Spa.	Spaw	•	•
Sherbet	Scherbet	Spicknel	Spignel		T.
Sherry	Sherris	Spinach	Spinage		1.
Shorling	Shoreling	Spinel	Spinelle	Tabard	Tabord
Show	Shew	- Paulo	Spinell	Taffety	Taffeta
Showbread	Shewbread	Splice	Splice	•	Taffala
Shriliness	Shrilness	Sponge	Spunge	Taffrail	Tafferel
Shroud	Shrowd	Spongy	Spungy	Taillage	Tallage
Shuttlecock	Shittlecock	Spright	Sprite	Talc, a stone,	Talk
Shyly	Shily	Sprightful	Spriteful .		Talck
Shyness Sienite	Shiness Svenite	Spunk	Sponk	Taliness	Talness
Silicious, or	Siliceous	Spurt, er	8pirt .	Talmud	Thelmud
881	Cill	Staddle	Stadle	Tambour	Tambor
	Chimere	Stanch Stationery, n.	Staunch Stationary	Tambourine (Tambarin
Simer }	Cymar	Steadfast	Stedfast	1 ambourne	Tambourin Tamborin
Siphon	Syphon	Steelyard	Stillyard	•	Tarpawling
Sirioin, er	Surioin	Sterile	Steril	Tarpauling }	Tarpawing
Sirocco	Scirocco	Stillness	Stilness	Tartan	Tartane
Sirep	Syrup /	Stockade	Stoocade	Tassel	Tossel
oneh }	Sirop	Strait, n.	Streight	Tawny	Tawney
Bit, to incubate,	Set ·	Strap, er	Strop	Tease	Teazo
Ske	Scite	Strongthener	Strengthner	Teasle) (Tassof
Sizer	Sizer	Strew	Straw, Strow	Tousel	Tasel
Size	Cine, Cine	Stupefy	Stupity	Terrier	Tarrier
Skate	Scate	Style, and	Stile	Tether	Tedder
Skein	Skain	Subtile, thin,	Subtle	Tetrastich	Tetrastick
Skeptic; see	Sceptic	Subtle, sly,	Subtile	Theodolite	Theodolet
Skilful	Skilful	Bubtract	Substract	Thraldom	Threlldom
Skulk	Scutk	Subtraction	Substruction	Thrash, or	Throch
Skull .	Scull	Suit, and	Suite	Threshold	Threshhold
Slake, to quench	*	Suitor	Suiter	Throe, a pang,	
Sleight, n.	Slight	Bulky	Sulkey	Thyine, weed,	
Sjoy, a rood,	Slay, Slaic	Sulphuretted	Sulphureted	Thyme	Thime
Shaice Slyly	Sluce, Sluse	Sumach (Sumac	Ticking, or	Ticken
Siynes	Siliy Sliness	(Shuman	Tidbit	Tible
~~/ =	~	Suretyship	Suretisifip i	Tie `	Tye

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Tim, a ross,	Tire		V.	Wolsh	Weich
Tiene	Teres			Wheng	Wang
Tigue	Type	Vaivode }	Waiwede	Whelk	Welk
Tiecel	Tukal	Vayyode 5	Waywode	Whippletree	Whiffletree
Tiest	Total	Vales .	Valle	Whippoorwill	Whippowill
They	Tyny	Valice	Vallies	Whickey	Whisky
Tippler	Tipler	Vat, a recool,	Fat '	Whitlesther	Whiteleather
This	Tythe	Vaudevil	Vaudeville	Whoop	Hoop
Tullet	Tollette		(Vavasour	Whooping-	` -
Tell, to allers.		Vavaeor	Valvasor	cough	Hoopingcough
Tellbooth	Telhooth	Veil, cover,	Vail	Widgeon	Wiggon
Ten, er	Tua .	Vender, er	Vendor	Wildel	Willful
		Veneer	Fineer	W III UI	Windless
Tonnego	Tunnage	Venomous	Venemous	Windlass	
Parmoutor	Tormenter	l .			Windles
Touchy, or	Tochy	Verdigris	Verdigriee	Wintry	Wintery
Tremsine	Tourmalia		Verdigrease	Wiry	Wiery
Transc	Transc	Vermilion	Vermillion	Witchelm	Woodhalan
Traccility	Tranquility	l '	Virmilion	With, z.	Withe
Tranquillino	Tranquille	Vermin	Vermine	Withal	Withalf
Transferable	Transferrible	Verst	Berst	Wizard	Wissard
Transferrence	Transference		Werst ,		Wisard
Tree-nail	(Trensil	Vertebre, or	Vertebra	Woe	₩o
7 1.00-E-W	Trunci	Vervala	Vervane	Wondrous	Wonderous
Traffic	Trellice	Vial, or	Phial	Woodbine	Woodbind
Treatals	Trigintals	Vice, a scree,	Vise	Woodchuck	Woodchak
	(Tressel	Vicious	Vitious	Woollen	Woolen
Trestle	Trussel	Villain, and	Villein, Villan	Wreathe, v.	Wreath
Trovet, er	Trivet	Villanous	Villainous	Wreck	Wrack
Trouses	Trowes	Villany	Villainy	Wriggle	Riggio
_	r Trundicked	Visitor	Visiter	VV (ABBIO	wiffe
Zerbay	Turky	Visor	Vizor	}	
	•	Vitinte	Viclate	1	Y.
Turnip Turnesio	Turnep	1	Viciate Vitir	l	
	Turneol	Visier	Visier	Yawi	Yaul
Turkois	Turquois			Yearn	Yorm
	Turquoise	Volcano	Vulcano	Yeast	Yest
Tutcang	Tetaneg	1		Yelk, or	Yolk
-	Tulousque	! '	W.	Yerk	
Tweedle	Tyriddle	l	•		Yark
_	(Twide ,	Wagon	Waggon	Yow	Bugh
Tyre	The	Waif	Waift		
		Waive, to defer			Z.
	U.	Wale	Weal	İ	
	`.	Walrus	Wahrass		Zaffir
Umbles	Humbles	War-whoop	War-hoop	Zaffre	Zaffar
Cables	Unbines	Warranter, or	Warrantor	'	Zeffer
Unbland	Unblowed	Waul	Wawl	Zochin; see	Soquin
Unhigated	Unbigotted	Wear, v.	Ware	Zinc	Zink
Casell	Vasel		Weend	Zymology	Zumology
Unit	TT-still	Weesand	Weened		-

FORMATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

- 1. The Saxon or Anglo-Saxon language, which is a branch of the Toutonic, is the parent language of the English. Some of the ether north European languages of the Teutonic family, which have contributed to enrich the English tongue, are the Danish, Swedish, Nozwegian, Icelandic, German, and Dutch. The south European languages which have furnished the largest contributions, are the Greek, Latin, and French; especially the Latin, through the medium of the French or Norman French; also, the Italian, Spaaish, and various other languages, have afforded more or less.
- 2. The term .dnglo-Sazon is derived from the Angles, a branch of the Saxons of Lower Germany, who invaded England in the 5th century, and established their authority in the country. The Angle-Saxon dynasty, after having continued about six hundred years, was terminated in 1066, by the invasion of William Duke of Normandy, commonly called the Conqueror. The Norman French now became the language of the court and upper classes, while the Saxon continued to be the only speech of the common people or peasantry. These two languages were gradnally blended into one, and became the basis of the present English. The commencement of the English language is fixed at about the middle of the 13th century, what was written in England after that time having so much resonblance to the present language as to be entitled to be called English.
- 3. The Anglo-Saxon is the language to which the English owes its general form and structure, all the particles on which its syntax depends, all its pronouns and conjunctions, nearly all its prepositions, most of its monosyllables, and, indeed, all the words that are most frequently repeated on the same page.
- 4. The predominance of Angio-Saxon will readily be seen by analyzing a passage in any common English writer. Take, for example, the common English version of the Lord's Prayer, which contains 66 words, of which all except the following five, namely, debt., debter, delicer, glery, and temptation, are Angio-Saxon. In the first chapter of the common English version of St. John's Gospel, there are 1003 words, of which, excepting 53 proper names, there are easy 55 words that are not Angio-Saxon.

- 5. The following are the principal Anglo-Samon profess, namely, a, be, on, on, fore, im, mis, out, over, un, and under; as, shead, befriend, onbody, mable, forebode, imbosom, misdeed, susten, overact, unbind, unlike, undergo.
- Some of the common .dngle-Seron terminetiens are the following, namely, er, fal, heed, less, ly, nees, ship; an, writer, mindful, childheed, helpless, justly, goodness, partnership.
- 7. The contributions of the Latin language to the English are next, in importance and amount, to those of the Anglo-Saxon; and these contributions came chiefly through the medium of the French, or Norman French, in consequence of the Norman conquest. It has been stated by some philologists, that the English language is indebted to the Latin for the larger part of its vocabulary. This, however, is a greatly exaggerated statement; yet the contributions from that language are great and important, and they enter extensively into the formation and etymology of English words. The Latin has furnished a large postion of the abstract and general terms, especially in the departments of theology, moral and political philosophy, and all the moral sciences; also a great part of the terms used in polite literature, and the language of polite life. A great part of the military terms in English come directly from the French.
- 8. The following are Latin prefere: a, ab, abe, from ; as, evert, abjure, abstract ; -- ad, a, ac, of, eg, el, en, ep, er, es, et, to; as, adduce, escribe, accode, affix, aggress, sinde, ennex, append, errange, essign, estach ; - ente, before ; as, estecedent; -- circum, about; as, circumjacent; -con, co, cog, col, com, cor, together, with; as, conform, coëval, cognate, collect, combine, correct, - contra, against; as, contradict; - de, down, from ; as, deface, degrade ; — dis, di, dif, asunder ; as, disarm, divide, diffuse; -s, ez, out of; as, eject, exclude ; - extre, beyond ; as, extrejudicial ; - in, ig, il, im, ir, (when prefixed to a verb,) in, into; as, indue, illapse, impel, irradiate; (when prefixed to an adjective,) not; as, invisible, ignoble, illegal, immoral, irregular; -- inter, between ; as, intermix ; - intre, within ; as, intreduce ; - ob, oc, of, op, for, in the way of; as, ob ject ; secur, offend, oppress ; -- per, through ; as, pervade ; - peet, after ; as, peetscript ; - pre, before; as, precede; - preter, beyond; as, preter-

estent; -pro, fir, forward; as, proconsul; - | without; as, scophalous; - ans, (drd.) through, re, besk, again ; as, return, rebuild ; - retre, again ; as, enegram ; -- enti, (dvrf.,) against ; as, backward; as, represent; --- es, anide; as, secode; antichristian; -- apo, (4x6,) from; as, apostate; -sine, without; as, sinesure; -sub, suc, suf, me, mp, me, under, after; as, suidean, succool, sq'ilon, suggest, supplext, suspect; - super, store; as, separabound, separatural; -- tress, beyond; as, armecond; -- ultre, beyond; as, ul-

2. The following terminations are derived from the Latin or French: -- able, ible, cle, ile, ial, al, ies, es, each, each, fly, lar, ity, or, oue, tion, tive, took, tore.

16. To the Greek, the English language is shied for most of the terms in physical science, and, indeed, for a great part of the Latin icue; as, physical; -- logy, from hoyer; as, terms employed in all the arts and sciences.

11. The following are Greek profixes:— $a_{i}(a_{i})$ —ize, from $i(\infty)$ as, agoniza.

-ests, (xará,) down, from side to side; as, catalogue ; - dia, (diá,) through ; as, diagonal ; on, on, (èr,) in, on; as, ordemic; -- opi, (ère,) upon; as, epidemic; — hyper, $(i\pi\ell\rho_i)$ above; as, hypercritic; --- hype, (\$x6,) under; as, hypercite; — meta, (µста́,) beyond ; as, metaphysics ; — раra, (παρά,) by the side of, near; as, parallel;peri, (xcpl,) about; as, perimeter; - syn, sy, syl, sym, (obv,) together, with; as, synonymous, sydogism.

12. The following terminations are from the Greek: - ic and ical, from the Greek tree and theology; - graphy, from ypapu; as, goography;

FORMATION OF SEVERAL OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

12 English nouse are mostly formed by affix- , lowing terminations, namely, ac, al, an, er, ary, ing to the radical parts of words the following terminations, namely, an, and, art, ar, ard, art, my, ear, each, er, ier, iet, ive, or, ster, etc, ee, ite, ery, ago, ency, ence, ency, head, head, ion, ity. im, ment, meny, mess, on, ry, skip, t, th, tude, ty, we, y, dom, sule, cle, el, il, et, in, ine, kin, let, Fr. och, mle.

14. A great part of the edjectious are formed by affixing to the radical parts of words the fol-

en, ic, ical, id, ile, ine, ory, ate, ful, oce, oue, come, y, ich, like, ly, we, able, ible, uble, lese.

15. Many verbs are formed by affixing to the radical parts of words the following terminations, namely, ate, en, fy, ish, ise, ize.

16. A great many adverse are formed from adjectives by the addition of ly, or by changing s to y; as, wise, wisely; noble, nobly

Martis	Mastich	, Murky	Mirky	Paralyse	Paralyse
Matine	Mattins	Murrhine	Myrrhine	Parol, 4.	Parole
Mattress	Matross	Muscle, and	Mussel	Parrel	Parrel
	Mattrass	Mustache .	Moustache	Persnip	Paranop
Meagre	Meager			Partisan	Partizan
Modimval	Modioval		N.	Patrol	Patroll
Meliorate	Ameliorate	•			Patrole
Monagorio	Monagery	Nall	Nawl	Paver	Pavier
Merchandise	Merchandize	Nankeen	Nankin	!	Pavior
Mere, a pool,	Moor	Naught	Nought	Peddler	Pedlar
Metre .	Motor	Negotiate	Negociate	Pedler 5	_
Mow	Meaw	Not, all clear,	Neat	Pedlery	Peddlery
Mewl	Meawl *	Nib	Neb	Peep .	Piep
Mileage	Milago	Nobless	Noblesse	Penance	Pennance
Milleped	Millepede	Nombles	Numbles	Penniless	Pennyless
Milirea.	Miliree, Milrea	Novitiate	Noviciate	Pentahedral	Pentaedrai
Miscall	Miscal	Nozle	Nozzie, Nosię	Pentahedron	Pentaedron
Misio	Mistle	Nuisance	Numnoe	Pentile	Pantile
Mizzle)		}		Peony, or	Piony
Misspell	Mispell		0.	Perch	Pearch
Misepend	Mispond	0	Oblika	Persimmon	Persimon
Micey	Micy	Oblique		Persistence	Persistance
Mististos	Misletoe	Octahedron	Octaedron	Pewit	Pewet
Bara - '	Misseltos	Œconomics;	Economics	Phantasm	Fantaem
Mitre	Miter	806 CT	, 	Phantom	Fantom
Mizzon	Misen	.Œcumenical	Ecumenical	Phenomenon	Phonomenon
Moccason	Moccasin	Offence	Offense	Phial, or	Vial
	Moggason	Offuscate	Obfuscato-	Philibog; see	Fillibog
Mocha-stone	Mocho-stone	Olio	Oglio	Philter	Philtre
Modillion	Modillon	Omer	Homer	Phlegm	Flegm
Molasses	Melames	Opaque Orach	Opake	Phonix	Phonix
•	Molosees	Orison	Orache	Phthisic	Tisic
Moneyed	Monied	Osier	Oralson	Picked, or	Piked
Mongrel	Mungrel		Ozier	Picket, and	Piquet
Mood, or	Mode	Osmasome	Ozmazome	Picturesque Pie	Pictoresk
Moresque	Moresk		Otto, Otter	Piebald	Pye
Morion	Murrion	Outrageous Oxidate	Outragious	Pillowhear)	Pyebaid
Mortgageor	Mortgagor Mosk		Oxydate (Oxyde		Pillowbere Pillowbier
Mosque	(Moscheto	Oxide	Oxyd	Pimento	Pimenta
	Moschetto	Oxidiza	Oxydize	Pincers	Pinchers
	Mosquetoe	Oyes	Oyez	Piony, er	Peony
	Mosquetto	0,00	0,02	Placard	Placert
	Muscheto	}	_	Plain, and	Plane
Moequito .	Muschetto	1	P.	Plane-sailing	Plain-sailing
Murquito	Musketoe	l	, Pasha	Plaster	Plaister
	Musqueto	Pacha	Basha	Plethora	Plethory
	Musquetoe	Packet	Paquet	Pliers	Plyera
•	Musquitto	Painim	Paynita	Plough	Plow
Mould	Mold	Palotte, and	Palet, Paliet	Ploughman	Plowman
Mulch	Mulsh	Paimined	Palminede	Pioughshare	Plowshare
Mullein	Mullin	Pandore, er	Bandore	Plumber	Plummer
Multiped	Multipede	Panel	Pannel	Plumiped	Pluminede
Mummery	Mommery	Pansy	Pancy	Pluviameter	Pluviometer
Murder	Murther	1 -	(Pappoos	Poise	Poine
Murderous	Murtherous	Pappoose	Papoose	Poltroon	Poltron

		•		• -	
Polyeather.	Polyanthos	Raillery	Rallery	, -	
Pelybodosi	Polyedral	Ranson	Rancomo	!	8.
Petrhedron	Polyedron	Rarefy	Earlify	Sabianism, er	Sabaiam
Pomenti	Permunel	Raspherry	Rasherry	Sag, or	Swag
Postore, and		Ratafia	Ratifia, Ratafoo	Saic	Saik
Peny	Poney	Ratan	Kattan	Sainfoin	
•	(Porpus		Ravin		Saintíbin
Perpuise		Raven, proy,	Rese	Salic	Salique
	Porposs			Sandarach	Sandarac
Pertune	Porteress	Resure	Rastro	Sandiver	Sandever
Postilion.	Postillion.	Real, sein,	Rial, Ryal	Seree net	Sersonet
Potato	Potatoe	Rearward	Rereward	Bet	Sate
Pettage	Potago	Recall	Rocal	Batchel	Bachel
Practice, s.	Practice	Recognizable	Recognisable	Satinet	Satinett
Promotio	Promunico	Recognizance		Savin	Savine, Sabine
Pression	Premies	Recognize	Recognise	Sevier, or	Saviour
Protones	Protonee	Recognizee	Recognisee	Scalade	Escalade
Protectio, or	Protecit	Recognizor	Recognisor		Scalado
Protec	Protor	Recompense	Recompence	Scallop	Scollop
Princelos	Prisonbars	Recognoitre	Reconnoiter	Scath	Scathe
Zyphoto	Probat	Redoubt	Redout	Scenery	Scenary
Professo	Prophene	Redoubtable	Redoutable	Sceptic	Skeptic
Protector	Protector	Referable ?		Sceptical	Skeptical
Prothenotary	- Prothonotari-	Referible	Referible	Scenticism	Skepticiem
أ جنگ	واطع	Reflection	Reflexion	Schiat	Shiet
Panagkin	§ Pompion	Reflective	Reflexive	Schistone	Shistose
. —,	Pumpion .	Regist	Rigiot	Schorl	Short
Puny, and	Prime	Reindear	Raindeor	Scingraphy, or	
Papelary	Pupillary	Weilingsel	Ranedeer	Sciomachy, or	
Perblad	Poroblind	Relic	Religue	Scion	Cion
Pertin	Purline	Renard, or	Reynard	Scirrhosity	Skirrhosity
Peer	Per	Rennet, or	Runnet	Scirrbous	Skirrhous'
Perolele	Pursiene	Replier	Replyer	i i	Schirrhus
Persy	Pussy	Reposit	Reposite	Scirrhus	Skirrhus
Putpely	Putrify	Remetance	Resistence		Ciscors
Pygmona	Pigmean	Respite	Rospit	Scienors	Cisars
Pygmy .	Pigmy	Rostiff, or	Rostivo	ocusors (
Pyz	Pix	1 ' '	Restifaces		Science
-,-		Restiffness	Restivences	Sconce	Skonce
	^	Retch, to would		Scotfree	Shotfree
	Q.	Reverie, or	Revery	Screen	Skreen
	(Querantain	Rhomb	Rhundh	Scrofule ·	Scrophula.
Quantitat	Caccatane	-100m2	Riband	Scymitar; see	Cimeter
Quartet	Quartett	Ribbon	Ribband	Scythe	Sithe
Ometercousin		ALOPUM .	Libin	· '	Sythe
Quer, a mole		D14		Seamstress	Sempstress
	, Quincoy	Rider	Ryder	۱_ '	Semstress '
O	Quinzy	1	Rince	Sear	Sere
Cariney	Squinensy	Rick	Risque	Searce	Serce
Ontotala	Quintin	Riveted	Rivetted	Secretaryship	Secretariship
Outstall	Kental, Kentle	Robbins	Robins	Seethe	Seeth
Ondition 1		Rodomeutade		Seignior	Signior
4	Quitter	Roquelaure	Roquelo		Signor
		Rotatory, er	Rotary	Seine, a net,	Sein
1	R.	Route, source,			Soon
	•	Rummage	Romago	Seizin	Seisia
	Racova	Runnet, or	Rennet	Selienders	Sellandore
	* Rackson	Rye	Rio	Selvage	Solvedge
1		•		-	_

				•	
Heatinel	Centinel	fmaliness	Smalness ,	Surioin, er	Strioin
Sentry	Sentery	Smirk	Smork	Surname	Sirnemo
,	Centry	Smooth, v.	Smoothe	Surprise	Surprise
,	Cecchin	Scep	Sope	Surreptitions	Subreptition
Sequin	Chequin	Socage	Soccage	Survivor	Surviver
-	Zechin	Socie	Sokie, Zocie	Survivoeship	Survivership
Sergeant, or	Serjeant	G.1	Soland	Swag, or	Sag
Sergeantry, or	•	Solan	Solund	Swale	Sweele
Sees, or	Cens	Solder, er	Soder	Sward	Sord
fleespool, or	Cesspool	Boldier	Souldier		Swarth
Sevennight	Sennight	Soliped	Solipede	Swath, z.	
Shed	Chad	Solitaire	Solitair	Sweepstakes	Sweepstake
Shard	Sherd	Solvable	Solvible	Swipple	Swiple
Shark, or	Shirk			Swop, er	gweb
•		Somerset	Somerault	Sycamore	Sicamore
Shewm	Shelm	Summerset)	· Dummer seem		Sycamine
Sheathe, v.	Sheath	Sonneteer	Sonnetteer	Sylvan	Silvan
Shoor, pure,	Shear	Soothe, v.	Sooth	Synonyme, or	Synonym
Sheik	Sheikh	Sorrel	Sorel	Syphilis	Siphilis
	Sheick	Souse	Sowse	Systematize	Systemize
Shemitic, er	Semitic	Spa.	Spaw	•	•
Shorbot	Scherbet	Spicknel	Spignel		т.
Sherry	Sherris	Spinach	Spinage		т.
Shorting	Shoreling	1 •	Spinelle	Tabard	Taberd
Show	Shew	Spinel	Spinell		Taffeta
Showbread	Shewbroad	Splice	Splice	Taffety	Taffata
Shriliness	Shrilness	1.*		Taffrail	Tafferel
Shrond	Shrowd	Sponge	Spungo		
Shuttlecock	Shittlecock	Spongy	Spungy	Taillage	Tallage
		Spright	Sprite	Tale, a stone,	Telk
Shyly	Shily	Sprightful	Spriteful		Talck
Shyness	Shiness	Spunk	8ponk	Tallness	Talness
Sienite	Syenite	Spurt, or	Spirt	Talmud	Thelmud
Silicious, er	Siliceous	Staddle	Stadle	Tambour	Tambor
8 01	Cill	Stanch	Staunch		Tambarin
Simer	Chimere	Stationery, z.	Stationary	Tambourine	Tambourin
	Суппаг	Steadfast	Stedfast	. (Tamboria
Siphon	Syphon	Steelyard	Stillyard	m	Tarpawling
Sirioin, er	Surloin	Sterile	Storil	Tarpauling	Taipeulin
Stroceo	Scirocco	Stiliness	Stilness	Tartan	Tartane
	Syrup /	Stockade	Stoccade	Tassel	Toroci
Strap	Sirop	Strait, n.	Streight	Tawny	Tawney
Bit, to incubate.	•	Strap, or	Strop	Touse	Tease ·
Site	Scite				
Sizar	Sizer	Strengthener	Strengthner	Teasie }	Tassel
Size		Strew	Straw, Strow		Tasei
Skate	Cize, Cise	Stupely	Stupity	Terrier	Tarrier
Skein	Scate	Style, and	Stile	Tether	Todder
	Skain	Sabtile, thin,	Subtle	Tetrastich	Tetrastick
Skeptic; 'ess	Sceptic	Subtle, siy,	Subtile	Theodolite	Theodolet
Skiiful	Skilful	Subtract	Substract	Thraidom	Thralldom
Skulk	Sculk	Subtraction	Substruction	Thrash, or	Thresh
Skall .	Scull	Suit, and	Suite	Threshold	Threshhold
Stake, to quench	i,6lack	Suitor	Suiter	Throe, apeng,	
Sleight, n.	Slight	Sulky	Sulkey	Thyine, wood,	
Sjoy, a rood,	Slay, Slaic	Sulphuretted	Sulphureted	Thyme	Thime
Muico	Sluce, Sluse		Sumes	Ticking, or	Ticken
Slyly .	Silly	Sumach	Shuman	Tidhit	Tion
Slynos	Sliness	Suretyship	Suretialfip	Tie `	
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Tiesco	Turce	j	٧.	Whang	Wang
Tiger	Tyger	Vaivode ?	(Waiwode	Whelk	Weik
Tiscal	Traksi	Vayvode	Waywode	Whippletree	Whiffetree
That	Tolet	Vales	Valle		Whippewill
Tiay	Tyay	Vallee	Vallise	Whiskey	Whisky
Tippler	Tipler	Vat, a vessel,	Fat '	Whitleather	Whiteleather
Tithe	Tythe	Vaudevil	Vandeville	Whoop	Heep
Todat	Tollette	Vavagor	Vavasour	Whooping-	Hoopingcough
Toll, to allows,		_	(Valvasor	cough	Hoohingcoalh
Tollhouth	Telhooth	Vell, cover,	Vall	Widgeon	Wigeon
Fon, or	Tur	Vender, #	Vendor	Wilful	Willfel
Tonnego	Tunnago	Veneer	Fincer	Windlags	Windlace
Termentor	Tormenter	Venomous	Venemous		Windles
Touchy, or	Techy	Verdigris	Verdigrise	Wintry	Whatery
Transline	Tourmalia		Verdigreese	Wity	Wiesy
Trans	Transc	Vermilion	Vermillion	Witchelm	Weechelen
Tracquility	Tranquility	3	Virmilion	With, n.	Withe
Tranquilline	Tranquille	Vermin	Vermine	Withal	Withalf
Transferable	Transferrible	IVEE.	Berst	Wizard	Whxard
Transferronce			Werst		(Wisard
Tree-mail	Troncil	Vertebre, er	Vertebra	Woe	₩o
D	Trunnel	Vervala	Vervane	Wondrous	Wonderous
Trollie Trontole	Trollico	Vial, or	Phial	Woodbine	Woodbind
	Trigintals	Vice, a scree, Vicious	Vise	Woodchuck	Woodchuk
Treatle	Trussel	Victors Villain, and	Vitious	Woolien	Woolen
Trovet, or	Trivet	Villanous	Villein, Villan Villainous	Wreathe, v.	Wreath
Treasure	Trowns	Villany	Villalny	Wreck	Wrack
Trackished, or	Tronges Tronglebad	Visitor	Visiter	Wriggle	Rigglo
Turbey	Turky	Visor	Vizor	\$	
Turnin	Turnep	Vitiate	Viciate	1	Y.
Terrenie	Tarneol		(Vikir	ł	••
Tarkola	Turqueis	Vizier	Visier	Yawl	Yaul
1 algorithm	Turquoise	Volcano	Vulcano	Yearn	Yern
Tutenag	Tetameg		V aboutto	Yeast	Yest
, mensk	Tutomague	,	w.	Yelk, or	Yolk
Tweedle	Typiddle	'	₩.	Yerk	Yark
	Twidle	Wagon	Waggon	Yow	Engh
Tyre	Tipe	Waif	Waift		•
		Waive, to defer			Z.
1	Մ.	Wale	Wool	1	
		Walrus	Walres		Zaffir
Umbies	Humbles	War-whoop	War-hoop	Zaffre	Zeffar
Unbles	Unbines	Warranter, or		•	Zaffer
Cubineed	Unbinased	Waul	Wawl	Zochin; see	Sequin
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Oncell Then	Unrel	Wesend	Wesand	Zymology	Zumology

FORMATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

- 1. The Saxon or Anglo-Saxon language, which is a branch of the Toutonic, is the parent language of the English. Some of the other north European languages of the Teutonic family, which have contributed to enrich the English tongue, are the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, German, and Dutch. The south European languages which have furnished the largest contributions, are the Greek, Latin, and French; especially the Latin, through the medium of the French or Norman French; also, the Italian, Spanish, and various other languages, have afforded more or less.
- 2. The term Anglo-Sezon is derived from the Angles, a branch of the Saxons of Lower Germany, who invaded England in the 5th century, and established their authority in the country. The Angle-Saxon dynasty, after having continned about six hundred years, was terminated in 1966, by the invasion of William Duke of Nornandy, commonly called the Conqueror. The Norman French now became the language of the court and upper classes, while the Saxon continued to be the only speech of the common people or peasantry. These two languages were gradually blended into one, and became the basis of the present English. The commencement of the English language is fixed at about the middle of the 13th century, what was written in England after that time having so much recemblance to the present language as to be entitled to be called English.
- 3. The Angio-Saxon is the language to which the English owes its general form and structure, all the particles on which its syntax depends, all its pronouns and conjunctions, nearly all its prepositions, most of its monosyllables, and, indeed, all the words that are most frequently repeated on the same page.
- 4. The predominance of Anglo-Saxon will readily be seen by analyzing a passage in any common English writer. Take, for example, the common English version of the Lord's Prayer, which contains 66 words, of which all except the following five, namely, debt, debter, delicer, glery, and temptation, are Anglo-Saxon. In the first chapter of the common English version of St. John's Gospel, there are 1003 words, of which, excepting 53 proper names, there are easy 55 words that are not Anglo-Saxon.

- 5. The following are the principal Angle-Sanon profizes, namely, a, bs, om, on, fore, on, one, out, over, on, and under; as, chead, defricad, onbody, enable, forebode, imbosom, misdeed, sustan, overact, unbind, unlike, undergo.
- Some of the common Angle-Seren terminations are the following, namely, or, ful, head, less, ly, ness, ship; as, writer, mindful, childhead, helpless, justly, goodness, partnership.
- 7. The contributions of the Latin language to the English are next, in importance and amount, to those of the Anglo-Saxon; and these contributions came chiefly through the medium of the French, or Norman French, in consequence of the Norman conquest. It has been stated by some philologists, that the English language is indebted to the Latin for the larger part of its vocabulary. This, however, is a greatly exaggerated statement; yet the contributions from that language are great and important, and they enter extensively into the formation and etymology of English words. The Letin has furnished a large postion of the abstract and general terms, especially in the departments of theology, moral and political philosophy, and all the moral sciences; also a great part of the terms used in polite literature, and the language of polite life. A great part of the military terms in English come directly from the French.
- 8. The following are Latin profess: e, eb, abe, from ; as, evert, abjure, abstract ; - ad, a, ac, of, og, al, on, ap, or, as, at, to; as, adduce, escribe, accede, affix, aggress, alinde, ennex, append, errange, assign, attach ; - ente, before ; as, entecedent; -- circum, about; as, circumjacent; -con, co, cog, cel, com, cer, together, with; as, conform, coëval, cognate, collect, combine, covrect; — centra, against; as, centradict; — de, down, from ; as, deface, degrade ; - die, di, dif, astander ; as, diearm, divide, diffuse; -- e, ez, out of; as, eject, exclude ; - extra, beyond ; as, extrajudicial ; in, ig, il, im, ir, (when prefixed to a verb,) in, into; as, indue, illapse, impel, irradiate; (when prefixed to an adjective,) not; as, invisible, ignoble, illegal, immoral, irregular; - inter, between; as, intermix; -- intre, within; as, intreduce ;-- ob, ec, of, op, for, in the way of; as, object ; eccur, offend, oppress ;— per, through ; as, pervade ; - post, after ; as, postscript ; - pre, before; as, precede; -- preter, beyond; as, preter-

asissi ;--pro, file, forward ; as, proconsul ;-- | without ; as, scophalous ;-- ans, (dré,) through, m, back, again; as, return, rebuild; - retre, again; as, sucgram; - end, (drrf.,) against; as, laskwari; as, retrespect; ---- as, aside; as, accede; —ins, without; as, sincoure;—sub, suc, sufr}—ests, (xará,) down, from side to side; as, my, mp, sus, under, after; as, subdeau, susnd, of hos, suggest, suspicat, suspect; — super. niste; as, superabound, supernatural; — trans, byend; as, transcend; - siltre, beyond; as, ul-

9. The following terminations are derived from to Lain or Franch: - able, ible, de, ile, ial, al, in, m, and, and, fy, lar, ity, or, ous, tion, tios, toda, Aura.

M. To the Greek, the English language is induited for most of the terms in physical mines, and, indeed, for a great part of the exployed in all the arts and sciences.

11. The following are Great profixes:—a, (a,) | —ize, from ιζω; as, agoniza.

antichristian ; -- apo, (dró,) from ; as, apostato ; estelogue; - die, (did,) through; as, diegonal; en, en, (iv,) in, on; as, endemic; - epi, (ir.,) upon ; as, epidemic ; — hyper, $(i\pi \ell \rho_i)$ above ; as, hypercritic; — hype, $(\delta\pi\delta_i)$ under; as, hypercrite; -- mete, (μετά,) beyond; as, metaphysics; -- para, (xapá,) by the side of, near; as, perallel; -peri, (xcpl,) about; as, perimeter; -- syn, sy, syl, sym, (obv.) together, with; as, synonymous, sydlogism.

12. The following terminations are from the Greek :- is and isal, from the Greek ares and Latin icue; as, physical; - legy, from hoye; as, theology; -- graphy, from ypádw; as, geography;

PORMATION OF SEVERAL OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

by to the radical parts of words the following brainstone, namely, est, este, est, er, erd, ert, ory, ear, each, er, ior, isch, iore, or, stor, ate, ee, tte, ory, age, ency, ency, ency, head, head, ion, ity, im, went, money, mone, on, sy, skip, t, th, tude, ty, we, y, down, saile, cle, el, il, et, in, ine, kin, let, ing, sak, sak.

14. A great part of the adjectives are formed by affixing to the radical parts of words the fol-

D. English news are mostly formed by affix-, lowing terminations, namely, ac, al, an, ar, ary, on, ic, ical, id, ile, ine, ery, ate, ful, eec, oue, some, y, ich, like, ly, we, able, ible, uble, less.

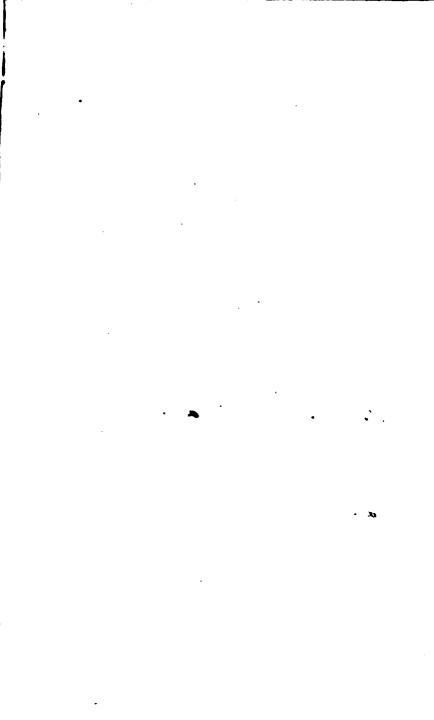
15. Many verbs are formed by affixing to the radical parts of words the following terminations, namely, ate, en, fy, isk, ise, ite.

16. A great many adverse are formed from adjectives by the addition of ly, or by changing e to w; as, wise, wisely; noble, nobly

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Dyche's New General English Dictionary,	th	edition,	1750
Alassrorth's Latin and English Dictionary,			
Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language,			
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Jones's Prenouncing and Explanatory Dictionary,	sŧ	edition,	1798
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Taylor's Edition of Calmet's Dictionary,	2	edition,	1839
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Brande's Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art,1	æ	edition,	1849
Carr's Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names,	st	edition,	1849
Penny Cyclopedia,	•••	1833.	-1843
Bullius Bladen - date Wester Commen			



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Aboute of

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

ABA

ABD

nounced E as a latter, but a as a word,) the | A-hēt/er, n. the person or thing that abates.

a letter of the alphabet, and a vowel; .dbetis, (tb's-tis or tb's-tb') n. [Fr.] (Mil.) as ease; some. It is an article set before intronchment formed by trees folled and laid e singular number ; as, a man, a fixed to fee and me so prefixed to few and many; and se k implies one whole number. rds beginning with a vowel or a ad, it takes the letter a after it, for emphony; as, en ox, en hour. ord An.) A is placed before a a hour. word An.) A is placen round in con-ar narticipial noun, and is cona contraction of at or on; as, " to go
It is also used as a prefix to many ås ; as, abed, asleep, aboard. se who casts accounts.

d. (Next.) noting the situation of the when they are pressed against the masta. elt, n. cap of state once used in England. fay, n. [L.] one who steals cattle in herds. dia, n. [L.] a counting-table; the uppermost er of a column.

acanber of a column.

Altr, ad. (Altent.) towards the stern of a ship.

his space, (e-hi-space) n. a how; obsisance.

Altrender, (e-hi-sym-al) n. a. to alienate.

Less) to transfer once property to another.

Altrender, (e-hi-sym-altrender) n. the act of helicanting; (e-hi-sym-altrender) n. the act of helicanting; transfer; alienation.

Mardyn, n. a. to give up; to quit; to formke.

Mardyn, n. a. to give up; to quit; to formke.

ar-eyes, a. a. to give up; to quit; to iorante. far-dened, (e-bhi-dund) p. a. given up; for-shen; corrupted in the highest degree. far-den-ing, n. a leaving or forsaking. far-den-ing, n. a teat of abandoning. m'dyn-mënt, n. the act of abandoning, yn-ni'dyn, (th-n-leh'un) n. a bantament. åre', n. a. to make bare, uncover, disclose, r-Lic-p-li'thon, n. (Anat.) a kind of articula-se', n. a. to humble, depress, bring low. [tion. se', n. a. to make subamed; to confuse, sh', n. a. to make subamed; to confuse, sh'myat, n. great shame: confuse, ment, n. great shame ; confusion.

Me, a. that may be abated.
 e', s. a. to lessen; to diminish; to depre
 b) to put an end to; to defeat.

, w. m. to grow less; to decrease.

together. -ba'tor, n. (Lew) one who abates; one who, without right, intrudes late a freehold.

Abb, n. the yarn on a weaver's warp.

Alb's, n. a Syriac word, which signifies father

Ab'be-cy, a the rights and privileges of an abbot. Ab-ba'tipl. (sb-ba'shpi) a relating to an abboy. Ab'ba, n. [Fr.] an abbot; an ecclesiastical title, without office or duty annexed.

Ab'bes, s. the governors of a nunnery.

Ab'bey, s. pl. Ab'bey; a monastery; a convent.

— a church attached to a convent.

Ab'bot, n. the chief of an abbey or convent.

Al'bot-ship, n. the state or office of an abbot.

Al-breu-veir', (ib-ru-ve'or'.) See Abreuveir.

Ab-bre', vi-ste, (ab-bre've-st. W. J. E. J. E. Sm.; ab-bre've-st., P.] v. a.

Sm.; ab-bre'vest, S. E.; ab-breve-st., P.] v. a. to abridge; to shorten.

Ab-bre-vi-a tion, n. act of shortening; contrac

tion : - the initial letter or letters of a word. Ab-brē'vi-ā-tor, [ab-brē've-ā-tor, Ja. K. Sm. Wa.; ab-brē-ve-ā'tur, W. J. F.; ab-brēv-yā'tur, R.; ab-brēv'e-ā-tur, P.] n. one who abbreviates.

*Ab-bre'vi-a-to-ry, a. shortening; contracting.

• Ab-brö'yi-dire, m. abbreviation; abridgment Z. B. C. the alphabet; a little book.

Ab'di-cant, a. abdicating; renouncing.

Ab'di-cant, a. abdicating ; renouncing. Ab'di-cant, a. a person who abdicates. Ab'di-cate, v. a. to resign; to renounce; to give up, or deprive of, a right.

Ab'dj-cate, v. n. to resign an office.

Ab-dj-cā'tion, n act of abdicating; resignation.
Ab'dj-cā-tive, [ab'dy-kā-tiv, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. t
ab-dik'g-tive, E. F. J. a. abdicating.
Ab'dj-tive, a. having the quality of hiding.

Ab'di-to-ry, n. (Luo) a place to hide goods in.
Ab-do'men, [ab-do'men, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K.
Sm.; ab-do'men or ab'do-men, P. Wb.] n. [L.] pl. L. ab-dom'i-na, Eng. ab-do'mens; the lower venter or belly.

Ab-dom'i-nal, a. relating to the abdomen. Ab-dom'i-nal, a. one of an order of fishes.

ā, ā, ī, ā, ū, ŷ, long ; ā, ō, ī, ŏ, ū, ў, abort ; ş, ç, į, ç, ų, y, obseura. — fare, fūr, fast, fall ; hbiz, hā

Ab-döm'in-ods, a large-bellied; abdominal. Ab-dōce', v. a. to draw from; to separate. Ab-dōcent, a drawing away; pulling back. Ab-dōc'tion, n. act of abducing:—act of taking Ib-no-ga'tor, n. one who denies or r paraset upa, n. ace or annucing : — ace or taking away a woman or other person by force. Ab-disc'tor, n. a muscle which draws back. A-bear'ance, (p-bar'anc) n. (Lee) behavior. A-be-op-di'rj-nn, n. a teacher or learner of the A-bid', ad. in bed. 6. belle! n. the white poplar. Ab-dirrance, n. a deviation from right. Ab-dirrance, n. a deviation from right. Ab-ër/ran-cy, n. same as servence.
Ab-ër/rant, a. deviating from the right way. Ab-erring, a covening from the right way.
Ab-erring, p. a. going astray; erring. [R.]
A-bet', p. a. to set on; to aid; to encourage; to
instigate, as to a crime. instigate, as to a crime. Δ-bet ment, π. the act of abetting. α-ber ment, a. the act of abetting. Λ-bet'epr, no new hos abets. [plipe. Λ-bet'stor, n. (Law) one who abets; an accoma-Λ-ber'snoc, (a-be'sna) n. (Law) reversion; ex-pectation of possession bereafter. Λb'gra-gite, v. a. to lead out of the flock. Λb-ber', α. a. to hat with acrimony; to gletest; b-hör', v. a. to hate with scrimony; to detest; to loathe; to abominate. to loathe; to abominate.
Ab-bör'rence, s. act of abhorring; detestation.
Ab-bör'rend, a. struck with abhorrence; odious;
contrary to; foreign; inconsistent with. Ab-hor rent-ly, ad. in an abhorrent manner. Ab-hör'rer, u. one who abhors; a detester. A'bib, a. the first month of the Jewish year. A-bide', v. n. (i. abode; pp. abiding, abode;) to stay in a place; to dwell; to remain. A-bide', v. a. to wait for; to support; to suffer. A-bid'er, a. one who abides in a place. A-bid'ing, a. continuance; stay. A-bil'i-ty, (a-bil'e-te) n. power to do any thing ; capacity; pl. the faculties of the mind.

Ab in 1''ti-ō, (-ish') [L.] from the beginning.

Ab in-tes'tate, a. (Law) inheriting from one who died without making a will, Xb'fect, a. mean; low; despicable; vile; base. the ject, a. a man without hope; a wretch. Ab-ject'ed-ness, n. the state of an abject. Ab-jec'tion, n. want of spirit; baseness. Ab'ject-ly, ad. in an abject manner; basely. Ab'ject-ness, a. abjection; meanness. Ab-jū'dj-cat-ed, p. a. given by judgment. [R.] Ab-ju-dj-ca'tion, n. rejection. Ab-la'tion, n. act of taking away. [R.] Ab'ls tive, a. that takes away: a term applied to the sixth case of Latin nouns. A'ble, (a'bl) a having strong faculties, or great strength; having power or skill; capable. A'ble-bod-jed, (a'bl-bod-jd) a. strong of body. hh'le gate, v. a. to send abroad; to depute. A'ble-ness, n. state of being able; ability. Xb'lep-sy, n. want of eight; blindness. Xb'lu-ent, n. that which washes clean. Ab'lu-cnt, a. washing clean; purifying.
Ab-lü'tion, (ab-lü'shun) a. act of cleansing with

water; act of washing; a religious purifica A'bly, ad, in an able manner; with ability, Ab-no-ga'tion, n. denial; renunciation.

Il-no-gl'ton, a. one who denies or resources
†h-no-gl'ton, a. act of cutting of knots.
A-board', (s-börd') ad. on board; is a ship.
A-bode', a. habitation; dwelling; stay.
A-bode', i. & p. from Abide.
†h-bède', v. a. to foreshow; to bode. Shak.
†h-bède', v. a. to foreshow; to bode. Shak.
†h-bède', v. a. to annul; to repeal; to destroy.
A-böl'jah, v. a. to annul; to repeal; to destroy.
A-böl'jah-p-bie, a. that may be abolished.
tionista.

10-11'tion-1st, (th-clish'sn-ist) n one whu
favors sholition, especially of salvery.

A-bom's-na-ble, at hateful; detestable; odiosa.

A-bom's-na-bly, at hatefully; detestably.

A-bom's-nate, v. a. to hate utterly; to detest
with strong aversion; to ablor.

A-bom-infition, n. hatred; detestably, the object of hatred; pollution; defilement.

11-0-1ff-inal. a. origins; primitive; pristine. tionist jets of march potation; primitive; printine.

ho-riff;nel, a original; primitive; printine.

ho-riff;nel, an original inhabitum.

do-riff;nel, (tho-rif-nel) a pt. [L.] the
carliest inhabitants of a country.

A-bort, a. a. to miscarry in childbirth. A-bör'tive, a. being brought forth before the time; immature; falling or miscarrying. A-bör'tive, a. being brought forth before the time; immature; falling or miscarrying. A-bör'tive-nées, a. state of being abortive. fA-bört'ment, s. an untimely birth. Bassa. A-böind, a. to be or have in gent relative. -bound', v. n. to be or have in great plenty. A-bött', y-k. to be of mayer in great penty.

A-bött', y-ex round; encircling; near; near to, concerning; with regard to; relating to.

A-bött', de dircularly; nearly; here and there.

A-bött', (a-bit') prey. in a higher place; more than; higher than; too high for; beyond.

A-bötve', (a-bit') ad overhead; in a higher place; in the regions of heaven; before:
-bove'board, (s-buv'bord) ad upon deck or
board; in open sight; without artifice or trick. Abry og dåb'rg, n. a superstitions charm. A-brade', v. a. to rub off; to waste by degrees. A-bra'glon, (a-bra'zhun) n. act of rubbing off. A-breast', (a-brest') ad. side by side. Xb-re-nun-ci-a'tion, n. See Renunci Abrasoir, (ab. n. - wor') a. [Fr.] a watering-place:—a joint between stones to be filled up with mortar. with mortar.

A-bridge', v. a. to make shorter in words; to contract; to diminish; to deprive of.

A-bridg'er, n. one who sbridges; a shortener.

A-bridg'er, n. one who sbridges; a shortener.

A-bridg'er, n. one who sbridges; a shortener.

A-bridge', (a-brich') v. a. to set abroach.

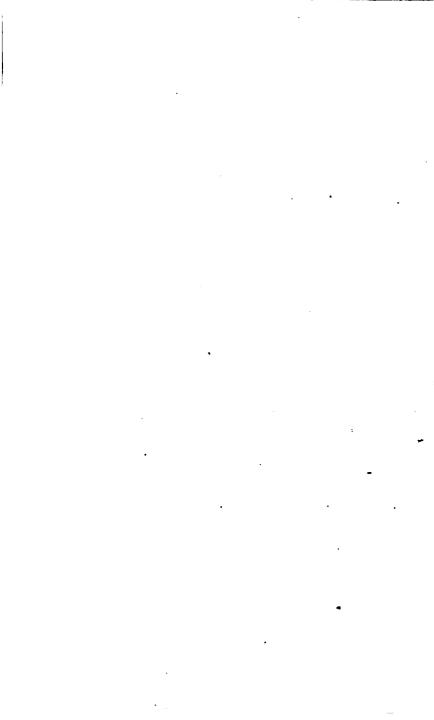
A-broach', (a-brich') v. a. to set abroach.

A-broach', ad. in a posture for flowing out.

A-broad, (a-briwd', 46) ad. without confinement; widely; at large; from home; out of the house; in another country. the house; in another country. Ab'ro-gate, v. a. to repeal; to annul; to abolish. Ab-ro-ga'tion, s. act of abrogating; repeal. 7a-nrood, az. in the act or rooding. Ab-Tüp', a broken; craggy; unconnected; sudden; without the proper or usual preparatives. Ab-Tüp'tion, a. violent and sudden separation. Ab-Tüp'iy, ad. hastily suddenly; ruggedly. Ab-Tüpt'ness, s. state of being abrupt.

Abhorance of Abhoran to from Able to Do at with. Abournable 6 % is - abounding in It is about in the following ratios Above- ground, ir syer, ir syntar. of its particulars





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xeceptable to

a tumor filled with pus.) w. a. to cast off. s; (Gom.) a seg-

s H

'un) [ab-sigh'un, W J. P.
'un, S. P.] n. act of cutting

o one's self; to disappear. t; inattention. entive in mind. p away; to withdraw. n his station n. state of being ab ng abeent of wormwoo , p. c. containing v L. [L.] wormwood. ng wormwood.

d off; to leave off. conditional; not re icto; un ited; despetic; positive; cartain. & completely; unconditionally. m. the act of absolving ; acquittal.

pm. a. abrolists government.
-ry.[ab-all'p-tik-y, W. J. E. F. Ja. 8m
ip-sp. S. P.] a. that absolves.

- to-ry, a. relating to pardon; forgiving. guilt, or from an engagement. n. one who absolves.

sical: -- contrary to reaso s. a. to imbibe; to swallow up. ont, m. medicine that dries up aving the power of absorbing. swallowed up; absorbe u. the act of absorbing.

s. to keep from; to forbear, in, a. temperate; soher; absti is ly, ad. temperately; soherly. s, a abstinenc

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, n. the act of restraining. ', u. a. to cleanse by wiping; to wipe, yat, a. having a cleaning quality. o', u. a. to cleanse; to absterge, ha, a. the act of cleaning.

aving the quality of cleansing. , z. ferbearance of necessary food stinence ; abste

ly, ad in an abstinent manner.

'sij-simily, od in an absthern manner, besitt'el, o. wrang from another by violence.

-strict', s. a. to take from; to separate, 'strict', [ab'strikt, & P. Ja. E. Sm. Wb.; äb-strikt', M.] a. separate; refined; pure.

'strict, m. an ahridgment; an epitome.

-strict'el, p. a. separated; disjoined,

-strict'el, y. od. in an abstracted manner.

-strict'ed-sim, n. state of being abstracted. m, n. state of being abstracted. strict'er, n. one who abstracts. striction, n. act of abstracting; state of be

ing abstracted; separation; inattention.

Articlive, a. having the power of abstracting,

Articlive, a. having the power of abstracting,

Articly, ad. in an abstract manner.

Articly, ad. in an abstract manner. s, a. state of being abstract h-strae', a. obscure; difficult; not plain. h-strae'ly, ad. obscurely; not plainly. h-strae'ness, s. difficulty; obscurity.

Ab-stri's; ty, n. abstrusonce. Ab-stri's; v. a. to waste gradually; to est up, Ab-stri', n. a. to waste gradually; to est up, Ab-stri', n. construy to manifest truth; impos Me; unreasonable; inconsistent.

Ab-surd'j-ty, n. quality of being absurd; folly Ab-sürd'ly, ad. in an absurd manner. Ab-surd'ness, a. the quality of being absurd.

A-băn'dance, n. great plenty : exuberance. A-băn'dant, a. plentiful ; exuberant : ample.

A-bun'dant-ly, ad plentifully; exuberantly.
A-buge', (9-buz', 91) v. a. to make an ill use of;
to violate; to defile; to impose upon; to revile; to vilify.

-būse', (a-būs', 91) s. ill use; a corrupt prac-tice; unjust censure; rude reproach; contumely.

-bus'er, m one who abuses or uses ill.

-ba sive, a containing abuse; reproachful. A-bû'sive-ly, ad. by a wrong use; reproachfully. A-bû'sive-ness, n. the quality of being abusive.

-bat', v. n. to end at; to meet; to border upon. -bat'ment, n. that which borders upon another; a mass of masonry in a bridge.

A-but/tal, a. the butting or boundary of land.

A-bysm', (a-bizm') n. same as abyss. A-byss', n. a depth without bottom; a gulf. A-ca'ci-a, (a-ka'she-a) n. [L.] pl. L. q-ca'si-a;

Eng. a-ca'ci-as; a drug: — a shrub.

Ac-a-de'mi-au, n. a member of an academy. Ac-a-dem'ic, a relating to an academy or uni-

versity; academical. Ac-a-dem/ic, a. a member of an academy or uni

versity; an academic philosopher. Ac-a-dem/j-cal, a. belonging to an academy. Ac-a-dem/j-cal-ly, ad. in an academical manner. A-cad-e-mi//cian, (a-kad-e-mish'an) n. a member

of an academy.

A-cad'e-mism, w. the academical philosophy. A-cad'e-mist, a. a member of an academy; an

academic philosopher; an academic. [R.] A-căd'e-my, [a-kăd'e-me, P. J. F. E. Ja. K. Sm. Hb.: a-kăd'e-me or āk'a-dēm-e, S. W.] n. Piato's school of philosophy : - a society of men associated for the promotion of some art: - a

seminary of learning; a grammar school.

A-cān'thus, n. [L.] pl. L. q-cān'thī; Eng. a-cān'thus-eş; a spiny plant or shrub.

A-cāt-ş-lēc'tic, n. a verse which has the com

plete number of syllables, without excess. -cat-a-lep/si-a, n. [Gr.] acatalepsy

cat a lep'sy, n. incomprehensibility.

A-cat-s-lep'tic, g. incomprehensible. Ac-cade', (ak-sed') v. n. to be added to; to com-ply with; to come to; to assent.

Ac-cel'er-ate, v. a. to hasten; to quicken. Ac-cel-er-a'tion, n. a bastening; a quickening.

Ac-cel'er-a-tive, a. increasing the velocity. Ac-cen'sion, n. the act of kindling.

Accent, a. modulation of the voice in speaking ; a stress of voice on a certain syllable; a mark to direct the modulation of the voice.

Ac-cent', v. a. to express or note the accent. Ac-cent'n-al, (ak-sent'yu-al) a. rhythmical; relating to accent.

Ac-cent'y-ate, v. a. to place the accent on. Ac-cent-a-a'tion, m. act of placing the accent. Ac-cept', v. a. to take ; to receive ; to admit.

Ac-cepta-bil'i-ty, n. acceptableness, •Ac-cep'ta-ble, [ak-sep'ta-bl, P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb. Johnson, Ash, Dyche, Barclay; ak'acp-ta-bl, S. W. J. E. F. R.] a. likely to be accepted; welcome; grateful; pleasing. ceptable *Ac-cep'ta-ble-ness, n. the quality of being ac Ac-cep'ta-bly, ad, in an acceptable manner. Ae-cep'tance, n. reception ; acceptation. - (Com

the subscribing of a bill; a bill subscribed.

Locop-tiftin, n. reception; acceptance; the received meaning of a word.

Ac-Spt'er, n. one that accepts.

Ac-Sin', or Le'cles, [sk-sie', W. P. J. F. Sm.; ik'els, S. E. K.; ik'els or ak-sie', Je.] n. approach; admission; increase.

*Lc'cop-sp-rl-ty, al. accessority.

*Lc'cop-sp-rl-ty, al. accessority.

*Lc'cop-sp-ry, ik'esp-sp-re, S. W. P. J. E. F.

*Le K. Sm.; ak-sie'sp-re, Balley, dah.] a. contributing; additional; accessory.

*Lc'cop-ry, n. Soc decessory.

*Ac-cie'sl-ibl, a. that may be approached.

Ac-cie'sl-ibl, a. that may be approached; angmanation; act of coming to; addition; increase; approach. crease; approach.
Ac-ces-so'ri-si, a relating to an accessory.

*Xc'ces-so-ri-ly, ad in the manner of an accessory. Ja. K. Sm. R.; qk-ele'sp-re, Balley, Ask.] a. contributing to a crime; additional. *Accopany, n. (Less) one who is guitty of a crime, not principally, but by participation. Acci-done, n. a little book containing the first rudiments of grammar. Ac'ci-dent, s. a property or quality of a being not essential to it: — a fortuitous event; casualty.

Accidental, a a property non-essential.

Accidental, a having the quality of an accident; non-essential; earnal; fortnitous.

Accidental-ty, ed. casualty; fortnitousty.

Accidental-ty, ed. accidental-ty, ed. capisaud.

Accidental-ty, ed. accidental-ty, ed. collematics.

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Accidental-ty, ed. casualty; fortnitous. casualty. scent is the declivity. Accil'rous, a. rising with a slope.

[Ac-CH'rous, a. rising with a slope.

[Ac-CH', v. a. to fill up; to cloy. See Cloy.

[Ac-CH', (ak-kin!) v. a. See Cid.

Ac-chlide', or Xe-co-lide', [ik-c-lid', K. R. Wh.;

ik-c-lid', Sm.] v. [Fr.] a blow; a ceremony
used in conferring Ruighthood.

[Ac'co-line, v. a borderer. †Ac'o-lint, n. a borderer.
Ac-o-lin'mo-da-ble, a. that may be fitted. [R.]
Ac-olin'mo-date, v. a. to supply with; to adapt; to fit; to adjust; to serve.
Ac-olin'mo-date, a. suitable; fit; adapted.
Ac-olin'mo-date, a. suitable; fit; adapted.
Ac-olin'mo-date-ly, ad. suitably; fitts. [R.].
Ac-olin'mo-date-ing, p. a. disposed to oblige.
Ac-olin-mo-dat'lon, n. provision of conveniences; fitness; adjustment; reconciliation.
Ac-olin-mo-dat'lon-lin, n. a bill of exchange given as an accommodation. instead of green as his monomers.

Ac-chm'mp-di-tor, n. one who accommodates.

Ac-chm'mp-ni-pr, n. one who accommanies.

Ac-chm'mp-ni-ment, (ak-klm'mp-ne-ment) n. that
which attends a thing or person.

Ac-chm'pp-ny, (ak-klm'mp-ne) v. a. to attend;

to go along with; to associate with.

Ac-chm'ploc, n. an associate in an ill sense; an

sheater: one concerned in a crime. given as an accommodation, instead of Ac-cu-ra-cy, s. exactness; correctness; nicety.

Ac-com/plish, s. a. to complete; to execute; to fulfi; to obtain; to adorn or furnith.
Ac-com/plish-p-ble, a. that may be executed.
Ac-com/plish-er, factor plishs) p. a. finished; complete in some qualification; elegant.
Ac-com/plish-maint, n. completion; full performance; ornament of mind or body
Ac-com/c/(ak.kidn/) n. Sea_dose=1. .vummance; umamment or miled or body# †Ac-compt', (sk-köünt') n. See .feeeunt. Ac-compt'ant, (sk-köünt'ant) n. a reckonar; ac-countant. See .feeeument. countant. See decrement.
Ac-oltrd', v. a. to make agree; to compose.
Ac-oltrd', v. a. to agree; to inframonise.
Ac-oltrd', v. a. compact; agreement; union.
Own accord, voluntary metion.
†Ac-oltrd'p-bic, a. agreemble; consonant.
Ac-oltrd'pant, a. consonant; corresponding.
Ac-oltrd'pant, a. consonant; corresponding. Åc-ottri'smt, á. comonant; corresponding. Ac-ottri'smt-ly, ssi. in an accordant manner. Ac-ottri'smt-ly, ssi. in an accordant manner. Ac-ottri'smt, an assistant; helper; favorer. Ac-ottri'smt, ssi. in accordance with. †Ac-ottri'smt, ssi. in accordance with. †Ac-ottri'smt, s. a. to incorporate. Ac-ottri'smt, s. a. to incorporate. Ac-ottri'smt, s. a. to incorporate. Ac-ottri'smt, s. a. addressed. — (Her.) side by side. Ac-ottri'smt, st. iki-kth-bitri', lik-kth-bitri', Jia. § iki-kth-bitri', sil-kth-bitri', Jia. § iki-kth-bitri', ss.] a physician who assists women in childbirth. Ac-ottosi'smost, (iki-kth-bitri'smt, ss. [Fr.] a physician who assists women in childbirth. Ac-ottosi'smost, (iki-kth-bitri'smt, ss. [Fr.] the deilvery of a woman in childbod. Ac-ottosi', n. a computation; ad-Ac-count', n. a computation; estimation; advantage; regard; narration; examination Ac-count, v. a. to esteem, reckon, compute. Ac-ceurt; v. s. to reckon; to give an account. Ac-ceurt;-bil'j-ty, s. accountableness. Ac-ceurt;-ble, a. liable to account; liable to be called to account; responsible. Ac-count's-ble-noss, s. responsibility. Ac-count ent, a. accountable to. Ac-cöunt'ant, n. a man employed in accounts. Ac-cöunt'-book, (ak-köünt'-bak) n. a book con-taining accounts. Accountying, a. the reckening up of accounts.
Accountying, a. the reckening up of accounts.
Accountying, (ak-kūp'pl, 54) v. a. to link together.
Accountying, v. a. See Encourage.
Accountying, (ak-kūrt') v. a. to count.
Accountying, (ak-kūrt') v. a. to count.
Accountying, (ak-kūrt') v. a. to dress; ta
Accountying, (ak-kūrt) v. a. to dress; ta
Accountying, (ak-kū According to the state of the s Ac-cretion, s. the act of growing to another.
Ac-cretive, a. growing; increasing by growth. Ac-creach', v. a. to draw to one; to gripe. Ac-creach', (ak-krd') v. n. to accede to; to be addeded to to append to:—to arise, as profits; to follow, as loss. to-cru/ment, a. addition ; increase. [R.] Ac-cu-ba'tion, n. a reclining at meab †Ac-climb', v. c. to recline as at table Ac-cam'pen-cy, n. state of being accumbent. Ac-cam'pent, a. leaning; rectining. Ac-ca'mu-lite, v. a. to heap up; to pile up. Ac-cu'mu-lite, v. n. to increa Ac-cu'mu-late, a heaped; collected. Ac-cu-mu-lattion, n. the act of accumulating. Ac-cû'mu-le-tive, a. that accumulates. Ac-cû'mu-le-tor, n. one who accumulates

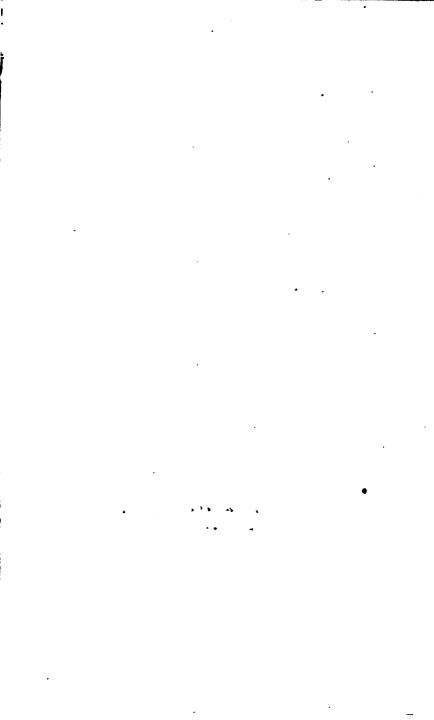
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here then acquiesce in his principle.

Acquit them of more malice

It implies an acquied some bis, will.

ΑĈΊ opin, a. exact; surface; without error.

opin-by, al. exactly; without error.

opin-min, n. exactness; securacy.

ne', v. a. to doom to minery; to curse.

lar'el, p. a. cursed; excernble; hateful.

fig-bie, (ak-kā'sp-bi) a. binnable; cul
pable.

(pable. no is accused; charge; censure.

-ci/s. Give, a. necusing;—a term applied to
he fourth case of Latin nouns; objective. ch'sp-live-ly, ad. as the accusative case. lip-bp-ry, a. containing an accusation.

lip-bp-ry, a. to elarge with a crime; to ar

ga; to blame; to consure; to impeach. or, a one who accuses r, m. esse who accures, um, v. a. to habituate; to inure, lym-p-bly, ad. habitually; customer, lym-p-bly, ad. habitually; custom lym-puce, n. eustom; habit; use erily. ecily, ed. in a customery manu ry, a. usual ; according to custom i, (ak-kurtumd) a. frequent; usual (žs) s. a unit on cards or dice; an atom. in, n. (Zool.) an animal without a ad, as an oyster.

Hydr. (**e8fy-H) a. pl. [L.] levellers, who
knowledge no beed or superior.

phy-loks, (**e8fy-H**) a. without a head.

phat, a. the side of a die which has but , a. said, with an addition of roughness. its, v. a. to make sour. i-ty, n. sour taste; severity of temper. 'b-ty, n. sour taste; severity of temper.
r'viste, c. a. to heap up.
r-vi'tien, n. act of heaping together.
r-vise, (is/qc-vis) a. fall of heaps.
/equal, a. tending to sourness or acidity.
Who, (is/qc-til) n. (Chem.) a salt formed by
union of acetic acid with a milifable hese. le strengto o vinegar una ucau.

le strengto o vinegar una ucau.

le strengto o le sour; sharp.

le strengto o le strengto o le sur le à-chievance, a performance; achievement. chiève', (a-chev') e. s. to perform ; to finish a design prosperously; to gain; to obtain. A chieve ment, n. n performance; an action; a great exploit; a feat; a deed. - (Her.) an esentcheon, or ensign armorial. A-chiever, a one who achieves or performs. Aching, (ak'ing) a. pain; uneasiness. A chor, (a/kor) n. [L.] (Med.) a species of herpe Ach-ro-mat/ie, (ak-ro-mat/ik) a. (Optics) without color: - noting telescopes which prevent aberration arising from the various colors claim in the want of color.

PM. (167) a. sour; sharp, like vinegar.

PM. (167) a. an acid substance.

Claif-fis-big, a. the may be acidified.

Claif-fit-big, a. acid substance. [light.

7, v. 4. to convert into acid. cid'i-ty, a an acid tasts; sourness. Fil-alm, (is'jd-nis) a acidity. dd's-is, (a-sid's-id) a pl. [L.] medicinal prings imprognated with carbonic acid.

A cid's-late, v. a. to tinge with acids. A cld'a-lous, a somewhat acid; sourish.
At knöwl'edge, (ak-nöl'ej) v. a. to own the knowledge of; to avow; to confess.
Ac-knöwl'edg-ing, (ak-nöl'ej-ing) a. grateful.
Ac-knöwl'edg-inent, (ak-nöl'ej-mönt) n. act uf arknowledging v. renfersion, cartitude. acknowledging; confession; gratitude, Ac'me, n. [Gr.] the highest point; the summit. A col'o-thist, a. a servitor in the Romish church. Ac'o-lyte, a. the same with acolothist. Acquite, n. the herb wolf 'a-bane; poison. A'corn, (a'korn) n. the seed or fruit of the oak A'corned, (a'kornd) a fed with acorns.—(Her.) having acorns, as an oak-tree with acorns on it A cot-y-le'don, n. (Bot.) a plant whose seed has no distinct cotyledons. See Cotyledon. A con stic, a relating to hearing. [sound. A-cöü'stics, n. pt. the science of hearing or of Ac-quaint', v. a. to make familiar; to inform. Ac-quaint'ance, a. ; pl. Ac-quaint'ance or Acquaint'an-ces; familiarity; knowledge of:— a person or persons with whom one is acquainted. Ac-quaint'ed, a. familiar with; well known. Ac-quest', m. attachment; acquisition. Ac-qui-esce', (ak-we-es') v h. to rest in, or remain satisfied with; to comply; to agree. Ac-qui-es'cence, n. compliance; rest; content Ac-qui-cs'cent, a. easy; submitting. TAC-qui'et, v. a. to render quiet; to quiet. Ac-quir's-ble, a. that may be acquired.
Ac-quire', v. a. to gain; to come to; to attain
Ac-quire'ment, w. that which is acquired. c-quir'er, n. one who acquires. Ac-qui-si"tion, (ak-we-zish'un) n. act of moquiring; that which is acquired; acquirement. Ac-quis'i-tive, a. that is acquired. Ac-quis'i-tive-ly, ad. by acquirement. Ac-quis'i-tive-ness, n. (Phren.) the love of acquiring property. Acquir', v. a. to set free; to clear from a charge, accusation, &c.; to discharge, Acquir'ment, s. act of acquitting; acquittal, Acquir'tal, s. act of acquitting; a deliverance from the charge of an offence; a discharge. from the charge of an offence; a discharge. Ac-quit'sance, a. a discharge from a debt.

A'cre, (ā'kur) n. a quantity of land containingforty rods in length, and four in breadth.

Ac'rid, a. of a hot, biting faste; bitter.

Ac-ri-mb'nj-ous-ly, a. full of acrimony; severe.

Ac-ri-mb'nj-ous-ly, a. with acrimony.

Ac-ri-mb'nj-ous-ly, a. with acrimony.

Ac'ri-mp-ny, (āk'rp-mp-np) n. sharpness; cospaivenges; bitterness or severity of temper.

AF'ri-tade, When acrid tasts.

†Xc'ri-ta, a. sharpness; coserness. Ac'ri-tade, mean acrid tasta.

Ac'ri-p., m. sharpness; engerness.

Ac'ri-p.-mati'[c,] a. abstrue; pertaining to

Ac'ri-p.-mati'[ca,], deep learning.

Ac'ri-p.-mati'[ca, n. pl. Aristotle's lectures on the

more subtile parts of philosophy.

Ac-ri-At'[ca, a. betrue; acrosmatic.

Ac-ri-At'[ca, n. pl. same as acrosmatic.

Ac-ri-At'-An, n. [G.] (Anat.) the upper process

of the shoulder-blade. A-cron'y-cal, a opposite to the sun, or rising when the sun sets, and setting when the sun rises, as a star: — opposed to cosmical.
-crin'y-cal-ly, ad. at the acronycal time.
-crip'o-lis, s. a citadel; the citadel of Athens.

&o'ry-spire, m. a shoot from the end of seeds.
b-crise', ed. athwart; transversely; crosswise.
b-crise'tjo, s. a poem in which the first letters of
the lines make up the name of a person.

44 Lo cop-th'tien, n. reception; acceptance; the received meaning of a word.

Ac-Spt'er, n. one that accepts.

Ac-clear, or Le'clear, [sk-ele', W. P. J. F. Sm.; ik'ele, S. E. K.; ik'ele or sk-ele', Ja.] n. approach; admission; increase.

*Lc'cps-sp-rl-ly, ad. accessorily.

*Lc'cps-sp-rl, lik'sps-sp-rg, Balley, dah.] a. contributing; additional; accessory.

*Lc'cps-rly, n. See Accessory.

Ac-cle's-i-ble, a. that may be approached.

Ac-cle's-i-ble, a. that may be approached.

Ac-cle's-i-ble, a. that may be approached.

Ac-cle's-islen, (sk-sleh'un) n. onlargement; angmentation; act of coming to; addition; increase; approach. crease; approach.
Ac-crese'ri-si, a. relating to an accessory.

*Xc'cre-so-ri-ly, ad. in the manner of an accessory. *L'cos-no-ry, [ék'sos-no-re, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; sk-ole'so-re, Bailey, Ash.] a. contributing to a crime; additional. **Ac'co-so-ry, n. (Less) one who is guilty of a crime, not principally, but by participation.
**Ac'ci-dônce, n. a little book containing the first rudiments of grammar. Xc'ci-dent, s. a property or quality of a being not essential to it: — a fortuitous event; casualty. Casumy,
Ac-ci-dén'tal, n. a property non-essential.
Ac-ci-dén'tal, a. having the quality of an accident; non-essential; easual; fortuitous.
Ac-ci-dén'tal-ly, ac casually; fortuitousy.
Ac-ci-dén'tal-nes, n. state of being accidental.
Ac-activitate n. a nontwar. Ac-ci-dén'tpi-néss, n. state of being accidental.
†Ac-clp'set, n. a receiver.
Ac-claim', v. n. to give applause; to applaud.
Ac-claim', n. a shout of praise; acclamation.
Ac-claim'stipn, n. about of applause; applause.
Ac-claim's-to-ry, a pertaining to acclamation.
Ac-clim'set, or Accil-mate, v. a. to insure to a climate; to acclimatize. [Modern.]
Ac-climettze, v. a. to insure or adapt to a climate; to acclimate. Resente Material mate; to acclimate. Breads. [Medern.]
Acclivity, s. steepness reckneed upwards;
as the ascent of a hill is the acclivity, the descent is the declivity. the co-test, s. a borderer.

Ac-com/mo-ds-ble, s. that may be fitted. [R.]

Ac-com/mo-dite, v. s. to supply with; to adapt; Ac-com/mo-date-nees, a suitable; fit; adapted.
Ac-com/mo-date-nees, a suitable; fit; adapted.
Ac-com/mo-date-nees, a fitness. [R] Ac-com'mo-dit-ing, p. a. disposed to oblige. Ac-com-mo-di'tion, n. provision of conveniences; fitness; adjustment; reconciliation. Ac-com-mo-de'tion-bill, n. a bill of exchange

Ac-om/pijeh, v. c. to complete; to execute; to fulfil; to obtain; to adora or furnish.
Ac-om/pijeh-p-ble, a. that may be executed.
Ac-cim/pijehed, (ak-km/pijeht) p. c. flatched;
complete in some qualification; elegant. Ac-cim'pijahod, (ak-köm'pijahi) p. a. finished; complete in some qualification; elegant. Ac-cim'pijah-ngint, n. ecompletion; full performance; ornament of mind or body* fAc-compt', (ak-könnt') n. Bes dissent. Ac-cim'pint, (ak-könnt') n. a reckoner; ac countant. See decounters. Ac-cim'd, v. a. to agree; to lairmonine. Ac-cim'd, v. a. to agree; to lairmonine. Ac-cim'd, n. a compact; agreement; union. Own accord, voluntary motion.

Own accord, voluntary motion.

fAc-cim'd-bie, a. agreement; conformity. Ac-cim'd-mor, n. agreement; conformity. Ac-cim'd-mat, a consonant. (ac-cim'd-mat, a consonant. (ac-cim'd-mat, n. a material conformity. Ac-cim'd-mat, n. a material conformativ. Åe-eltid'sat, a. comonant; corresponding. Ac-eltid'stat-ly, ad. in an accordant manner. Ac-eltid'stat-ly, ad. in an accordant manner. Ac-eltid'stat, a. an assistant; helper; flavour. Ac-eltid'stat, ad. agreeably; conformably. Ac-eltid'stat, a. a. to incorporate. Ac-eltid's-ble, a. any of accoss; flamiliar. Ac-eltid's-ble, a. aldrawad.—(He-l) Sull-like his-blid', Ja., gik-ho'sblid', Ja., Ja., gik-ho'sblid', Ja., Ja., gik-ho'sblid', Ja., Ja., Ja., gik-ho'sblid', Ja., g Ac-count', n. a computation; estimation; ad-Ac-chart', n. a computation; estimation; advantage; regard; marration; eramination.
Ac-chart', v. a. to esteem, reckon, compute.
Ac-chart', v. n. to reckon; to give an account.
Ac-chart'-bli', t. n. accountablesses.
Ac-chart'-ble, a. itable to account; liable to be called to account; responsible.
Ac-chart'-ble-näes, n. responsible. dating accounts.

Ac-codin/ing, n. the reckening up of accounts.

Ac-codip/le, (ak-ktp/pl, 54) v. a. to link together

Ac-codip/le-ment, (ak-ktp/pl, 54) mint) n. a junction

Ac-codir/le, v. a. See Encourage

Ac-codir/, (ak-ktpr/) v. a. to court.

[equip [equip. Ao-cou'tre, (ak-kô'tur, 54) s. s. to dress; to Ao-cou'tre-mont, (ak-kô'tur-mont) s. dress; equi-Ac-crist in-most, (an-ac up-most) in arrow ; upun-page; trapping; ornaments.
Ac-crisd/k, v. a. to give credit to; to counts. Ac-crisd/k-d, p. a. intrasted; confided in. Ac-crisd/k-dd, p. a. intrasted; confided in. Ac-crisd/k-dd, p. a. intrasted; confided in. Ac-crétique, a. increasing; growing.
Ac-crétique, a. spowing; increasing by growth.
Ac-crétique, a. growing; increasing by growth.
Ac-crét', tak-trét') a. s. to draw to one; to gripe.
Ac-crét', (ak-trét') a. s. to accede to; to be add.
ed to; to append to:—to arise, as profits;
to follow, as loss.
Ac-crét'ment a. addition: increase. [2] o-cru/ment, n. addition ; increase. [R.] Ac-cu-ba'tion, s. a reclining at meah †Ac-cumb', v. a. to recline as at table. given as an accommodation, instead of Ac-cam'ben-cy, s. state of being accumbent. Ac-cam'bent, s. leaning; reclining. Ac-ca'me-like, v. s. to beap up; to ptle up. Ac-cu'mu-late, v. n. to incres Ac-cu'my-late, a. heaped; collected. Ac-cu-my-latton, n. the act of accumulating. Àc-cu'mp-le-tive, a. that accumulates. Àc-cu'mp-lä-tor, n. one who accumulates Ac'cu-re-cy, s. exactness; correctness; nicety.

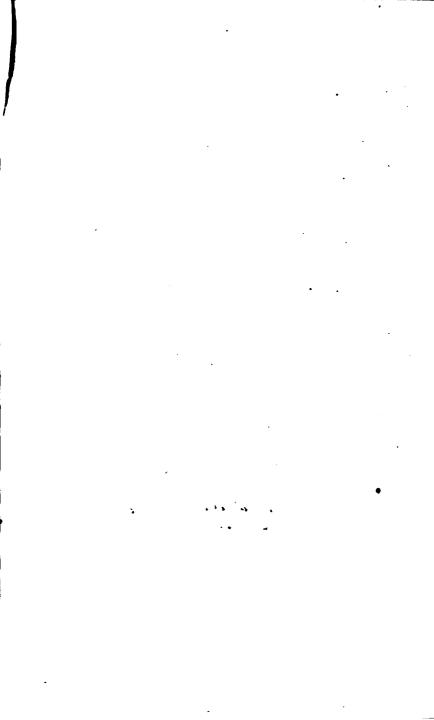
1 Access to this - we have access not this grete. - he gave him access to the second. His eccessible to all ivey accession this opital According to He could accommodate himself to one side In accommodation to it to him In accordance with Accordance with the account for author of the the account for only by admitting . — to the coi. for only by admitting . — to the coi. for an lawing hundred that he is dead — whose accounts of them are explicit — to make such accounts I him . — conceptions the me — for it ho advantage would account to others, où sie אוא אול אין ציינותם ביון אאווי.

herry constant direct

he accompanie Scipio int Spain.

And all upon account of one side? s desiring to wear greater quentities of puro them the other. — Such accounts have been given of them.

I accounted for from one circumstances seen of hour jum nortice.



accusations against too Accuse him of Nere accustomed to make. - to which we are accustomed He acknowledge that it is so To be acqueintes with . - you with this study.

To acquiesce in, airà TI, put up with.

hove then acquiesa in his principle.

de quit them of money makes

It implies an acquied some this vill.

, a. ernet ; eerrect ; precise. ly, ad. exactly ; without error. , s. a. to doom to misery : An ars. a. to doom to misery; so cur i, p. a. cursed; execuble; hate e; hateful. (ak-kū'za-bi) a. blamabio; cul-, a, one who accuses. [pable. which n, n. net of accuring; that of is accused; charge; consure.

'p-dro, a. accusing:—a term applied to
fourth case of Latin nouns; objective.

'p-tro-ly, as. as the accusative case.

'p-tro-ly, a. containing an accusation.

pe', s. a. to charge with a crime; to arin; to blame; to censure; to impeach. , s. on who accesses, n, s. a. to habituate; to inure, m, p.bic, a. habitual; customery, m, p.biy, ad. habitually; customerly, m, quee, n. custom; habit; use. erily, ad. in a co Homery men nory, a usual; according to custon d, (sk-kus'tumd) a. frequent; usual. s) a a unit on cards or dice; an atom.

pag, a. [Heb.] a field of blood.

p-lin, s. (Zool.) an animal without a pelfoli) n. pl. [L.] levellers, who ge no head or superior. 1, (pelfolis) a. without a head. the side of a die which has but , a. acid, with an addition of roughness. the, w. a. to make sour. ity, n. sour taste; severity of temper. y, a new takes; severny of temper.

the, a. a. to heap up.

('tipa, a. act of heaping together.

te, (at'q=xe), a. full of heaps,

tt, a tending to nourness or acidity.

, (te'q=48), a. (Ches.), a. salt formed by

ton of scode acid with a salidable heac. e mion of acode acid with a militable hase. Wi.f., a. having the properties of vinegar. Wi.f., v. a. to make sour; to acidify. Wi.f., v. a. to make sour; to acidify. Wi.f., v. a. to make sour; to acidify. Wilfley, v. (Chem.) the act of measuring is strength of vinegar and acide.

**New, a. the state of heing acctose.

**New, a. having the quality of vinegar.
a, (th) v. a. to be in continued pain.
h; (th) v. a. to be in continued pain.
his vine, a. personnance; achievement.

**New, a. personnance; achievement.

**New, (e-chev') v. a. to perform; to finish a wing properously; to gain; to obtain.

**New, according to gain; to obtain.

**New according to gain; to obtain. n exploit; a feat; a deed.— (Her.) an ex-hous, or ensign armosial. Ivig., n one who achieves or performs. U, (Skring) n. pain; uncasiness. U, (Skring) n. [L.] (Affed.) a species of horpes. Paulific, (Miss.)—askrific a. (Optics) without F:—nesting telescopes which prevent ab-tion arising from the various colors of Vinn-Cien, n. want of color. mp-Ugan, a. want of color.

[lo]d) a. sour; abarp, like vinegar.

[o]d) x. an acid substance. (light. (1-ble, a. that may be acidified. (-citips, u-set of acidifying. (), u. a. to convert into acid. dd'i-y, a m acid taste; sourness.

[dain, (ir'je-nie) n. acidiy.

diryte, (acidy-is) n. pl. [L.] medicinal

prings imprognated with carbonic acid.

A-cid'o-late, v. a. to tinge with acids. A-cīd'u-lous, a. somewhat acid; sourish. Ac-knowledge (ak-nole) v. a. to own the knowledge of; to avow; to confess. Ac-knowledge-ing, (ak-nole)-ing) a. grateful. Ac-knowledg-ment, (ak-nole)-ment) v. act of acknowledging; confession; gratitude.

Ac'me, n. [Gr.] the highest point; the summit.

A-cal'o-thist, n. a servitor in the Romish church. Ac'o-lyte, a. the same with acolothist. Ac'o-nite, a. the herb wolf's-bane; poison. A'corn, (a'korn) n. the seed or fruit of the oak A'corned, (a'kornd) a fed with acorns. - (Her.) having acorna, as an oak-tree with acorns on k A-cot-y-lo'don, n. (Bot.) a plant whose seed has no distinct cotyledons. See Cotyledon. A-cou stic, a relating to hearing. [sound A-con'stics, n. pl. the science of hearing or of Ac-quaint', v. a. to make familiar ; to inform. Ac-quaint'ance, a.; pl. Ac-quaint'ance or Acquaint'an-ces; familiarity; knowledge of: --a person or persons with whom one is acquainted. Ac-quaint/ed, a. familiar with; well known. Acquest', n. attachment; acquisition. Ac-qui-esce', (ak-we-es') v h. to rest in, or 10. main satisfied with; to comply; to agree. Ac-qui-es'cence, n. compliance; rest; content Acquies centes, a companies; resi; content Acquies'cent, a casy; submitting, †Ac-qui'et, v. a. to render quiet; to quiet. Ac-quire', v. a. to gain; to come to; to attain Ac-quire', ment, n. that which is acquired. Ac-quir'er, n. one who acquires, Ac-quisi"tion, (ak-we-zish'un) n. act of mequiring; that which is acquired; acquirement. Ac-quis'i-tive, a that is acquired.
Ac-quis'i-tive-ly, ad, by acquirement.
Ac-quis'i-tive-ness, n. (Phren.) the love of nequiring property.

Ac-quit', v. a. to set free; to clear from a charge. accusation, &c.; to discharge, Ac-quit'ment, n. act of acquitting; acquittal. Ac-quit'tal, n. act of acquitting; a deliverance from the charge of an offence; a discharge. Ac-quit'tance, s. a discharge from a debt. A'cre, (a'kur) n. a quantity of land containing forty rods in length, and four in breadth. Ac'rid, a. of a hot, biting taste; bitter. Ac-ri-mo'ni-ous, a, full of acrimony; severe. Ac-ri-mo'ni-ous-ly, ad, with acrimony. Ac-ri-mo'ni-ous-ness, n, acrimony. Äc'ri-mo-ny, (äk're-mo-ne) и. sharpness; соrosiveness; bitterness or severity of temper. †Ac'ri-ty, n. sharpness; eagerness. Ac'ro-a-mat'ic, a. abstruse; pertaining to Ac'ro-a-mat'ics, n. pl. Aristotle's lectures on the more subtile parts of philosophy. Ac-ro-at/jc, a. abstruse; acroamatic. Ac-ro-at/ics, n. pl. same as acroamatics. A-cro'mi-on, n. [Gr.] (Anat.) the upper process of the shoulder-blade. A-cron'y-cal, a, opposite to the sun, or rising when the sun sets, and setting when the sun rises, as a star : - opposed to cosmical. A-cron'y-cal-ly, ad. at the acronycal time. A-crop'o-lis, n. a citadel; the citadel of Athens. Ac'ro-spire, n. a shoot from the end of seeds. A-cross', ad. athwart; transversely; crosswise. A-cros'tic, n. a poem in which the first letters of the lines make up the name of a person.

Lo-cep-th'tien, n. reception; acceptance; the received meaning of a word.

Ac-Spt'er, n. one that accepts.

Ac-Capt'er, n. one that accepts.

Ac-Capt'er, n. one that accepts.

Ac-Capt'er, n. one that accepts.

Lo-capt'er, n. it is accepted.

Lo-capt'er, n. it is accepted.

Lo-capt'er, n. state of being acception.

Lo-capt'er, n. one that may be approached.

Lo-capt'er, n. one that may be approached.

Lo-capt'er, n. one that acception n. calargement; angmentation; act of coming to; addition; increase; approached. crease; approach.

Ac-cos-sy'ri-pl, a. relating to an accessory.

*Xc'cos-sy-rj-ly, ad. in the manner of an accessory. вогу. *Lc'cos-no-ry, [ék'sos-no-ro, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; pk-sis'so-ro, Bailey, Ask.] a. contributing to a crime; additional. *Ac'cas-ap-ry, n. (Less) one who is guitty of a crime, not principally, but by participation. Ac'ci-dénoe, n. a little book containing the first rudiments of grammer. Ac'ci-dent, s. a property or quality of a being not essential to it: — a fortuitous event; casualty.

Acci-den'tal, n. a property non-essential.

Acci-den'tal, a. having the quality of an accident; non-essential; easual; fortnitous.

Acci-den'tal-ly, ad. casualty; fortnitousty.

Acciden'tal-ly, ad. casualty; fortnitousty.

Acciden'tal-ness, n. state of being accidental.

¡Ac-cip'-int, n. a receiver.

Ac-cip-mattion, n. a shout of praise; to applaud.

Ac-cil-mattion, n. about of applause; applause.

Ac-cil-mattion, n. about of applause; applause.

Ac-cil-mattion, n. about of applause; applause.

Ac-cil-mate; to accimatize. [Madern.]

Ac-cil'mattic, v. a. to inure or adapt to a cilmate; to accimate. Branch. [Madern.]

Ac-cil'vi-ty, n. steepmess reckoned upwards;
as the ascent of a hill is the accissity, the de
scent is the decivity. casualty. scent is the declivity. seem is the deciting.

Accilivony, a rising with a slope.

†Accilify, v. a to fill up; to cloy. See Cloy.

†Accilify, v. a to fill up; to cloy. See Cloy.

†Accilify, v. a to fill up; to cloy.

*Accilify, v. accoplade/, fak-o-lad/, K. R. Fh.;

ak-o-lad/, v. ac-o-lade/, fak-o-lad/, K. R. Fh.;

ak-o-lad/, sm.] Fr.] a blow; a ceremony

used to conferring knighthood. †λε'co-lent, n. a borderer. Ac-com'mo-da-ble, a. that may be fitted. [R.] Ac-com'mo-dute, v. a. to supply with; to adapt ; to fit; to adjust; to serve.

Ac-com/mo-date, a. suitable; fit; adapted.

Ac-com/mo-date-l, ad suitably; fitly. [R.].

Ac-com/mo-date-noss, n. fitness. [R.] Ac-com'mo-dat-ing, p. a. disposed to oblige. Ac-com-mo-da/tion, n. provision of conveniences; fitness; adjustment; reconciliation.

Ac-com-mo-da'tion-bill, n. a bill of exchange given as an accommodation, instead of money. Ac-com mo-da-tor, at one who accommodates. Ac-com'pa-ni-er, n. one who accompanies. Ac-com'pa-ni-ment, (ak-kūm'pa-ne-ment) n. that which attends a thing or person. Ac-com'ps-ny, (sk-kum'ps-ne) v. a. to attend; to go along with; to associate with. Ac-com'plice, n. an associate, in an ill sense; an

abettor; one concerned in a crime.

44 Ac-com'plish, w. a. to complete; to execute; to fulfil; to obtain; to adora or furnish.

Ac-com'plish-p-ble, a. that may be executed.

Ac-com'plish-or, a. the third plants p. a. finished; complete in some qualification; elegant.

Ac-com'plish-mint, a. completion; full performance; ornament of mind or body's the completion; full performance; ornament of mind or body's the completion; full performance; ornament of mind or body's the completion. †Ac-compt', (sk-köönt') n. See feesual. Ac-compt'ent, (sk-köönt'ent) n. a reckoner; ac countant. See feesument. Accomprant, (ax-donn'ant) n. a rectomer; me countant. See decement.
Accitrd', v. a. to make agree; to compose.
Accitrd', v. a. to agree; to intraountse.
Accitrd', v. a. to agree; to intraountse.
Accitrd', v. a. compact; agreement; union.
Own accord, voluntary motion.
(Accitrd'ance, v. agreemale; consonant.
Accitrd'ance, v. agreemale; consonant.
Accitrd'ant-ly, ad. in an accordant meaner.
Accitrd'ant-ly, ad. agreemale; conformaley.
Accitrd'ant-ly, ad. agreemale; conformaley.
Accitrd'angly, ad. agreemale; conformaley.
Accitrd'andle, v. a. to incorporate.
Accitrd'andle, a casy of accoss; familiar.
Accitrd'ole, a casy of accoss; familiar.
Accitrd'ole, a casy of accoss; familiar.
Accitrd'andle, accitrd'andle, and accitrd'andle, accitrd' Ac-count', n. a computation; estimation; vantage; regard; narration; examination. , v. a. to esteem, reckon, compute. Ac-cidnt', v. n. to reckon; to give an account. Ac-cidnt-a-bil',-ty, n. accountableness. Ac-cidnt's-ble, a. liable to account; liable to be called to account; responsible. Ac-count ent, e accountable to Ac-count'ent, n. a man employed in accounts. Ac-count'-book, (ak-kount'-buk) n. a book cou taining accoun usuming accounts. Ac-countying, n. the reckoning up of accounts. Ac-countying, n. the reckoning up of accounts. Ac-countyie-mēm, (ak-kūp'pi-mēm) u. a junction (ac-countyie-mēm) u. a junction (ac-countyie-, n. a. Bee Mocountyie-, fac-countyie-, ac-kbb'r) v. a. to count. Ac-countyie-, (ak-kb'r) v. a. to count. [equip. m: to Ao-cou'tre, (ak-kô'tur, 54) v. a. to dress; ta Ac-cou'tre-mont, (ak-kô'tur-mont) n. dress; equioc-con'tre-mont, (sk-kô'tur-mont) n dress; equi-page; trapping; ornaments. [names. Ac-crédit, e. a. to give credit to; to counts. Ac-crédit, ed. p. a. intrusted; confided in. Ac-crédit, ed. p. a. intrusted; confided in. Ac-créditon, n. the act of growing to another. Ac-créditon, s. the act of growing to another. Ac-créditon, a. to draw to one; to gripe. Ac-crédit, e. a. to draw to one; to gripe. Ac-crédito, e. a. to draw to one; to gripe. Ac-crédito, e. a. to draw to one; to gripe. Ac-crédito, e. a. to draw to one; to gripe. Ac-crédito, e. a. to draw to one; to gripe. Ac-crédito, e. a. to draw to one; to gripe. Ac-crédito, e. a. to draw to one; to gripe. Ac-crédito, e. a. to draw to one; to gripe. Ac-créditon, as loss. Ac-créditon, as loss. Ac-crd'ment, a. addition; increase. [2.] Ac-cy-ba'tion, a. a reclining at meals. †Ac-camb', v. a. to recline as at table. Ac-camben-cy, a. state of being accumbent. Ac-cambent, a. leaning; reclining. Ac-cambent, a. leaning; reclining. c-cū'mų-lāte, v. n. to increas Ac-cd'mu-late, a. heaped; collected. Ac-cd-mu-la'tten, n. the act of accumulating. Ac-cd'mu-la-ttre, a. that accumulates. Ac-cd'mu-la-tor, n. one who accumulates.

Ac'cy-re-cy, s. exactness; correctness; nicety.

herry constant direct Access to this - we have access not this grete. Le gave him access to the second. Hir accessible to all ivey accession this countel According to · He could accommodate himself to one side In a commodation to it to him In accordance with Accordant with the account for author color to - It is

the accounts for only by admitting - to the

cci. for on the supposition - accounts for as lawing

which have just received accounts there

that he is dead - whose accounts of them

are explicit - to make such accounts I him.
conceptions

t ccolorable to me - for it He is accounted a god . - Paris may be accounted the soil in which during the soil its rise . - 20 months as all ho advantage would account to others, on sie אול אול ציורים ביון באוני.

he accompanie Scipio int grain.

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accusations against toin Accuse him of

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To acquiesce in, airà Ti, put up with.

hore them acquiesce in his principle.

de count them of money malice

It implies que acquied sonce to his ville.

ACI Lebrate, a cenet; correct; precise. Lebrate-by, ed. exactly; without error. Le'er sto-nice, n. exactness; accuracy. or openation, n. exactness; accuracy, feciline, n. a. to doom to minery; to carried, p. a. curred; excernble; hatef feciline, (a.-ki'-a-bi) a. kin-ni's feciline, (a.-ki'-a-bi) a. kin-ni's feciline, n. nin-ni's feciline, e ; bateful. s, (ak-kū'zs-bi) a. blamable; cui int, a. one who accuses. [pable. i'lips, a. not of accusing; that of which heep-rups, n. ma us accomp, one is scened; charpe; consure.

le-cl'qu-tive, a. accusing :— a term applied to the fourth case of Latin nouns; objective. cci'm lively, al. as the accusative ease. e-city-ty, a containing an accusation, e-city-ty, a to charge with a crime; to ar-min; to hisme; to consure; to impeach. man; to manne; to commune; to impenca.

ocaliye, n. one who accuses.

ocaliyin, s. a. to habituate; to inure.

ocaliyinn-bie, a. habituat; to inure.

ocaliyinn-biy, ad. habituat; contomary.

ocaliyinn-biy, ad. habituat; contomariy.

Accilyinn-boce, n. custom; habit; use. rime or ly, ad. in a customery men 'pun-p-1,-y, es. in a customenty manner.
'pun-p-1, e. usual; according to custom.
'puned, (sk. his-tumd) e. frequent; usual.
is a a unit on cards or dice; an atom.
le-up, n. [the.] a field of blood.
'p-lin, n. (Zool) an animal without a on, a said, with an addition of roughness. hty, a. acid, with an addition of roughnes hthele, a. a. to make sour. http://p. a. sour tasts; severity of temper. http://p. a. sour tasts; severity of temper. http://p. a. to of keeping together. p-vins, (is/q-vin) a. fall of heaps. https://p. a. tending to sourness or acidity. http://p. a. tending to sourness or acidity. off;r, a having the properties of vinegar.

off;f, v. a. to make sour; to asidify.

y-Cim-etry, v. (Clean) the art of measuring
the strength of vinegar and acids. chity's bie, a possible to be achieved.

chity's bie, a possible to be achieved.

chity's ace, a performance; a chievement.

chity's ace, a performance; a chievement.

chity's ace, a performance; an octain,

chity's ace, a conformance; an acton; a

gest exploit; a fest; a deed. — (Hor.) an es
chity's ace, a see who achieves or performs.

chity, (ik'fing) m. pain; uncariness.

chity, (ik'fing) m. pain; uncariness.

chity, (ik'fing) m. pain; uncariness.

chity, (ib'fin) m. [L.] (idid.) a species of herpes,

chity'mp.cum, n. want of color.

(ib)'mp.cum, n. want of color.

chit'mp.cum, n. want of color.

chit'mp.cum, n. want of color.

chit'di-fiy, be, a that may be acidified.

chi-fi-chitym, m. act of acidifying.

chi-fi-chitym, m. act of acidifying.

chi-fi-chitym, m. act of acidifying.

A-chi's-like, v. a. to tinge with acids.

\$\delta'-\text{lore}_i\text{de}_i\t quainted. c-quaint'ed, a. familiar with; well known. Ac-quest', a. attachment; acquisition. Ac-qui-esce', (ak-we-es') v h. to rest in, or remain satisfied with; to comply; to agree. Ac-qui-es'cence, n. compliance; rest; content Ac-qui-es egace, a companate; res; consens Lc-qui-es egat, a casy; submitting. Ac-quiris-ble, a that may be acquired. Ac-quire, a a to gain; to come to; to attain Ac-quire ment, a that which is acquired. Acquir'er, n. one who acquires.
Acquirs!'tion, (ak-we-zish'un) n. act of ne-quiring; that which is acquired; acquirement. Ac-quis'i-tive, a. that is acquired.
Ac-quis'i-tive-ly, ad. by acquirement.
Ac-quis'i-tive-ness, n. (Phren.) the love of acquiring property.

c-quit', v. a. to set free; to clear from a charge. accusation, &c.; to discharge, Ac-quit'ment, n. act of acquitting; acquittal.
Ac-quit'tal, n. act of acquitting; a deliverance from the charge of an offence; a discharge. from the charge of an offence; a discharge. Ac-quit'space, a. a discharge from a debt.

A'cra, (ā'kur) n. a quantity of land containingforty rods in length, and four in breadth.

Ac'rid, a. of a hot, biting faste; bitter.

Ac-ri-ma'ni-ois, a. full of acrimony; severe.

Ac-ri-ma'ni-ois-ness, n. acrimony.

Ac-ri-ma-ny, (āk're-ma-ne) n. sharpness; conpaivenge; bitterness or severity of temper.

AE'ri-tade, When acrid taste.

†Ac'ri-tade, when acrid taste. AC'1;-tade, Wan acrid taste.

(Ac'1;-ty, a. sharpness; cagerness.

Ac'ro-mati';c, a. abstrues; pertaining to

Ac'ro-mati';ca, a. deep learning.

Ac'ro-mati';ca, a. Arstatele's lectures on the

more subtile parts of philosophy.

Ac-ro-At';ca, a. betrues; acroamatic.

Ac-ro-At';ca, a. betrues; acroamatic.

A-cro-f-ms-Jn, n. [Gr.] (Anat.) the upper process
of the shoulder-blade.

A-cro-y-cal, a. opposite to the sun, or rising

when the sun sets, and setting when the sun

rises. as a star:—opposed to cosmical. when his sua rises, and setting when the sua rises, as a star: — opposed to cosmical. A-crisiny-cpi-ly, ed. at the acronycal time. A-crisiny-cpi-ly, at a citadel; the citadel of Athens. Le'ry-spire, s. a shoot from the end of seeds. A-crising, ad athwart; transversely; crosswise. A-crising, s. a poem in which the first lotters of the lines make up the name of a person.

44

Lo-optilition, n. recoption; acceptance; the received meaning of a word.
Ao-obyt'er, n. one that accepts.
Ao-obst'er, n. one that accepts.
Ao-obst'er, n. one that accepts.
Air ik'ets, S. E. K.; ik'ets er sk-ets', Je.] n. approach; admission; increase.
Air'ops-sp-rj-ly, ed. accessorily,
Air Cops-sp-rj-ly, ed. accessorily,
Air K. Sm.; ak-ets'sp-rp, Balley, dah.] a. contributing; additional; accessory.
Air Cops-sp-ry, n. See Accessory.
Ac-obs'si-bill'-ty, n. state of being accessible.
Ac-obs'si-bil, a. that may be approached.
Ac-obs'sion, (sk-etsh'un) n. calargement; angmentation; act of coming to; addition; increase; approach. crosse; approach.

Ac-cos-so'ri-si, a. relating to an accessory.

*Xc'cos-so-ri-ly, ad in the manner of an accessory. eary.

*Ac'ce-e--ry, [ik'se-so-ro, R. W. P. J. E. F.

Ja. K. Su. R.; sk-sic'sp-ro, Balley, Ask.] a.

contributing to a crime; additional.

*Ac'ce-e--ry, u. (Less) one who is guilty of a

crime, not principally, but by participation.

*Ac'ci-dence, u. a little book containing the first

rudiments of grammer.

*Ac'ci-dence. u. a receive or quality of a being Ac'ci-dent, n. a property or quality of a being not essential to it: — a fortuitous event; casualty. Casuaty.
Ac-ci-dén'tal, s. a property non-essential.
Ac-ci-dén'tal, s. having the quality of an acci-dent; non-essential; essual; fortuitous.
Ac-ci-dén'tal-ty, ed. casually; fortuitously.
Ac-ci-dén'tal-néss, s. state of being accidental. **Acc-idén'(al-idés, a. state of being accidental.
†Ac-clay', ent, a. a receiver.
Ac-clâim', v. a. to give applause; to applaud.
Ac-clâim', v. a. to give applause; acciamation.
Ac-clâim', v. a. bout of applause; applause.
Ac-clâim's-to-ry, a. pertaining to acciamation.
Ac-cli'mâte, vr. Ac'cli-mâte, v. a. to inure to a climate; to accimatize. [Medern.]
Ac-cliv'ne-tise, v. a. to inure or adapt to a climate; to acclimate. Brande. [Medern.]
Ac-cliv'j-ty, u. steepasses reckoned upwards; as the accent of a hill is the accision, the dement in the declimits. scent is the declievie.

Ao-cit'veys, a rising with a slope.

Ao-cit'veys, a rising with a slope.

Ao-cit', (ak-kiff') = n. See Ceil.

Ac-cit', Sm. | n. [Fr. | a blow; a ceremony used in conferring knighthood. †Ac'co-lent, n. a borderer. Ac-com'mo-da-ble, a. that may be fitted. [R.] Ac-com/mo-date, v. a. to supply with; to adapt; to fit; to adjust; to serve.

Ac-com'mo-date, a. suitable; fit; adapted.

Ac-com'mo-date-l, a. suitable; fitly. [R.].

Ac-com'mo-date-ness, n. fitness. [R.] Ac-com'mo-dating, p. a. disposed to oblige. Ac-com-mo-dation, a provision of conveniences; fitness; adjustment; reconciliation.

Accommodation-bill, n. a bill of exchange given as an accommodation, instead of money.

Ac-còm/mp-di-tor, n. one who accommodates.

Ac-còm/pp-ni-or, n. one who accompanies.

Ac-còm/pp-ni-ment, (ak-küm/pp-ne-ment) n. that
which attendes a thing or person. Accom/ps-ny, (ak-kim/ps-nc) v. a. to attend; to go along with; to associate with. Accom/pice, v. an associate with. abettor; one concerned in a crime. Ac'cu-re-cy, n. exactness; correctness; nicety.

Ac-olm/pijah, v. c. to complete; to execute; to fulfil; to obtain; to adora or furnish.
Ac-olm/pijah-s-ble, a. that may be executed.
Ac-olm/pijah-s-ble, a. that may be executed.
Ac-olm/pijah-gr, n. one who accompliance.
Ac-olm/pijah-mint, n. completion; full performance; ornament of mind or hodve Ac-com'plish-meint, n. completion; full per-formance; ornament of mind or bodys †Ac-compt', (ak-ködnt') n. Sec descent. Ac-compt'sat, (ak-ködnt'sat) n. a reckomer; ac-countant. Sec descentant. Ac-citd', v. a. to make agree; to compose. Ac-citd', v. a. to agree; to infranctize. Ac-citd', n. a compact; agreement; union. Own accord, voluntary motion. †Ac-citd'sate. n. agreeable; consumant. Ac-citd'sate. n. agreeable; consumant. c-cird'ance, n. agreement; conformity c-cird'ant, a. consonant; correspondin c-cird'ant-ly, sd. in an accordant manner. Ac-cird'en, n. an assistant; helper; favorer. Ac-cird'en, ed. agreeably; conformably. Ac-curding to, prep. in accordance with. fAc-citr', v. a. to morporate.
Ac-citr', v. a. to speak to; to address, salute.
Ac-citr', v. a. to speak to; to address, salute.
Ac-citr', v. a. to speak to; to address, salute.
Ac-citr', v. a. addressed. — (Her.) side by side.
Ac-con-chem', (ik-kō-chitr') [ik-kō-chir', Ja.;
ik-kō-chir, Jk.; ik-kōch-tr', Jm.] n. [Fr.] a
physician who assists women in childhirth.
Ac-couche'ment, (ik-kōch'ming) n. [Fr.] the detwere of a woman in childhed. livery of a woman in childhe Accidat', s. a computation; estimation; advantage; regard; narration; examination.
Accidat', s. a. to esteem, reckon, compute. Ac-offint', v. s. to reckon; to give an account. Ac-offint's-bil'j-ty, s. accountableness. Ac-offint's-ble, s. liable to account; liable to be called to account; responsible Ac-ciúnt's-ble-néss, n. responsibility. †Ac-ciúnt'sut, a. accountable to. Account pas, a neconnesse to.
Account, a ne man employed in accounts.
Account, book, (ak-ht/ant/-bak) a a book containing accounts. taining accounts.

Ac-ctidint'ing, a. the reckoning up of accounts.

Ac-cotip'ing, (ak-kip'pi, 54) v. a. to link together.

Ac-cotip'ic-mënt, (ak-kip'pi-mënt) n. a junctiem.

[Ac-cour's, (ak-kir') v. a. to court.

Ac-cour't, (ak-kir') v. a. to court.

Ac-cour'tre-mënt, (ak-kir'pr, 54) v. a. to dress; ta

Ac-cotid'it, v. a. to give credit to; to courte.

Ac-crid'it, v. a. to give credit to; to courte.

Ac-crid'it-ed, p. a. intrusted; confided in.

Ac-crid'it-ed, p. a. intrusted; confided in.

Ac-crid'it, n. a. to courte.

Ac-crid'it, n. a. to courte.

Ac-crid'it, n. a. increasing; growing.

Ac-crid'it, n. a. the act of growing to another. Ac-cra'tion, s. the act of growing to another. Ac-cra'tive, a. growing; increasing by growth. Ac-creach', v. a. to draw to one; to gripe. Ac-creach', v. a. to draw to one; to gripe. Ac-creach', (sk-kre') v. n. to accede to; to be addi-ed to; to append to:—to arise, as profits; to follow, as loss. Ac-crd'ment, n. addition; increase. [R.] Ac-cu-ba'tion, n. a reclining at meals. tAc-cumb', v. a. to recline as at table. Ac-campen-cy, a. state of being accumbent. Ac-cam'bent, a. leaning; reclining. Ac-ca'my-lite, v. a. to heap up; to pile up. Ac-ca'my-lite, v. a. to increase. Ac-cl'my-late, a. heaped; collected. Ac-cl'my-late, a. heaped; collected. Ac-cl'my-lattre, a. that accumulates. Ac-cl'my-lattre, a. one who accumulates.

herry constant direct Access to this - we have access not this grett. - he gave him access to the second. It is eccessible to all ivey eccession this could According to · He could accommodate himself to one side In accommodation to it to him la accordance with Accordant with the account for author of the At is the account for out by admitting . — It is accident for out by admitting . — It have been account for as lawing that he is dead . — whose accounts of their are explicit . — to make such accounts of their concepting their . — to make such accounts of him . — concepting He is accounted a god . - Paris may be accounted the soil in which during " the loss its rise. _ to ment and it ر. بين على ho advantage would account to others, où sie אוליד עליבותם ביני שאוני.

he accompanie Scipio int spain.

And all upon account of one side's desiring to wear greater quentities of furs them the other. — such account for form of them.

is a ccounter for from or circumstancy seen I have jum nortice.



accusations against ton Accuse him of Mere accustomed to make . - to which we are accustomed To acknowledge that it is so To be acqueinter with . - you with this study.

To acquiesce in, airà Ti, put up with.

hove them acquiesa in his principle.

de count them of more malice

It implies que acquied sance to his ville.

epin, a. exact; correct; procise. epin-ly, ad. exactly; without error. c'op spin min, n. eracinos: accuracy. he-dime', n. a. to doom to minery; ho curse. he-dim'ed, p. a. cursed; executable; hateful. he-di'ya-bio, (ak-kū'za-bi) a. biamabio; culone, (pr-kt/29-bi) 4. one who accuses. tion, a. not of accusing; that of which

Despition, a. act of accuracy, country, and is accuracy; charge; country, and is a term applied to the fourth case of Latin nouns; objective, on-critiquitors, and are the accusative case.

chips, to ry, a containing an accusation, chips', a. a. to charge with a crime; to araba; to blame; to censure; to impeach.

aign; to blame; to consure; to impeach.

-che'sym, s. a. to habituate; to inure.

-che'sym, s. a. to habituate; to inure.

-che'sym-p-ble, a. habitual; customary.

-che'sym-ply, al. habitual; ; customariy.

-che'sym-pace, n. custom; habit; use. o-o-rily, ed. in a customery menner. collection of the collection o

id, as an oyster.

Spit, (9-eff'9-it) n. pl. [L.] levellers, who

knewledge no head or superior.

ph's loits, (self's lis) a without a head.

plint, s. the side of a die which has but

, a. acid, with an addition of roughness.

Phile, v. a. to make sour. Phi-ty, n. sour taste; severity of temper.

d'viste, a. e. to heap up.
p:-vitte, a. e. to heaping together.
p:-vitte, (is/q:-vis) e. fail of heaps.
s'epst, e. tending to sourcess or acidity. s, (is/e-tit) z. (Chem.) a salt forme non of sectic acid with a saliflable h

cities, a having the properties of vinegar.

cities, a having the properties of vinegar.

cities, s. a. to make sour; to acidify. tim's try, n. (Chem.) the art of measuring is strength of vinegat and acids.

he strength of vinegar and acida.

-there', (is-v-to') a sour; sharp.

-the', (is-v-to') a sour; sharp.

-the', ty, a. the state of hoing acctors.

is, (ik) a.; pl. Aches; a continued pain.

is, (ik) v. n. to be in continued pain.

hib'-j-ble, a possible to be achieved.

hib'-j-ble, to possible to be achieved.

hib'-j-ble, a possible to be achieved. everage, n. a performance; an action; a at exploit; a feat; a deed. — (Her.) an es-cheen, or ensign armostal.

cutchess, or ensign armonial.

-delivity, a case who achieves or performs.

-delivity, (dring) a pain; amountness.

-deliv, (dring) a. Lei (discl.) a species of herpos.

-deliv. (dring) a. Lei (discl.) a species of herpos.

-deliv. (dring) a. Lei (discl.) a species of herpos.

-deliv. (dring) a. want of color.

-deliv. (dring) a. sow; aharp, like vinegar.

-deliv. (dring) a. an acid substance.

-deliv. (dring) a. an acid substance.

-deliv. (dring), w. a. to convert into acid.

-deliv., a. an acid tasts; sourness.

-deliv., a. an acid tasts; sourness.

-deliv., a. an acid tasts; sourness.

-deliv., a. (dring) a. acidity.

-deliv., a. (dring) a. acidity.

-deliv., a. (dring) a. acidity.

-deliv., a. (dring) a. (dring)

-deliv., a. (dring) a. (dring)

-deliv., a. (dring) a. (dring)

-deliv., a. (dr

A-chi's-lite, s. a. to tinge with acids.

A-chi's-lois, a. somewhat acid; sourish.

A-chn's-lois, a. somewhat acid; sourish.

A-chn's-lois, (sk-mbi'g) s. a. to swn the
knowledge of; to avow; to combes.

A-chn's-lois-ling, (sk-mbi'g)-ling) s. grateful.

A-chn's-lois-ling, (sk-mbi'g)-ling) s. grateful.

A-chn's-ling, s. (Gr.) the highest point; the sammit.

A-chi's-line, s. the jubest point; the sammit.

A-chi's-line, s. the perb wolf's-bane; poison.

A'corn, (a'korn) s. the seed or fruit of the oak

A'corned, (a'korn) s. the seed or fruit of the oak

A'corned, (a'korn) s. the seed or fruit of the oak

A'corned, (a'korn) s. a an oak-tree with acorns. — (Her.)

having acorns, as an oak-tree with acorns on it

A'Optied, (a nomina) is not wan sources—(source having scorms, as an oak-tree with scorms on it A-55t-y-18'don, n. (Bot.) a plant whose seed has no distinct cotyledons. Bee Cospision.

A-58t/sijcs, a. relating to hearing.

A-58t/sijcs, n. pl. the science of hearing or ad A-cquint', v. a. to make familiar; to inform.

A-quaint'snos, n. pl. A-quaint'snos or hearing-quaint'snos, n. pl. A-quaint'snos or hearing-cquiint'snos, m. pl. A-quaint'snos or hearing-cquiint'snos, n. pl. A-quaint'snos or hearing-cquiint'snos or hearing-cquiint

quainted

ac-quaint/ed, a familiar with; well known. Ac-quest', a attachment; acquisition. Ac-qui-esce', (&k-we-es') v h. to rest in, or re-

main satisfied with; to comply; to agree. At-qui-es'cence, w. compliance; rest; content

Acquires conce, a companion; rest; content Acquires (cont. a. easy; submitting. †Ac-quir'et, c. a. to render quiet; to quiet. Ac-quir'ethic, a. that may be acquired. Acquire', a. a. to gain; to come to; to attain Acquire' ment, a. that which is acquired.

Acquirer, m. one who sequires.
Acquirer, m. one who sequires.
Acquirer'tton, (ak-we-tish'un) m. act of sequiring; that which is acquired; acquirement.

Acquis'i-tive, a. that is acquired. Acquis'i-tive-is, al. by acquirement. Acquis'i-tive-ness, n. (Phren.) the love of ac-

quiring property.

Ac-quit', v. a. to set free; to clear from a charge, accusation, &c.; to discharge.

Ac-quit'ment, a. act of sequitting; sequittal. Acquit'ment, n. nct of sequitting; a sequittal.
Acquit'd, n. act of sequitting; a deliverance
from the charge of an offence; a discharge.
Acquit'tance, n. a discharge from a debt.
A'cre, (a'kur) n. a quantity of land containingforty rods in length, and four in breadth.
Acrid, a. of a hot, biting taste; bitter.
Ac-ri-mb'ni-ods-ly, ad. with acrimony; severe.
Ac-ri-mb'ni-ods-ly, ad. with acrimony.
Ac-ri-mb'ni-ods-ly, ad. with acrimony.
Ac-ri-mb'ni-ods-ly, ad. with acrimony.
Ac-ri-mb'ni-ods-ly, ad. with acrimony.
Ac-ri-mp-ny, (ak're-mp-ne) n. sharpness; conposivenges; bitterness or severity of temper.

rosiveness; bitterness or severity of temper.

AFT;-thdf, When scrid taste.

†Ac's;-ty, s. sharpness; cogerness.

Ac's;-a-ski';-ca,) deep learning.

Ac'ry--mki';-ca,) deep learning.

Ac'ry--mki';-ca, s. pl. Aristole's lectures on the more subtile parts of philosophy.

Ac-ry-ki';-c, s. pl. same as acrosmatic.

Ac-ry-ki';-c, s. pl. same as acrosmatic.

A-orb'mi-on, n. [Gr.] (Anat.) the upper process of the shoulder-blade. A-cree/y-cal, a opposite to the sun, or rising

when the sun sets, and setting when the sun rises, as a star: — opposed to cosmical.
-cren'y-cal-ly, ad. at the acronycal time.
-crep'o-lis, n. a citadel; the citadel of Athens.

Ac'ry-spire, z. a shoot from the end of seeds. b-criser, ed. athwart; transversely; crosswise. b-criseric, z. a poem in which the first lotters of the lines make up the name of a person.

derivitical, a relating to acrostics.

-cristical-ty, ad. in the manner of an acrostic.

[Lety-trivitin, n. [Le] pl. de-ry-trivity (drek.) a

small pedestal or terminating member. Act, (akt) v. s. to be in action; not to rest. Act, v. a. to perform; to feign; to imitate.

Act, n. a deed; an exploit; a part of a play; a Act, a deed; an expoor; a part of a pay; a decree of a court; an edict; a statute.

**Xet/ing, a. action; act of performing.

**Xet/ing, (&k'abun) a. state of acting; a deed; operation; a battle; gesticulation:—a share; stock:—a process of suit of law; a lawsuit.

**Xet/ing.hele, a. that admits an action in law. Action-e-bly, ed. by a process of law.

Action-e-ry, a. one who has a share in actions

Action-ist, or stocks. AC'tivele, v. a. to make active.

Ac'tive, (ik'tiv) a. that acts; opposed to pessive;
transitive:—busy; nimble; agile; quick.
Ac'tively, ac. in an active manner; busily.
Ac'tively, ac. in an active manner; busily.
Ac'tive-ness, \ n. the state or quality of being ac\$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\text{mind}\$ ive; nimbleness. Activity, \$\(\) tive; nimbleness. Actives, none who acts; a stage-player. Actives, \$\(\) no e who acts; a stage-player. Actives, \$\(\) ne woman who plays on the stage. Active-al, (aktive-al) a. really in act; positive; real; effective; certain. Active-ali/-ty, \$\(\) ne state of being actual. Active-ali/-ty, \$\(\) act in act; really; positively. Active-ali/-ty, \$\(\) act in act; really; positively. Active-ali/-ty, \$\(\) act in the quality of being actual. Active-ali/-tale, (aktive-ali) \$\(\) active active active. Active-ali/-tale, (aktive-ali) \$\(\) active active active. Active-active active acti Ac'u-tio, v. a. to sharpen; to point. [R.] †\$\text{Ac'a'-ty}, (\text{s-ka'-o-to}) \text{ m sharpness.} \$\text{A-ch'-to-to}, a. having a point; prickly. \$\text{\$\text{ac'a'-mon}\$, n. [L.] a sharp point: — Agent mishrant of mercation; discomment quickness of perception; discernment culmi-nate, v. n. to rise like a cone. -ca'm-nate, v. a. to rue nice a cone.
-cd'm-nate, v. a. to whet or sharpen.
-cd'm-ist-od, p. a. sharp-pointed.
-cd-m-na'tion, n. the act of sharpening.
-cg-pintet'yre, n. (Add.) a method of bleeding
by small punctures. by small punctures. A cate', a. sharp, not blunt or obtuse; ingenious; penetrating. — (Med.) As acute disease terminates shortly; opposed to elevation. Acute account is that which raises the voice. Activity, ad sharply; impeniously; keenly. A-citivity, ad sharply; impeniously; keenly. A-citivity, at state of being scute; sharpness. Advage, (id'aj) n. a maxim; a proverb. (A-di'[-]-1, (a-di'[-]-4) a. proverbial. [slowly. Advage, n. a. [tt] (Asu.) a slow time; — ad. Advamint, n. a very hard stone; a diamond. Advamint, n. a very hard stone; a diamond. Advamint, n. a very hard stone; a diamond. time.

Ad-a-min'time, a. made of adamant, hard.

Ad'am-ite, n. the name of an ancient heretic.

Ad'am-ite, n. the name of an ancient heretic.

Ad'am-ite, n. the name of an ancient heretic.

Adiaph blue throat.

A-diaph, blue in the same blue of adamant is to suit. -dap-ta-bil'j-ty, s. capability of adaptation. -dap'ta-ble, a. that may be adapted. A-dip'ts-ble, a that may be adapted.
Ad-sp-ts'tion, n. act of adapting; fitness.
A-dip'tiyen, n. same as adaptation. [R.]
Ad sp-ts'ri-yen, [L.] at pleasure.
Ad cp-ts'ri-yen, [L.] to attract or captivate.
Add, v. a. to join; to increase; to subjoin.
Add, v. a. to olon; to increase; to subjoin.
Add-dic'i-mate, v. a. to take tithes; to decimate.
Ad-dic'i-mate, v. a. to take tithes; to decimate.
Ad-dic'i-mate, v. a. to avard; to sensence.
Ad-dic'i-way, n. [L.] pl. od-din'de; something add-ed or to be added; an addition; an appendix.
Ad'der. n. a venomous reptile; a viper. Ad'der, a. a venomous reptile ; a viper.

Ad'der's grass, n. a species of plant
Ad'der's tongue, (hd'derz-tung) n. a plant
Ad'der's wort, (ad'derz-wirt) n. snake-weAd'de's blytt, n. possibility of being added.
Ad'di-ble, n. that may be added. Ad'dice, n. a tool; now called adva.
Ad-dict', n. a tool; now called adva.
Ad-dict', n. a to devote; to apply one's self to.
Ad-dict'on-less, n. state of being addicted.
Ad-diction, n. the act of devoting; habit.
Ad-dit's-ment, [ad-dit's-ment, N. P. B. Ja. E.
Sm.; ad'de-ts-ment, & J. E.] n. addition; the thing added.
Ad-dl'lion, (ad-dlsh'on) n. act of adding; the thing added; a rule for adding numbers together.—(Law) the title annexed to a man's name. Ad-di"tion-al, (ad-dish'an-al) a. that is added. Ad-di"tion-al-ly, ad. in addition to †Ad-di"tion-a-ry, a. additional. Ad'dj-to-ry, a. having the power of adding
Ad'dle, (ad'dl) a. barren; unfruitful:—orig
nully applied to such eggs as produce not ing. Ad'dle-head'ed, a. of weak intellect; foolish. Ad-dörse', v. a. (Her.) to place back to back. Ad-dress', v. a. to speak or apply to; to prepare for; to direct; to court. Ad-dress', a. application; petition; couragin; skill; dexterity:—an oration; speech:—di-rection of a letter; the name, title, &c., of a Ad-dress'er, a. one who addresses. Ad-duce', v. a. to bring forward; to allege. Ad-du'cent, a. drawing together. Ad-dû'ci-ble, a. that may be brought forward. Ad-duc'tion, n. the act of adducing. Ad-dic'tive, a. that brings down.

Ad'e-lan-tit'de, n. [Sp.] an officer in Spain.

†Ad'e-ling, n. a title of honor among the Angle A-demp'tion, n. a taking away; privation. Ad-e-nog're-phy, n. a treatise on the glands. A-dept', n. one well versed in any art. A-dept', a. skilful; thoroughly versed. †A-dep'tion, n. attainment; acquisition Ad'e-qua-cy, n. sufficiency. [Modern.] †Ad e-quate, v. a. to resemble exactly. Ad'e-quate, a. equal to; proportionate. Ad'e-quate-ly, ad. in an adequate manner. Ad'e-quate-ness, n. state of being adequate. †Ad e-qua'tion, n. adequateness. Ad e-un'dem, [L.] to the same. Ad-f'll'j-ate, v. a. See Affiliate. Ad-here', v. n. to stick to; to remain fixed. Ad-hēr'ence, in the quality of adhering; at Ad-hēr'en-ey, tachment; tenacity; fidelky. Ad-hēr'ent, a sticking to; united with. Ad-hēr'ent, n. one who adheres; a follower. Ad-her ent-ly, ad. in an adherent manner. Ad-her'er, n. one who adheres; an adhere Ad-he'gion, (ad-he'zhun) n. act or state of sticking or adhering to something; adherence Ad-he'sive, a. sticking; tenacious, Ad-he'sive-ly, ad. in an adhesive manner. Ad-he'sive-ness, n. tenacity; viscosty. (Phren.) a propensity to form attachments Ad-hib'it, v. c. to apply; to make use of. [2.]

Ad-hib'it; v. c. to apply; to make use of. [2.]

Ad-hib'ition, (ad-he-bish'un) n. application.

Ad-hib'ition, n. advice; act of advising.

Ad-hib'it, v. c. to apply; to make use of. [2.] † 5d - 4oh'o-ry, n. neutrality; indifference. A-died', (9-di') [d Dien, Fr.] furewell. A-died', (9-di') n. a taking leave; a furewell. Ad Infj-nt'tum, [L.] to infinity.

when attading people legins to act the conqueron it is then perfectly undoned. — they had been acted upon. A dapted to ding - to produce a convictor adapted to is less Add to be all only the interess for one " her ladies were great addepts in slery. is Addicted to no vice. Addition to - corrupted by additions from its copiers - a great addition is note therem Additional to it An address to the to whom trey are addressed limsely to me . -Adequate 4 Adhere to Abherena to the light - a Mhenenit is



Domisture with foreign noth.

Idjacent to Adjum to are so adjustes to last others The Domission of mer and at a both. the gained admiration for his Admired for its beauty
The admission that cher are - to be into it.
It admission that cher are - to be into it.

Le admission that cher are admitted into.

Le in thinkle a below . - about him

Admission into the church . a dearco. Admonish of - They are to be admonish. I the tapties of is more convenience They industre Deacons - to be admitte & that office.

#;pp.edro", n. an oily or waxy substance, | Ad-mj-rk'tion, n. act of admiring; wonder.

fixmed by the decomposition of animal bodies | †Ad'mj-rp-tive, n. point of admiration, thus in moist places, or under water. d-j-ples', a. consisting of fat; fat. ld'j-polis, a. sume as adipose.

ANT proves, at some 2s serpess.

[4] R. n. a pessage for water under ground.

[4] Forest, a. lying near or close; contigue

[5] Forest, n. that which lies next another.

[6] Forest, v. a. to add to. [3.]

Ad jarcent, n. that which lies next another.
Ad jet tilen, a. the act of adjecting or adding.
Ad jet tilen, a. the act of adjecting or adding.
Ad jet tilen, a. the act of adjecting or adding.
Ad jet tivel, a. relating to an adjective.
Ad jet tivel, a. relating to an adjective or express some quality; as, good, bad, &c. [tive.
Ad jet tively, ad. in the manner of an adjectively, or. a to join to; to unite-or put to.
Ad join, v. a to be contiguous to.
10.4 join; at, a contiguous to.
4.4 join; a. contiguous to.
4.4 join; a. contiguous to.

Ad-jilla'ant, a contiguous to.
Ad-jilla'jilla', a. close to; contiguous.
Ad-jolla', (ad-jilla') v. a. to put off to another
day; to postpone to prorogue; to defer.
Ad-jolla'n', (ad-jilla') v. a. to act of adjourning; debay; intermission.
Ad-jilla'neat, v. adjudication. [a.]
Ad-jilla'neat, v. adjudication. [a.]
Ad-jilla'i-cite, v. a. to adjudicating; sentence.
Ad-jilla'i-cite, v. a. added to; united with.
Ad-jilla'i-cite, v. a. act of adjouing; thing joined.

Adjanct, is a person

Adjanct, a added to; united with.

Adjanction, a act of adjoining; thing joined.

Adjanctive, a that which is joined.

Adjanctive, a having the quality of joining.

Adjanctive, a having the quality of joining.

Adjanctive, a to in an adjunctive flanner.

Adjanctive, a to impose an oath upon another si
adjanct, a. a. to impose an oath upon another;

property, s. a. to impose an oath upon another; to charge solemnly or earnestly.

Marier, s. one who adjures.

Marier, s. one who places in due order; to fit.

Marier, s. one who places in due order.

Marier, s. one who places in due order.

Marier, s. te order of an adjutant.

Marier, s. n. military offers a named and second sec

Ad'jp-tin-cy, n. the office of an adjutant.
Ad'jp-tin-cy, n. the helper.
[\$4-\$\frac{1}{2}\text{ helper.}
\$4-\$\frac{1}{2}\text{ helper.}
\$5-\$\frac{1}{2}\text{ helper.}
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people of measuring; measurement, hd-mine-pi-frips, a. mensuration. hd-min-ja-ter, v. a. to supply; it act as agent or administrator upon; to manage; to direct. hd-min-ja-ter, v. a. to act as administrator. hd-min-ja-ter, ble, a. capable of administrator.

Imp. is tra'tion, n. act of administering; the executive part of government; dispensation.
In in-tractive, a. that administers.

in is tra'tor, a one who has the charge of the estate of a man dying intestate.

-min-je-tra-tor-ship, n. office of administrator.

-min-je-tra-trix, n. she who administers.

At min-is-trivity, n. she who administers, Ad min-bil';-ty, n. quality of being admirable. Ad min-bile, a. worthy of being admirable won-derful; excellent; very superior. At min-bile. At min-bile. At min-bile, at min admirable manner. At min-bily, at in an admirable manner. At min-bily, n. office or skill of an admirable min-bill min-billy, n. office or skill of an admirable of the triville min-billy, n. office or skill of an admirable of fir the administration of naval affairs.

o, v. a. to regard with wonder or love. Ad-mire 4-00 Ad-miry, v. v. to see admiration; se women. Ad-miry, v. one who admires; a lever. Ad-miry, v. one who admires; a lever. Ad-miry-i-bly, ad. in an admirable manner. Ad-miry-i-bly, ad. in an admirable manner. Ad-miry-ion, (ad-mish) un) v. act of admitting admittance, allowerse of an assument admittance; allowance of an argumen Ad mit', v. a. to suffer to enter; to allow an

argument or position; to receive; to grant d-mh'tence, a. act of admitting; admission

Ad-mit'tyr, n. one who admits.
Ad-mit'ty-bie, a. admissible. [R.]
Ad-mit'ty-bie, a. admissible. [R.]
Ad-mit'ty-bie, a. admissible. [R.]
Ad-mit'tyn, (ad-mixt'yun) n. a minging.
Ad-mixt'ure, (ad-mixt'yur) n. the substance of bodies mingled; mixture.

bodies mingled; mixture.
Ad-mön/sh, v. a. to warn; to reprove; to advise.
Ad-mön/sh, v. a. to warn; to reprove; to advise.
Ad-mön/sh-r, n. one who admostates.
(Ad-mön/sh-mönt, n. admonition. Shak.
Ad-mo-ni/tiop-r, n. an admoniaher.
Ad-mön/stve, a. that admonishes; monitory.
Ad-mön/stve, a. that admonishes; monitory.
Ad-mön/stve, n. one who admonishes.
Ad-mön/stve, n. an admonishes; mentiory.
Ad-mön/stve, a. to bring one thing to another.
Ad-mis/cent, a. growing to something else.
Ad-mis/cent, a. growing to something else.
Ad-mis/cent, a. growing upon something else.

Ad-nas/cent, a. growing to wone-thing of Ad'aste, a. growing upon something of Ad'aste, a. an adjective.

Ad-hous, n. has superiors difficulty; bustle; tumult.
Ad-o-lis/conce, h. the age between childhood.
Ad-o-lis/con-cy, and manhood.

dolla'cent, a growing; youthful.

dopt', v. a to take as a son or daughter the
child of another; to receive as one's own. -dopt/ed-ly, ad. in the manner of adoption.

-döpt'er, n. one who adopts. -döp'tien, n. act of adopting; affiliation. dop'tive, a. that adopts or is adopted. A-60°/s-ble, a worthy of aderation; divine. A-60°/s-ble-néss, n. worthiness of aderation. A-60°/s-bly, ed. in an adorable manner. Ad-o-ra'tion, n. divine worship; homage.

dore', v. 4. to worship with external homage; to reverence; to honor; to love intensely.
-dör'er, s. one who adores; a devoted lover.

don', v. a. to dress; to decorate; to embellish. don'ing, n. ornament; embellishment. ng, =- ornament ; embelli

A-corn'ing, n. ornament; embellishment.

[A-dirn'nequi, n. ornament; embellishment.

[A-drid', (s-drid') ad. in a state of fear.

A-drift', ad. staterous; active; skilful; clever

A-drift', ad. in an adroit manner; dexter.

À-distit'ly, as. in an analysis on the country, as a denterity; skill; activity. A-droit'ness, n. denterity; skill; activity. A-droit'ness, n. denterity; in want of drink; athirst. Ad so; di'tique, (ad so -lish'us). a additional.

**Ad-u-B-tique, ad displan, B. J. As.; id-ju-lk'-may, a'f id-ju-lk'-may, a'f id-ju-lk'-may, a'f id-ju-lk'-la-tor, n. a flatterer; a parasite. [R.]

*Ad'u-lk-tor, n. a flattering; full of compliments A-dilt', a. grown up; of mature age.

A-dilt'p-ni, n. that which adulterates.

A-dil'ty-sie, v. a. to corrupt; to debase. A-dil'tyr-ite, v. a. to corrupt; to debase.

1A-dil'tyr-ite, v. s. to commit adultery.

A-dil'tyr-ite, v. corrupte; pollute; debased.

A-dil'tyr-ite-ly, ad. in an adulterate manner.

A-dil'tyr-ite-lies, s. state of being adulterate

A-dil-tyr-i'tips, s. act of adulterating.

Ad-vert', s. s. to turn or attend to; to regent ad-ver'tonce, an act of adverting; head; ad-ver'tonce, an act of adverting; head; ad-ver'tonce, altentive; headful.
Ad-ver'tont, a. attentive; heafful.
Ad-ver'tonce, and adverting, adverting, and to inform; to give public notice of; to purblic adverting maint, p. Ja. San. R. Wh. Jah; ad-ver't ment or ad-ver-ting man, S. W. J. F. E.] a.: tellitence: information: admonition; nut A-dill'ter-er, n. a person guilty of adultery A-dill'ter-ess, n. a woman who commits adul-A-dul'ter-îne, a. spurious ; adulterous. A-diliver-ous, a. guilty of adultery; spurious. diliver-ous-ly, ad. in an adulterous manner. ddilivery, s. violation of the marriage bed. ment or an vertur ment, S. W. J. F. A. J. R. Itelligence; information; admonition; pub notice, as in a newspaper.

Id-vertifyer, n. he or that which advertises.

Id-ver-Uq'ing, p. a. giving intelligence.

Ad-vice', a. counsel; instruction; intelligence

Ad-vice'-best, n. a vessel bringing intelligence A-dult'ness, n. the state of being adult.
Ad-um brant, s. giving a slight resemblance.
Ad-um brant, s. e. to shadow out faintly. Ad-um-brain, w. a. manager out amany.
Ad-um-brainton, s. a faint sketch; a shadow.
†Ad-u-nā/tion, s. the being united; union. Ad-vice'-best, m. a vessel bringing intelligens
Ad-vig's-ble, as prudent; expedient; fit.
Ad-vige's-ble-nëss, m. state of bijng advisable.
Ad-vige', w. m. to consult; to deliberate.
Ad-vige', w. m. to consult; to deliberate.
Ad-vige'n-best, ad deliberately; headfully.
Ad-vige'n-best, as deliberately; headfully.
Ad-vige'ment, m. counsel; information.
Ad-vige'r, m. one who advises; a counsellor.
Ad-vig'ing, m. counsel; advice.
Ad-vig'ment, m. advice. din'ci-ty, a. crookedness; the form of a book. A-aur ct-ty, a crossedness; the torn of a noot.

A-diat', a burnt up; scorched.

A-diat', a burnt up; scorched; hot.

A-diat', a burnt; scorched; hot.

A-diat', a burnt; scorched; hot.

A-diat', and burning up or drying.

Adv-tamee', (12) v. a to bring forward; to raise. Ad-vance', (12) v. a. to string forward; to have to prefirment; to promote; to haveful to heighten; to propose; to pay beforehand. Ad-vance', v. a. to go forward; to proceed. Ad-vance', n. a going forward; progression; improvement; rise; satisfication of time. Ad-vi'so-ry, a giving advice; counselling. Ad'vo-ca-cy, a act of pleading; vindication Ad'vo-cate, v. c. to plead for; to support; to d Ad-vance/ment, s. act of advancing; progre preferment; improvement; promotion. fend; to vindicate Advo-cate, n. one who defends or pleads the cause of another; an intercessor; a defended advo-cate-cally, n. the office of an advocate. Advo-catefun, n. act of pleading; defence. preferment; improvement; javanessa. Ad-van'est, a. one who advances. Ad-van'este, (EB) a. superiority; favorable cir-cumstances; convenience; benefit; gain; profit.
Ad-van'tage, s. a. to benefit; to promote.
Ad-van'tage-ground, s. ground that gives superiority or advantage.
riority or advantage. Ad-vo-c-trips, a act of pleasing; derence. [Ad-vbb'try, s. adultery. Boson. Ad-vbb'epn, (ad-vbb'zpn,) s. the parromage of church; a right to present to a benefice. Ad-tb'tum, s. [L.] pl. q-db'tq; the interior of riority of advantage.

Ad-vpn-ti/geous, (id-van-ti/jus) a. affording advantage; beneficial; profitable; useful.

Ad-vpn-ti/geous-biss, a. profitably; usefully.

Ad-vpn-ti/geous-biss, a. profitableness.

Ad-vene', v. n. to accode or come to.

Ad'vene', v. n. to accode or come to. temple. Adso, n. a cutting iron tool; — written also est. Efdite, (VdII) n. Sec Estile. Afgliope, (S'jo-löpe) n. (Med.) a tumor or abscelin the corner of the cyc. — (Bet.) a gent in the corner to an of plants.

If fig. (5'jis) n. [L.] a shield:—an ulcor.

If fig. (5'jis) n. [L.] a shield:—an ulcor.

If fig. (5'jis) n. [L.] a shield image.

If fig. (5'jis) n. [L.] a shield image cluding the four weeks before Christman.

Ad-ven-ti'/toys, (&d-ven-tish'us) a. accidental; incidental; not essentially inherent.

Ad-ven-ti'/tious-ly, ad. accidentally.

Ad-vent'y-al, a. relating to the advent
Ad-vent'y-al, a. relating to the advent
something is at hazard; an enterprise in which something is at hazard; a sum sent to sea.

Ad-vent'ure, v. a. to try the chance; to dare.

Ad-vent'ure, v. a. to risk; to hazard; to venture.

Ad-vent'ure-same, a. adventurous.

Ad-vent'ure-same, a. adventurous. Ad-vent'ur-ous, a. inclined to adventures; nose; daring; courageous; dangerous. Ad-vent'ur-ous-hose, a. boldly; daringly. Ad-vent'ur-ous-hose, a. daringness; boldness. Adviets, a. (Grass.) a word joined to a verb, adjective, or other adverb, to inddiry its sense Ad-ver'bi-al, a. pertaining to an adverb. Ad-ver'bi-al-ly, ad. in an adverbial manner. Ad-op-ed'rj-q, n. [L.] a common-place book. A-o-rom'o-ter, a. machine for weighing air.
A-o-romot'ric, a. relating to acrometry.
A-o-rom'o-try, a. the art of measuring the air. Ad-ver-se'rj-q, n. lb. js common-place book.

Ad'vyr-sp-ry, n. opposent; n. enesmy.

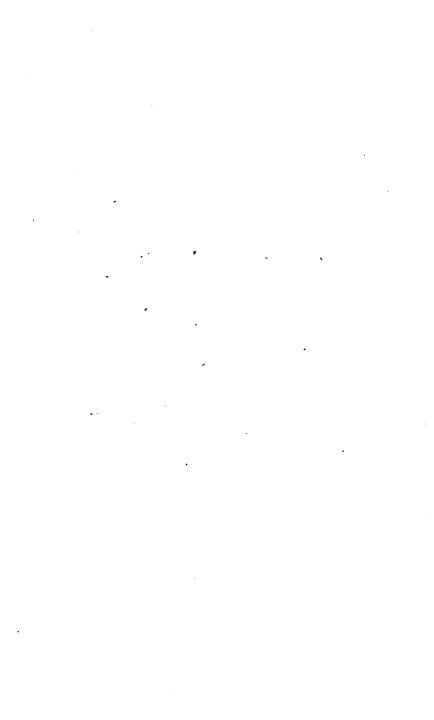
Ad'vyr-sp-ry, n. opposent opposent on every.

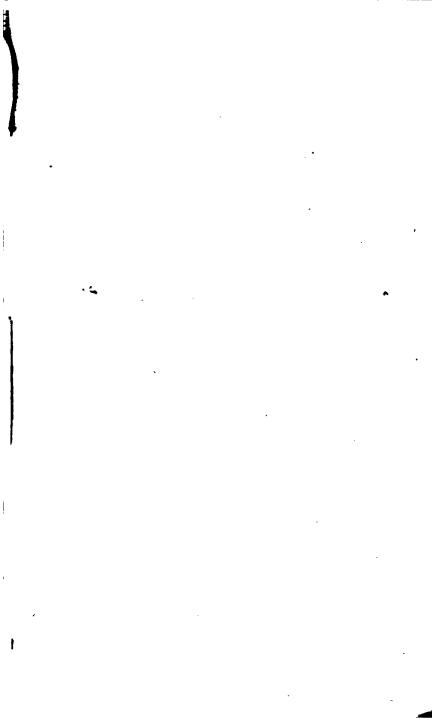
Ad-ver-sp-ry, n. opposent opposition or variety.

Ad-ver-sp-ry, n. oppositor; adverse.

Ad-

The first advance towards To have natural advantages, elquis 2'x 41 m 1700's
TI. - il prosesses no advantage over is
-non le el great advantage towards the
improvement of 8t, le. Some to the integrity. To advert & iV - the fact is adverted & & advise you to shrank — is advised of a strong door Advocate for sucry





Had conceived an affection for y puson.

Affinity to, with, between - A. officinities, between to Junking a many other language,

To affirm that it is so — it is affirm.

To be afflicted with

Afraid to legin. - I am only afrau!

for our vives oleny bler.

I cannot afford to so N.

AFF t-ns-ti'tion, s. the science of weighing air.

Brishi'je, a relating to esthetica.

Brishi'je, (co-thè')ks) s. the science which
tress of the beautiful in nature and art. Afr. ed at a great distance; remotely.

If 5 til'; ty, a the quality of being affable a

If 5 til; ty, a the quantum courteous; civil. A' '5-be, a easy of manners; courteous; cival
A' '5-be-san, a. courtesy; affability; civility.
A' '5-by, ad. in an affable manner.
A' '5-brois, (al' '5-brois) a. skiffully made.
Affair, a. lausiness; concern; transaction.
Affair', a. a. to act upon; to move the passions;
to sim at; to make a show of.

If head '5' man a false preference: artificial show to am at; to make a show of.

Affects hope, a false pretence; artificial show
or appearance; insincerity; artifice.

Affect el., a. moved; full of affectation.

Affect el-ly, ed. in an affected manner.

Affect el-loss, a. quality of being affected.

Affect, a. See Affector. Affecting, p. c. moving the passions. Affectingly, et. in an affecting manner.
Affectingly, et. in an affecting manner.
Affecting, a. desire; love; kindness; good-will; tenderness: — state of mind.
Affecting ste, a. warm; fond; tender; kind. Affection-ste-ly, ad. kindly; tenderly. Affection-ste-ness, n. fondness; tenderness. Aftic live, a that affects; moving. Af Scrive ly, ed. in an impressive manner. Mec'tor, a one who practises affectation. After, n. A. (Eng. less) to confirm After, n. (Eng. less) one who fixes a fine. After-of-of, [ii.] (Ans.) denoting what is to be sung or played tenderly. ffrance, a. a marriage-contract; trust; hope. Affrance, v. a. to betruth; to pledge.
Affrancer, u. one who affiances. If idition, a. mutual contract; inutual oath
If iditive, of fidelity. sworn to before a magistrate. Affiel, (affiel) p. a. joined by contract.
Affilifiate, v. a. to adopt; to associate with.
Affilifiate and advisor and of taking a se Afflijāte, v. a. to adopt; to associate with.
Afflijātiņa, v. adoption; act of taking a son.
Afflijātiņa, v. the art of refining metals.
Afflijātiņa, v. the art of refining metals.
Afflijātiņa, v. relation by marriage, opposed to
assaugussis; resemblance: — attraction.
Afflija, v. a. to ratify; to assert; to aver.
Afflija, v. a. to ratify; to assert; to aver.
Afflija, v. a. to ratify; to assert; to aver.
Afflija, v. a. to ratify; to assert; to aver.
Afflija, v. a. to gable of being affirmed.
Afflija, v. a. capable of being affirmed.
Afflija, v. a. a. confirmation: declaration. Maryance, a. confirmation; declaration. Affirmant, a one who affirms; affirmer.

If it maition, a act of affirming — (Law) on declaration, answering to an oath. Affirm's tive, a that affirms; positive. firms, opposed to negative. Affirm's tively, ad. in an affirmative manner. Milm'er, a one who affirms; affirmant Affix', v. a to unite to; to subjoin; to fix. Af-fix'on, (af-fik'shun) a. the act of affixing. of the tion, a. the act of breathing upon. Afflict'er, a one who afflicts. of the control of the

to weight of bodies supported in air; acros- | Af-file tion, n. calamity; sorrow; grief; missery f-ffic'tive, a painful; calamitous; afflicting. Af-flie'tive-ly, ad, in an afflicting manner, Af'flu-ence, n. riches ; plenty ; abundance. Af'lly-ent, a. abundant; wealthy; rich. Af fluent, a. a river flowing into another Af 'flu-ent-ly, ad, in an affluent manner. Af 'flu-ent-ness, a, quality of being affluent. Af flux, n. the act of flowing to; affluence Af flux ion, (af-fluk shon) n. act of flowing to. Af-ford', v. u. to yield or produce; to grant or confer; to be able to bear the expenses of. Af-for'est, v. a. to turn ground into forest. Af-for-es-ta'tion, a. turning of ground into forest, Af fran'chişe, (af-fran'chiz) v. a. to make free. Af-fran/chise-ment, n. act of making free. Af fray', v. a. to strike with fear; to terrify. Af-fray , n. a quarrel; disturbance; tumuit. Af-fright', (af-frit') v. a. to alarm; to terrify. Af-fright', (af-frit') n. terror; fear; fright. Af-fright'ed-ly, ad. with fear. Af-fright'er, (af-frit'er) n. one who frightens. Af-fright ment, n. fear ; terror ; fearfulne Af-frout', (af-frunt') v. a. to insult; to offend. Af-front', (af-frunt') n. insult; outrage. Af-front'er, (af-frunt'er) n. one who affronts. Af-front'ing, p. a. contumelious. Af front'ive, a. causing affront; abusive, Af-front/ive-ness, n. the quality that affronts. Af-fuse', v. a. to pour upon; to sprinkle. Af-fu'sion, (af-fu'zhun) n. act of pouring upon. Af-fy', v. a. to betroth; to bind; to affiance. A-field', (v-field') ad to the field; in the field. A-float', (a-flot') ad. in a floating state. A-float', (3-float') da. in a touting state.

A-float', (4-float') ad. on foot; in action; in mo
A-flore', prep. before; scomer in time.

A-flore', ad. in time past; in front.

A-flore'go-ing, p. a. going before.

A-flore'floand, ad. beforehand. Bacon.

A-flore'floand, ad. beforehand. Bacon. A-fore'said, (a-for'sed) a, said before. A-fore time, ad. in time past. [reason. A-forettine, ad. in time past. [reason. A för-ti-fort, (ä-för-she-fort) [L.] with stronger A-fräid', (a-fräd') a. struck with fear; fearful. A-fräid', ad. anew; again. A-frönt', ad. fort, da. in front. kft, ad. (Naut.) behind; astern. Af 'ter, (12) prep. following in place or time; in pursuit of; about; behind; according to. Af'ter, ad. in succeeding time; afterward. Af'ter, a. succeeding; subsequent. Af'ter-birth, n. (Med.) the placenta; secundine. Af 'ter-chip, n. a subsequent event. Af'ter-crop, u. the second crop. Af'ter-höurs, (Af'ter-öurz) n. succeeding hours. Af 'ter-math, n. the second crop of grass ; rowen. If 'ter-most, a. hindmost. Af 'ter-nôôn, a. time from noon to evening. Af'ter-pains, (af'ter-panz) n. pl. pains after if ter-part, n. the latter part. [birth_ Af'ter-pièce, (Af'ter-pès) n. a farce after a play. Af'ter-state, n. the future state. Af 'ter-thought, (af'ter-thawt) n. reflection after the act; a later thought. Af'ter-time, n. succeeding time. Af'ter-wards, (after-ward) | ade in succeeding Rf ter-wit, n. contrivance too late.

l'ga, or A'ga, [ā/ga, S. F. J. Ja. Sm.; a'ga, P.
K.] n. a Turkish high military or civil officer. A-gain', (a-gen', 31) [a-zen', S. W. J. E. P. K. Sm.; a-gan', Ja.] ad. a second time; once more; in return, noting reaction. ad. a second time; once

A-gainst', (a-genst', 31) [a-genst', S. W. J. E.

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A-dulter-er, n. a person guilty of adultery
 A-dul'ter-ess, n. a woman who commits adul-
*A-dul'ter-ine, (19) [a-dul'ter-in, S. W. J. Ja.
Sm.; a-dul'ter-in, P. K.] n. a child born of an
        adulteress
*A-dul'ter-Ine, a. spurious; adulterous.
A-dul'ter-Ize, v. a. to commit adultery.
 A-dul'ter-ous, a. guilty of adultery; spurious.
A-dül'ter-oùs-ly, ad, in an adulterous manner.
A-dül'ter-y, n. violation of the marriage bod.
A-dult'ness, n. the state of being adult.
Ad-um'brant, a. giving a slight resemblance.
Ad-um'brate, v. a. to shadow out faintly.
Ad-um-bra'tion, n. a faint sketch; a shadow.
†Ad-u-na'tion, n. the being united; union.
A-dün'(ci-ty, n. crookedness; the form of a book,

†A-dün'(ci-ty, n. crookedness; the form of a book,

†A-dün'(dingue', (g-düngk') a. crooked; hooked.

A-düst'(a, a. burnt up; scorched; hot.

A-düst'ein, n. act of burning up or drying.
Ad vo-15'rem, [L.] according to the value.
Ad-vance', (12) v. a. to bring forward; to raise
        to preferment; to promote; to improve; to
        heighten; to propose; to pay beforehand.
Ad-vance', v. n. to go forward; to proceed.
Ad-vance', n. a going forward; progression;
improvement; rise; anticipation of time.
Ad-vance/ment, n. act of advancing; progre
preferment; improvement; promotion.
 Ad-van'cer, n. one who advances.
 Ad-van'tage, (12) s. superiority; favorable cir-
cumstances; convenience; benefit; gain;
         profit.
 Ad-van'tage, v. a. to benefit; to promote.
Ad-van'tage-ground, a. ground that gives supe-
riority or advantage.

Ad-van-ta'geoys, (ad-van-ta'jus) a. affording ad-
  vantage; beneficial; profitable; useful.
Ad-van-ta/geous-ly, ad. profitably; usefully.
  Ad-van-ta'geoos-ness, n. profitableness.
Ad-vene', v. n. to accede or come to.
  Ad'vent, n. a coming; appropriately, the com-
ing of our Savier; a season of devotion, in-
         cluding the four weeks before Christmas.
  Ad-ven-ti"tious, (ad-ven-tish'us) a. accidental;
         incidental; not essentially inherent.
 Adventity-si, a relating to the advent
Adventity-si, a relating to the advent
Ad-vēntity-si, (ad-vēntityur) a na accident; a
chance; a hazard; an enterprise in which
something is at hazard; a sum sent to see.
Ad-vēntityre, s. a. to risk; to hazard; to venture.
Ad-vēntityre, s. a. to risk; to hazard; to venture.
Ad-vēntityrer, s. ne who adventures.
  Ad-vent'ur-en, s. one who adventures.
Ad-vent'ur-enne, a. adventurous.
Ad-vent'ur-ous, a. inclined to adventures; bold;
   Ad-Vent'ur-ous, a. incurson to saventumes; some ; daring; courageous; dangerous.
Ad-vent'ur-ous-nose, a. daringness; boldness.
Ad-vent'ur-ous-nose, a. daringness; boldness.
Ad-vent'ur-ous-nose, a. daringness; boldness.
Ad-vent, a. (Grams.) a word joined to a vert, adjective, or other adverts, to incidify its some
  Ad-ver bi-al, a. pertaining to an adverb.
Ad-ver bi-al-ly, ad in an adverbial manner.
   Adver el'ri-q, n. [L.] a common-place book.
 Adver-ed/rj-q, n. [L.] a common-place nook.
Adver-es-ry, n. an opposite to; adverse.
Ad-vir'ss-tive, e. noting opposition or variety.
Adverse, e. contrary; calamitous; opposite.
Adverse-ly, ad oppositely; unfortunately.
Adverse-ly, ad oppositely; unfortunately.
Adverse-ly, ad opposition; adversity. [tune.
Adverse-ly, n. adliction; onlamity; misfor-
Ad-vir'sj-ty, n. adliction; onlamity; misfor-
Adverse-ly, n. addiction; onlamity; misfor-
Adverse-ly, n. addiction; onlamity; misfor-
Adverse-ly, n. and opposite to; adverse.
Adverse-ly, n. on opposite to; adverse-ly, n. on opposite to; adverse-ly, n. on opposite to; adverse-ly, n. on opposite to; adverse-ly, n. on opposite to; adverse-ly, n. on opposite to; adverse-ly, n. on opposite to; adverse-ly, n. on opposite to; adverse-ly, n. on opposite to; adverse-ly, n. on opposite to; adverse-ly, n. on opposite to; adverse-ly, n. on opposite to; adverse-ly, n. on opposite to; adverse-ly,
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Ad-vër'tence, in act of adverting; head; adver'tence, in act of adverting; head; adverting in adverting and attention to.
Ad-ver'tent, a attentive; heedful. Ad-vertige, a attentive; necessis.

Ad-vertige, or Advertige, fad-vertiz', 2. III

P. J. F. Ja. K. R. IVb.; hd'vertiz, 5m.] a di
to inform; to give public netice of; to publish
Ad-vertige-ment, or Ad-vertige ment, [nd-vertige-ment, P. Ja. Sm. R. IVb. Jah; nd-vertigement or ad-vertify-ment, S. W. J. F. K. n. in
telligence; information; admonition; public
notice, as in a newspaper. notice, as in a newspaper. Ad-ver-tig/er, n. he or that which advertises. Ad-ver-Ge'ing, p. a. giving intelligence.
Ad-vere', a. counsel; instruction; intelligence.
Ad-vere'-boat, a. a vessel bringing intelligence Ad-vig's-ble, a. prudent; expedient; fit. Ad-vig's-ble-nëss, n. state of being ad visable Ad-vig's, v. a. 'Ao.counsel' to his forms. Ad-vige', v. n. to consult; to deliberate, Ad-vige', v. n. to consult; beedfully. Ad-vig'ed-nëss, n. deliberation. Ad-vise ment, a. counsel; information. Ad-vis'er, a, one who advises; a counsellor. Ad-vīş'ing, n. counsel; advice. Ad-vi/so-ry, a. giving advice; counselling. Ad'vo-ca-cy, n. act of pleading; vindication Xd'vo-câte, v. a. to plead for; to support; to de fend; to vindicate, Ad'vo-cate, n. one who defends or pleads the cause of another; an intercessor; a defender Ad'vo-cate-ship, a. the office of an advocate. Ad-vo-ca'tion, n. act of pleading; defence. Ad-vöw'-ry, n. adultery. Bacon.
Ad-vöw'-re', n. one who has the right of advow-Ad-vöw'şon, (ad-vöü'zun,) n. the patronage of a church; a right to present to a benefice. A-dy'tum, n. [L.] pl. q-dy'tq; the interior of a temple. Adze, n. a cutting iron tool ; - written also adv. E'dile, (e'dil) n. See Edile. E'gi-lops, (c'je-lops) n. (Mod.) a tumor or abscess in the corner of the eye. — (Bot.) a genus of plants. Æ's's, (ë'jis) n. [L.] a shield:—an ulcor. Æ's'yp-t'l'g-c'hm, n. [L.] a kind of ointment. Æ'nig'm₃ n. See Engynd. Æ-o'lj-an-härp, n. a stringed instrument of music acted upon by the wind. #E-dV[c, a, belonging to #Bolia.

#E-dV[c, a, belonging to #Bolia.

#E-dV[c, a, belonging to the air; high; lofty.

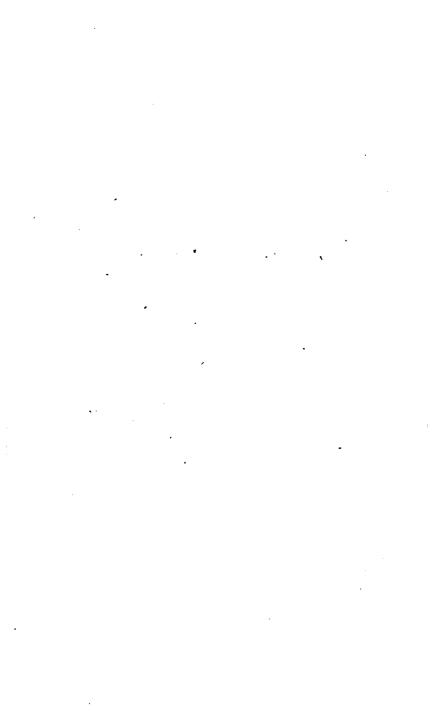
A-fvine, d'ore or a'e-re) [d're, W. Ja. K. Sm.,

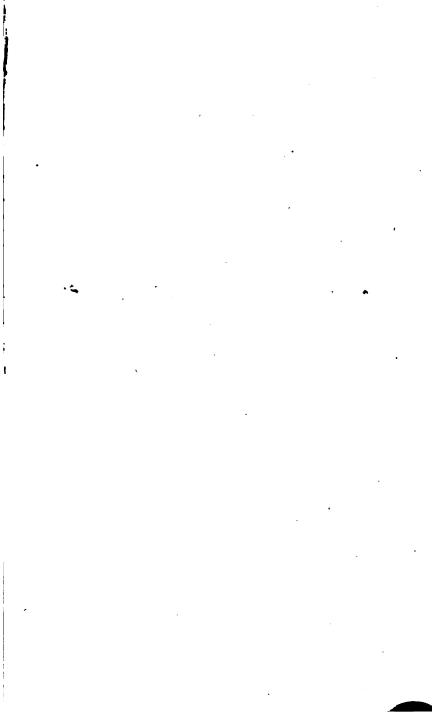
a'e-re, J. F. Wh.; a're, S.] n. a nest or bross of hawks or eagles; eyry. A'c-ri-form, a. having the form of air; resease bling air. A-e-rig'ra-phy, n. a description of the air.
A'c-ro-lite, n. a meteoric stone. e-rol'o gy, n. the science of the air, A-p-rot of gy, a, the science of the air,

\[\bar{A}' \circ \text{ro-man-cy}, \begin{align*} \bar{a}' \circ \text{ro-man-se}, \ W. J. F.; \bar{a}' \text{ro-man-se}, \ W. J. F.; \bar{a}' \text{ro-man-se}, \ \lambda \text{dok.} \end{align*} \]

man-se, \[Ja, \ K. \ Sm.; \bar{a} \circ \text{ro-man-se}, \ M. J. F.; \bar{a}' \text{ro-man-se}, \ \ \lambda \text{dok.} \end{align*} \] divination by the air. e-röm'e-ter, n. machine for weighing air. A-e-ro-met/ric, a. relating to nerometry. A-e-rom/e-try, a. the art of measuring the air.

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If a bis, a casy of manners; courteous; civil. Al Ta-be, a casy of manners; courteous; civil.
Al Ta-be, a casy of manners; courteous; civility.
Al Ta-broas, (al Ta-broa) a skilfully made.
Al Chir, a business; concern; transaction.
Al Ta-transaction.
Al Table, a full make a show of.

Librai Transaction a full make a show of. lo am at; to make a show of.
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Affirm's-live-ly, ad. in an affirmative manner. Affirm'er, a one who affirms; affirmant. Mily, s. a to unite to; to subjoin; to fix. Affir ion, (affik shun) n. the act of affixing, Affir ion, n. the act of breathing upon. 4/4/20, a. [L.] breath; divine inspiration. Afflict, a. a. to put to pain; to grieve. Afflict ed., p. a. suffering affliction; grieved. Afflict ed. acas, a. state of being afflicted. Afflet'er, a one who afflicts.

Affecting, p. c. causing affliction; painful. Affectingly, ad. in an afflicting manner.

Af-flie'tive-ly, ad. in an afflicting manner. Af'fly-ence, a riches ; plenty ; abundance. Af Ily-ent, a. abundant; wealthy; rich. Af flu-ent, n. a river flowing into another Af 'flu-ent-ly, ad. in an affluent manner.
Af 'flu-ent-ness, n. quality of being affluent. Af'flax, n. the act of flowing to; affluence Af-flax'ion, (af-flak'shun) n. act of flowing to. Af ford', v. a. to yield or produce; to gre confer ; to be able to bear the expenses of. Af-for'est, v. a. to turn ground into forest. Af-for-es-ta'tien, n. turning of ground into fores Af fran'chise, (af fran'chiz) v. c. to make free. Af-fran'chise-ment, n. act of making free. †Af-fray', v. a. to strike with fear; to terrify. Af-fray', n. a quarrel; disturbance; tumult. Af-fright', (af-frit') v. a. to alarm; to terrify. Af-fright', (af-frit') n. terror; fear; fright. Af-fright'ed-ly, ad. with fear. Af-fright'er, (af-frit'er) n. one who frightens fAf-fright/ment, n. fear; terror; fearfulne Af-front', (af-front') v. a. to insult; to offend. Af-front', (af-front') n. insult; outrage. Af-front'er, (af-front'er) n. one who affronts. Af-front'ing, p. a. contumelious. Af-front'ive, a. causing affront; abusive. Af-front ive-ness, n. the quality that affronts. Af-fuse', v. u. to pour upon; to sprinkle. Af-fu'sion, (af-fu'zhon) n. act of pouring upon. Af-fy', n. a. to betroth; to bind; to affirmes. A-fiēld', (a-fēld') ad. to the field; in the field. A-float', (a-flot') ad. in a floating state. [ti A-foot', (5-fiet') ad. on foot; in action; in mo-A-foot', 6-fiet') ad. on foot; in action; in mo-A-fore', prep. before; sconer in time. A-fore', ad. in time past; in front. A-fore'(5-fing, p. a. going before. A-fore'(4-fine), and beforeland. Basen. A-fore/said, (a-for/sed) a. said before. A-fore time, ad. in time past. A för-ti-ö'rī, (ā-för-she-ö'rī) [L.] with strong A-frāid', (a-frād') a. struck with fear; fearful. A-frāsh', ud. anew; again. A-frout', (a-frunt') ad. in front. Aft, ad. (Naut.) behind; astern. Af ter, (12) prep. following in place or time; in pursuit of; about; behind; according to. 'ter, ad. in succeeding time ; afterward. Af 'ter, a. succeeding; subsequent.
Af 'ter-birth, n. (Med.) the placenta; secundine. Af 'ter-clap, n. a subsequent event. Af ter-crop, u. the second crop. Af 'ter-höurs, (Af 'ter-ourz) n. succeeding hours. Af ter-math, n, the second crop of grass ; rowen, Af 'ter-most, a. hindmost. Af 'ter-nôon, a. time from noon to evening. Af'ter-pains, (Af'ter-pauz) n. pl. pain Af'ter-part, n. the latter part. [birth. Af 'ter-pièce, (af ter-pès) n. n farce after a play. Af'ter-state, n. the future state. Af 'ter-thought, (af'ter-thawt) w. reflection after the act; a later thought. Af'ter-time, n. succeeding time. After-words, (after-words)) ade in succeeding Af 'ter-wil, n. contrivance too late.

Af 'gr, or A'gg, [a'gg, S. F. J. Ja. Sm.; M'gg, P.
K.] n. Turkish high military or civil officer.

A-gain', (a-zen', 31) [a-zen', S. F. J. E. F. K.

Sm.; a-gan', Ja.) ad. a second time; once more; in return, noting reaction.
A-gainst', (a-genst', 31) [a-genst', S. W. J. E.

A dill'tyr-qr. n. a person guilty of adultery dill'tyr-qr. n. a person guilty of adultery dill'tyr-qr. n. a woman who commits adultery.

A dill'tyr-lne, (19) [9-dil'tyr-ln, S. W. J. J. d. Advirtyn-qr.] gard; attention to.

A dill'tyr-lne, a. spurieus; adulterous.

A dill'tyr-lne, A-dal'ter-Ine, a. spurious; adulterous. †A-dil'tor-ize, v. s. to commit adultery. Additives, s. the state of being adult.
Addim'brant, s. giving a slight resemblance.
Addim'brate, s. s. to shadow out faintly. Ad-tim'brant, a. giving a sugan recommendad-tim'brant, a. to shadow out faintly.
Ad-qm-bra'tlon, a. a faint sketch; a shadow.
Ad-qm-bra'tlon, a. a faint sketch; a shadow.
Ad-din'q-tlon, a. the being united; union.
Ad-din'q-tlon, a. the being united; union.
Ad-din'q-tlon, a. crooked; hooked.
Adisy', a. turnt up; scorched; hot.
Adis'do, a. burnt; scorched; hot.
Adis'tlon, a. act of burning up or drying.
Ad oy-lo'y-sm, [L.] according to the value.
Ad-vince', (12) w. a. to bring forward; to raise
to preferment; to promote; te imprevel; to
heighten; to propose; to pay beforeband.
Ad-vince', w. a. to go forward; progression;
improvement; rise; satisticipation of time.
Ad-vince', mean, a. act of advancing; progress;
preferment; improvement; promotion.
Ad-vince'cry, s. one who advances. proforment; improvement; promosom. Ad-vin'eer, n. one who advances. Ad-vin'eer, (E) n. superiority invorable cir-cumstances; convenience; benefit; gain; cumstances; convenient; to promote.
Ad-van'tage, v. a. to benefit; to promote.
Ad-van'tage-gridad, n. ground that gives superiority or advantage.
Ad-van-tifgeous, (id-van-tifjus) a. affording advantage; beneficial; profitable; useful.
Ad-van-tifgeous-ly, ed. profitably; usefully.
Ad-van-tifgeous-less, n. profitableness.
Ad-van-tiffeous-ness, n. profitableness. Ad-vene, v. n. to accour or yours w.
Advene, n. a coming; appropriately, the coming of our Savior; a season of devotion, including the four weeks before Christman. cluding the four weeks before Christmas.

d. ven-ti'tous, (id-ven-tish'us) a. secidental;
incidental; not essentishly inherent.

Id-ven-ti'tous-ly, ad. secidentally.

Ad-ven'ty-al, a. relating to the advent

Ad-ven'ty-al, a. relating to the advent

Ad-ven'ty-re, (ad-ven'ty-ur) a. an accident; a

chance; a hazard; an entorprise in which

something is at hazard; as sum sent to sea.

Ad-ven'ty-re, s. a. to risk; to hazard; to venture.

Ad-ven'ty-re-dane, a. adventurous.

Ad-ven'ty-odane, a. adventurous.

Ad-ven'ty-odane, a. adventurous.

Ad-ven'ty-odane, a. inclined to adventures; bold;

daring; courageous; dangerous. Adventy-out-least to be aventure; bold; daring; courageous; dangerous.

Ad-vent'ur-out-ly, sel. boldly; daringly.

Ad-vent'ur-out-least, adventy-out-least, adventy-out-least, adventy-out-least, adventy-out-least, adventy-out-least-least, adventy-out-least-le Ad-verbi-el, a. pertaining to an adverb. Ad-verbi-el-ly, ad in an adverbial manner. Adver-el'ri-q, a. [L] a common-place book. Ad-ver-ser-j-q, n. 10. j a common-place book.

Ad-ver-y-y, n. an opposent ; an enemy.

Ad-ver-y-j-n. n. q. opposent of a decree.

Ad-ver-y-tree, a. contrary; calamitous; opposite.

Ad-ver-y-tree-ly, a. do oppositol; unfortunately.

Ad-ver-news, n. oppositol; unfortunately.

Ad-ver-news, n. oppositol; adversity, [unne.

Ad-ver-y-e-tri-j-q], a. relative to adrossatics or

Ad-ver-y-tri-y-y, n. the art of salling in the

Ad-ver-news, n. oppositon; adversity, [unne.

Ad-ver-y-e-tri-j-q], n. the art of salling in the

Ad-ver-y-e-tri-y-x, n. the science which teaches

Ad-vice'-best, n. a vessel bringing Intelligent Ad-vic's-ble, a prudent; expedient; fft. Ad-vis's-ble-ness, n. state of being advisuable. Ad-vise', v. n. to consult; to deliberate. Ad-vis'ed-ness, n. deliberation. Ad-vis'ed-ness, n. deliberation. Ad-vis'en, n. one who advises; a counsellor. Ad-vis'en, n. one who advises; a counsellor. Ad-vis'en, n. advises; a deliberation. Ad-vi/so-ry, a giving advice; counselling. Ad/vo-ca-cy, a act of pleading; vindications. Ad'vo-cate, v. a. to plead for; to support; to d fend; to vindicat Ad'vy-cate, n. one who defends or plends: the cause of another; an intercessor; a defended Ad'vy-cate-ally, n. the office of an advocate. Ad-vy-ca'tion, n. act of plending; defence. Ad-vo-cition, a. act of peaning; seemee.

†Ad-vöt's, a. adultery. Bassa.

Ad-vöt's, a., one who has the right of advow.

Ad-vöt's, a. one who has the right of advow.

church; a right to present to a benefice.

d-diftum, a. [L.] pl. q-dift; the interior of a temple. Adne, a. a cutting iron tool; — written also ende.

Efdile, (Vdil) n. See Edde.

Efdile, (solologe) n. (Med.) a tumor or abscess
in the corner of the eye. — (Bet.) a greatur in the course of plants of plants.

My fig., (5'jis) n. [L.] a shield:—an ulcer.

My fig., (5'jis) n. [L.] a kind of ointment.

Menig'me, n. See Enigma.

Med'i-pa-htrp, n. a stringed instrument of maunic acted upon by the wind.

Note that the stringed instrument of maunic acted upon by the wind. acted upon by the wind.

\$\vec{Boll}_{\cop}(c, a. belonging to \vec{Bolla}.

\$\vec{Boll}_{\cop}(c), a. belonging to \vec{Bolla}.

\$\vec{Boll}_{\cop}(c), a. belonging to the air; high; lofty.

\$\vec{Boll}_{\cop}(c), J. F. & \vec{Bolla}.

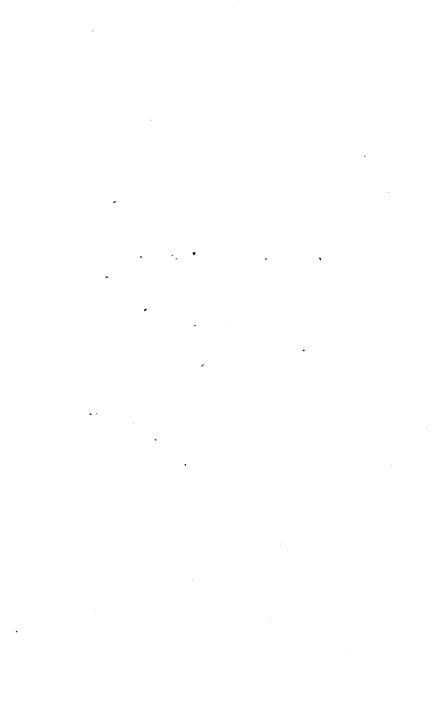
\$\vec{Boll}_{\cop}(c), J. F. & \vec{Bolla}.

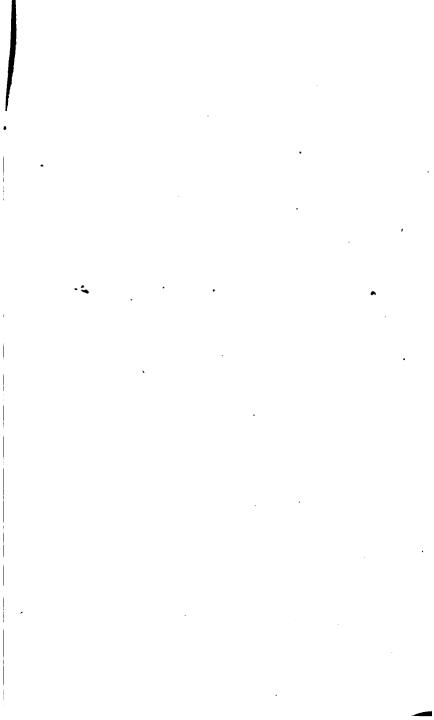
\$\vec{Bolla}_{\cop}(c), J. & \vec{Bolla}.

\$\vec{Bolla}_{\cop}(c), J. & \vec{Bolla}.

\$\vec{Bolla}_{\cop}(c) I-o rom'e-ter, a. machine for weighing air. A-9-ro-met/ric, a. relating to aerometry. A-9-rom/o-try, a. the art of measuring the air.

The first advance towards To have materal advantages, Elquis Excin Too's - negle of great advantage towards the inprovement of 8tyle. Adverse to the integrity To advert to in - the fact is adverted to og advise you to shruk — is advised of a strong door Advocate for source





Had conceined an affection to my pure.

Affinity to, with, between - the officinties, between to Turkish & many other
can wise,

To affirm that it is so — it is affirmed of him

No be afflicted with
I cannot afford to do N.

Afraid to ligin. — I am only afrank
for own wives I dainy bless.

is affect to degriou.

to weight of bodies supported in air; airos.

Af-file'tien, n. calamity; serrow; grief; miss.

Af-file'tive, a. painful; calamitous; afflicting A-pa-ta'tipa, s. the science of weighing air.

30-thit'ic, a relating to sethetics.

30-thit'ics, (co-thit'iks) s. the science which
treat of the beautiful in nature and art. -fir', ed. at a great distance; remotely.

1-fa-bil'j-ty, a. the quality of being affable a held', ed. at a green unmanded of the bill', ed. at a green unmarer; courteous; civil. M'hele, a casy of manners; courteous; civil. M'hele obes, a. courtesy; affability; civility. M'hele obes, a. courtesy; affability; civility. M'hele obes, at in an affable manner. M'hele obes, at in an affable manner. M'hele obes, at in an affable manner. M'hele obes, at in an affable moner; transaction. Affact, a. a. to act upon; to move the passions; to aim at; to make a show of.

It decisition. a. false pretence; artificial show Affectives, a. false pretence; artificial show or appearance; insincerity; artifice. Affect ed. p. a. moved; full of affectation. Affect ed. p. ac. in an affected manner. Affect ed. man, m. quality of being affected. Affect'ed-ness, n. quality of being affected. Affect'er, n. See Affector. Affecting, p. c. moving the passions. Affecingly, ad in an affecting manner.
Affecingly, ad in an affecting manner.
Affecing, a desire; love; kindness; good-will; teaderness: — state of mind.
Affecting-ste, a warm; fund; tender; kind.
Affecting-ste-ly, ad. kindly; tenderly.
Affecting-ste-ness, n. fondness; tenderness. Af Se tive, a that affects; moving. Afficiency, ad in an impressive manner. At Herbys, as, in an impressive manner. Af Herbys, none who practises affectation. Af Hery, or Af Perc', v. a. (Eng. lew) to confirm Af Hery, or Af Perc', v. a. (Eng. lew) to confirm Af Hery, or Af Perc', v. a. (Eng. lew) to to fixes a fine. Affecta-5-6-6, [IL.] (Affect) denote what is to be sung or played tenderly. Affrance, s. a marringe-contract; trust; hope. Affrance, s. a. to betruth; to pledge. Affrancer, s. one who affrances. Miffedition, i. mutual contract; mutual oath Midi'vit, a. (Law) a written declaration sworn to before a magistrate. Affie', (affie') p. a. joined by contract. Affil'iste, c. a. to adopt; to associate with. Affa i a tion, n. adoption; act of taking a son. Affrage, a the art of refining metals.

Affrage, or Affrad', a joined by affinity.

Affirity, a relation by marriage, opposed to

management; resemblance:—attraction. Affirm, s. a. to ratify; to assert; to aver. Affirm, r. s. to declare positively. Affirm's ble, a capable of being affirmed.
Affirm's bly, ed. in an affirmable manner. Affirm'ance, a. confirmation; declaration. Him ant, a one who affirms; affirmer. iffirmation, a act of affirming. - (La on declaration, answering to an oath. firm's five, a that affirms; positive. Mffirm's tive, a that side of a question which dirms, opposed to negative.

Aftern's-tive-ly, ad. in an affirmative manner.

Aftern's, a one who affirms; affirmant. Affli, v. a to unite to; to subjoin; to fix. Affirm, (af-fik'shun) a. the act of affixing. Af di'tion, a. the act of breathing upon. ## tus, n. [L.] breath ; divine inspiration. Afflici, e. a. to put to pain; to grieve. Afflici ed, p. a. suffering affliction; grieved. Afflici ed acas, a. state of being afflicted. Affict'er, a one who afflicts Maicting, p. c. causing affliction ; painful. Afficting ly, ed. in an afflicting manner.

Af-flie'tive-ly, ad. in an afflicting manner. Af'flu-ence, u. riches; plenty; abundance. Af flu-out, a. abundant; wealthy; rich. Af 'fly-ent, a. a river flowing into another Af'flo-ent-ly, ad. in an affluent manner. Af 'flu-ent-ness, m. quality of being affluent. Af flux, n. the act of flowing to; affluence Af flux ion, (af fluk shun) n. act of flowing to. Af-ford', v. a. to yield or produce; to grant or confer; to be able to bear the expenses of. Af-for'est, v. a. to turn ground into forest. Af-for-es-ta'tien, a turning of ground into forest, Af fran'chige, (af-fran'chiz) v. c. to make free. Af-fran chise-ment, m. act of making free. Af-fray', v. a. to strike with fear; to terrify. Affrāy', n. a quarrel; disturbance; tumuk. Affrāht', (affrīt') v. a. to alarm; to terrify. Affrāht', (affrīt') n. terror; fear; fright. Affrāht'ed-ly, ad. with fear. Af-fright'er, (af-frit'er) n. one who frightens Af-fright'ment, a. fear; terror; fearfuine Af-front', (af-front') v. a. to insult; to offend Af-front', (af-front') u. insult; outrage. Af-front'er, (af-frunt'er) n. one who affronts. Af-front'ing, p. a. contumelious. Af-front ive, a causing affront; abusive. Af-front ive-ness, n. the quality that affronts Af-fuse', v. a. to pour upon; to sprinkle. Af-fu sion, (af-fu zhun) n. act of pouring upon. Af-fy', v. a. to betroth; to bind; to affigues. A-field', (v-feld') ad. to the field; in the field. A-float', (v-field') ad. in a floating state. (the A-foot' (g-fot') ad. on foot; in action; in mo-A-fort', prep. before; sconer in time. A-fore', ad. in time past; in front. A-fore'g-ing, p. a. going before. A-fore'frind, ad. beforehand. Basen. A-fore/said, (a-for/sed) a, said before reason A-fore'time, ad. in time past. A för-ti-o'ri, (a-för-she-o'ri) [L.] with stronger A-fraid', (a-frad') a. struck with fear; fearful. A-fresh', ad. anew; again. A-front', (a-frunt') ad, in front. Aft, ad. (Naut.) behind; astern. Af 'ter, (12) prep. following in place or time; in pursuit of; about; behind; according to. 'ter, ad. in succeeding time; afterward. Af'ter, a. succeeding; subsequent. Af'ter-birth, n. (Med.) the placenta; secundine. Af'ter-clap, n. a subsequent event. Af'ter-crop, u. the second crop. Af 'ter-hours, (af 'ter-ourz) n. succeeding hours. Af 'ter-math, n. the second crop of grass : rowen. Af'ter-most, a. hindmost. Af 'ter noon, n. time from noon to evening. after Af'ter-pains, (af'ter-panz) n. pl. pali Af'ter-part, a. the latter part. Af'ter-pièce, (af'ter-pès) n. n farce after a play. Af'ter-state, n. the future state, Af'ter-thought, (af'ter-thawt) m. reflection after the act; a later thought. Af'ter-time, a. succeeding time. Af'ter-ward, (af-ter-word) | ade in succeeding Af'ter-wards, (af'ter-wordz) | time Af 'ter-wit, n. contrivance too late.

A'gg, or A'gg, [a'gg, S. F. J. Ja. Sn.; a'gg, P.
K.] n. a Turkish high military or civil officer. A-gain', (a-žēn', 31) [a-žēn', S. W. J. E. P. K. Sm.: a-gān', Ja.] ad. a second time; once more; in return, noting relation.

A-gainst', (a-genst', 31) [a-genst', S. W. J. L.

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A-dil'ter-or, n. a porson guilty of adultory
A-dil'ter-or, n. a women who commits adul-
tery.

A-dil'ter-ine, (19) [a-dil'ter-in, S. W. J. Je.
din., p-dil'ter-in, P. E.] n. a child born of an
adulterens.

A-dil'ter-ine, a spurious; adulterous.

A-dil'ter-ine, a. spurious; adulterous.
A-dil'ter-ine, a. spurious; adulterous, 

(A-dil'ter-ine, v. z. to commit adultery.
A-dil'ter-olis, s. guity of adultery; spurious.
A-dil'ter-olis-ly, sd. in an adulterous manner.
A-dil'ter-olis-ly, sd. in an adulterous manner.
A-dil'ter-olis-ly, s. in an adulterous manner.
A-dil'ter-y, z. violation of the marriage bed.
A-dil'ter-y, z. violation of the marriage bed.
A-dil'ter-in, z. the state of being adult.
A-dil'm'ris, v. a. to shadow out faintly.
Ad-um-bra'tion, z. the being united; union.
A-dil'ter-in'tion, z. the being united; hocked.
A-dil'ter-in'tion, z. the burnit; scorched; hot.
A-dil'ter-in'tion, z. to of burning up or drying.
Ad vy-10'ryzz, [L.] scoording to the value.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         dd-wirtige-mint, or Ad-ver-tise-ment, [sd-ver-tis-ment, P. Ja. Sm. R. Wh. Ask; ad-ver-tis-ment or id-ver-tiz-ment, S. W. J. F. K.] a. in-thillience.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         ment or an-ver-tiz/ment, S. W. J. F. K. ] a. in-
telligence; information; admonition; publis
notice, as in a newspaper.
Id-ver-tip/m, p. a. event which advertises.
Ad-vtce/, a. counsel; instruction; intelligence.
Ad-vtce/-best, a. a vessel bringing intelligence.
Ad-vtce/-best, a. a vessel bringing intelligence.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Ad-vio'-bat, n. a vessel bringing intelligence Ad-vie's-ble, a. prudent; expedient; fit. Ad-vie's-ble-ness, n. state of being advisable. Ad-vie'd-ly, ad deliberation; beedfully. Ad-vie'd-ness, n. deliberation. Ad-vie'meat, n. counsel; information. Ad-vie're, n. one who advises; a counsellor. Ad-vie're, n. one who advises; a counsellor. Ad-vie're, n. act of pleading; vindication. Ad-vie-cito, n. act of pleading; vindication. Ad've-cito, n. a. to plead for; to support; to
 A-darthyn, s. act of burning up or drying,

Ad vo-15'man, [L.] according to the value.

Ad-vance, (12) v. a. to bring forward; to raise

to preferment; to promote; to improved; to

heighten; to propose; to pay beforehand.

Ad-vance, v. s. to go forward; to proceed.
   Ad-vince', n. a going forward; progression;
improvement; rise; sniticipation of time.
Ad-vince'ment, n. act of advancing; progress;
preferment; improvement; promotion.
Ad-vin'cgr, n. one who advances.
Ad-vin'cgr, n. ane who advances.
Ad-vin'cgr, c. (23) n. superiority; favorable cir-
cumstances; convenience; benefit; gain;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Ad'vo-cate, v. a. to plead for; to support; to de-
fend; to vindicate.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Ad'vo-cate, n. one who defends or pleads the
cause of another; an intercessor; a defender.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        cumstances; convenience, profit.
Ad-van'tafe, s. a. to benefit; to promote.
Ad-van'tafe, s. a. to benefit; to promote.
Ad-van-tafe, s. a. to benefit; to promote.
Ad-van-tafe, s. a. to benefit; to promote.
Ad-van-tafe, s. a. to condition in the gives superiority or advantage; beneficial; profitable; useful.
Ad-van-tafeous-ly, ad profitablences.
Ad-van-tafeous-ly, ad profitablences.
Ad-man-to u. to accorde or come to.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Mase, n. a cutting iron tool; — written also ask.

Efdite, (VdII) n. Bee Esile.

Afgi-lope, (S'je-lope) n. (Med.) a tumor or absessin the corner of the eye. — (Bet.) a gener
 Ad-ven-u, v. n. to accode or come to.
Ad'vent, n. a coming; appropriately, the coming of our Savior; a session of devotion, including the four weeks before Christmas.
Ad-ven-ti''tious, (id-ven-tish'us) a accidental; incidental; not essentially inherent.
Ad-ven-ti''tious-ly, ad accidentally.
Ad-ven-ti'-al, a relating to the advent
Ad-waturne. (ad-vent/yur) n. an accident; a
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       of plants.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        or pants.

Market (s'je) n. [L.] a shield:—an ulcor.

E-typ-ti'q-ciss, n. [L.] a kind of cintment.

E-nig'me, n. See Engma.

E-ti-a-barp, n. a stringed instrument of mass
acted upon by the wind.

2 No. 2 halos place in Edita
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         actes upon by the wind.

&Wijc, a belonging to Æolia.

&Wijc, a belonging to the air; high; lofty.

&Wijc, a belonging to the air; high; lofty.

&Wijc, if yo o a yoro; lof're, W. Ja. E. Sa.

ä'g-re, J. F. Wh.; ä're, S. n. a nest or bross

of bross or and air year.
     Ad-ventry-s, a resume to the savent; a
chance; a hazard; an enterprise in which
something is at hearnd; a sum cent to sea.
Ad-ventryse, v. a. to try the chance; to dare.
Ad-ventryse, v. a. to risk; to hazard; to venture.
     Ad-vent'ur-er, a. one who adventures.
Ad-vent'ur-erne, a. adventurous.
Ad-vent'ur-olis, a. inclined to adventures; bold;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           of hawks or eagles; cyry.

A'9-rj-form, a. having the form of air; recembling air.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         bing air.

$\delta_{\text{-p-life}}$'rs-phy, n. a description of the air.

$\delta_{\text{-p-life}}$'rs-phy, n. a meteoric stone.

$\delta_{\text{-p-life}}$'rs-phine, w. a meteoric stone.

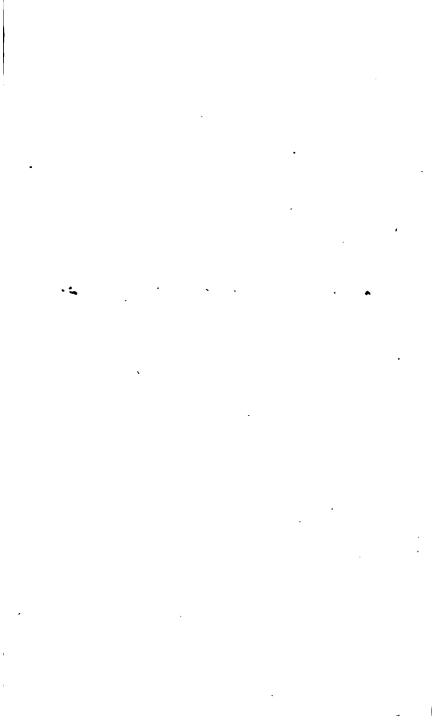
$\delta_{\text{-p-life}}$'rs-phine, w. J. F.; \( \text{ir's} \)

man-sq. $J_c. E. Sm.; \( \text{k-p-romin-sq.} \) \( M_c \), \( \text{k-life} \)

divination by the air.
     daring; courageous; dangerous.
A4-vēnt'ur-oës-ly, sal. boldly; daringly.
Ad-vēnt'ur-oës-les, sal aringness; boldness.
Advērt, s. (Grass.) a word joined to a verb, adjective, or other adverb, to inodify its sense
     or uso.
Ad-ver'bi-al, a pertaining to an adverb.
Ad-ver'bi-al-ly, ad. in an adverbial manner.
Ad-ver-ed'ri-q, n. [L.] a common-place book.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           A-o-rom'o-ter, a. machine for weighing air.
A-o-ro-mët'ric, a. relating to aërometry.
   Ad-opt-of-j-q, s. [L] a common-place book.
Ad-opt-of-j-q, s. [L] a common-place book.
Ad-vyr-sp-ty, s. an opposent; an enemy.
Ad-vyr-sp-ty, s. opposite to; adverse.
Ad-vir-sp-ty, s. opposite to sir-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-ty-sp-
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The first advance towards To have natural advantages, 200000 2'x 41 m Ted's TI. - it prosesses no advantage over in -may be of great advantage towards the Dresse to the integrity. To advert & iN - the fact is adverted & of advise you to shraik — is advised of a strong door Advocate for sure

• • ••



to affect to degion. Had conceived an affection to my puson. Affinity to, with, between - its offini-ties between to Tunking a may other languages. To affirm that it is so — it is affirm-No be afflicted with I cannot afford to do N. Afraid to legin. - I am only afracion for own wives to dairy bless.

weight of bodies supported in air; adres- Af-file tion, n. calamity; sorrow; grief; mi type ta the science of weighing air.

Bothk' is, a relating to settletics.

Bothk' is, (os-the 'iks) s. the science which treas of the beautiful in nature and art. treats of the beautiful in nature and art. b-far, ad at a great distance; remotely. M. b-far, be at a great distance; remotely. M. b-far, ac easy of manners; courteous; civil. M'h-he-sea, a. courtesy; affability; civility. M'h-biy, ac im an affable manner. M'h-broka, (al'f-b-roka, ac skiffully made, Affar, ac business; concern; transaction. Affar, a. he act upon: to move the measing a Affect', u. a. to act upon; to move the passions; to aim at; to make a show of. Affective, a. false pretence; artificial show or appearance; insincerity; artifice. Affect ed. p. a moved; full of affectation. Affect ed. p. a moved; full of affectation. Affect ed. p. a. moved; full of affectation. Affect ed. affect. p. ac. and affected manner. Affect ed. affect. p. ac. affector. ifecting, p. c. moving the passions. Alecting, p. 6. moving the passeons.
Affecting-ly, ad in an affecting manner.
Affecting, n. desire; love; kindness; goodwill; teaderness: — state of mind.
Affecting-ste, a. warm; fond; tender; kind.
Affecting-ste-ly, ad. kindly; tenderly.
Affecting-ste-ness, n. fondness; tenderness.
Affecting-ste-ness, n. fondness; tenderness. Merive, a that affects; moving. Macurely, al. in an impressive manner. Af ac'ter, a. one who practises affectation. After, w. A. fere', v. a. (Eag. law) to confirm After'ry, v. (Eag. law) one who fixes a fine. After-ye, fill. (Aus.) denoting what is to be sung or played tenderly. Affinee, s. a marriage-contract; trust; hope. Affinee, s. a. to betroth; to pledge. Affineer, s. one who affinees. Militarium, a. mutual contract; inutual onth Militarium, of fidelity. If idirure, of fidelity.

If idirure, a. (Law) a written declaration sworn to before a magistrate. Affied', (affid') p. a. joined by contract.
Affil'iste, s. a. to adopt; to associate with. Mffi i tion, a. adoption; act of taking a son. Affrage, a the art of refining metals.

Affrage, or Affined, a joined by affinity.

Affinity, relation by marriage, opposed to

consequency:

consequency: Military, v. a. to ratify; to assert; to aver. Affirm's-ble, a. capable of being affirmed.
Affirm's-bly, ad. in an affirmable manner. Affirm'unce, a confirmation; declaration. Affirm'ant, a one who affirms; affirmer. iffp mation, a act of affirming. — (Law) onn declaration, answering to an oath. Mira's live, a that affirms; positive. Affirm's tive, a that side of a question which irms, opposed to negative. Affirm's-lively, ad. in an affirmative manner. Affum'er, a one who affirms; affirmant Affix, s. a. to unite to; to subjoin; to fix. Affirion, (af-fik'shun) n. the act of affixing. fattom, a the act of breathing upon. Man bus, s. [L.] breath ; divine inspiration. Afflici, s. to put to pain; to grieve.
Afflici et, s. to put to pain; to grieve.
Afflici et, s. a. suffering affliction; grieved.
Afflici et nosa, s. state of being afflicted. Afficier, a one who afficts of the first one with annual selection; painful. Afflicting, p. c. causing affliction; painful. Afflicting manner.

Af-flic'tive, a. painful; calumitous; afflicting. Af-flie'tive-ly, ad, in an afflicting manner. Af'flu-ence, n. riches; plenty; abundance. Af'flu-ent, a. abundant; wealthy; rich. Af 'flu-ent, s. a river flowing into another Af 'fly-ent-ly, ad. in an affluent manner.

Af 'fly-ent-ness, n. quality of being affluent. Af'flux, w. the act of flowing to; affluence Af-flux'ion, (af-fluk'shun) n. act of flowing to. Af ford', v. a. to yield or produce; to great or confer; to be able to bear the expenses of. Af-for'est, v. a. to turn ground into forest Af-for-es-ta'tien, a. turning of ground into fore Af-fran'chige, (af-fran'chiz) v. a. to make free. Af fran chise ment, w. act of making free. Affright', (affrit') n. terror; fear; interrify.
Affright', u. a quarrel; disturbance; turnelt.
Affright', (affrit') n. terror; fear; interrify. Af fright ed-ly, ad. with fear. Af-fright'er, (af-frit'er) n. one who frightens Af-fright'ment, s. fear; terror; fearfulne Af-front', (af-frunt') v. a. to insult; to offe Af-front', (af-frunt') n. insult; outrage. Af-front'er, (af-frunt'er) n. one who affronts. Af-front'ing, p. a. contunctious. Af-front'ive, a. causing affront; abusive. Af-front ive-ness, n. the quality that affronts. Af-fuse', v. a. to pour upon; to sprinkle. Af-fu'sion, (af-fu'zhun) n. act of pouring upon. Af-fy', v. a. to betroth; to bind; to affance. A-field', (a-feld') ad. to the field; in the field A-float', (g-felo') ad. to the new ; in the mean, A-float', (g-flot') ad. to a floating state. [tion, A-float', (g-flot') ad. on foot; in action; in mo-A-flore', prep. before; seoner in time. A-flore', ad. in time past; in front. A-flore'go-ing, p. a. going before. A-flore'nand, ad. beforehand. Bacon. A-flore'nand, the florehand, a. mid before. A-fore'said, (a-for'sed) a. said before. A-fore'time, ad, in time past, A / Sr-ti-5/rī, (ā-för-she-5/rī) [L.] with strong A-frāid', (s-frād') a. struck with fear; fearful. A-frēsh', ad. anew; again. A-front', (p-frunt') ad. in front. Aft, ad. (Naut.) behind; astern. Af 'ter, (12) prep. following in place or time: in pursuit of; about; behind; according to. 'ter, ad, in succeeding time; afterward. Af'ter, a. succeeding; subsequent. Af 'ter-birth, n. (Med.) the placenta; secundine. Af 'ter-clap, n. a subsequent event. Af'ter-crop, w. the second crop. Af 'ter-hours, (af 'ter-ourz) n. succeeding hours. Af 'ter-math, n. the second crop of grass : rowen. If 'ter-most, a. hindmost. Af 'ter-nôôn, n. time from noon to evening. Af'ter-pains, (af'ter-panz) n. pl. pati [birth. Af 'ter-part, a. the latter part. Af 'ter-pièce, (Af'ter-pès) n. a farce after a play. Af'ter-state, n. the future state. Af'ter-thought, (af'ter-thawt) w. reflection after the act; a later thought. Af ter-time, n. succeeding time. Af'tor-ward, (af-ter-wurd) dade in succeeding Af 'ter-wards, (af ter-wurdz) time

more; in return, noting reaction. A-gainst', (a-genst', 31) [a-genst', 8. W. J. E.

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A-diliter-ols, a. guilty of adultery; spurious.
A-diliter-ols-ly, ad. in an adulterous manner.
A-diliter-y, n. violation of the marriage bed.
     A-flit aces, a. the state of being adult.
Ad-fin brunt, a. giving a slight resemblance.
Ad-fin brite, w. a. to shadow out faintly.
Ad-um-bra tion, a. a faint sketch; a shadow.
  Ad-quartery, a train acces; a manow. Ad-dan'cj-ty, a crookedness; the form of a hook. A-dan'cj-ty, a crookedness; the form of a hook. A-dan'c, -ty, a crooked; hooked. A-dan'c, a burns up; scorehed. A-dan'c, a burns; scorehed; hot. A-distipn, n. act of burning up or drying.
Ad volt/rpm. [L.] according to the value.
Ad-vince, (13) v. a. to bring forward; to raise
to prefarment; to promote; te imprové; to
heighten; to propose; to pay beforehand.
Ad-vince', v. n. to go forward; te proceed.
Ad-vince', n. a. going forward; progression;
improvement; rise; anticipation of time.
Ad-vince'ment, n. act of advancing; progress;
preferment; improvement; promotion.
Ad-vince'rn, n. one who advances.
Ad-vin'tiple, (12) n. superiority; favorable cir-
cumstances; convenience; benefit; gain;
profit.
     profit.
Ad-vin'tage, v. a. to benedit; to promote.
Ad-vin'tage-gridind, n. ground that gives superiority or advantage.
Ad-van'type-grötned, s. ground that gives superiority or advantage.

Ad-van-tifgoops, (id-van-tif'jus) a. affording advantage; beneficial; profitable; useful.

Ad-van-tifgoops-loss, s. profitable; useful.

Ad-van-tifgoops-loss, s. profitableness.

Ad-vine', v. s. to accode or come to.

Ad'vine', s. a coming; appropriately, the coming of our Savior; a sesson of devotion, including the four weeks before Christman.

Ad-van-ti'tious, (id-van-tish'us) a. accidental; incidental; not essentially inherent.

Ad-van'ti'tious-ly, ad. accidentally.

Ad-van'typ-al, a. relating to the advent.

Ad-van'tyre, (ad-van'tyur) s. an accident; a chance; a hazard; as enterprise in which something is at hazard; as sum sent to sea.

Ad-van'tyre, s. s. to try the chance; to dare.

Ad-van'tyre-sme, a. adventurous.

Ad-van'tyre-ofin, a. inclined to adventures; bold; daring; courageous; dangerous.
        Ad-vent'yt-bus, a. inclined to navoniuses; nose; daring; courageous; dangerous.
Ad-vent'yt-ods-ly, es. boldly; daringly.
Ad-vent'yt-ods-nose, a. daringness; boldness.
Ad-vent'yt-ods-nose, a. daringness; boldness.
Ad-vent'yt-ods-nose, a. daringness; boldness.
Ad-vent'yt-ods-nose, a. daringness; boldness.
Ad-vent'yt-ous, a. inclined to a verb, adjective, or other_adverb, to inpdify its sense
     or use.
Ad-ver'bi-si, a. pertaining to an adverb.
Ad-ver'bi-si-iy, ad. in an adverbial manner.
Ad-op-ed'ri-g, n. [L.] a common-place book.
     ##-ver-eff-f-g, n. L. ] a common-place book.

##-Ad-ver-y, n. an opposent; an enemy.

##-ver-y-naut, n. one who salls through the air.

##-ver-y-naut/ic, a relating to efformatics.

##-ver-naut/ic, ```

AER A-dill'spr-or, n. a person guilty of adultery A-dill'spr-ors, n. a woman who commits adultery A-dill'spr-ors, n. a woman who commits adultery.

Ad-wirt', n. n. to turn or attend to; to regard.

Ad-wirt', n. n. to turn or attend to; to regard.

Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. n. actinities; heed; n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. attentive; heed's.

Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. attentive; heed's n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. attentive; heed's n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. attentive; heed's n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. attentive; heed's n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. attentive; heed's n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. attentive; heed's n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. attentive; heed's n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. n. to turn or attend to; to regard.

Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. a woman who commits adult-diller.

Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. a to turn or attend to; to regard.

Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. act of adverting; heed; n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. attentive; heed's n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. attentive; heed's n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. attentive; heed's n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. attentive; heed's n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. attentive; heed's n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. attentive; heed's n. Ad-wirt'spr.or, n. A ment or an-vertification, S. W. J. P. M. J. R. itelligence; information; admonition; public notice, as in a newspaper.

Ad-vertdying, n. he or that which advertises.

Ad-vertdying, p. e. giving intelligence.

Ad-vice', n. counsed; instruction; intelligence.

Ad-vice'-blat, n. a vessel bringing intelligence.

Ad-vice'-blat, n. a vessel bringing intelligence. Ad-vice'-best, n. a vessel bringing intelligence
Ad-vir's-ble, a. prudent; croedient; ft.
Ad-vir's-ble, a. prudent; croedient; ft.
Ad-vir's-ble, a. state of baing ad visable.
Ad-vire', n. at consult; to deliberate.
Ad-vire', n. to consult; to deliberate.
Ad-vir'od-ness, n. deliberation; beedfully.
Ad-vir'od-ness, n. deliberation.
Ad-vir'en; n. one who advises; a counsellor.
Ad-vir'en; n. counsel; advice.
Ad-vir's-ry, a. giving advice; counselling.
Ad've-ci-cy, n. act of pleading; vindication.
Ad've-cate, m. one who defends or pleads the cause of another; an intercessor; a defender. Ad've-cate-ship, m. the office of an advocate. Advo-cate-altp, n. the office of an advocate, Ad-vo-ch'(op, n. act of plending; defence. (Ad-vöd'try, n. adultery. Bacon. (ad-vöd's), n. one who has the right of advow-Ad-vöd'son, (ad-vöd'znh.) n. the patronage of a church; a right to present to a benefice. (d-d) tum, n. [L.] pl. q-d)'tq; the interior of a termin. temple. Xdue, n. a cutting iron tool; — written also ada. E/dile, (VdII) n. See Edie. A/dile, (VdII) n. See Edie. A/dilen, (Vjo-löpe) n. (Med.) a tumor or abscess in the corner of the cyc. — (Bet.) a genus of plants. or panus.

Marke, (6)jin) n. [L.] a shield:—an ulcer.

Marke, (6)jin) n. [L.] a kind of ointment.

Market of the string of instrument of music acted upon by the wind.

N. W. Aller when the Market of Market. acted upon by the wind.

E-bl'(c, a belonging to Æolia.

E-bl'(-pile, n. See Zelipile.

E'o-ro, J. F. Wb.; E'ro, S.] n. a nest or broad of hawks or eagles; eyry.

A'o-ri-Gun, a. having the form of air; resembling air.

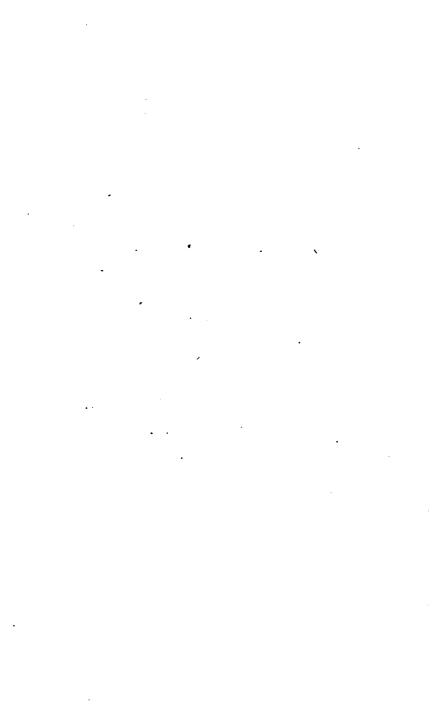
Landel'(-paphy n. a description of the bl. A-o-Régra-phy, n. a description of the air.

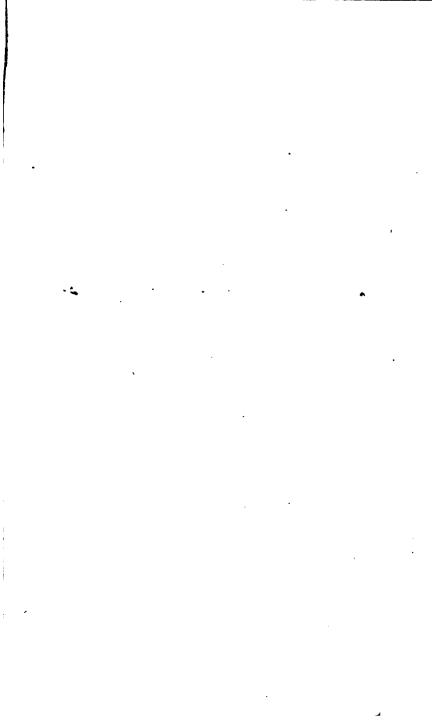
\$\begin{align\*} A'\-o-\text{To}-\text{II}e\_1, n. a meteoric stone. \\

\$A'\-o-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{II}e\_2, n. the scionce of the air. \\

\$A'\-o-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\text{To}-\te A-o-röm'o-ter, a. machine for weighing air.
A-o-röm'o-try, a. relating to aerometry.
A-o-röm'o-try, a. the art of measuring the air.

The first advance towards To have natural advantages, elquis Exam Ted; Ti. — il prosesses no advantage over is -may be of great advantage towards the improvement of style. Dresse to the integrity. To advert & N - the fact is adverted & & advise you to shrunk - is advised of a strong door and vocate for





is affect to degreen. Had conceived an affection to my puson. Affinity to, with, between - the offini-ties between to Junking a may other languages. To affirm that it is so - it is affirm-To be afflicted with I cannot afford to do N. Afraid to legin. - I am only afrais for our wives to dairy bless.

to the trivial of the science of weighing air.

Brible', ic. a. relating to esthetics.

Brible', ic. a. relating to esthetics.

Genthe', ic. a. the science which tress of the beautiful in nature and art. treas of the beautiful in nature and art. \$\( \frac{\partial \text{shift}}{\partial \text{shift}} \), at a great distance; reuntely. \$\( \frac{\partial \text{shift}}{\partial \text{shift}} \), at the quality of being affable of \$\( \frac{\partial \text{shift}}{\partial \text{shift}} \), example of the manner; courteys; affability; civility. \$\( \frac{\partial \text{shift}}{\partial \text{shift}} \), at in an affable manner. \$\( \frac{\partial \text{shift}}{\partial \text{shift}} \), at in an affable manner. \$\( \frac{\partial \text{shift}}{\partial \text{shift}} \), at in an affable manner. \$\( \frac{\partial \text{shift}}{\partial \text{shift}} \), as the since so ; concern; transaction. \$\( \frac{\partial \text{shift}}{\partial \text{shift}} \), as the since shift in the shift of the shift in the shift of the shift in the shift of the s If the ti'tion, n. false pretence; artificial show or appearance; insincerity; artifice.

Affect ed. p. a. moved; full of affectation.

Affect ed. p. a. in an affected manner.

Affect ed. near a quality of being affected.

Affect eg. n. See Affector. Meeting, p. s. moving the passions. Afficting-ly, at maying an passence.
Afficting-ly, at in an affecting manner.
Affiction, m. desire; love; kindness; goodwill; tenderness; — state of mind.
Affiction-stelle at kindly: tender; kind.
Affiction-stelle at kindly: tenderiv. Affection stely, ad. kindly; tenderly.
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Affective, a. that affects; moving. Af active ly, ad. in an impressive manner. Af Sector, a one who practises affectation. if Ret, or Affere', a. (Eag. less) to confirm if Ret et, n. (Eag. less) one who fixes a fine. Affer of Affer it. (It.) (Ans.) denoting what is to be sung or played tenderly. Affrance, v. a. to betruth; to pledge.
Affrance, v. a. to betruth; to pledge.
Affrancer, v. one who affances. Mildelity. of fidelity. Middy, a. (Law) a written declaration sworn to before a magistrate. Affied', (affid') p. a. joined by contract. Affil'iste, v. a. to adopt; to associate with. Affiliate, v. a. to adopt; to associate with Affiliation, a. adoption; act of taking a son. Affiliate, v. the art of refining metals. Affiliated, or Affined, e. joined by affinity. Affiliated, v. relation by marriage, opposed to assamptimity: resemblance: — attraction. Affiliate, v. a. to ratify; to assert; to aver. Affiliate, v. v. to declare positively. Affiliation affiliation of the affiliation of the affiliation of the affiliation of the affiliation; also an an affiliation ideclaration. Affirm'ance, a confirmation; declaration. Affirm'ant, a one who affirms; affirmer. Aftirmation, a act of affirming.—(Low)
stiems declaration, answering to an oath.
Aftirmation, a that affirms; positive. Affirm's tive, a that side of a question which Mirms, opposed to negative. Affirm's tively, ed. in an affirmative manner. Affirm'er, a. one who affirms; affirmant Affix', v. a to unite to; to subjoin; to fix. Affirion, (af-fik'shun) n. the act of affixing.
Af-firing, n. the act of breathing upon Affici'ed. a. suffering afflicted.

Affici'ed. p. a. suffering affliction; grieved.

Affici'ed. p. a. suffering affliction; grieved.

Affici'ed.ass, a state of being afflicted.

Affici'ed.ass, a state of being afflicted. Af flet'er, a one who afflicts. Afflicting, p. a. causing affliction; painful. Afflicting-ly, ad. in an afflicting manner.

weight of bodies supported in air; adros- | Af-flic'tion, n. calamity; serrow; grief; misery Af-flic'tive, a. painful; calamitous; afflicting Af-flie'tive-ly, ad, in an afflicting manner. Af 'flu-ence, n. riches ; plenty ; abundance. Af'flu-ent, a. abundant; wealthy; rich. Af'flu-ent, w. a river flowing into another Af 'fly-ent-ly, ad. in an affluent manner. Af 'fly-ent-ness, n. quality of being affluent. Al'flax, n. the act of flowing to; affluence Al-flax'ion, (af-flak'shuu) n. act of flowing to, Al-ford', v. a. to yield or produce; to grant confer ; to be able to bear the expenses of. Af-for est, v. a. to turn ground into forest. Af-for-es-ta/tien, a. turning of ground into fores Af-fran'chige, (af-fran'chiz) v. a. to make free. Af-fran'chise-ment, a. act of making free. †Af-fray', v. a. to strike with fear; to terrify. Af-fray', v. a. quarrel; disturbance; tumelt. Af-fright', (af-frit') v. a. to alarm; to terrify. Af-fright', (af-frit') v. turror; fear; fright. Af fright ed-ly, ad. with fear. Af-fright'er, (af-frit'er) n. one who frighten Af-fright'ment, n. fear; terror; fearfulner Af-front', (af-frunt') v. a. to insult; to offend. Af-front', (af-frunt') n. insult; outrage. Af-frent'er, (af-frunt'er) n. one who affronts. Af-fronting, p. a. contunctions. Af front'ive, a. causing affront; abusive Af-front ve-ness, n. the quality that affront Af fuse', r. a. to pour upon; to sprinkle. Af fu'sion, (af fu'zhna) n. net of pouring upo Affy', v. a. to betroth; to bind; to affishee. A field', (a-feld') ad. to the field; in the field A float', (a-flot') ad. in a floating state. [tion A-foot', (3-fot') ad. in a hoating state. [tion, A-foot', (4-fot') ad. on foot; in action; in mo-A-fore', prep. before; sconer in time. A-fore', ad. in time past; in front. A-fore'going, p. a. going before. A-fore' hand, ad. beforeland. Bacm. A-fore'said, (a-for'sed) a. said before. A-fore/time, ad. in time past.

A-fore/time, ad. in time past.

A-for-ti-5/r1, (ā-for-she-5/r1) [L.] with strong

A-frāid/, a-frād/ a. strick with fear; fearful.

A-frōsh/, ad. anew; again. A front', (a frunt') ad. in front. Aft, ad. (Naut.) behind; astern. Af 'ter, (12) prep. following in place or time; in pursuit of; about; behind; according to. Af'ter, ad. in succeeding time; afterward. Af'ter, a. succeeding; subsequent.
Af'ter-birth, n. (Med.) the placenta; secundine. Af'ter-clap, v. a subsequent event. Af'ter-crop, u. the second crop. Af'ter-hours, (Af'ter-ourz) n. succeeding hours. Af 'ter-math, n. the second crop of grass : rowen. Af'ter-most, a. hindmost. Af 'ter-naon, a. time from noon to evening. Af'ter-paint, (Af'ter-panz) n. pl. pati Af'ter-part, n. the latter part. after Af 'tor-pièce, (af'tor-pès) n. a farce after a play. Af 'ter-state, n. the future state, Af'ter-thought, (af'ter-thawt) n. reflection after the act; a later thought. Af 'ter-time, a. succeeding time. Af'id-ward, (Af-ter-word) lade in succeeding Af'ter-wards, (M'ter-wurdz) time. Af'ter-wit, n. contrivance too late. Al 'ge, or 'gg, [s'gg, S. F. J. Ja. Sm.: Wgg, P. K.] n. a Turkish high military or civil officer. A-gain', (3-gen', 31) [s-gen', S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.: s-gān', Ja.] ad. a second time; once more; in return, noting reaction.

A-gainst', (s-genst', 31) [s-genst', S. W. J. E.

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F. E. Sm. : a-glinst', Js.] prep. in opposition to; contrary; in contradiction to; opposite to.—gal-mat'o-lile, m. a Chinese mineral. May tate, v. a. to put in motion; to disturb; t. Xė-i-tā/tion, n. state of being agitated; discussion; violent motion of the mind. Z-gal-mitt'o-lite, n. a Chinese mineral.

Ag'q-pa, n. pl. [L.; dya'n, Gr.] love feasts
among the early Christians.

A-glipo', (a-glip') [a-glip', N'. J. F. R.; a-glip',
P. Ja. Sm.] as istring with eagerness.

Kg'a-phite, n. (Affa.) the turquoise stone.

Ag'a-rie, n. a drug used in physic and dyeing.

A-glito', as struck with terror. See Aghast.

A-glito', as on the way; agoing. [Lecal.]

Ag'a-ty, a. of the nature of agate.

A-gl've, n. the great American aloe.

Age, n. any period of time; a generation of
men; the time in which one lived; time of
life; a hundred years; maturity; decline of Ag'i-ta-tor, n. one who agitates. — (Eng. his-tory) a person chosen by the army, in 1647, to watch over its interests. Ag'let, n. a tag of a point carved; a pendant. Ag'nail, n. a disease of the nails; a whitlow. Ag'nate, a. akin from the father; allied to. Ag-na'tion, s. descent from the same father. Ag-ni'tion, (ag-nish'un) n. acknowledgment. Ag-nize', n. a. to acknowledge. Shak. Ag-no'men, n. [L.] a name given to a person from some event or illustrious action. Ag-nom'i-nate, v. a. to name. [R.]
Ag-nom--na'thyn, (ag-nom-e-na'shyn) s. an alkasion of one word to another, by sound. life; a hundred years; maturity; decline of A'god, (a'jod) a. old; stricken in years. [life. A'gon-cy, m. action; acting for another. A'(on-cy, a action; acting for another.

A-gin'eigen, a. [L.] pl. o-gin'eige; a memorandum-book; ritual.—pl. things to be done.

A'(ont, a. one who acts; a deputy; a factor.

A'(ont-ship, a. the office of an agent.

Ag-giom'or-sic, v. a. to grow into one mass.

Ag-giom-or-sition, a. a beaping together.

Ag-gid'ti-nant, a. substance causing adhesion.

Ag-gid'ti-nant, a. uniting parts together.

Ag-gid'ti-nant, a. uniting parts together. Ag'nus Cda'tus, n. [L.] the Chaste Tree. A-go, ad. in time past; since; as, "long ago."
A-gog, ad. in a state of desire. [A low word.] A-go'ing, p. a. in the set of going; in action. †A-gone', (9-gon', 21) ad. in time past; ago. Ago-niyan, (g'o-nixa) m. contention for a prima-Ag'o-nixt, m. a contender for prizes. Ag o-nis'tarch, (ag-o-nis'tark) π, one who had the charge of exercising the combatants. Xg-o-nis'tic, a. same as Agonistical Age-nisticel, a relating to prize-fighting.

Age-nisticel, a relating to prize-fighting.

Age-nize, v. a. to fell agony; to be in pain.

Age-nize, v. a. to feel agony; to be in pain. Ag-gia'tia-p-tive, a tunion; concesson.
Ag-gia'tia-p-tive, a tonding to unite.
Ag'gran-dize, v. a. to make great; to cause to
excel: to enlarge; to exakt; to increase.
Ag'gran-dize-ment, er Ag-gran'dize-ment, [kg'gran-dize-ment, S F. J. F. Sm. R.; ag-gran'diz-ment, Ja.; kg gran-dize-ment er ag-gran'diz-ment, Ja.; hg gran-dize-ment er ag-gran'diz-ment, P.] n. the state of being aggrandized;
expitation. A gra ri-an, a relating to fields or grounds; re-lating to the equal division of lands. A-gra'ri-an-1sm, n. the division of lands or other property among the people.

Agree, v. w. to be in concord; to grant; we yield; to settle amicably; to concur.

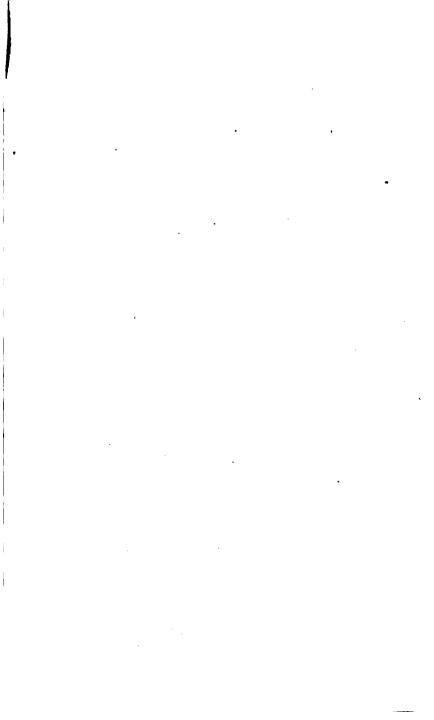
Agree-a-bl'i-ty, w. agreeableness. exaltation. Ag'gran-diz-er, a. one who aggrandizes.
†Ag'gra-va-ble, a. making worse. More.
Ag'gra-vate, v. a. to make any thing worse; to A-gree'a-ble, a. suitable to ; accordant ; pleasing. A-grae'a-ble-ness, n. state of being agreeable. A-grae'a-bly, ad. consistently with ; pleasingly enhance guilt or calamity; to provoke. Ag-gra-va'tion, n. act of aggravating; that which A-greed', p. a. settled by consent. A-gree'ment, n. net of agreeing; concord; bar mony; bargain; sipulation; compact.
A-greetic, to rude; rustic; relating to the aggravates; provocation.
Ag'gro-gate, a. formed of parts collected.
Ag'gro-gate, n. the sum of parts collected. Ag'gre-gate, v. a. to accumulate; to collect.
Ag'gre-ga'then, n. collection; accumulation.
Ag'gre-ga-tive, a. taken together. Ag'ri-cul-tor, a. a cultivator of the earth. Ag-ri-cult'y-ral, a. relating to agriculture. Ag'ri-cult-ure, (ag'ro-kult-yur) s. the art of culti-Ag'gr-ga-tyre, a. taken togenuer.
Ag'gr-ga-tyr, s. one who aggregates.
Ag-grèss', s. s. to commit the first offence. [ x.]
Ag-grèss'sion, (ag-grèss'un) s. the first act of injury; attack; assault.
Ag-grèss'siye, a. making the first attack; offenvating the ground; tillage; husbandry. Ag-ri-cult'o-rist, (ag-ro-kult'yo-rist) n. one skilled in agriculture; a former Ag'ri-mo-ny, n. liverwort, a plant. th-griee', v. a. to affright; to distigure.
Ag-ros-th'o-gy, a. that part of botany which Ag-grav'anr. n. new who commences hostility. Ag-grav'ans. e., (ag-grav'ans) n. injury; wrong. Ag-grave', (ag-grav') n. a. to give sorrow; to vex; to harass; to injure. Ag-grav', (ag-grav'), 54) r. a. to bring together. A-ghan', (a-ghan', 12) a. struck with horror; Ag'ile, (aj'il) a. active; nimble; ready. [amazed. Ag'ile-ness, n. nimbleness; agility. A-th'j-ty, n. nimbleness; quickness; activity. A'th'j-ty, n. Ag'i-o, P. J. R. R.; &d'je-o, J. a. Sm.] n. [II.] pl. a'g'-os; (Com.) the difference between bank notes and current coin or specie. A-that'. n. a. (Less) to take in and feed cattle. Ag-gres'sor, a. one who commences hostility. treats of grasses. A-ground; ad. on the ground; stranded. A'gue, (a'gu) a. an intermitting fever, with cold A'gu-Ish, a. partaking of agne. A'gu-ish-ness, s. state of being aguish.

Ah, (a) interj. sometimes noting dislike, contempt, or exultation; but most frequently, compassion and complaint. A.ha', narej, noting riumph and contempt.
A.ha'd', (a.ha'd') ad. Aurther on; bnward.
†A.high', (a.hi') ad. on high. Shak.
Aid, (ad) v. a. to help; to assist; to support.
Aid, (ad) v. a. to help; to assist; a belper A-gist', v. a. (Law) to take in and feed cattle. A-gist'ment, n. the act of taking in and feeding cattle : - an embankment. - A-gist'or, n. (Eng. law) an officer of the king's †Äid'ance, (äd'ans) n. help, support; aid. †Äid'ant, (äd'ant) a. helping; helpful. dide-de-camp, (äd'e-kawng') n. [Fr.] pl. sidee Ag'i-ta-ble, a. that may be agitated.

throughour all past ages

My agreed byether each to contribute.
The agree with you - to it - upon them codis
Agreeable to stell agree in giving the same views
The agreement among our copies. - they came
to an agreement to black - between - with





The passion aimed at by the actor. — to eim at elegence — aiming to produce effect

are error much a kin to the form-nearly axin to this fault is to other just neiting

To be alarmed at

Alas for them! a you u- Gs 2 or's!

Alder, kjødpa (Rom. rxggdpo, 2-

comp ; a military officer employed under a Al-bi'nō, or Al-bi'nō, n. [Sp.] pl. al-bi'nōe; a white negro, or a person unnaturally white. de-camp; a military curier can anyon manual general to convey his orders.

fin'ton, (Ed'les) a heipless. Stat.

l'spet, (E'gryt) a the egret or heron. See Egret.

L'spet, (E'gryt) a n. a point of gold placed at the end of fringes; an agiet.

Li, (El) v. a. to pain; to give pain; to trouble.

Li, (El) v. a. to be in pain or trouble.

Li'spet, (El'ing) p. a. sickly; morbid; ill.

Li'spet, (El'ing) p. a. sickly; morbid; ill.

Li'spet, (El'ing) p. a. sickly; morbid; ill.

Li'spet, (El'ing) p. a. to direct toward; to guest.

Lim, (am) v. a. to direct, as a missile weapon.

Lim, (am) s. a. to direct, as a missile weapon.

Lim, (am) a. direction; endeavor; design.

Lim'eps, (am'eps) a. without aim or object.

Lir, (ar) a. the fluid in which we breathe, and which surrounds the globe, consisting of two gases, oxygen and nitrogen; atmosphere; gentle wind:—the miem of a person:—a tune. – the mien of a person : — a tune. Air, (Ar) w. a. to expose to the air: — to warm.
Air -bal-166n', m. See Balleon.
Air-built, (Ar bilt) a. built in the air. Ar'-buik, (ar'bilk) a built in the air.

(Air'-buik), (ar'bilk) a built in the air.

(Air'-draws, a drawn in air; visionary.

Air'-draws, a a gun charged with air.

Air'-hile, n a shole to admit air.

Air'-hile, n a shole to deling airy; gayety.

Air'ing, n a shoor journey to enjoy the air.

Air'ing, n a shoor journey to enjoy the air.

Air'-hing, n a philosophical instrument for removing the air out of a vessel.

Air'-hile, n a passage for the air into mines.

Air'y, a relating to, or admitting, air; gay.

Aiste, (11) n a walk in a church.

Ai-sider', (arden') n a geaus of plants.

A-jar', ad. half spened, as a door.

Aj-vaje, n. [Fr.] a pipe used in water-works.

Alc, n. n. See Acks.

A-tim'do, a erched ; crooked.

Atim', a related to; allied to by nature. A-kin', a. recised; crooses; allied to by nature.

Al's his-ter, (12) m. a white stone, or soft marble, used for ornamental purposes.

Al's-bis-ter, a. mande of alabaster.

A-kic', interj. atas! noting sorrow.

A-kic', joty, interj. noting sorrow and melan-heirity, m. cheorfulness; liveliness; gayety; readiness. I le Prespaire, (1-13-frün-säz') [Fr.] after the French manner or fashion. ā-la-mi're, n. (Mus.) a low note. Al-anodo', as. a coording to the rashion.
Al-anodo', a. a thin silk stuff.
A Panglaiss, (a-läng-gilz') [Fr.] after the English manner or fashion. A-Bras', a. a cry of danger; sudden terror. A-Bras', a. a to impress with fear; to terrify A-Bras'-Bill, a. a bell rung noting danger. A-Bras'-Bill, a. a clock to give alarm. A tirm'ing, p. a. territying; giving alarm. A tirm'int, a. one who excites an alarm. A tirm'-jat, a. one who excites an alarm. A tirm'-jate, n. the post appointed for men to appear at, in case of an alarm. appear at, in case or an aurm.

Alpm'watch, (s-larm'wotch) s. a watch that
strikes the hour by regulated movements

Ali'um, a an alarm-clock. See Alers. [pity.

Aler. (12) interj. noting lamentation, grief, or

lib, a [abess, L.] a Roman priest's surplice.

Alb-rick, at although; notwithstanding.

Alb-li-li-dition. a set of making white. Al-bi-fi-ca'tion, n. act of making white.
Al-bi-fien'ses, n. pl. s sect of Christians of the 12th century, so called from Albi, a town in

Prance.

Al-bi'niam, a. the state of an albino.

white negro, or a person unnaturally white. M. bu-gro, or a resembling the white of an egg Al-bu-gro, n. [L.] (Med.) a disease in the eye. Al'bum, n. a book for inserting autographs, &c. Al-bū'men, u. the white of an egg. D'burn, a. See Auburn. Al-bür'num, n. the white or softer part of wood Al'ca-hest, n. See Alkahest. [Alcum. Al-ca-hest, n. See Alkahest.
Al-ca-jc, a. noting the measure of the verse of Al-ca-id', n. a Spanish judge, or magistrate; written also aloude. Al-chem'i-cal, a, relating to alchemy.
Al-chem'i-cal-ly, ad. by means of alchemy.
Al'che-mist, n. one versed in alchemy. Al-che-mis'ti-cal, a. acting like an alchemist. M'che-mize, v. a. to transmute. Al'che-my, n. the science of chemistry, as prac-tised in former times; the transmutation of metals; occult chemistry. Al'chy-my, n. See Alchemy.

Al'co-hol, n. highly rectified spirit; spirits of wine : - ardent spirit. Al-co-höl'ic, a relating to or containing alcoho. Al-co-höl-j-zā'tion, n. the act of alcoholizing. Al'co-ho-lize, [al'ko-ho-liz, W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.; al-co-ho-liz, S. J.] v. a. to make an alcohol. to rectify, as spirits. Al'co-ran, a. the Mahometan bible, or book containing the Mahometan faith. Al-co-ran'ic, a. relating to the Alcoran. Al-cove', [al-kov', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sa. R.; al'kov, Wb.] n. a recess of a chamber, or of a library; an arbor in a garden. Al-da-bā'rṣn, n. a star in the constellation Tail-ras; called also the bull's eye. 21'der, n. a tree resembling the hazel Al'der-man, n. ; pl. al'der-men; an officer in a town corporate, a city, or a corporation. town corporate, a cny, or a corporation, fal-der-main'i-ty, a. the society of aldermen. Ale, a. fermented mait liquor.

Ale-con-apr, a. an inspector of alchouse m A-8c'try-o-main-cy, a. divination by a cock. Al'o-gar, a. sour ale; a kind of acid.

Ale'hoof, a. ground ivy. [ure Ale'höûse, n. a house where ale is sold. A-lem'bjc, n. a vessel used in distilling; a still. A-lert', c. on guard; watchful; brisk; pert. A-lert'uess, n. watchfulness; sprightliness. Ale'-wit, n. the tub in which ale is fermented. †λ-lew', (s-lè') π. a shout; halloo. Spenser. Ale'wife, π.; pl. āle'wives; a woman who keeps an alehouse:—a small fish; a species of herring \*\*Al-9x-8n'drine, n. a verse of twelve syllables.

A-lōx-i-phūr'mia, (s-lōk-s-fūr'mik) n. an antidote against poison or infection.

A-lōx-i-phūr'mi-cal, (s-lōk-s-fūr'ms-kal) a. possessing the power of an antidote.

A-lōx-i-dōr'i-c, /a. that drives poison or fevers

A-lōx-i-dōr'i-cal, | away.

Lōx-i-dōr'i-cal, | away. A-löx-i-tör'i-cal, away. A-löx-i-tör'i-ca, n. pl. (Med.) preservatives against poisons and infection. poisons and infection.

Al' gq. a. [L.] pl. ā' gé : a plant; sea-weed.

Al-ga-zēi', n. a beautiful species of antelope.

Al' go-bra, n. a peculiar kind of arithmetic.

Al-go-bra'; c. a. relating to algebra; performed

Al-go-bra'; cal. b. by algebra.

Al-go-bra'; cal. y. a. by means of algebra.

Al-go-bra'; st, n. one well versed in algebra.

Al'go-rign, | a. the art of computation by ma
Al'go-rithin, | meral figures; arithmetic. Algue-zii, (ii'ge-zii) [ii'ge-zii, Ja. bm.; ii'ge-zii, Z.] n. a Spanigh officer of justice. 2'l'-de, ed. [L.] otherwise.— A a kind of writ. d'f-dr, n. [L.] elsewhere.— (Las) the plea of a lil-ziug-day', n. the 2d of November. All-wise, a possessed of infinite wisdom.
Al-lay', (sl-la') v. a to quiet; to pacify;
southe:—to debase, as a metal. See Alley.
Al-lay', n. a base metal. See Alley.
Al-lay'er, n. the person or thing that allays.
Al-lay'erin, n. act or power of allaying.
Al-lay'fitin, n. allurement; enticement.
Al-leg-fittin, n. pet of alleging: thing allaess person accused, who alleges that he was in another place when the crime was committed. Al'i-ble, a nutritive; nourishing.
Al'i-ble, a nutritive; nourishing.
Al'ien, (al'yen) a foreign; estranged from.
Al'ien, (al'yen) a foreigner; a stranger.
Al'ien, (al'yen) v. a to alienate. Al'ion.e-bie, (al'yen-a-bi) a. capable of being alienated or transferred. Al-le-ga'tion, n. act of alleging; thing alleged affirmation; declaration; a plea. [plead [plead. Al'ien-ate, (al'yen-at) v. a. to transfer property to Al-lege', (al-lej') v. a. to affirm; to declare; to Al-lege's-ble, (al-lej's-bl) a. that may be alteged. another; to withdraw the affections from; to estrange. Al'ien-ate, (al'yen-at) a. withdrawn from.

Al-ien-a'tion, (al-yen-a'shun) n. act of alienating; state of being alienated; transfer of prop-(Al-lege'ment, (al-lej'ment) a allegation. Al-leg'er, (al-lej'er) a one who allegas. Al-leg'gance, (al-lej'gans) a, the obedience of a subject due to a sovereign or government. ing; state of being alienated; transfer of property; mental derangement.

Al'ien-8-tor, n. one who transfers or alienates.

Al-ien-8-t', (al-yen-8') n. (Less) one to whom property is transferred. [mount; to light.

A-like', a. d. with resemblance; equally.

A-like', a. similar; like. Fair/az.

Al'i-mēnt', n. nourishment; food; nutriment.

Al-i-mēnt', a. nutritious; nourishing.

Al-i-mēnt', a. nutritious ; nourishing.

Al-i-mēnt', a. nutritious ; nourishing.

Al-i-mēnt', a. s. s. state of being alimentary.

Al-i-mēnt', a. p. a. belonging to, or affording, aliment; conveying aliment. XI-le-gör'ic. † a. relating to, or partaking of XI-le-gör'i-cal-ly, allegory; figurative. XI-le-gör'i-cal-ly, ad. in an allegorical manner. XI-le-gör'i-cal-mass, a state of being allegorical XI-le-go-rist, a. one who teaches allegorically. Al'le-go-rize, v. a. to turn into allegory. Al'le-go-rize, v. a. to speak allegorically. Al'le-go-riz-er, n. an allegorist. Al'le-go-ry, n. a figurative discourse, implying Arte-ge-ry, n. a figurative discourse, implying something that is not literally expressed; a symbolical writing; a fable.

Al-le'gro, [al-le'gro, S. W. J. E. F. E. Sm.; al-la'gro, Ja. ad. [11] (Mas.) denoting a sprightly motion. It originally means goy, as in Milton.

Al-le-la'jeh, (al-le-la'ya) interp. & n. a word of spiritual exultation, semifying proise God.

Al-le-mittude', (al-le-mind') n. [Fr.] a brisk German dance. — (Mus.) a slow in. ment; conveying aliment. Al-i-men-tā'tion, n. act of nourishing. Al-i-men'tive-ness, n. (Phren.) the organ of appetite for food. Al-j-mo'nj-ous, a. nourishing; alimental. Al'j-mo-ny, s. an allowance to which a wife is ari-mo-ny, a m anowance to winch a wise sentitled, upon separation from her husband.

Al'j-quant, [al'o-kwant, S. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; al'o-kwont, W. K.] a. aliquant parts of a number are such as, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliman dance. - (Mus.) a slow ab. Al-lo'vj-ate, v. a. to ease; to soften; to allay Al-le-vj-a'tion, n. act of alleviating; that which alleviates; mitigation. Al-le'vi-q-tive, n. a palliative.

Al-le'vi-q-tive, n. a palliative.

Al-le'vi-q-tive, n. a palliative.

Al-le'a'ceous, (al-q-a'shus) a partaking of garlic quant part of 10. XI'i-quot, a. aliquot parts of any number are such as will exactly measure it, without any or onions. Al-li'ance, n. a confederacy; a league; affinity; relation by marriage, or by kindred.

Al-li'clencey, (al-lish'one); n. attraction.

[Al-li'clent, (al-lish'ont); n. an attractor. remainder; as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12. A-live', a. not dead; active; cheerful; lively. Al'k-1-1001, N. a pretended universal solvent.

Al-k-1-1001, P. a. pretended universal solvent.

Al'k-1-1, or Xl'k-11, [al'k-1-2, S. W. P. J. E. F.
Sm.; il'k-11, Ja.] n.; pl. il'k-1-103; a substance
that neutralizes acids. Potach, is vegetable,
soda, mineral, and ammonia, volatile alkali.

Al'k-1-110, or Al'k-1-110, [al'k-1-110, W. J. E. F.
Sm.; il'k-1-11, S. P. Ja. K.] a. having the qualtitle of alkali. Al'li-gate, v. a. to join together; to unite. Al-li-ga'tion, (al-lo-ga'shun) n. the act of tying together : - a rule of arithmetic. Al'h-ga-tor, n. an American reptile or crocodile. Al-h''sion, (al-hizh'un) n. the act of striking one thing against another. ities of alkali. Al-lit-er-a'tion, a. the repetition of the same let-Al-kül'i-zāte, v. a. to make bodies alkaline. Al-kal-i-zā'tion, a. act of rendering alkaline. ter, chiefly at the beginning of words. Al-lit'er-a-tive, a. relating to alliteration. Al-lo-ca'tion, n. the act of placing or adding to. ll'ka-loid, a a vegetable principle having alka-Al-lo-cû'tur, n. [L.] (Low) allowance of a writ. Al-lo-cû'tion, n. the act of speaking to another. Al-lo-di-al, a. not leudal; independent. line properties. Al-ker'mes, n. a confection made of kermes. All, a. the whole; every thing.

All, a. the whole; every one; every part.

All, a.d. quite; completely; wholly; entirely in the same instances, it is merely arbitrary; it adds force to the word; as, all-knowed, all-pwerful, &c.]

All-slong, (21) ad. throughout; in the whole.

All-foldy-däy; n. the first of April.

All-fall', (all-fall') n. a low game at cards.

All-häll', interj. a term of salutation.

All-häll', where; a term of salutation.

All-häll', where; a term of salutation.

All-häll', and the salutation. AL5' di-tim, n. [L.] (Low) landsheld by an indi-yidual in his own right.

Al-longe, (||l-lim'|) (||l-lim'|) S. W. J. Ja. Sm.;

al-long', P. K.] n. a pass or thrust with a rapior or sword in fencing; a lunge;— a long roin. Al-185', v. a. to set on; to halloo. See Halloo. Al-18t', v. a. to grant; to distribute; to lot Al-lot'ment, a. a share; part appropriated.

Al-lot tery, a siletment. Shak.
Al-low, e. a. to admit; to permit; to grant; to
yield; to make abatement or provision.
Al-low a-ble, a. that may be allowed. Shak.

comous for all which days are to be found in Aliens from the faith Is le aliquate from is over ting & ... it teacher alle of It labor le a curse, it is unjust stay and part , and that the situations part, should suffer it the labor all belong to others. \_ all three, form Acci = every one of the D 4 .. - all three, now exists of expetel is to work if which your allegiance to the -owe allegiance & It is alleged against the letter. An alliance among the virtuous - they had more alliance with poetry To which it is allied. They are never allowed of her. - we must allow that is it allows of mo They astonish alike the philosopher and the peasans.

• . . · . . • .

Allade to of llugion to Alluvium, Alluvial soil, ποταμόχωστος σε ίχυώδης γη, η ύπο τως ρεόντως ποταμώς χωσθείσα γη. Allied do in thought and language to the mystices on of Almord, 2 poyde non They were attened from the Shorter Alteration in - alterations in his works from the original text - susceptible for alteration for the better.

ALN 53 Al-Book hie need, n. state of being allowable. alustement; a grant or stipend; settled rate. Many, a. a baser metal mixed with a finer one; a d-hared substance. a d-based substance.

Al-167', v. a. to debase by mixing, as metals.

Al-167', v. a. to debase pepper or pimenta.

Al-164'm; av. a. to refer; to hint at; to insimuate.

Al-164'm; av. a. a colorer or painter upon paper.

Al-167', v. a. to entice; to decoy; to attract.

tal-167', v. a. to entice; to decoy; to attract.

tal-167', v. a. one who allures.

Al-167', v. one who allures. erence to something known; a hint. Al-la'sive-ty, ad in an allusive manner. sa, m. state of being allusive. Water; added to land by the wash of water. waster; assect to land by the wast or water.
\$\lambda \text{-18' vj-q.} \tau \text{-18' vj-q.} \tau \text{-18' vj-q.} \t 1-19', m. to unite by kindred or friendship.
1-19', m.; pl. al-lies'; one who is allied; one
united by kindred, friendships or confederacy.

2 may or d'ime, m. a dancing girl in the East.

2 may or d'ime, m. a dancing girl in the fact. Al-mg-dis'per, n. a cancing girl in the East.
Al-mg-dis'per, n. [Ar.] a small circle of the
sphere, parallel to the horizon.
Al-mg-cin'tar'p-stiff, n. an instrument used to
take observations of the sun.
Al-mg ma'ber, n. [L.] "benign mother;" a term
applied to the university or college where one ras educated. 21 m; sac, s. an annual calendar of months, weeks, and days; an annual register with a celendar. Armadine, (19) z. a kind of inferior ruley. Arme-ry, a a siche; cupboard; locker.
21-migh'ti-nem, (11-mi'te-nes) n. unlimited power; commiscence; an attribute of God. er; omnipotence; an autribute or God.

B-migh'ty, (21-mi'te) a. having unlimited power; omnipotent.

Brangh'ty, (21-mi'te) a. the Omnipotent; God.

Brangad, (2'mand) [2'mund, S. W. J. F. Ja.

E. Sa.; M'mund, P.] a. the nut of the al-

fains.

Al'an-fer, a. a measurer by the eff.

Al'ac, a.; pl. al'ocq, (al'oz); a tree; a wood for
perfumes:—a resinous, cathartic drug.

Al-o-êt';c, } a. relating to aloes; consisting

Al-o-êt';cal, ) chiefly of aloes.

A-lône', (21) ad. on high; above; in the air.

A-lône', a. single; without company; solitary.

A-lông', prep. near; by the side of.

A-lông', grede, ad. by the side of a hip.

A-lônd', ad. at a distance; far apart. A-Bolf', ad at a distance; far apart.

A-Bold', ad. loudly; with a great noise.

A-Bold', a. s species of Peruvian sheep.

Al-pac's, a. the first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; used for the first. Al'pha-bët, n. the letters of a language. Al'pha-bët, v. a. to range in alphabetic order Al-pha-bet a'ri-an, n. an A B C scholar. Al-pha-bet'ic, a relating to, or being in the Al-pha-bet'j-cal, order of, the alphabet.
Al-pha-bet'j-cal-ly, ad, in an alphabetical manner. Al-pha-bet'ic, Al'pine, or Al'pine, [al'pin, W. P. Sm.: al'pin, E. Ja. K.] a. relating to, or resembling, the Alps; high; mountainous.
Al-read'y, (M-red'e) ad. now; at this time.
Al'so, ad. in the same manner; likewise.
Al'so, conj. noting addition or conjunction. Alt, a. R. (Mus.) high:—high part. See Alte.
Al'ter, n. the place on which sacrifices were offered:—the table in churches where the communion is administered. [the altar. Al'tar-pièce, (al'tar-pès) m. a painting placed over al'ter, . \_ to change to make all the little altar. Alter, . . . to change; to make otherwise.
Alter, v. . a. to suffer change; to vary.
Alter-a-ble, a that may be changed or altered. Al'ter-s-ble-ness, n. state of being alterable. Al'ter-s-bly, ad. in a changeable manner. Al'ter-ant, a. producing change. Al-ter-a'tion, a. the act of altering; change Al'tor-s-tive, a. a medicine that operates by slow and imperceptible degrees. Al'ter-s-tive, a. having the quality of altering. Arter-4-1ve, a. naving the quality or aitering.

\*All-tyr-ca'tion, [al-tor-ka'shun, S. W. J. E. P. Ja.

\*K. Sm.; al-tor-ka'shun, P.] n. debate; controversy; wrangle; contest; dispute.

Al-ta'shute, a. one after another; reciprocal.

Al-ta'shute, a. what harmons alternation. Al-Rivate, z. what happens alternately,
Al-Rivate, z. what happens alternately,
Al-Rivate, or Alver-ate, gl-Rivate,
E. Son. R. Elver-ate, E. We, il-ter-ate, Ja.]
v. 4. to perform alternately; to change reciprocally. Al-tër'nate-ly, ad. in reciprocal succession. Al-tër'nate-nëss, a. state of being alternate. \*Afmond-für-nace, (i'mund-) | n. a furnace ifman-fürnace, (i'man-) | used in re-Al-ter-net thon, a reciprocal succession.
Al-ter-net thon, a reciprocal succession.
Al-ter-net thon, a reciprocally changing.
Al-ter-ne-tive, a reciprocally changing.
Al-ter-ne-tive-ness, a reciprocation. "Al'myady, (a'mundz) a. pl. two glands on the sides of the tongue; the tonsile. M'mogad," a, who officer of a prince, &c., em-physel in the distribution of alms or charity. Al-ter'ne-tive-ness, a reciprocation.

Al-the'a, a.; pl. al-the'as; a flowering shrub.

Al-the'a, a.; pl. al-the'as; a flowering shrub.

Al-the'a, a.; pl. al-the's as; a flowering shrub.

Al-the'disca, a pempous anguage. [2] ".

Al-tim'e-try, a the art of measuring heights.

Al-tis'o-naint, a pompous or lofty in sound.

Al'ti-'dde, a height; elevation; highest point.

Al'ti, a. [it.] (Mas.) the highest part for male voices. physical in the distribution of aims or charity.
If mosty, a the place where an aimoner resides, or where aims are distributed.
If most, [21'most, W. Ja.; 21-most, S. P. W. Sm.; 11-most, or 21'most, F.] ad. nearly; well-nigh.
Iting, (intr.) a. sing, d. p. 12 giff or benefaction to the poor; a charitable donation.
Iting deed, (amz'ded,) m. an act of charity.
Iting the community of the poor; a giver of aims. Ame fiver, (Amz fiver) n. a giver of alms.

Implose, (Amz fides) n. a liouse devoted to
the reception and support of the poor. voices.
Alto-géth'er, ad. completely; entirely; wholly:
—conjunctly; in company.
Alto-geth'er, ad. company.
Alto-geth'ero, (alto-re-let'vo) s. [It.] that kind
of relief in sculpture, which projects as much
as the life; high relief. liminin, (lanz'min) z. a man living on alms. I'mg-rei, z. a tree mentioned in Scripture. I'mg-rei, z. a measure by the ell; ell-measure.

ALL person accused, who alleges that he was in another place when the crime was committed. Al'ien, (al'yen) a. foreign; estranged from.

Al'ien, (al'yen) a. foreign; estranged from.

Al'ien, (al'yen) a. a foreigner; a stranger.

Al'ien, (al'yen) a. a. to allenate.

Al'ien,-ble, (al'yen-a-bl) a. capable of being allenated or transferred. Al'ien-ate, (al'yen-at) r. a. to transfer property to another; to withdraw the affections from; to estrange. Al'ien-şte, (āl'yen-şt) a, withdrawn from.
Al-ien-ā'tion, (āl-yen-ā'shun) n. act of alienat-ing; state of being alienated; transfer of property; mental derangement. Al'ien-a-tor, n. one who transfers or alienates. Alignate, and who transfers or allenates.

Alignate, (al-yu-al') n. (Law) one to whom property is transferred. [mount; to light.

Alight, (a-liv) n. n. to come down; to dis
Alike, a similar; like. Fairfat. A-like', ad. with research.

A-like', a. simfler; like. Fairfar.

Al'i-mént, a. nourishment; food; nutriment.

Al-mént'al, a. nutritions; nourishing.

Al-mént'a-ri-nées, a. state of being alimentary.

Al-mént'a-ri-nées, a. state of being alimentary.

Al-mént'a-ry, a. belonging to, or affording, aliment: conveying aliment. Al-i-men-ta'tion, n. act of nourishing.

Al-i-men'tive-ness, n. (Phren.) the organ of appetite for food. Al-mo'nj-ous, a. nourishing; alimental.

Al'-mo-ny, a. an allowance to which a wife is entitled, upon separation from her husband. kwint, ki'-ekwant, S. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; ti'ekwont, W. K.] a aliquant parts of a number are such as, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant part of 10, XI'l-quot, a. aliquot parts of any number are such as will exactly measure it, without any remainder; as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12. live', a. not dead ; active ; cheerful ; lively. Al'ka-nest, s. a pretended universal solvent.
Al'ka-lés'cent, a. partaking of alkali.
Al'ka-li, or Al'ka-li, [al'ka-le, 8, W. P. J. E. F.
Sm.; al'ka-li, Ja.] n.; pl. al'ka-lie; ; a substance
that neutralizes acids. Potash is vegetable, soda, mineral, and assessing, volatile alkali.

Al'ka-line, or Al'ka-line, (al'ka-lin, W. J. E. F.
Sm.; al'ka-lin, S. P. Ja. K.) a having the qualities of alkali. Al-kul'i-zāte, v. c. to make bodies alkaline. Al-kal-i-zā'tion, s. act of rendering alkaline. Al'ka kild, n. a vegetable principle having askaline properties. line properties.

Al.kér'még, s. a confection made of kermes.

All, s. the whole; every thing.

All, a. the whole; every one; every part.

All, a. duite; completely; wholly; entirely.

All is much used in composition; but, in most instances, it is merely arbitrary it adds force to the word; as, all-honored, all-purceful, &c.]
211-201-201, at throughout; in the whole, 211-201-201, at the whole, 211-201, at the w in most 211-hal'lows, (all-hal'loz) w. All-saints-day.

All-heal, (all'sp-zell) [il'gp-zell, Ja. hm.; il'gp-zell, Ja. hm.; il'gp All-wise', a possessed of infinite wisdom.

Al-läy', (al-lä') e. a to quiet; to pacity;
soothe: — to debase, as a metal. See Alley Al-lay', n. a base metal. See Allay. Al-lay'er, n. the person or thing that allays Al-lay'ment, n. act or power of allaying. Al-lec-ta'tion, n. allurement; enticement. Al-le-ga'tion, a. act of alleging; thing alleged Al-lége upa, a. act or aneging; tamin aniogues affirmation; declaration; a plea. [plead. Al-lége', (al-léj') e. a. to affirm; to declare; to Al-lége', bl., (al-léj'/g-bl) a. that may be alleged. †\(\frac{1}{2}\)-lége'ment, (al-léj'ment) n. allegation.
Al-lég'er, (al-léj' er) n. one who alleges. giance, (al-le'jans) n. the obedience of subject due to a sovereign or government Al-le-gor'ic. ) a relating to, or partaking of Al-le-gor'i-cal, allegory; figurative. Al-le-gor'i-cal-ly, ad in an allegorical manner. Al-le-gor'i-cal-ness, a state of being allegorical Al'le-go-rist, n. one who teaches allegorically. Al'le-go-rize, v. a. to turn into allegory. XI'le-go-rize, v. n. to speak allegorically. Al'le-gy-riz-er, n. an allegorist. Al'le-gy-ry, n. a figurative discourse, implying something that is not literally expressed; symbolical writing; a fable.

Al-Li'gro, (al-le'gro, S. W. J. E. R. Sm.; al-le'gro, al. (ll.) (Ms.) denoting a sprightly motion. It originally means gay, as in Milron. Al-le-lu'jah, (al-le-lu'ya) intery. & n. n word of spiritual exultation, signifying praiss God Al-le-mande', (äl-le-mand') n. [Fr.] a brisk Gorman dance. — (Mus.) a slow ab. Al-le'vi-ate, v. a. to ease; to soften; to allay. Al-le-vi-a'tion, a. act of alleviating; that which alleviates; mitigation. Al-le'vj-a-tive, n. a pallintive. [passage. Ål'ley, (àl'le) n.; pl. šl'leys; a walk; a narrow Al-li-a'ccous, (âl-e-a'shus) a. partaking of partic or onions. Al-li'ance, n. a confederacy; a league; affinity; relation by marriage, or by kindred. †Al-II''cien-cy, (al-lish'en-se) n. attraction. †Al-II''cient, (al-IIsh'ent) n. an attractor. Al'l-gaïe, e. a. to join logether; to unite.

Al-l-jega'tion, (āl-je-ga'shun) n. the net of tying
together:—a rule of arithmetic. Al'li-ga-tor, n. an American reptile or crocodile. Al-II' sion, (al-IIzh'un) n. the act of striking one thing against another. Al-lit-or-a'tion, a the repetition of the same letter, chiefly at the beginning of words. Al-lit'er-a-tive, a relating to alliteration Al-lo-ch'tion, n. the act of placing or adding to.
Al-lo-ch'tur, n. [L.] (Low) allowance of a writ.
Al-lo-ch'tion, n. the act of speaking to another.
Al-lo'di-al, a. act feudal | independent 31-10'di-dim, n. [L.] (Lone) landsheld by an indi-vidual in-his own right.

\$1-dings, (d-lim)', [d-lim)' S. W. J. Z. Sm.;
al-lon', P. K.] n. n passor thrust with a rapier or sword in fencing; a lungo: — a long rein.
Al-las', v. a. to set on; to halloo. See Hallon.
Al-las', v. a. to grant; to distribute; to lot Al-lot/ment, n. a share ; part appropriated. Al-lot'tory, a allotment, Shak.
Al-low', a, a, to admit; to permit; to grant; to yield; to make allatement or provision. 2H-hil'low-miss, day, or the 1st of November. Al-189'g-ble, a. that may be allowed.

comous for all which days are to be found in the proper lessons. - All the land Alians from the faith Is be alienated from has over ting & ... It teather alike of It labor le a curse, it is unjust staf and pur , and that the sixtustrions part , should saffer it the labor all belong to others. \_ all three, form to i = every one of the D & .. - all three, now exists of expetel is the work of whenty your allegiance to the -owe allegiance & It is alleged against the letter. An alliance among the virtuous - they had more alliance with poetry To which it is allied. They are never allowed of her. - we must allow that is is it allows of mo

They astonish alike the philosopher and the peasans.



Allade to

of Plusion to

Alluvium, Alluvial soil, ποταμόχωστος σε ίλυμος γη, η υπο πως ρεόντως ποταμώς χωσθείσα γη.

Allied to in thought and language

Almod, 2 poyderon

They were attened from the Shorter

Alteration in - alterations in his works from the original text - susceptible of an alteration for the better.

Al Bo's blo nies, n. state of being allowable. 1180's bly, ed. with chain of allowance. 1180'man. Parece, s. sunction; license; permission element; a grant or stipend; settled rate. ALBY, a a baser metal mixed with a finer one; a d-based substance. 187, r. c. to debase by mixing, as metals. Also, v. a. to seenee by mixing, as moses.

Altide', v. a. to refer; to hint at; to insimuate.

Altide', v. a. to refer; to hint at; to insimuate.

Altime', v. a. to entice; to decoy; to attract.

thisire', v. a. to entice; to decoy; to attract.

thisire', v. a. to entice; a tree.

Altime', a. something set up to entice; a ture.

Altime'ment a manufation. Al lire ment, a an enticement; a temptation. Alier'er, z. one who allures. Al-laring a. tempting; seducing; enticing. Al-laring-ly, ed. in an alluring manner. Al-laring-ness, s. enticement. Al-lar'ing-ness, s. enticement. Al-la'sion, (al-la'zhun) s. act of alluding; a reference to something known; a hint. Al-la'sive-ly, ed. in an allusive manner. Al-la'vi-sl, a. pertaining to alluvion; carried by water; added to land by the wash of water. water; added to land by the wash or water.
44-147-jou, a. allowed land; altowism.
(44-147-jous, a. Same as allowed.

45-147-jous, a. [L.] pl. of 457-jo;; an accumulation of carth, sand, gravel, &c., by action of water; allowed land.

41-157 - a - naive by kindeed or friendship. Ally, w. a. to unite by kindred or friendship.
Ally, w. a. to unite by kindred or friendship.
Ally, a.; pl. alleg; one who is allied; one
united by kindred, friendshipp or confederacy. dime, or Almer, n. ad ancing gril in the East.

dimpolaritor, n. [Ar.] a small circle of the
sphere, parallel to the horizon.

limpolarity-stiff, n. an instrument used to
take observations of the sun. drug md'ser, n. [L.] "benign mother;" a term plied to the university or college where one was educated. M'm;-nac, a an annual calendar of months weeks, and days; an annual register with a celeadar. Armen-dine, (19) n. a kind of inferior ruly. I'me ry, m a niche; cupboard; locker. M migh'ti-ness, (M-mi'to-nes) a unlimited power; omnipotence; an attribute of God. d-migh'ty, (11-mi'te) a having unlimited power; omnipotent. Simiph'ty, (21-mi'te) s. the Omnipotent: God.
\*Al'mond, (k'mund) [k'mund, S. W. J. F. Ja.
E. Sa.: Al'mund, P.] s. the nut of the ald-tree \*A'mond-für-nece, (E'mond-) | n. a furnace A'man-fürmace, (E'man-) | used in reinns. "Al'mands, (a'mundz) m. pl. two glands on the region, a the tonsile.

Factor, a the distribution of a prince, &c., en armony, mythe, officer of a prince, act, employed in the distribution of alms or charity.

If non-ry, n. the place where an almoner residen, or where alms are distributed.

If non-ry, n. the place where an almoner residen, or where alms are distributed.

If non-ry, n. the place where an almoner resident or almost, fall place, it is not not place with the place of the poor; a charitable donation.

Alms (1884) (2004/1884) n. an act of charity.

It is not resident of the place of the

Almo Tiver, (Amz/Tiver) n. a giver of alms.
Almo 1500e, (Amz/150s) n. a house devoted to

the reception and support of the poor.

ling man, (lanz'main) n. a man living on alma.

Summarted, n. a tree mentioned in Scripture.

l'age, n. a measure by the ell; ell-measure.

Al'na-for, n. a measurer by the cfl.
Al'60, n.; pl. si'deg, (si'ds); a tree; a wood for
perfumes:—a resinous, cathartic drug.
Al-0-8t'; cpl.; a. relating to aloes; consisting
Al-0-8t'; cpl.; chiefly of aloes.
A-8th', (2l) ad on high; above; in the air.
A-8ney, a. single; without company; solitary. A-lone, a. single; without company; solitary.
A-long, (21) ad. throughout; forward; onward.
A-long, prep. near; by the side of.
A-long, side, ad. by the side of a ship.
A-long, ad. at a distance. A 1801', ad. at a distance; far apart.
A 1804', ad. loudly; with a great noise.
Al-pac's, z. a species of Peruvian sheep.
Al'pax, z. the first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; used for the first, Al'pha-bet, n. the letters of a language. Al'pha-bet, v. a. to range in alphabetic order Al-phy-bet-a'ri-an, u. an A B C scholar. Al-phy-bet'ic, a relating to, or being in the XI-phy-bet'i-cal, order of, the alphabet.

Al-phy-bet'i-cal-ly, ad, in an alphabetical manner. Al'pine, or Al'pine, [al'pin, W. P. Sm.; al'pin, E. Ja. K.] a. relating to, or resembling, the Alps; high; mountainous. 21 read'y, (21 red'e) ad. now; at this time.
Al'so, ad. in the same manner; likewise.
Al'as, cosj. noting addition or conjunction. Alt, a. & n. (Afus.) high: — high part. See Alts. Al'tar, n. the place on which sacrifices were offered: - the table in churches where the con munion is administered. [the attar. Al'tar-pièce, (al'tar-pès) a a painting placed over Al'tar, . . . to change; to make otherwise. Al'tar, . . . to suffer change; to vary. Al'tar-piece, a. that may be changed or altered. Al'ter-a-bly, ad. in a changeable manner.
Al'ter-a-bly, ad. in a changeable manner.
Al'ter-ant, a. producing change. Al-ter-a'tion, n. the act of altering; change. Al'ter-a-tive, n. a medicine that operates by slow and imperceptible degrees. 21'ter-s-tive, a having the quality of altering. Alter-cite, a. naving the quality of alterning.

\*Alter-cite, v. n. to wrange; to contend with.

\*Alter-cite, v. n. to wrange; to contend with.

\*Alter-cite, v. n. to wrange; to contend with.

\*Alter-cite, v. n. to wrange; content; dispute.

Alternite, a. one after another; reciprocal. Al-tër'nate, n. what happens alternately. Al-tër'nate, or Al'tor-nate, [al-tër'nat, W. P. F K. Sm. R.; al'tor-nat, E. Wh.; al-tor-nat', Ja.] v. a. to perform alternately; to change recip rocally. Al-tër'nate-ly, ad. in reciprocal succession. Al-tër'nate-ness, n. state of being alternate. Al-ter-nā'tion, m. reciprocal succession.
Al-ter'ng-tive, a. a choice given of two things.
Al-ter'ng-tive, a. reciprocally changing.
Al-ter'ng-tive, a. to turns; reciprocally.
Al-ter'ng-tive-ness, m. reciprocal succession.
Al-thô's, m.; pl. pl-thô's; in flowering shrub.
Al-thô's, m.; pl. pl-thô's; in flowering shrub.
Al-th'o-quiched, m. pompoussianguage. [m.]
Al-th'o-quiched, m. pompoussianguage. [m.]
Al-th'o-nit, a. pompous or lofty in sound.
Al'ti-tidde, m. height; elevation; highest point.
Al'ti-tide, m. [it.] (Afras.) the highest part for male voices. Al-ter-na'tion, a. reciprocal succession. voices Al-to-geth'er, ad. completely; entirely; wholly : —conjunctly; in company.

Allort-lis's5, (11'0-re-16'v5) s. [it.] that kind of relief in sculpture, which projects as much as the life; high relief.

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AF-dil, n. a subliming pot, used in chemistry
LFbm, n. a mineral sak, of an acid taste.

\$-li'mi-ns, n. (Chem.) a kind of earth; the
earthy oxide of aluminum. earty of the of saumina.

A-lâ'mi-nous, a. consisting of alum.

A-lâ'mi-nôus, a. consisting of alum.

A-lâ'mi-nôus, a. the metallic base of alumina.

A-lâm'suy, a. [L.] [J. q-lâm'n! ; a pupil : — a graduate of a college or university. Al'um-stône, n. a stone used in surgery. †Al-u-tā'tion, n. the tanning of leather. Bailey. Al've-ry, n. a bee-hive. Baret.
Al-ve'o-lar, [al-ve'o-lar, K. Dungtinen, Brands;
al've-8-lar, Sm. Wb.] a. full of sockets or pits. J-ve'o-la-ry, a. same as alveolar. l-ve'o-late, a. formed like a honey-comb. Al-vey-late, a. formed like a noney-comb.
Al-vey-lite, a. a fossil zoöphite.
Alvine, [ki/vin, Sm.; ki/vin, K.] a. relating to,
or proceeding from, the belly or intestines.
Zlways, (all waz) ab, perpetually; constantly.
A. M., an abbreviation for artium magister, master of arts; and aute meridiem, before noon. m, the first person singular, present tense, of the verb to bs. See Bs. Am-p-bil'j-ty, n. loveliness. See Amiability. A-main', ad. with vehemence; with vigor. A-miligam, n. a combination of mercury with other metals; any mixture. A-miliga-mate, v. a. to combine mercury with other metals; to mix. A-māl-ga-mātion, w. the act of amalgamating. A-mān-u-ēn'sis, w. [L.] pl. 3-mān-u-ēn'sēg; a per-son who writes what another dictates. Am'a-ranth, n. a genus of planta; a flower which long retains its color : - a purplish color. Am-9-ran'thine, a. partaking of or like amaranth. Am-a-ryllis, n. a genus of bulbous plants. A-mass', (12) r. a. to collect together; to hear up. A-mass ment, a a heap; an accumulation.

Am-stear, (am-star) [am-star, P. Ja. K.; am-star, F.; a Am'a-tive-ness, a. (Phren.) the amatory principle, or a propensity to love. ple, or a propensity to love.

Am-a-to<sup>2</sup>-jo<sup>3</sup>, a mandroy. Warton.

Am-ha-fo<sup>2</sup>-jo, n. relating to love; causing love.

Am-ha-ro<sup>2</sup>-jo, n. (Gr.) a dimness of sight.

A-māze<sup>4</sup>, v. a. to astonish; to perplex; to con-ţA-māze<sup>4</sup>, n. astonishment; confusion. [fusc. †A-maze, n. astonishment; confusion. [fuse A-maz/ed-ly, ad confusedly; with anazement. A-maz/ed-ness, n. astonishment; confusion. A-maze'ment, a. confusion; astonishment. A-maz'ing, p. a. wonderful; astonishing. A-māz'ing-ly, ad. wonderfully. Xm'a-zon, a. a warlike woman; a virage. Am o zoni an, a. relating to Amazons: warlike. Am-ba' got, n. pl. [L.] a circuit of words. Am-ba' sa-dor, n. a person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another. Am bas's dress, n. the lady of an ambas ador. Am bas-sy, n. See Embassy. Am'ber, n. a carbonaceous mineral, highly elec-

trical, of yellow color, and generally trans-Am'ber, a. consisting of amber. parent. Am'ber-gris, (17) a a fragrant substance of ani-mal origin, used as a perfume and a cordial. Am-bi-dix'ter, n. [L.] one that can use both hands alike : - a double dealer. Am bj-dex ter'i-ty, n. state of being ambidex-trous : — double dealing.

Xm-bj-dex'trous, a. using both hands alike. Xm-bj-dex'trous-noss, л. ambidexterity.

Am'bj-qut, a. surrounding; encompassing. Am'bj-gū, n. [Fr.] a medley of dishes. Am-bj-gū'j-ty, n. state of being ambiguous equivocalness; uncertainty of signification.

equivocamess; uncertainty of significations, Am-big'-ods, a. doubtful; having two meanings; equivocal; uncertain.

Am-big'y-ods-by, ad doubtfully; uncertainly.

Am-big'y-ods-ness, s. uncertainty of meaning.

†Am-bil'o-quy, s. use of doubtful expressions.

Am'bit, s. the compass or circuit of any thing.

Am-bil'tion, (am-bish'un) s. enger desire of second periority, power, honor, or fame; emulation Am-bit'tious, (am-bish'us) a possessed of ami tion; desirous of superiority; sapiring. Am-bit'tious-ness, a state of being ambitious. ed of ambi-

Am'ble, v. n. to move upon an amble; to move easily; to pace.

Am'ble, n. an easy motion of a horse. Xm'bler, n. a horse that ambles; a pacer. Xm'bling-ly, ed. with an ambling movement. Xm'bō, s. a reading-desk or pulpit.

'Am bro'si-q, (am-bro'zhe-a) n. [L.] the imagine ry food of the gods: — the name of a plant. Am-brö'şi-əl, (am-brö'zhe-al) | a. of the nature Am-brö'şi-ən, (am-brö'zhe-an) | of ambrosia;

delicious.

Xni'bry, n. an almonry:—n pantry. Ambş-ace', (āmz-ās') [āmz-ās', W. J. F. Ja. E.; āmz'ās', S.; āmz'ās, P. Sm.] n. a double ace. Mm'bu-late, v. n. to move hither and thither. Am-bu-la'tion, n. a walking; a promenade. Am'bu-la-to-ry, a, walking about; movable.

Am'bu-la-to-ry, n. a place for walking.
Am'bu-ry, n. a bloody wart on a horse.
Am-bus-cade', n. a private station in which men
lie to surprise others; an ambush.

Am'bûsh, z. a place where troops lie in wait; an ambuscade.

amouscade.

Am'būshed, (ām'būsht) p. a. placed in ambush.

Am-būs'tion, (am-būst'yan) n. (Med.) a burn or

Ām'el, n. enamel. See Passael. [scald.]

A-mēl'o-rāte, ş-mēl'yo-rāt) v. a. to improve; to

make better; to mellorate. See Molorats.

make better; to mellorate. See Méliorate.

A-mél-jo-rá'tion, (a mél-yo-rá'shan) s. act of
making better; improvement; melloration.

A'mén', [a-mén', S. P. J. F. Ja. K. R.; ā'mēn',
F. P. Sm.— In singing, it is commonly pronounced k'měn'.] ad. a term of assent used ica
devutions, meaning, at the end of a prayer, so
be it; at the end of a creed, so it is.

A-má'na-ble, a. responsible; liable to account.

Mind' as the creekt its referent to sections.

A-mend', v. a. to correct; to reform; to restore.
A-mend', v. a. to correct; to reform; to restore.
A-mend', v. a. to grow better; to reform.
A-mend', o-mend', v. [Fr.] a fine; amends.

Amende, (o-mand',) n. [Fr.] a fine; amends.

Amende honorable, an infumous punishment.

A-mend' ment a reformation; recovery: correct A-mend'ment, w. reformation ; recovery ; correc-A-mends', n. recompense; compensation. [tion A-men'j-ty, [a-men'e-ty, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.] n. pleasantness; agreeableness.

Am'ent, m. [amertum, L.] (Bot.) catkin. A-merce', v. a. to punish by fine or penalty. A-merce's-ble, a. liable to amercement or fine. A-merco'ment, n. (Law) a pecuniary fine, or penalty, imposed on an offender at the discre-

tion of the court. A-mër'cer, n. one who amerces. A-mër'ci-e-mënt, n. same as amercement. A-mër'i-can-ism, a. a word, phrase, or idiom, poculiar to America

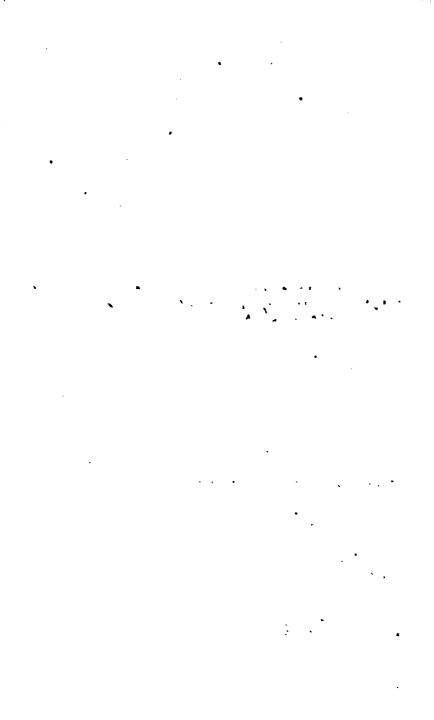
Ameç-los', (amz-ls') n. See Ambe-see.
Am'e-thjst, n. a precious stone of a violet color.
Am-e-thjst'ine, s. resembling an amethyst.

We are amosa to find so many \_ he seemed warred how any of his country new could be so foolinely even as to ... \_ to be amonged at

The ambiguity between

Abbitions J - 6

Amenable to him.



• ٠. . . ,-

Among the number of philosophers.

It will amount even to moral activity.
To amuse myself in examining some...

this work mey be found on innocent a onessement for those who have nothing close to employ them.

Amusement, Die Tpish

I-mi-Mij-sy, n. loveliness; amiableness.
I-mi-Ma, a. lovely; pleasing; charming.
I-mi-Ma, a. in, loveliness; agreeablene
I-mi-My, at. in an amiable manner.
I-mi-My, at. in an amiable manner. , n. earth flax. See Amianth Am-in'then, s. [L.] earth-flax; the flaxen va-rity of asbestos.

.my un assessor.

im';c-ble, a friendly; kind; obliging.

im';c-ble-affer, n. friendliness; good-will.

im';c-bly, ad. in an amicable manner.

im';cc, (im';n) n. the undermost part of a Catholic priest's shoulder-cloth or all.

im';c-bly, ad. in an amicable manner.

one priest's shoulder-cloth or alb.

-mid\*, 'pwp, in the midst of; mingled with;
-mid\*ships, ed. (Nest.) in the middle of a ship.
-mid\*ships, ed. (Nest.) in the middle of a ship.
-mid\*ships, ed. (Mest.) is mproperly.

-mid\*, e. fineadship; good-will; harmony.

-mid\*, e. to visite alkali. Bee Alkali.

-mid\*sip\*, e. a voisite alkali. Bee Alkali.

-mid\*sip\*, e. a gum resin:—the name of

two drugs, gum ammeniae and ammeniae.

nerver, a gattant.

nerver, n. [it.] a wanton; a courtesan.

nerver, a, n. [it.] a man enamored. s, a. enamored; full of love; loving. In/o-rolls-ly, ed. in an amorous manner.
Im/o-rolls-nees, n. fondnees; lovingnees.

mor'phops, a. shapoless; without form.
-mor'pipe, or \$\textit{\textit{mor'pipe, or \$\textit{\textit{\textit{e}}}\$. \$\textit{E}\$. \$\textit{K}\$. \$\textit{E}\$. 
ner to mortusmin, in. (Less) the right of transfer-min-time-mint; i ring lands to mortmain. -midat', v. v. to rise to; to compose in the -midat', v. the aggregate; sum total. [whole. -midr', v. [Fr.] an affair of love; intrigue. -mirre', v. a. to remove; to move.

amper-side, a. the character \$\frac{1}{2}\$, representing the conjunction and.

m-phib'; on, n. an amphiblous animal.

m-phib'; ods. (am-fib \( \phi \) is having the factory of living in two elements, air and water.

m-phib'; ods. of m, am-fib \( \phi \) is n-bs.) n. capability of living in different elements.

m-phib'; of living in different elements.

m-phib'; of living in different elements.

many or aveng m different elements.

m phib e lightent, a doubtful; ambiguous.

im phib e lightent, a mbiguous discourse.

im phib e loss, a toused from one to another.

im phib e loss, a discourse of various meaning.

im phib e loss, (im fo brik) n. a foot, consisting
of three symboles.

of three symmeter.

(Apphi'ac\_i^1, (nm-fish'e-i) = pi. [L.] people
who inhishist the torrid zone, whose shadows
full sometimes north, and sometimes south.

Amphithe's-tre, (am-fe-the's-try) = a building
of a circular or oval form, having its area en-

upassed with rows of seats, one above an-ser, and used for public shows, such as im the at'ri cal, a relating to an amphithea-tre, or to exhibitions in an amphitheatre.

hr/je, a large; wide; extended; diffusive. An-piar/j-chul, a. (Bot.) clasping the stem. An-piar/j-chul, a. enlargement; diffusences. har phi-fire, n. one who amplifies.

har phi-fire, n. one who amplifies.

har phi-fire, n. one who amplifies.

har phi-fire, n. on the chiral phi-fire phi-f

Am'pli-tude, n. extent; lagrances; copiousness; — an arc of the horizon. ; capacity Am ply, ad. largely; liberally; coplously.

Am pu-tate, v. a. to cut off, as a limb or branch

Am pu-tation, n. the act of cutting off a limb

A-mück, n. an East Indian term for shaughter.

Am u-ki, n. something worn to protect from in-

jury ; a charm. A-muse', v. a. to entertain; to divert; to deceive. A-muse'ment, v. that which amuses; diversion

A-majer ment, n. that which amuses; diversion A-majer, (a-majer) n. one who amuses. A-majer, (a-majer) n. one who amuses. A-majer, a. affording amusement. A-majer, a. amusing; diverting. A-majer, a. amusing; diverting. A-majer, a. amusing amonds. A-majer, a. amusing amonds. A-majer, and amusing amonds. A-majer, and amusing amonds. A-majer, and amusing amonds. A-majer, and amusing amonds. Amusing 
must be used before all words beginning with a consonant and a consonant sound; as, a man, a unit, a oneness; and the article on m be used before all words beginning with a vowel, except such as begin with the sound of u long, or a consonant sound; before words beginning with h mute, as an hour, an hoir, &c.; or before words where the h is not mute, if the accent is on the second syllable, as, a heroic action, an historical account, &c. the old writers, is often used for if.

A'ng, ad. [Gr.] a word used in the prescriptions of physicians, importing in the like quantity.

A'ng, a Latin termination annexed to the names of authors to denote a collection of their memorable sayings; as, Johnson

An-a-bap'tist, a. one who allows of, and main-An-a-bap-tis'tic. (a. relating to Anabaptists or An-a-bap-tis'ti-cal, their principles

An-a-camp tics, n. pl. catoptrics. An-a-ca-thar tic, n. medicine working upwards.

An'a-ceph-a-la' y-sis, n. [L.] recapitulation.
An-a-ch-q-rei, n. a monk; anachorite.
An-a-ch-reit-rei, n. reiating to an anachorite
An-a-ch-q-rite, n. a monk; a hermit. [or hermit.

An-ach'ry-nişm, a an error in computing time. An-ach-ro-nin'tic, a. containing an anachronists.
An-a-clas'tics, n. pl. the doctrine of refracted

An a-ca no'sis, n. [Gr.] a figure of rhetoric. An-a-con'da, n. a very large species of serpent. A-nac-re-on'tic, a. relating to Anacreon. o-mac-re-on'tic, a. relating to Anacreon.
An-q-de-plo'res, a. [Gr.] the repetition of a word.
An's-glyph, a. an ornament effected by sculpture
An-a-glyp'tic, a. relating to anaglyphs.
An-a-glo'-ical, a. mystical interpretation.
An'a-grain, a. the change of one werd into another by the transposition of its letters, as
Americal Rame.

Amor into Roma.

An-a-gram-mat'i-cal, a. relating to anagrams. An-a-gram-mat'i-cal-ly, ad. like an anagram. An-a-gram'ma-tism, a. the making of anagrams. An-a-gram'ma-tist, w. a maker of anagrams. An a gram'ma-tire, v. n. to make anagrams. An'a-lects, n. pl. fragments collected from au-An a-lep'tic, a restorative; strengthening [thors An a-lep'tic, n. a restorative medicine. An s-16g i-cal, a. having analogy; analogous. An s-16g i-cal-ly, ad. in an analogous maaner. An s-16g i-cal-ness, a. state of being analogical.

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56 A-mil'o-gous, a. having analogy; analogical. A-mil'o-gy, z. proportion or parallelism between things which are in some respects different; resemblance; similarity.

A-năi'y-sis, n. : pl. A-năi'y-sis; the resolution of any thing into its first elements, or component parts ; - opposed to synthesis. An'a-lyst, a. one who analyzes; analyzer. An-a-lyt/ic, | a. pertaining to analyzer, An-a-lyt/j-cal, | ing into first elements An-a-lyt'i-cal-ly, ad. in an analytical manner. An-a-lyt'ics, n. pl. the art of analyzing. An'a-lyze, v. a. to resolve into first principles or elements; to solve by analysis. elements; to solve by analyzes; an analyze, the 4/2-er, n. one who analyzes; an analyze, the 4/n-a-mor-phd-sis, or An-a-mor-phd-sis, [an-a-mor-fo-sis, S. W. J. E. K.; an-mor-fo-sis, P. Ja. Sm.] a. [Gr.] a perspective projection of any thing, so that, to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, at another, an exact representation. A-na/nas, n. the pine-apple. An'a-post, n. a metrical foot, containing two short syllables and one long one. An-a-pes'tic, a. relating to the anapost. -naph'o-ra, n. [Gr.] (Rhat.) a repetition of words at the beginning of sentences. A-naph'o-ra, tan'arch, a. an author of confusion. Milton. A-nar'chic, a relating to anarchy; disorder-A-nar'chi-cal, by; confused. An'ar-chism, (an'ar-kizm) n, anarchy. An'ar-chist, n. a promoter of anarchy. An'ar-chy, n. want of government; disorder. An-q-sur'es, n. [Gr.] (Med.) a species of dropsy. An-q-sur'eous, a. relating to an anasarca. A mis-to-mit'ic, a. removing obstructions.

A mis-to-mit'ic, a. removing obstructions.

A mis-to-mit'ic, a. removing obstructions.

A mis-to-mit'ic, a. removing obstructions.

A mis-to-mit'ic, a. removing obstructions.

A mis-to-mit'ic, a. removing obstructions.

A mis-to-mit'ic, a. removing obstructions.

A mis-to-mit'ic, a. removing obstructions.

A mis-to-mit'ic, a. removing obstructions. A-nith'e-ma, n. [Gr.] an ecclesiastical curse. A-nith-e-mit'j-cal, a. containing anathema. -näth'e-ma-tize, [a-näth'e-ma-tiz, S. W. J. P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; in-a-them'a-tiz, P. Johnson.] v. a. to pronounce accursed. A-mith's-ma-tiz-or, s. one who anathematizes. An-a-tom'i-cal, a. belonging to anatomy. An-a-tom'i-cal-ly, ad in an anatomical manner. A-nat'o-mist, a. one skilled in anatomy A-nit'o-my, n. the art of dissecting an animal body, h-nit'o-my, n. the art of dissecting an animal body; the doctrine of the structure of the body. An's tron, a the scum or spume of melted glass. An'ces-tor, s. a progenitor; a forefather.
An-ces-tō'ri-al, a. relating to ancestors; an-An'ecs-tral, [kn'ses-tral, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sun an-ecs'tral, Ja. Wb.] a. relating to ancestors. An'ces-try, n. lineage; a series of ancestors.

†An'chor-try, n. See Ancientry.

An'chor, (ang'kyr) n. a heavy iron to hold a ship or other vessel : - cause of security. An'chor, (ang'kur) v. n. to cast anchor. An'chor, v. a. to place at anchor; to fix on. An'chor-age, (ang'kur-aj) a ground for anchor-ing in ; a duty paid for anchoring. An cho-ress, (ang'ko-res) n. a female recluse. An cho-ret, (ang'ko-ret) / n. a recluse; a monk; An cho-rit, (ang'ko-rit) / a hermit. An cho-rett, (ang'ko-rit) / a hermit.

vy, a. a little sea-fish, used for sauce.

past; of old time; antique.

†\*Ān'cient, (ān'shent) n. the flag of a ship. Shek, \*Ān'cients, (ān'shents) n. pl. old men; men who lived in ancient times; opposed to mederne.

\*An'cient-ly, (an'shemt-le) ad in old times. \*An'cient-ry, (an'shent-re) n. ancient lineage. An'cil-la-ry, a. belonging to a handmaid. An'co ny, n. a bloom in iron works. And, conj. a particle implying addition, by which sentences or terms are joined-An dan'te, a. [It.] (Mus.) distinct; exact. And'I-ron, (and'I-ron,) n. an iron utensil to by wood on in a fireplace. An-drog'y-nal, a. having two sexes; ber An-drog'y-nous, maphroditical. An-drog'y-nus, n. [L.] an hermaphrodite. An'dreid, n. an automaton ; androides. An-dröī'dēş, n. an automaton like a man. An'ec-dôte, n. a biographical incident or fact. Xn-ec-dot'i-cal, a. relative to anecdotes. Xn-e-mog'ra-phy, n. a description of the winds. An-e-mon'e-ter, n. an instrument of actions of the wind.

A-nem'o-ne, n. [Gr.] a plant; the wind-flower.

A-nem'o-scope, [a-nem'o-skop, W. P. J. B. Ja.

A-nem'o-scope, [a-nem'o-skop, W. P. J. B. Ja.

A-nem'o-scope, [a-nem'o-skop, E.] a. Sm.; an'e-mes-kop', S.; an-e-me'skop, R. a machine to show the course of the wind. the nant', prep. concerning; over against.

An'ey-rism, (an'y-rizm) n. (Med.) a ten
formed by morbid dilatation of an artery. A-new', (a-na') ad. over again ; again ; newly. An'gel, [an'jel, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. n, a messenger : - a celestial spirit : - a sole coin : - a very beautiful person. Xn'gel, a resembling angels; angelical. An'gel-ët, a. an English gold coin.
An-gel'ic, \(\rangle a.\) belonging to angels; of the
An-gel'j-cal, \(\rangle \) nature of angels. An-gel'i-cs, n. a genus of plants. An-gel-iot, n. a musical instrument; angulet. An'ger, (ang'ger) n. resentment; rage; pain. An ger, (ang gur) v. a. to make angry; to carage dn-girlag, n. [L.] a disease in the threat dn-girlag, n. [L.] (Med.) a dangeros disease, usually connected with the cardical disease, usually connected with the cardical disease. tion, or other morbid affection, of the heart An-gi-ög'ra-phy, (an-je-ög'ra-fe) n. (Med.) a de scription of vessels in the human body. An-gi-ol'o-gy, n. (Med.) u treatise on the ve of the human body. An-gj-ot'o-my, n. act of cutting open the w An'gle, (ang'gl) n. the space included between two lines that meet in a point; a point where two lines meet; a corner: - a fishing-rod. An'gle, (sing'gl) v. u. to fish with a rod and An gler, (ang'gler) u. one who nagles. [hook. An'glj-can, a. belonging to England; English. An'gli-ce, ad. [L.] in English. An'gli-ciem, n. an English idioin or phrase. An'gli-cize, v. c. to make English, An'gling, a. the art of fishing with a rod. Xn'gor, s. [L.] acute pain. Xn'gri-ly, (ing'gro-le) as, in an angry manner. An'gry, (ang'gre) o. excited by anger; provoked An'guish, (ang'gwish) n. great pain of body on An'gu-lar, a. having angles or corners. (anind. An-gu-lar'i-ty, n. quality of being angular. An'go-lar-ness, w. state of being angular. An'go-lat-od, o. formed with angles. †An-he-lârtion, a. the act of panting. †Xn-he-lôse', c. out of breath. An'lle, c. like an old woman; doting. An-chō'vy, a. a intue sea-mui, used to sauce.
An'cient, (an'shent) [an'shent, S. W. J. F. Ja.
K. Sm. R.; an'shent, P.] a old; not modern; An'ile-ness, | n. the state of being an old we A-nil'j-ty, | mnn; dotage.

Analysis 4 is In enalogy with this we might suppose that he hypostation his oft idea. It is elements. Here too are to be our, and too fee nothing (= new run or defisite. Many were engly not to him him as ignormen as .... - angry with him - at N





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Antecedent to is Antecedently to is

In ; msd wh'min, n. segment; consure.
In ; msd whit', n. n. to notice; to consure.
In ; msd whit'en, n. one who animadwerts.
In ; msd n. a creature having an organis
holy, his, sensation, and voluntary motion.
It's msd what helpen to a simple. in mi, a that belongs to animals.

In mil colar, a same as animalculine. la mál cile, n. a minute animal. is mal'cy-line, a. relating to animalcules. friedle. Sin, n. [L.] pl. dn-jedd'ep-lg; an ir/maj-dr-ep, n. the sea-nettle. [animaleule. ln-jedf'ry, n. animal epistence. ln maj-mag'agt-lym, n. mesmerism. [age. An')-mate, v. a. to quicken, make alive, encour. In mate, a. possessing animal life; animated. encour-In mit ed, p. c. lively ; having life ; vigorous. Al', mai-ed, p. a. lively; having life; vigorous. Al', mai-ng, p. a. giving life; ealivening. An-imai-tipa, n. act of animating; life; spirit. Al', mai-tipe, a. having the power of giving life. Al', mai-tipe, a. one who gives life. (la-; mai-tipe, n. one who gives life. la-; mai-tipe, n. passionate hatred; mailgnity. Al'ee, a. a species of apium or parsley. Al' eller animal light in the property of the property of the light in the in agl-ist, a. a writer of annals. As only, a. pl. history digested into years. As seal', s. s. to temper glass by heat. As seal'ing, s. the art of tempering glass, &c. An acr, s. a. to unite to at the end; to join.

La acra'tipa, s. conjunction; addition; union. A-act's (a. act of the continuous and the care of the

Anal-hill tion, n. act of reducing to nothing.

Anal-hill tion, n. act of reducing to nothing.

Anal-hill tion, n. a day celebrated as it returns in the second and the results and the result in the course of the year; annual celebration. In settle, s. a. to make annotations or notes.
In settings, s. a. note; a comment; a remark. An'no ti-ter, n. a commentator; a scholiast. Analt'id, n. a dry, hard paste, used in dyeing;-

Written also som ette and ernette. Analince', s. s. to publish; to proclaim. Analince'ment, s. declaration; advertisement. Anadar er, s. a declarer; a proclaimer. Anady, s. a. to incommode; to vex; to molest. Anady sace, s. that which annoys; trouble. Arms, a. e. searly; coming yearly.

Arms, a. a literary publication issued annually:—an annual plant.

As as it int, at yearly; every year. An at ty, a. a very yearly rent; a yearly allowance. An at ty, s. c. to abolish; to abrogate; to repeal. Ar ay ler, c. having the form of a ring. Ar m-b-ry, a. formed like a ring; annular.

Ar m-bld, n. a lattle ring. — (Her.) a charge disinquising the fifth son. — (Arch.) a small

sparse moulding; a fillet.

An-nal ment, a the act of annulling.
An-nal mer-ate, r. a. to add to; to unite to. An me mer a tion, n. addition to a number. An-man'cj-ate, (an-nun'sho-at) w. a. to announce;

the rectain.

the sin-ci-a'tion, (an-nun-ahe-a'shun) n. act of amouncing:—the name given to the day celebrated in memory of the angel's salutation of the angel's salutation of the salutation o the Virgin Mary, that is, the 25th of March.

An'o-dyno, a. modicine which assunges pain. An'o-dyno, a. mitigating pain; assunging. A-minit', u.e. to rub over with oil; to cos A-minit'er, a. one who anoints. freta A-normal passes, as the sat of anomating,
A-normal passes, as a seat of anomating,
A-normal passes, as anomaly irregularity,
A-normal passes, as anomaly irregular,
A-normal passes, arregular; being out of rule,
A-normal passes, as irregular; being out of rule,
A-normal passes, as irregular; being out of rule,
A-normal passes, as a on, now and then.

A-non'y-mous, a. wanting a name; nameloss.

A-non'y-mous-ly, ed. without a name. A-non'y-mous-ry, see, warnout a name.
An'o-rix-y, s. want of appetite; inappetency
An-oth'er, (an-oth'er) a not the same of
more; any; not one's self; different.
An'est-ed, a having handles.
An'est-ed, a having handles.
An'est-ed, "awar 10 a n to speak in white. 080 An'swer, (an'ser, 12) v. n. to speak in return : to reply; to be accountable; to suit. reply; to be accommande; to suit.
An'swer, (An'ser) a. a. to speak in return to; to
reply to; to be equivalent to; to satisfy.
An'swer, (An'ser) n. that which is said in return to a question; a reply; a confutation.
An'swer-a-ble, (an'ser-a-bl) a. admitting a reply , liable to give an account ; suitable n'swer-a-ble-ness, u. state of being answerable. An'swer-a-bly, ad. in due proportion; suitably. An'swer-er, (an'sgr-er) w, one who answers Ant, (12) n. an insect; an emmet; a pismire. An-Ekg'o-nism, n. opposition; contest. An-tag'o-nist, a. a contender ; an opponent. An-tag-o-nis'tic, a. contending as an antagonist. An-tag'o-nize, v. n. to contend; to oppose. An-tag'o-ny, n. contest; opposition. An-til'gic, a. that relieves pain.

An-tal'gic, a. a medicine to relieve pain.

An-ta-ng-cld'sis, n. [Gr.] (Rhet.) a figure by
which the same word is repeated in a di-Ant-a-phra-dit'je, a. antivenereal. [ferent sense. Ant-arc'tic, a. relating to the south pole.
Ant-ar-thrit'ic, a. counteracting the gout.

An'te, a Latin particle signifying before, frequently used in composition; as, antediluvian. Ant'eat-er, n. an insect that feeds on ants.

An'te bel'hym, [L.] before the war. †Xn-te-cede', v. n. to precede; to go before. rant-q-ceue; v. w. to preceae; to go before,
An-tq-cê'dence, | w. act of going before; preceăn-tq-cê'dence, | dence.
An-tq-cê'dent, a. going before; preceding.
An-tq-cê'dent, w. that which goes before; the
first of two terms:—the noun to which a

relative refers.

An-ty-of-dent-ly, ad. previously.

An-ty-of-dent-ly, ad. previously.

An-ty-of-dent-ber, a. the chamber or room that
leads to the chief apartment.

Xn'te-chap-el, n. that part of the chapel through which the passage is to the choir. in'te-chr-ser, n. [L.] one who runs before.

An'to-date, n. a previous date. An'te-date, v. a. to date before the true time. An-te-di-lû'vj-an, a. existing before the deluge. An-te-di-lû'vj-an, n. one who lived before the

In'to-lope, w. an animal resembling the deer. An-te-la'can, a early; before daylight. An-te-me-rid'i-an, a being before noon. Ant-o-met'ic, n. See dationetic. An-te-mun'dane, a. before the creation of the de-ten'ng, n. [L.] pl. qa-tën'ng: a sort of horn of an insect; a feeler; a tentacle.

An-to-pie chal, a before the time of Easter

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An'to-pâst, n. a ferotaste; anticipation. ân-to-po-nült', n. the last syllable but two. ân-to-po-nül'ti-mäte, a. relating to the last syl-lable but two. An-to-po-năl'ti-măte, n. same as entepenalt. Ant-ëp-j-lëp'tje, s. curing opliepsy. An-to-pro-dic's-mënt, n. an introduction to este An-to-pre-dicy-ment, z. as introduction to case-gories; a preliminary question. An-ta-ri-fri-ty, z. going before; prior to; former. An-ta-ri-fri-ty, z. priority; precedence. An-ta-ri-fri-ty, z. priority; precedence. An-ta-ri-fri-ty, z. priority; precedence. An-ta-ri-fri-ty, z. priority; z. now called the same in a An-thel-min'tic, a destroying worms. [church. An'them, n a sacred song or hymn. An'ther, m. (Bot.) the case or part of a flower containing the pollen. An'thil, n. n little hillock formed by ants. An-the-log'i-cal, a. relating to an anthology. An-thol'o-gy, s. a collection of flowers or poems. An'tho-ny's-fire', (an'to-niz-) s. the ervsineles. An'tho-ny's-fire', (in'to-naz-) s. the crysipoles. An'tho-cite, s. a hard, mineral coal, that burns without flame or smoke. An-thro-policy, n. human physiology.

An-thro-po-mör/phişm, n. the doctrine that the
Deity exists in the human form. An-thro-po-mor/phite, n. one who believes that the Deity exists in the human form. dischopping of the property of the constant of brought forward in order to be answered. Ant-hys-teric, a. good against hysterics.

dn'ti, (an'te) [Gr.] a particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek, passion with words derived from the Greek
and signifying contrary to, opposed to.
An-ti-ar-thrit/jes, n. pl. medicines for the gout.
An-ti-ar-thrit/jes, n. pl. medicines for the gout.
An-ti-c, n. one who plays antics; a buffoon:
buffoonery; a trick.
An-ti-c, a. odd; droll; fantastic; playful. An-ti-cp-chec'tics, n. pl. medicines for eachexy.
An'ti-christ, s. the great enemy of Christianity.
An-ti-christ'ian, (an-te-krist'yan) a. opposite to Christianity. An-ti-christ'ian, s. an enemy of Christianity. An-ti-christ'ian-ïşm, s. opposition to Christianity.

An-ti-christ-jan'i-ty, (in-te-krist-ye-in-e-te) a.

contrariety or opposition to Christianity. An-tic-i-pate, v. a. to take before; to foretaste.
An-tic-i-pa'tion, z. act of anticipating; that
which is anticipated; foretaste. An-tic'i-pa-tor, a one who anticipates An-ti-(j-ps-to-ry, a taking before its time. An-ti-(l-limax, n. a sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first; the opposite of climax. An'tic-ly, ad. in an antic manner; drolly. An'ti-co; a. (or.) a swelling in a horse's throat.
An-ti-cos-met'ic, a. destructive of beauty.
An'ti-do-tal, | a. having the quality of an antiAn'ti-do'tal-ry, | dote; counteracting poison.
Au'ti-dote, m. a medicine that counteracts poison; a preservative against injury. An-ti-e-met/ic, n. a remedy for vomiting. An-ti--phs'co-pal, a. adverse to episcopacy. An-ti--feb'rile, [an-te-feb'ril, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; an-te-feb'ril. S.; an-te-feb'ril, P. K.] a. good

against fevers.

In-ti-log's-rithm, s. complement of a logarithm.

An-ti-mā'son, s. one bosthe to masonry.

An-ti-mā'son-ry, s. opposition to masonry.

An-ti-mā'son-ry, s. opposition to masonry.

An-ti-ma-narch'-cai, s. opposing the ministry.

An-ti-ma'narch'-cai, s. hostile to monarchy.

An-ti-ma'ni-ql, s. relating to antimony.

An-ti-ma'ni-ql, s. relating to antimony. An'ti-mo-ny, w. a brittle, whitish metal; a mi eral substance, used in medicine and the ar An-ti-no-phrit'[c, n. medicine for the kidneys
An-ti-no-mi-n, n. one of a sect who denied
obligation of the moral law. Antino'mi en, a. relating to the Antinomiana Antino'mi en, a. relating to the Antinomian tenets. Antino-my, or An'ti-no-my, [sa-tino-me, J. F. Ja.; 'm'te-no-me, S. P. Sm.] s. a contribution between two laws, or two articles the same law.

An-ti-pi/pal, a opposing the pope or papacy.

An-ti-pa-pis'ti-cal, a same as antisped.

An-ti-pa-pis'ti-ca, a curing the palsy.

An-ti-pa-his'ti-cal, a carring the palsy.

An-ti-pa-his'ti-cal, a carring the palsy.

An-ti-pa-his'ti-cal, a copposite.

An-ti-pa-ti-ty-a-ris, a for, the opposition aversion:—opposed to sympathy.

An-ti-pa-ti-dy-a-ls, a [Gr.] the opposition of contrary quality, by which the quality oppose sains strength. the same law. gains strength. game swength.

Ant-j-pë-i-len'tial, (an-te-pë-te-bën'shal) a. ef
cacious against the plague or pestlemoe.

An-ti-phō'ga'fci, a. checking inflammation.

An'ti-phō'n, a. alternate singing in the choth
An-tlph'e-ny, of cathedrak; a response:a kind of anthem. An-tiph'o-nai, a. relating to the antiphon. An-tiph'o-nai, n. a book of anthems. An-tiph'o-nai, n. [67, (RAE.) the use of word in a sense opposite to their proper meaning. in a sense opposite to their proper meaning. An-ti-phris'ti-cal. 4. containing antiphrasis. An-ti-phris'ti-cal. 4., ad. with antiphrasis. An-tip'o-dal. a. relating to the antipodes. An'ti-pôde, a. one of the antipodes. [R.] An-tip'o-dêz, [nn-tip'o-dêz, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. I Sm. R.; an-tip'dez, E.; in'te-pôdz, WF.] 1 [L.] those people who, living on the other do ours; those opposite to each other. An'ti-pôpe, a. one who usures the nonestrem. to ours; those opposite to each other.
An'ti-phe, s. one who usurps the popedom.
An-ti-pre-lit'j-cal, s. adverse to prelacy.
An-ti-pte-to'sis, [an-ti-pte'sis, S. W. Js. K. San.; as
tip'to-sis, P. Wb.] s. [Gr.] (Green.) a figur
by which one case is put for another. An-ti-qua'ri-an, a. relating to antiquity.
An-ti-qua'ri-an, s. an antiquary. Milton.
An-ti-qua'ri-an-tipm, s. the study of antiquities. an-1-quar n-un-nm, n. the study of antiquities. An'ti-qua-ty, n. a man studious of antiquities. An'ti-quate, v. a. to make old or obsolete. An'ti-quat-ed-nëss, n. state of being antiquated. An-tique', (n-tak', 17) a relating to antiquity ancient; very old; of old fashion.

An-tique', (an-tāk') n. a piece of ancient art. An-tique'ness, (an-tāk'nes) n. quality of bein

ancern; appearance or aniquity.

An-tiq'ui-ty, (an-tik'we-te) s. old times; the
people of old times; the remains of old times

An-tiq'ui-ti, (an-tish'e-f) s. p. [. [1.] the people
who, inhabiting on different sides of the
equator, have their shadows projected oppoeithe ways at noon.

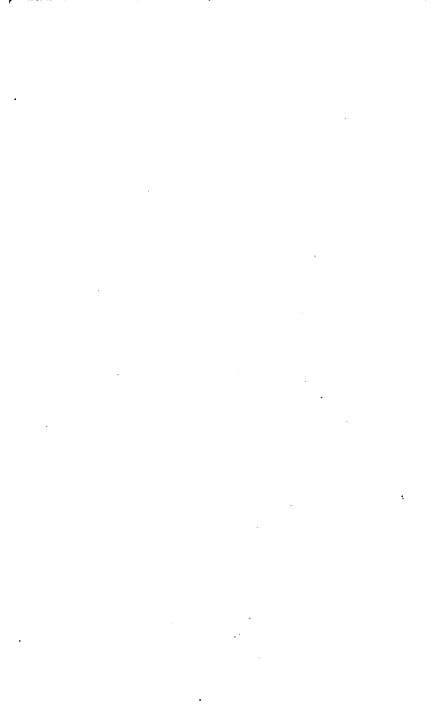
ancient; appearance of antiquity.

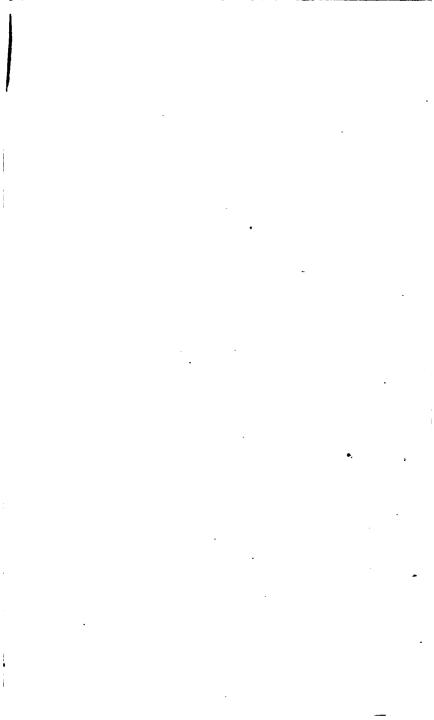
site ways at noon.

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is anticipate that now would be the can it permishes the most effectual antidate, against Doception of the kind.

Antipathy to in - against is





Anise, "Arrow.

Anney it to him

Announce it to me — to you talk is,

Answerable, to that companion — for it

Answer for — to him — a much letter a:

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Antecedent to is Antecedently to is

In | mpd ver'sign, n. regnos'; consure. In | mpd ver', n. n. to notice; to consure. In | mpd vert'gr, n. one who animadverts. lody, life, seasotion, and voluntary motion. in mal, a that belongs to animals. la imil co lar, a same as enimelculi la imil cule, a a minute animal. An - mil'i-ty, n. animal existence. An i-mal-mag'act-tem, n. messnerism An'i-mate, s. s. to quicken, make alive, encour-la'i-mate, s. possessing animal life; animated. In'i-mated, p. s. lively; having life; vigorous. la'-mat-ing, p. a. giving life; onlivening. An-ma'tien, n. act of animating; life; spirit.
An'-ma-tive, a. having the power of giving life. All-matter, n. one who gives life, lan-inster, n. one who gives life, lan-inster, a. full of spirit; hot.
An-instrict, n. passionate hatred; malignity.
An-ice, n. a species of a paium or paraley.
Ank'er, n. a figuid measure of about 64 quarts. in kie, a the joint between the foot and leg. in alliet, a. a writer of annals Arrich, a. a writer or annue.
Arrich, a. h. history digested into years.
An-aci/, v. a. to temper glass by heat.
An-aci/, s. a. to unite to at the end; to join.
An-aci/, s. a. to unite to at the end; to join.
An-aci/in (a. aci/ina) a superation. A-edrion, a. conjunction; andution; union. A-edrion, (an-ake'shipn) a. annexation. A-edringent, a. an annexing; annexation. A-edringent, a. at oreduce to nothing; destroy. A-edrinder, u. a. to reduce to nothing; destroy. A-edrinder, a. at or conducting to nothing. Anal hi H'tion, s. act or rouseing war in returns
Anal vir'spry, s. a day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year; annual celebration.

In-al-verishin, a annual; yearly.

drab Dōw'i-ai, [L] in the year of our Lord.

An-bōm-in'itoa, a alliteration.

drab mis'di, [L] in the year of the world. In no titie, v. s. to make annotations or notes. In no tities, n. a note; a comment; a remark. In no ta tor, n. a commentator; a scholiast. An-alt'16, a. a dry, hard paste, used in dyeing; -written also exacts and eracts.

An-adince', v. s. to publish; to proclaim. An-adince'ment, n. declaration; advertisement. 

any:—an annual plant.
An'me-il-y, act yearly; every year.
An-me'j-tant, n. one who has an annuity.
An-me'j-tant, n. one who has an annuity.
An-me'j-tant, n. a vearly rent; a yearly allowance.
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A-nön'y-moës, a wanting a name; nameless. A-nön'y-moës-ly, ad. without a name. An'o-rëx-y, n. want of appetite; inappetency

An erex-y, s. want of appeter; inappeters; An-oth'er, (an-oth'er) a. not the same one more; any; not one's self; different. An'six-ed, a. having landles.

†An'sixight, (an'sixit) s. an attack; onslought.
An'swer, (an'ser, 19) v. s. to speak in return; to reply; to be accountable; to suit.

An'swer, (an'ser) v. a. to speak in return to; to reply to; to be equivalent to; to satisfy. An'swer, (an'ser) n. that which is said in re-

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Ant-a-phro-diffic, a antivenereal. [ferent sensa Ant-arc'tic, a relating to the south pole. Ant-ar-thriffic, a counteracting the gout.

Ant-q--thrit'ic, a counteracting the goat.

Ant'e, a Letin particle signifying before, frequently used in composition; as, antestifucion.

Ant'sat-qr, n. an insect that feeds on anta.

Ant's biffying, [L.] before the war.

†An-te-c8'dence, \ n. act of going before,

An-te-c8'dence, \ dence.

An-te-c8'dence, \ dence.

An-te-c8'dence, \ dence.

An-te-c8'dent, a before; preceding.

An-to-of-dent, n. that which goes before; the first of two terms:—the noun to which a relative refers.

An-to-of-dent-ly, ad. previously.

Leads to the chief apartment.

An'to-chap-el, n. that part of the chapel through which the passage is to the choir. An'te-citr-sor, n. [L.] one who runs before. An'te-date, n. a previous date.

An'to-date, v. a. to date before the true time. An-to-di-lû'vj-an, a. existing before the deluge. An-to-di-lû'vj-an, s. one who lived before the

flood.
An'te-lâc, n. an animal resembling the deer.
An-te-lâcan, a. early; before daylight.
An-te-ne-rid'i-an, a. being before naon.
Ant-e-mêr'ic, n. See Antematic. [world.
An-te-mân'dăne, a. before the creation of the
An-tên'ng, n. [L.] pl. qa-tên'na: a sort of horn
of an insect; a feeler; a tentacle.
An-te-pis'chal, a. before the time of Easter

snimedrest on, upon. Anise, Arroor. Sneet it to him Answerable, to that confession for it Answer for - to him - a mun letter a. Answer by to his purpose Answering the rescription answering the rescription

Antecedent to is Antecedently to is

In | mpd-vit'min, n. reproof; consure.
In | mpd-vit', n. n. to notice; to consure.
In | mpd-vit'er, n. one who animadverts.
In | mpd, n. a creature having an organization, fife, sensation, and voluntary motion. in'i-mal, a that belongs to animals An-mai/co-ler, a. same as animalculina. An + mal'cy-line, a. relating to animalcules. da-i-mil'es Hun, n. [L.] pl. da-i-mil'es-le; an in i-mal-fibb-er, n. the sea-nettle. [animalcule. in mil'ity, a animal existence. In mal-mag'act-ism, a mesmerism Ar'i-mate, v. a. to quicken, make alive, encour-la'i-mate, a. possessing animal life; animated. la' mat ed, p. s. lively ; having life ; vigorous. In mating, p. a. giving life; enlivening. in ma'tion, a act of animating; life; spirit. in mi-tive, a having the power of giving life. An-lan-live, a naving the power or giving ins An-lan-live, a none who gives life, |lan-imbse', a full of spirit; hot. An-imbse', a na species of apium or paraley. Int'er, a a figuid measure of about 64 quarts. An'ke, a the joint between the foot and leg. In milist, a. a writer of annals. As up: M, a writer or annas.
As she'nd, a, b, history digested into years.
As she'n', s. a, to temper glass by heat.
As she'n', s. a, to unite to at the end; to join.
As ser's ine, s. conjunction; addition; union. An-néz'ion, (an-něk'shun) z. annexation Anat's man, a an annexing; ameration.
Anat's in ble, a capable of being annihilated.
Anat's little, a a to reduce to nothing; destroy.
Anat's little and of reducing to nothing. a al hi k'tion, n. act of reducing to nothing. la a ver'spry, a. a day celebrated as it returns

in the course of the year; annual celebration. Laniver'sary, a annual; yearly.

dr'sd Dow'sai, [L] in the year of our Lord.

Annuals in the year of the world.

Lord dr'sd miss'di, [L] in the year of the world. In'spitie, s. e. to make amotations or notes.
In-spititips, s. a note; a comment; a remark.
In'spititips, s. a commentator; a schollast. n-alt'ld, z. a dry, hard paste, used in dyeing; -written also canotte and ernette.

An ablace', v. c. to publish; to proclaim. An ablace'ment, n. declaration; advertisement. An addac'er, m. a declarer; a proclaimer. An adf', m. a. to incommode; to wax; to molest An-adf'sace, m. that which annoys; trouble. An'm-al, a yearly; coming yearly. An'm-al, a a literary publication issued annu-

- an annual plant. la na-ql-ly, ad. yearly; every year. A-ad-i-tant, z. one who has an annuity. A-adi', ty, z. a yearly rent; a yearly allowance. A-adi', v. z. to abolish; to abrogate; to repeal. in as har, a having the form of a ring. In me la ry, a. formed like a ring; annular. In'my let, n. a lettle ring. — (Her.) a charge dis-

tinguishing the fifth son. — (Arch.) a small square moulding; a fillet. An-nal/ment, a. the act of annulling. An-ma'mer-ate, v. a. to add to; to unite to. \$1-16-mer a'tion, s. addition to a number. Annan'cj-ate, (an-nun'she-at) v. a. to announce; lo proclain

Annaci-i'tion, (an-năn-sho-ā'shun) n. act of annuncing:—the name given to the day colo-brated in memory of the angel's salutation of the Virgin Mary, that is, the 25th of March.

An'o-dyne, a. medicine which assunges pain.
An'o-dyne, c. mitigating pain; assunging.
A-minit', s. c. to rub over with oil; to come
A-minit', r., none who anoints.
A-minit', nept, a. the set of anointing.
A-min'n-listic, A-nim-q-listic-al, c. irregular.
A-nim's-listic, A-nim-q-listic-al, c. irregular.
A-nim's-list, a. irregular; being out of rule.
A-min's-ly, a. irregularity; deviation from rule.
A-nin', ad. quickly; soon; shortly. — Ever and cases, now and them. anen, now and th A-nön'y-moüs, a wanting a name; nameless. A-nön'y-moüs-ly, ad. without a name. An'o-nix-y, n. want of appetite; inappetency An'ch'er, (an-th'er) a. not the same one more; any; not one's self; different.

An'sat-ed, a. having handles.
†An'satset, (an'ser, 12) v. n. to speak in return; to reply; to be accountable; to suit. An'swer, (an'ser) v. s. to speak in return to; to reply to; to be equivalent to; to satisfy.

An'swer, (an'ser) n. that which is said in re-

turn to a question ; a reply ; a confutation. An'swer-a-ble, (an'ser-a-bl) a. admitting a reply; linble to give an account; suitable.

An'swer-a-ble-ness, a. state of being answerable. An'swer-a-bly, ad. in due proportion; suitably. An'swer-er, (an'ser-er) a. one who answers Ant, (12) m. nn insect; an emmet; a pismire. An-tag'o-n'sm, n. opposition; contes An-tag'o-nist, n. n contender; an opponent. An-tag-o-nis'tic, o. contending as an antagonist. An-tag'o-nize, v. n. to contend; to oppose. †An-tisgo-ny, n. contest; opposition. An-tisloic, a. that relieves pain. An-taloic, n. n medicine to relieve pain.

An ta na cla'ris, n. [Gr.] (Rhet.) a figure by which the same word is repeated in a dif-Ant-a-phro-dit/ic, a. antivenereal. [feren Ant-arc/tic, a. relating to the south pole. Ant-ar-thrit/ic, a. counteracting the gout. An'te, a Latin particle signifying before, frequent-

Mark, a Lams particle signifying selectives.

If used in composition; as, asteelisesies.

Ant'sat-er, n. an insect that feeds on anta.

Ant-e-adde, n. n. to precede; to go before.

Ant-e-addence, n. act of going before; prece
Ln-te-addence, dence, dence, mark of going before; prece
Ln-te-addence, n. act of going before; prece
Ln-te-addence. An-to-ce'dent, a. going before; preceding.
An-to-ce'dent, a. that which goes before; the
first of two terms:—the noun to which a

An-te-e8'dent-ly, ad. previously.

An-te-e8'dent-ly, ad. previously.

An-te-e8'app, n. [L.] one who goes before.

An'te-e8mber, n. the chamber or room that
leads to the chief apartment.

relative refers.

An'te-chip-el, n. that part of the chapel through which the passage is to the choir.

An'te-elv-eer, n. [L.] one who runs before.

Xn'te-date, n. a provious date. An'to-date, v. a. to date before the true time.

An-to-di-la'vi-an, a. existing before the deluge.

An-to-di-la'vi-an, n. one who lived before the

An'te-lape, w. an animal resembling the deer. An-te-la'can, a. early; before daylight.

An-to-pis'chal, a being before noon.

Anto-merid'i-n. a being before noon.

Anto-met'ic, n. See datamatic.

[world. An-to-mun'dane, a. before the creation of the da-ten'ng, n. [L.] pl. ga-ten'ns: a sort of horn of an insect; a feeler; a tentacle.

An-to-pis'chal, a. before the time of Easter

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An'to-pist, n. a fareinste; anticipation.

ân-to-po-nült', n. the last syllable but two.

ân-to-po-nül'ti-mäte, a. relating to the last syl-

lable but two.
iable but two p-nāl'ti-māte, n. same as satepennāt.

Ant-āp-p-nāl'ti-māte, n. same as satepennāt.

Ant-āp-j-lēp'tic, a. curing spilopsy,

kn-ta-p-q-lic's-mānt, n. an introduction to ente-
gories; a preliminary question.

Ant-ā'ri-q-r, a. going peigror; prior to; former.

Ant-ā'ri-q-r, a. going peigror; prior to; former.

Ant-ā-ri-ō'ri-ty, n. priority; precedence.

An'tzy, n. pt. [L.] pillars un the doors of temples.

| Xn-ta-tām'ple, n. now called the nare in a

Ant-bel-m'plic, n. destroving worms. [church.
 [church.
 An-thel-min'tic, a destroying worms.
 An'them, n. a sacred song or hymn.
 An'ther, m. (Bot.) the case or part of a flower
containing the pollen.

Ant/-hill, u. a little hillock formed by ants.

An tho-lög'i-cal, a. relating to an anthology.
An-tho-log |-cai, a. resating to an anisongy.
An-thol'ogy, a. a collection of flowers or poems.
An'tho-ny's-fire', (an'to-nu-) a. the crysipolas.
An'tho-cite, a. a hard, mineral cost, that burns
without fiame or smoke.
An-thn-poli'ogy, a. human physiology.
An-thn-bp-moir philym, a. the doctrine that the
 Deity exists in the human form
An-thre-pe-mer philte, n. one who believes that
 the Deity exists in the human form.
 d'a-thro-poph'q-et, n. pl. [L.] cannibals.
An thro-poph's-gy, n. cannibalism.
An-thry-popur's-gy, n. cantiturescent
An-thry-posit'-phy, n. knowledge of man's nature.
Ant-hyp-not'ic, e. preventing sleep.
Ant-hyp-not'ic, e. preventing sleep.
Ant-hyp-not'ic, e. preventing sleep.
Which the objections of an adversary are
 brought forward in order to be answered.
position with words derived from the Greek, and signifying contemp to, opposed to. An-ti-ar-thrit'ics, n. pl. modicines for the gout. An'ti-c, n. one who plays antics; a buffoon:—buffoonery; a trick.
An'ti-c, a. odd; droll; fantastic; playful.
An'ti-c,-băc'ti-c, n. pl. modicines for cachexy.
An'ti-christ, n. the great enemy of Christianity.
An'ti-christ'ian, (in-te-krist'yan) a opposite to Christianity.
 An ti-christ'ian, s. an enemy of Christianity.
 An-ti-christ'ian-19m, s. opposition to Christi-
anity.
 An-ti-christ-j-ën/j-ty, (an-to-krist-ye-ën-o-te) n.
contrariety or opposition to Christianity.
 An-tic-pate, v. a. to take before; to foretaste.
An-tic-pa'tion, z. act of anticipating; that
which is anticipated; foretaste.
 An-tic'i-pa-to-r, z. one who anticipates.
An-tic'i-pa-to-ry, z. taking before its time.
An-ti-cil'max, z. a sentence in which the last
 part expresses something lower than the first :
 the opposite of climax.
 An'tic-ly, ad. in an antic manner; drolly.

#a'ti-cor, a. [Gr.] a swelling in a horse's throat.
 an'ti-dô-tal, } a, having the quality of an anti-

An'ti-dô-tal-ry, dote; counteraction an
 Au'ti-dôte, x. a medicine that counteracts pol-
 Al' (1-40te, s. a fibericine una connectata posson; a preservative against injury.

An-ti-e-mét/ic, s. a remedy for vomiting.

An-ti-e-pis'co-paj, a adverse to episcopacy.

An-ti-fo'rije, [an-te-fo'brij], P. K.] a. good
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against fevers.

An-ti-lög's-rithm, s. complement of a logarithm.

An-ti-ma'son, n. one boothe to mesonry. An-t-ima'son, we consider to measury.
An-t-ima'son-ry, a opposition to measury.
An-t-ima'n-is-tê'rj-el, a opposing the ministryAn-t-ima'n-in-th'rj-el, a houtile to measurchy.
An-t-ima'n-in-i, a relating to antimony.
An-t-ima'n-in-i, a relating to antimony.
An-t-ima'n-in-i, a medicine and the art
An-t-in-n-int'i'.
An-t-in-n-int'i'.

The delicine and the art An-ti-ne-phrit/ic, n. medicine for the kidneys.
An-ti-ne-phrit/ic, n. medicine for the kidneys.
An-ti-ne-mi-n, n. one of a sect who denied the
obligation of the moral law. ousgation of the moral law.
An-ti-no'mi-an, a relating to the Antinomians.
An-ti-no'mi-an-tem, s. Antinomian tenets.
An-tin'o-my, or An'ti-no-my, [an-tin'o-me, F.
J. F. Ja.; in'te-no-me, S. P. Sm.] s. a contra
diction between two laws, or two articles o the same law. the same law.

An-ti-pā/pal, a. opposing the pope or papacy.

An-ti-pā/pal's-ti-cal, a. same as antisapal.

An-ti-pā-p-līs'ti-cal, a. same as antisapal.

An-ti-pa-līs'tic, a. curing the palsy.

An-ti-pa-thēt'ic, a. having antipathy; averse

An-ti-pa-thēt'i-cal, opposite.

An-ti-pa-vis'tu-sis, n. [Gr.] the opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality opposes sains strength. gains strength. gains screnging.
Anti-jubs-ti-len'tisl, (an-te-pes-te-len'shal) a. edit
cacious against the plague or postHence.
An-ti-phlo-gir'sic, a. checking inflammation.
An'ti-phb'o, ..., a liternate singing in the choire.
An'ti-ph'o-ny, ..., of cathedrals; a response: —
a kind of anthem. a satu or santon.
An-tiph'o-nal, a relating to the antiphon.
An-tiph'o-nal, a a book of anthems.
An-tiph'o-nal, a a long of anthems.
An-tiph'o-nal, a long of the long of words
in a sense opposite to their proper meaning. in a sense opposite to their proper meaning. An-ti-phris'ti-cal, a. containing antiphrasis. An-ti-phris'ti-cal-y, ad. with antiphrasis. An-tiphris'ti-cal-y, ad. with antiphrasis. An-tip'o-dal, a. relating to the antipodes. [E.] An-tip'o-dal, a. relating to the antipodes. [E.] An-tip'o-dal, a. [I.] Lines people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours; those opposite to seah other. of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to our; those opposite to each other.

An'ti-pôpe, n. one who usurps the popedom.

An-ti-pre-hit'; cal, a. adverse to prelacy.

An-ti-pre-hit'; cal, a. adverse to prelacy.

An-ti-pre-hit'; cal, a. adverse to prelacy.

An-ti-qua'ri-an, a. an antiquary.

An-ti-qua'ri-an, a. an antiquary.

An'ti-qua'ri-an-lym, n. the study of antiquities.

An'ti-qua'ri-an-lym, n. the study of antiquities.

An'ti-qua'ri-an-lym, n. an antiquary of antiquities.

An'ti-qua're-d-nëss, n. state of being antiquated.

An-tique', (nn-th'), 17) a. relating to antiquity, ancient; very old; of old fashion.

An-tique', (nn-th') n. a piece of ancient art.

An-tique', (an-tāk') n. a piece of ancient art. An-tique'ness, (an-tāk'nes) n. quality of being

ancient; appearance of antiquity.

An-tiq'ui-ty, (en-tik'we-te) \*\*. old times; the people of old times; the remains of old times.

And of the people who, inhabiting on different sides of the equator, have their shadows projected oppo-

equator, involved analows projected opposite ways at moon.

Anti-scyr-ba'tic, a. a. efficacious against the Anti-scyr-ba'tic, a. counteracting putrefaction.

Anti-scy'tic, a. medicine resisting putrefaction

Anti-scy'er-y, n. opposition to slavery.

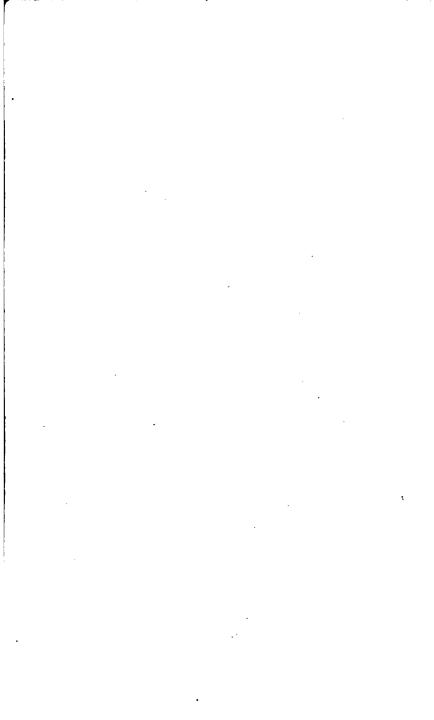
It was brought down to an exoru ante. to Le council of Rice. - from a period long anterior to the hours of Christ.

is purished the more effectual andidate against Deception of their kind.

sutipathy to in - agains is

.

.,<u>a</u>





Anx the lowest presumption — the first writer by whom any one of the gosrels is expressly mention, is papias

Aprologize for

spology for

Apostates from

in total, (in to of shal) a averse to society, in Griperia, n. [Gr.] revulsion of a humor. In topp, middie, a good against sparma. In toppirise, n. pl. medicines which cause revision of the humors.

in-t-spic-tic, [in-t-c-spic's-tik, S. W. J. Je.; in-t-spic-net', ik, P. Wb.] a. efficacious in discuss of the spicen. [strophe. stropne.

\$\lambda \text{-tf-ty-pis}\_n = \text{(fr.)} \ a \text{stanza opposed to the } \\
\$\lambda \text{-tf-ty-pis}\_n = \text{(fr.)} \ a \text{-tith'} \quad \text{-seq} \; opposition of \text{vords, anteness, or sentiments; contrast.} \\
\$\lambda \text{-tith'} \quad \text{-tith'} \quad \text{-text}\_n = \text{-tith'} \text{tithing to, or containing, antithens; placed in contrast.} \end{align\*}

in ti-tipe, a the original, or that of which the type is the representation.

a ti-typ i cal, a relating to an antitype.

let ve affred, a resisting veneral poison.
laffer, a the branch of a stag's hora.
4-w'cl (2a-48'st) a pl. [L.] those inhabitants
of the earth who live under the same longitade and latitude, but in different hemi

date and friend (sin-to-no-ma'zho-e) m. [L.] a firm of speech, in which the name of some office m dignity is used instead of the proper (in'tre (in'ter) n. a cavern ; a den. name. havil, a the iron block which smiths us

Any one count succe wascassmines use that depth of mind about some future event; concern; solicitude. An'iosa, (angk'abas) a. solicitous; concerned. An'iosa, (angk'abas) a. with anxiety. An'iosa, (angk'abas-nès) a. anxiety.

An'iya-nas, (anga-ny an. With antisty.
An'y, (in'q) a every; whoever; whatsoever:
— Wel is composition; as, any-shers, &c.

4-ris, a. (L.) (dnat.) in indefinite tense.

4-ris, a. (L.) (dnat.) the great artery or vessel
which nees immediately out of the left ventrite of the home. cle of the heart

A pice', ad quickly; hastily; with speed.

4/9 50 50, 2. [Gr.] (Logie) the same as reduction

lp+gid; cal, a showing the absurdity of denying what is affirmed.

ing what is affirmed.

\*\*pretiting-sig. n. [Gr.] (Rhet.) enumeration.

\*\*pretiting-sig. n. part of a house; a room.

\*\*pretiting-sig. n. part of a house; a room.

\*\*pretiting-sig. n. part of a house; a room.

\*\*pretiting-sig. n. part of a house; insensible.

\*\*pretiting-sig. n. part of a house; insensible.

\*\*pretiting-sig. n. part of sig. n. pretiting-sig. n. part of feeling; insensibility.

\*\*lan. a kind of mankew: :-- an impator.

Ay-thy, a want of feeling; insensibility.

Ap. a a kind of monkey:—an imitator.

Ap. a to imitate; to minule.

Apitat, at in a posture to pierce; on the point.

Apitat, at in a posture to pierce; on the point.

Apitat, a gendly purgative; laxative.

1.-pein; a open; ovident.

Apitat, a (Apitata), a produce in the point.

Apitator, a la an opening; a passage; a hole.

Apitator, a the act of aping; affected imitation.

Apitator, a without points or flower leaves.

Apitator, a [L.] pl. L. depj-cd; Eng. depit-cq or anyiele; the tip or angular point; the top leaves.

Apitator, a (Apitator), and (L.) the taking of Apitator, a (Apitator).

Aphericole, (a-ferio-sis) s. [L.] the taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

iphthis, n. [Gr.] pl. q-pht/li-q; (Astron.) the post of a planet's orbit that is farthest from the ma.

the ma.

Api-las'they-py, n. want of love to mankind.

Api-las'they-py, n. (Apid.) a loss of voice or speech.

Apit-rism, n. a maxim; a laconic precept.

Apit-rism, n. a writer of aphorisms.

Apit-rism; cpl, a. having the form of aphorisms.

Aph-o-rist'i-cal-ly, ad, with aphorisms.

A'pi-a-ry, n. a place where bees are kept.

Ap'i-ce; (ap'e-sez, Sm. Ainsworth, Leverstt, Ash n-pl'sez, Ja. Johnson; &'pp-sez, F. Wb.;] n. pi

tips. See Apax.
A piece', (a pee') ad, to the part or share of each.
A piece, a. like an ape; foppish; allly.
A pish-acsa, n. mimicry; foppery.
A-pee's-lypse, a. revelation; disclosure.

A poc-s-lip'tic, a relating to the Apocalypes, A poc-s-lip'tical, or Revelation. A-poc-o-pt. n. [Gr.] (Green.) the abecission or cutting off of the last letter or syllable of a Ap-o-crus'tic, a repelling; astringent. [word A-po'ry-phs, a. pl. books of which the authors are unknown, appended to the Old Tes-

tament.

A-pōc'ry-phal, a. not canonical; uncertain.
Ap-o-dic'ti-cal, a. demonstrative; self-evident.
Ap-o-dic'ti-cal, a. demonstrativo.
Ap-o-dic'ti-cal, a. (L. jeudent demonstration.
A-pōd'o-wis, n. (Gr.) application of a similitude.
Ap-o-dw'um, n. [L.] same as apogea.
Ap-o-dw'um, n. [L.] same as apogea.

sun and moon, in which they are at the greatest distance from the earth.

Apologistic, i.e. of the nature of an apology;
A-pologistical, containing excuses.

A-pol-o-cettics, n. pl. a systematic defence. A-pol-o-cest, n. one who makes an apology.

A-pöl'e-gize, v. n. to make all apology or excuse. Ap'e-lögue, (ap'e-lög) n. a fable ; a fabulous story A-pöl'e-gy, n. a pleaded defence; an excuse. Ap-e-me-com'e-try, n. the art of measuring things at a distance.

Ap-o-new-ro'sis, n. [Gr.] extension of a nerve. d-poph'q-sis, n. [Gr.] pl. q-poph'q-sis; (Rhst.) a figure by which the orator seems to waive what he would plainly insinuate.

Ap-o-phiég/ma-tic, a drawing away phiegra Ap-oph-them, (ap-them) n. a maxim:—now commonly written apotherm. See Apotherm. Ap-oph's-gp, n. [Gr.] the spring of a column. Ap-o-phectic, a relating to an apophery; Ap-o-phectic, taking away sensation.

Ap'o-plex-y, n. a disorder which suddenly takes away all sensation and motion.

A-pō-ri-q, n. [Gr.] a doubting where to begin. A-pō-ri-m'q, (a-p-r-ri'q) n. [L.] an effuvium. A-pō-ri-sy, n. a departure from the principles which one has professed; dereliction.

A-pos'tāte, s. one who renounces his principles. A-pos'tāte, s. false ; traitorous.

Ap-os-tat/i-cal, a. like an apostate.

A-pos'ta-tize, v. n. to renounce one's principles. A-pos-te-ma tion, n. formation of an aposteme.

A posterie, a an abscess; imposthume,
A posterie-o'-ri, [L.] (Logic) from the latter:
from the effect to the cause.

Λ-pös'tle, (ş-pös'si) n. a person sent: — one of the Twelve Apostles of Christ.

A-pos'tle-ship, n. the office of an apostle.

A-pos-file-ship, a. the conce as an appear.
Ap-os-60'[-c-1], a postles.
Ap-os-60'[-c-1], a postles.
Ap-os-60'[-c-1], a postles.
Ap-os-60'[-c-1], a state of being apostolic.
A-pos-to-lic[-ty], a state of being apostolic.
A-pos-to-lic[-ty], he state of being apostolic.
A-pos-to-lic[-ty], he he mark (') showing that a word is contracted, or the sign of the possessive cases.

Ap-os-troph'ic, a. denoting an apostrophe. A-pos'tro-phize, v. a. to address by apostrophe. Ap'os-tame, n. Sec Apostone.

sive case.

so as to bisect the diameter.

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Ap-pland', v. a. to praise highly; to extend Ap-pland'er, n. one who applands. Ap-plange', n. approbation foundly expressed. Ap-plange's, n. approbation foundly expressed. Ap-plange's, n. approbation foundly expressed. Ap-plange's, n. a. the tree producing apple. Ap-plange's, n. act of applying; application.
A-pith'o-ca-ry, n. a keeper of a medicine shop;
a compounder of medicines.
Ap'o-thôgm, (ap'o-thôm) n. a sententious or re-
hyo-thegm, (hyo-them) s. a sententious or remarkable saying; a maxim; an aphorism.
hyo-theg-mati-cal, a. containing apothegms.
hyo-theg-ma-tisa, s. one who uses apothegms.
hyo-theg-ma-tisa.
Ap-o-the ma-tize, v. n. to utter apothegens.

#p-o-the o-ris, n. [Gr.] defication.

#p-the o-ris, n. [Gr.] a place for books. — [Med.]

the placing of a fractured limb in its right posi-
 Ap-pii'ance, n. act of applying; application.
Ap-pii-ca-bil'i-ty, n. state of being applicable.
Ap'pii-ca-ble, a. that may be applied; suitable.
 Ap'pli-ca-ble-ness, n. applicability.
Ap'pli-ca-bly, ad. fitly; so as to be applied.
Ap'pli-cant, n. one who applies.
 #-p5f'o-me, n. [Gr.] the restainder or difference
of two incommensurable quantities.
Ap-pall', v. a. to fright; to terrify; to depress.
Ap-pall'ment, n. impression of fear. Bacon.
 Ap'pli-cate, n. a right line drawn across a curve
 Appp-nage, n. (Les) lands for younger children.
Appp-nafus, n. [L.] pl. appp-nafus or appp-nafus, n. [L.] pl. appp-nafus or appearance of the property of the
Ap-par'el, a dress; tothing; vesture.

Ap-par'el, c a to dress; to clothe; to adorn.

Ap-par'ent, a plain; indubitable; seeming;
 visible; open; evident; certain.
 Ap-par'ent-ly, ad. evidently; seemingly.
Ap-par'ent-ness, n. quality of being apparent.
 Ap-pa-ri"tion, (ap-pa-rish un, n. appearance; vie
 ibility; a preternatural appearance; a spectre.
 Ap-par'i-tor, n. a messenger in a spiritual court.
†Ap-pach', v. a. to accuse; to censure. Spanser
 Ap-peal', v. n. to refer to another tribunal.
Ap-peal', n. application for justice to a superior
 tribunal; accusation; recourse.
 Ap-peal's-ble, a. that may be appealed.
Ap-pear', v. m. to be in sight; to be evident.
Ap-pear'ance, n. the act of coming into sight;
 semblance, not reality; show; probability.
 Ap-pēar'er, n. one who appears.
Ap-pēas'a-ble, (ap-pē'za-bl) a. reconcilable.
Ap-pēas'a-ble-ness, n. reconcilableness.
 Ap-pease', v. a. to quiet; to pacify; to still.
Ap-pease'ment, n. act of appeasing.
 Ap-peas'er, n. one who appeases or pacifies.
 Ap-pens'ive, a having a mitigating quality.
Ap-pel'lant, a one who appeals.
 Ap-pell'int, a appealing.
Ap-pell'int, a relating to appeals.
Ap-pell'ition, a relating to the; style; term.
Ap-pell'in-live, a title:—a common name or
 noun, opposed to a proper name or noun.
 Ap-pel'la-tive, a noting a common noun.
 Ap-pei'le-tive-ly, ad. in an appellative manner.
 Ap-pēl'la-to-ry, a. containing an appeal.
Ap-pel-lēē', a. one who is appealed against.
 Ap-pel-lör', n. one who makes an appeal.

Ap-pend', v. u. to hang or join to; to add to.

Ap-pen'dage, n. something added or annexed.
 Ap-pen'dance, n. appendage. Bp. Hall. [R.]
 Ap-pen'dant, a. hanging to; annexed to.
 Ap-pen'dant, s. an adventitious part.
 Ap-pën'den-cy, a. that which is annexed. [R.]
†Ap-pën-dj-ca'tion, a. the act of appending.
Ap-pën'djx, a. [L.] pl. ap-pën'dj-cëş or ap-pën'.
 dix-es; something appended; a supplement to
 a book
 Ap-per-ception, n. consciousness. Reid.
Ap-per-tain', v. n. to belong to; to depend upon.
Ap-per-tence, n. See Appartenance.
Ap'pe-tence, / n. desire; sensual desire; appe-
Ap'pe-tence, / tite.
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Ap'po-tënt, a. very desirous; desiring. †Ap'po-të-be, (kp'po-te-bi) a. desirable. Ap'po-tite, z. desire; desire of sensual pleasure; relish for food; hunger.

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Ap-pli-ca'tion, n. aet of applying; state of being applied; entreaty; assiduity; intense stady. Ap'pli-ca-tive, a. relating to application. Ap'pli-ca-to-ry, a. including application. Äp·pli-ca-to-ry, n. that which applies. Ap-ply', v. a. to put to; to suit to; to devote; to address to; to busy. Ap-piş', v. n. to suit; to have recourse to.
-\$p-p\delta \cdot \delta belli-liment or expression Ap-point', v. a. to fix; to settle; to establish. Ap-point', v. n. to decree. Ap-point'ed, p. a. settled; equipped; furnished. Ap-point'er, n. one who appoints. Ap-point/ment, n. act of appointing ; stipulation ; decree; direction; order; equipment Ap-por'tion, v. a. to divide in just parts. Ap-por'tion-er, n. one who apportions. Ap-per'tion-ment, n. a dividing into portion Ap-pos'er, n. (Law) an examiner; an inquirer. Ap'po-site, a. proper; fit; adapted; well applied Ap'po-vite-ly, ad. properly; suitably. Ap'po site-ness, n. fitness; adaptation. Aprop-si''tion, (sp-po-zish'ou) n. addition : — the putting of two nouns in the same case. Ap-pog'i-tive, a applicable. [R.]
Ap-praise', v. a. to set a price upon; to appraise.
Ap-praise'ment, u. the act of appraising. Ap-prais'er, n. one who appraises or sets a price †Ap'pre-ca-to-ry, a. praying or wishing good. Ap-pra'ci-a-ble, (ap-pro'she-a-bl) a. that may be appreciated or estimated. appreciated or estimated.

Ap-pré-cj-ā'tiou, (ap-pré-she-āt) v. a. to estimate.

Ap-pré-cj-ā'tiou, (ap-pré-she-ā'shun) n. act of appreciating; estimation.

Ap-pre-hênd', v. a. to lay hold on; to seine; to
conceive by the mind; to fear. Ap-pre-hen's ble, a. that may be apprehended. Ap-pre-hen'sion, a. act of apprehending; faculty of conceiving ideas; fear; suspicion. Ap-pre-hén'sive, a. perceiving: — fearful. Ap-pre-hén'sive-ly, ad. with apprehension. Ap-pre-hén'sive-ness, a. the state of being apprehensive. Ap-pren'tice, a, one who is bound to serve for a certain term of years, upon condition that the tradesman shall instruct him in his art. tradesman shall instruct him in his art.

Ap-prên'tjec, e. a. to put out as an apprentice.

Ap-prên'tjec-ship, n. state or term of service.

Ap-prîze', v. a. to inform; to give notice to.

Ap-prîze', v. a. to era a price ou; to appraise.

Ap-prêach', (ap-prêch') v. n. to draw near to.

Ap-prêach', n. act of drawing near; access.

Ap-prêach'a-ble, a. accessible.

†Ap-prêach'ment, n. act of coming near.

Ap-prêach'sbie, v. a. to approve; to licease Ap pro-bate, v. a. to approve; preach. [Used in the U. S.]

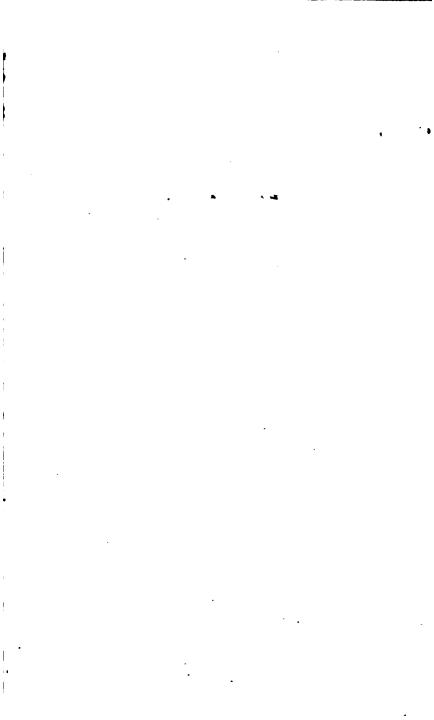
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Anxious about

Any the lowest presumption the first writer by whom any one of the gosrels is expressly mention, is papias

spologize fa

Apology for

Apostates from

in ti-d'cipi, (in-tp-eb'shel) a. averse to society. de Gryp-eia, n. [Gr.] revulsion of a humor. da-ti-sps-mid'ic, a. good against spesses. la-ti-sps: fittes, n. pl. medicines which cause a revulsion of the humors.

revalsion of the humors.

1-4-splén'e-11e, [ûn-te-splén'e-11k, S. W. J. Je.;

1-4-splén'e-12e, [ûn-te-splén'e-11k, S. W. J. Je.;

1-4-splén-e-12e, [ûn-te-splén'e-11k, S. w. J. Je.;

1-4-splén'e-12e, n. [Gr.] a stanza opposed to the

1-4-splén'e-12e, n. [Gr.] a stanza opposed to the

1-4-splén'e-12e, n. [gr.] an-tith'e-e-2e; opposition of

words, sentences, or sentiments; contrast.

1-4-splén'e-12e, n. relating to, or containing, an
tithesis; placed in contrast.

1-4-splén'e-12e, n. the original or that of which the

An'ti-type, a the original, or that of which the type is the representation.

ippe m the representation.

Lati-typ/j-cel, e. relating to an antitype.

Lati-typ-ne're-el, e. resisting venereal poison.

Antiler, n. the branch of a stag's horn.

ets'cl. (an.12'sī) n. pl. [L.] those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same longitade and latitude, but in different bemispheres.

farm of speech, in which the name of some office r dignity is used instead of the proper (An'tre (An'ter) a. a cavern ; a den. An'vil, a. the iron block which smiths us name.

An'vil, m. the iron block which smiths use.

Any-Feyly, (sang-My-Ley) n. trouble of mind about

some future event; concern; solicitude.

Anx'ious-y, (sangk'shus) a. solicitous; concerned.

Anx'ious-y, (sangk'shus-ley) ad. with anxiety.

Anx'ious-oisus, (angk'shus-nès) n. anxiety.

Any', (en'e a. every; whoever; whatsoever:

—used in composition; as, any-solers, &c.

A-o-tiq, n. (La) (dnat,) the great artery or vessel

which rises immediately out of the left ventri
cle of the heart. cle of the heart

A-pace', ad. quickly; hastily; with speed.
dy'o-go-je, n. [Gr.] (Logic) the same as reduction

Ip-phi cal, a showing the absurdity of deny-ing what is affirmed.

A-parti me sie, n. [Gr.] (Rket.) enumeration. A-part, ed. separately; at a distance. A-part/ment, n. a part of a house; a room. Ap-4-therit, a laying no feeling; insensible.

Ap-4-therit, a a person without feeling.

Ap-4-therit, a indifferent; unfeeling.

Ap-4-thy, a want of feeling; insensibility. Ape, a. a kind of monkey :-- an imitator.

Ape, s. s. to imitate; to mimic. piak', ad. in a posture to pierce; on the point. pi'ri-ant, a. gently purgative; laxative.

4-peri-int, a gently purgative; laxative.

1/2-peri', a open; evident.

1/2-peri', a open; evident.

1/2-peri', a open; evident.

1/2-peri', a open; a passage; a hole.

1/2-peri a the act of aping; affected imitation.

2-peri 2-loda, a. without petals or flower leaves.

1/2-peri a limit of a period; Eng. 1/2-period.

1/2-period.

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pher ette, (a fer ease) a. [L.] the taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a

4-phf h-on, n. [Gr.] pl. q-phf'li-q; (Astron.) the point of a planet's orbit that is furthest from

the mu he is in.

Api-jan'thry-py, n. want of love to mankind.

Api-jan'thry-py, n. (Med.) a loss of voice or speech.

Api-jan'thry-n, n. a maxim; a laconic precept.

Api-jan'thry-n, n. a writer of aphorisms.

Lab-jan'thry-cal, n. having the form of aphorism. Aph-p-rist/j-cal-ly, ad. with aphorisms.

Apj-p-ry, n. a place where bees are kept.

Apj-cal; [Rup-cals, Sa. Ainsnorth, Leverett, Ash
p-pl'adz, Ja. Johnson; &'pp-saz, F. Wb.;] n. pl

\*-pl'sez, 'a. Johnson; &'pp-sez, F. Wb.; ] n. pl
tips. See Apsz.
A-plšec', 'e.pše') ad. to the part or share of each
K'pish, a. like an ape; foppish; silly.
K'pish-nëss, n. mimicry; foppery.
A-pbc's-l'p'tipse, n. revelation; disclosure.
A-pbc's-l'p'ti-cal, or Revelation.
A-pbc's-l'p'ti-cal, or Revelation.
A-pbc's-p's, n. [Gr.] (Gram.) the abecission or
cutting off of the last letter or syllable of a
Kp-o-cristic, a repelling; astringent. [word
A-pbc'ry-pha, n. pl. books of which the authors are unknown, appended to the Old Testament.

tament

A-pôc'ry-phal, a. not canonical; uncertain.
Ap-dic'ti-cal, a. demonstrative; self-evident.
Ap-dic'ti-cal, a. demonstrative; self-evident.
Ap-dic'ti-cal, a. [L.] evident demonstration.
Ap-dic'es, a. [L.] same as apoga.
Ap-dic'es, a. [L.] same as apoga.
Ap-dic'es, a. the point in the apparent orbit of the

sun and moon, in which they are at the greatest distance from the earth.

Apo-get/ca, \( \text{in a copy}; \) a transcript.

A-pol-get/ca, \( \text{in of the nature of an apology}; \)

A-pol-get/ca, \( \text{in ontaining excuses.} \)

A-pol-get/ca, \( \text{in a pl. a systematic defence.} \)

A-pol'o-gist, a. one who makes an apology. A-pöl'o-gize, v. s. to make an apology or excuse. Ap'o-logue, (ap'o-log) s. a fable; a fabulous story A-pol'o-gy, n. a pleaded defence; an excuse. Ap-o-me-com'e-try, n. the art of measuring things

at a distance.

Ap-q-neu-ro'sis, n. [Gr.] extension of a nerve. s-poph'q-sis, n. [Gr.] pl. q-poph'q-sis; (Rhet.) a figure by which the orator seems to waive what he would plainly insinuate. Xp-o-phieg'ma-tic, a. drawing away phiegm.

Ap-o-piner martic, a drawing away pinegm.
Ap-op-helem, (ap-o-them) n. a maxim: — now
commonly written apotherm.
Ap-o-piec tic, } a relating to an apophexy;
Ap-o-piec ti-cal, } taking away sensation.

#p8/7;-q, n. [Gr.] a doubting where to begin.
Ap-or-the/q, (hp-or-th/s) n. [L.] an effluvium.
A-p6e/tp-sy, n. a departure from the principles which one has professed; dereliction.

which does has processed; detections, A-pōs'tāte, a. one who renounces his principles. A-pōs'tāte, a. false; traitorous. A-pōs'ta-tīze, c. a. to renounce one's principles. A-pōs'ta-tīze, v. a. to renounce one's principles. A-pōs'ta-tō-mā'tipa, a. formation of an apostome.

py-estème, a. an abscess; imposthume.

1 pa-43-y-3'r1, [L] (Logic) from the latter;—
from the effect to the cause.

-pôs'tle, (a-pôs'sl) s. a person sent:—one of the Twelve Apostles of Christ.

-pos'tle-ship, a. the office of an apostle.

φ-pow'ue-sanp, a. the omce of an aposte. Appos-202[c. ] a. relating to, or taught by, the Appos-202[-cal.] apostles. Appos-202[-cal-ness, a. apostolic quality. Appos-202[-cal-ness, a. apostolic quality. Appos-202[-cal-ness, a. apostolic quality. Appos-202[-cal-ness, a. apostolic quality. Appos-202[-cal-ness, a. [Gr.] (Rhet.) a digressive address. — (Gress.) the mark (") showing that a word is contracted, or the sign of the possession. sive ca

Ap-os-tröph'je, a. denoting an apostrophe. A-pos'tro-phize, v. a. to address by apostrophe. Ap os-tame, n. See Apostona.

Anxious about

Any the lowest presumption — the first writer by whom any one of the gosrels is expressly mention, is papias

spologize fa

Spology for

Aprotates from

in-ti-d'cisi, (in-tp-sb'ehal) a. averse to society.

a-ta'pp-st.; a. [Cir.] revulsion of a humor.

in-ti-sps-mid'ic, a. good against spasms.

in-ti-sps'tiss, a. pl. medicines which cause a
revaison of the humors.

in-ti-spite'p-tic, [in-tp-spite'p-tik, S. W. J. Ja.;

in-ti-spite'p-tic, [in-tp-spite'p-tik, S. W. J. Ja.;

in-ti-spite'p-tic, [in-tp-spite'p-tik, S. W. J. Ja.;

state-spite-spite pl. [strophe.

a-ti-tr-p-six, a. [cir.] a. stanza opposed to the

a-til-tr-p-six, a.; sl. an-tith's-sis: opposition of A-till y-dis, n.; pl. an-till y-de; poposition of words, sentences, or sentiments; contrast. h-t-they-col, a. relating to, or containing, an-titless; placed in contrast.

in title, a the original, or that of which the type is the representation.

is the style of the state of th

h-ta'ci, (m-ta'si) n. pl. [L.] those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same longi-tate and latitude, but in different heuri-

As to a mark pi-q. (an to-no-ma'zhe-a) s. [L.] a firm of speech, in which the name of some office x dignity is used instead of the proper (in tre (in ter) a a cavern ; a den. name. lavil, a the iron block which smiths use. 4=;-f'e-ty,(sag-x1'e-te) n. trouble of mind about

num future event; concern; solicitude.

An'iosa, (ángk'shus) a. solicitous; concerned.

An'iosa-ly, (ángk'shus-le) ad. with anxiety.

Aut'iou-ndus, (ángk'shus-nës) n. anxiety.

All'iou-hous, (angr'shus-hes) a makery.
All', (air) d. every; whoever; whateover:
—used is composition; as, any-ackere, &c.
I'rist, a (Great grass.) an indefinite tense.
Addit, a. [L.] (Asst.) the great artery or vessel
which rises immediately out of the left ventride of the heart

Apice', at quickly; hastily; with speed.

Apr go fr, n. [Gr.] (Logic) the same as reduction at stearday.

Apoptical, a. showing the absurdity of denying what is affirmed.

any what is affirmed.
dy-with my-sig, n. [Gr.] (Rkst.) enumeration.
d-wit', ad. separately; at a distance.
d-wit', ad. separately; at a distance.
d-wit's gat, a. a part of a house; a room.
d-withting, a. a person without feeling.
d-withting, a. indifferent; unfeeling.
d-withting, a. indifferent; unfeeling.
d-withting, a. want of feeling; insensibility.
lam. a kind of measkey: — an imitator. lps, a a kind of monkey :— a lps, s. a. to imitate; to mimic. - an imitator.

Apr. v. a to imitate; to mimic.

6-pick; a.d. in a posture to pierce; on the point.

6-pic; a.d. in a posture to pierce; on the point.

6-pic; a. open; evident.

Apr. dra, glyger-dar, S. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; gp/gr-dar, W.] a. an opening; a passage; a hole.

19-57, a. the act of aping; affected imitation.

6-pic; loin, a. without petals or flower leaves.

19-52, a. [L.] pl. L. dp/s-d2, Eng. &picx-q2 or sp/s-dq; the tip or angular point; the top
se dpices.

19-54, a. (Alledoute) a. [L.] the taking of

#phar-pole, (p-fer-pole) n. [L.] the taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a

Aphilion, n. [Gr.] pl. q-philiq; (Astron.) the point of a planet's orbit that is farthest from the sun

he is in.

Api-is the-py, s. want of love to mankind.

Api-is, s. (Med.) a loss of voice or speech.

Api-riss, s. a maxim; a laconic precept.

Api-riss, a writer of aphorism.

Api-riss, a writer of aphorism.

Aph-p-rist'j-cal-ly, as. with aphorisms.

A'pi-p-ry, n. a piace where bees are kept.

A'pi-p-ry, n. a piace where bees are kept.

A'pi-cit; [kp'q-cit\_n Sm. dimenorth, Leverett, dah p-pi'sisk, de. Johnener; i'pp-cit\_n F. Wb.;] n. pl itps. See dpar.

A-pisc-p', (p-pis') as. to the part or share of each A'pish, a. like an ape; foppish; silly.

A'pish-nëss, n. mimicry; foppery.

A-pic-p-li'pric, ta. relating to the Apocalypse, A-pic-p-li'pri;-cal, or Revelation.

A-pic-p-li'pri;-cal, or Revelation.

A-pic-p-li'pri;-cal, see the last letter or syllable of a kp-o-crivite, a repelling; astringent. [word]

A-poc'ry-phs, a. pl. books of which the au-thors are unknown, appended to the Old Tes-

tament.

tament.
A-p8c'ry-phal, a. not canonical; uncertain.
Ap-o-dic'ti-cal, a. demonstrative; self-evident.
Ap-o-dic'ti-cal, a. demonstration.
Ap-odic'ti-cal, m. [L.] evident demonstration.
Ap-odic'o-is, m. [Gr.] application of a similitude.
Ap-o-de'yen, m. [L.] same as apoge.
Ap'o-de's, m. the point in the apparent orbit of the

sun and moon, in which they are at the greatest distance from the earth.

Apo graph, n. a copy; a transcript.

Apologetic, t. of the nature of an apology;

Apologetical, containing excuses.

Apologetica, n. pl. a systematic defence.

A-pol'o-gist, a. one who makes an apology.

A-pŏi'o-gīze, v. s. to make an apology or excuse. Ap'o-lōgue, (ap'o-lŏg) s. a fable ; a fabulous story A-pôl'e-gy, n. a pleaded defence; an excuse. Ap-o-me-côm/e-try, n. the art of measuring thing at a distance.

Ip-q-new-ro'sis, n. [Gr.] extension of a nerve. 1-poph'q-sis, n. [Gr.] pl. q-poph'q-sis; (Rhst.) a figure by which the orator seems to waive

ngure by which the orator seems to waive what he would plainly insinuate. Ap-o-phlég'ma-lic, a. drawing away phlegm. Ap'oph-thégm, (ap'o-thém) n. a maxim:—now commonly written apothegm. See Apothegm. Apophlegic, le relating to an apoplexy; Ap-o-pléc'ti-cal. I taking away sensation. Ap'o-pléc'ty, n. a disorder which suddenly takes away all sensation and motion.

#p8/rj-q, n. [Gr.] a doubting where to begin.
#p-or-rks/q, (kp-or-rk's) n. [L.] an effluvium.
A-p8s'(1-sy, n. a departure from the principles
which one has professed; dereliction.

-poe'tate, a. one who renounces his principles.

A-pōs'tāte, a. one who renounces his principles. A-pōs'tāte, a. false; traitorous. A-pōs'tāte, a. false; traitorous. A-pōs'tāta; a. tike an apostate. A-pōs'ta-tāze, v. a. to renounce one's principles. A-pōs-te-mā'tion, a. formation of an aposteme. Ap'o-tātme, a. an abscess; imposthume. Apōs-tā-pō'tī, [L.] (Logic) from the latter:—from the effect to the cause. A-pōs'tā-(a-pōs'tā) - a person canting consideration.

-pŏe'tle, (a-pŏe'sl) s. a person sent:—one of the Twelve Apostles of Christ. -pos'tle-ship, a. the office of an apostle.

A-pos-tite-samp, a the omce of an aposte. Ap-os-50%; c, le relating to, or taught by, the Ap-os-50%;-csl, \ apostles.
A-pos-50%;-csl-nöss, n. apostolic quality.
A-pos-to-lic'i-ty, s. state of being apostolic.
A-pos-to-lic'i-ty, s. [Gr.] (Rhet.) a digressive address. (Gram.) the mark (') showing that a word is contracted, or the sign of the possessive contracted. sive cas

A-pos-troph/ic, a denoting an apostrophe.
A-pos-tro-phize, v. a. to address by apostrophe.
Apos-tame, n. See Speciess.

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A-pith'e-ce-ry, n. a keeper of a medicine shop; a compounder of medicines.

Ap-pland', v. a. to praise highly; to extol.

Ap-pland', v. a. to praise highly; to
 Ap-pit'ance, n. act of applying; application.
Ap-pit'ance, n. act of applying; application.
Ap-pit-ca-bit', ty, n. state of being applicable.
Ap'pit-ca-ble ness, n. applicability.
 tion.
 #-por'o-me, n. [Gr.] the remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.
 Ap'pli-ca-bly, ad. fitly; so as to be applied.
Ap'pli-cant, n. one who applies.
 of two incommensurance quantities.
Ap-pall', v. a. to fright; to terrify; to depress.
Ap-pal'ment, s. impression of fear. Bacos.
Âp'pa-nage, s. (Lew) lands for younger children.
Ap-pa-ra'tus, s. [L.] J. ap-pa-ra'tus or sip-pa-ra'tus-eg; tools, furniture, or necessary instru-
 Ap'pli-cate, a. a right line drawn across a curve
 so as to bisect the diameter.
 Ap-pli-ca'tien, n. net of applying; state of being
applied; entreaty; assiduty; intense study.
Ap'pli-ca-tive, a. relating to application.
 ments for any trade or art; equipage
 Ap'pli-ca-to-ry, a. including application.
 An-par'el, s. dress; clothing; vesture.
Ap-par'el, v. a. to dress; to clothe; to adorn.
 Ap-ply, v. a. to put to; to suit to; to devote; to
 Ap-par'ent, a. plain; indubitable; seeming;
 address to; to busy.
 Ap-ply', v. n. to suit; to have recourse to.

Ap-pop-dr-q-ch'rq, n. [It.] (Mus.) a note of con-
belliament or expression.
 visible; open; evident; certain.
 Ap-par'ent-ly, ad. evidently; seemingly.
Ap-par'ent-ness, n. quality of being apparent.
 Ap-point', v. a. to fix; to estile; to establish.
Ap-point', v. n. to decree.
Ap-point'ed, p. a. settled; equipped; furnished.
 Ap-pa-ri"tion, (ap-pa-rish un : n. appearance ; vis
 ibility; a preternatural appearance; a spectra.
 Ap-par'i-tor, n. a messenger in a spiritual court.

†Ap-peach', v. a. to accuse; to censure. Spenser
 Ap-point'er, w. one who appoints.
Ap-peal', v. n. to refer to another tribunal.

Ap-peal', n. application for justice to a superior tribunal; accusation; recourse.
 Ap-point ment, a act of appointing ; stipulation ;
 decree; direction; order; equipment.
Ap-portion, v. a. to divide in just parts.
 Ap-peal's-ble, a. that may be appealed,
 Ap-por'tion-or, n. one who apportions.
Ap-por'tion-mont, n. a dividing into portion
 Ap-pear', v. n. to be in sight; to be evident.
Ap-pear'ance, n. the act of coming into right;
 Ap-pos'er, n. (Law) an examiner; an inquirer.
Ap'po-site, a. proper; fit; adapted; well applied
 semblance, not reality; show; probability.
Ap-pēur'er, a. one who appears.
Ap-pēur'er, a. one who appears.
Ap-pēus'a-ble, (ap-pē'za-la) a reconcitable.
Ap-pēus'a-ble-nēss, a. rēconcitableness.
Ap-pēus'er, v. a. to quiet; to pacify; to still
 Ap'po-site-ly, ad. properly; suitably.

Ap'po-site-ness, n. fitness; adaptation.

Apopo-si''tion, (ap-po-zish'un) n. addition: — the
Ap-pease', v. a. to quiet; to pacify; to still.
Ap-pease'ment, n. act of appeasing.
 putting of two nouns in the same case.
 Ap-pog',-tree, a. applicable. [R.]
Ap-praise', v. a. to set a price upon ; to appraise
Ap-praise'ment, v. the act of appraising.
Ap-pease mean, n. act or appeasing.
Ap-pease r, n. one who appeases or pacifies.
Ap-pease ree, n. having a mitigating quality.
Ap-pellant, n. one who appeals.
Ap-pellant, a appealing.
Ap-pellate, a. relating to appeals.
 Ap-prais'er, a. one who appraises or sets a p
 †Ap'pro-ca-lo-ry, a. praying or wishing good.
Ap-pra'ci-a-bic, (ap-pre'she-a-bi) a. that may be
appreciated or estimated.
 Ap-pel-la'tion, n. a name ; title ; style ; term.
 appreciated or estimates.
Ap-pre-cj-āt (sp. pre-she-āt) v. s. to estimate.
Ap-pre-cj-ātion, (sp. pre-she-ātshun) n. act of ap-
preciating; estimation.
Ap-pre-hend, v. s. to lay hold on; to seize; te
conceive by the mind; to fear.
Ap-pel'la-tive, n. a title: — a common name or
noun, opposed to a proper name or noun.
Ap-pel'la-tive, a noting a common noun.
Ap-pēl/1a-tīve-ly, ad. in an appellative manner.
Ap-pēl/1a-to-ry, a. containing an appeal.
Ap-pēl-166', n. one who is appealed against.
 Ap-pre-hēn's-ble, a. that may be apprehended.
Ap-pre-hēn'sien, a. act of apprehending; faculty
of conceiving ideas; fear; suspicion.
Ap-pel-lör', n. one who makes an appeal.
Ap-pend', c. a. to hang or join to; to add to
 Ap-pen'dage, a. something added or annexed.
 Ap-pre-hen'sive, a. perceiving: — fearful.
Ap-pre-hen'sive-ly, ad. with apprehension.
Ap-pre-hen'sive-ness, n. the state of being appre-
Ap-pen'dance, u. appendage. Bp. Hall. [R.]
 Ap-pen'dant, a hanging to; annexed to.
 Ap-pen'dant, n. an adventitious part.
 hensive.
Ap-pen'den-cy, a that which is annexed. [R.]
fAp-pen-di-ca'tion, a the act of appending.
Ap-pen'dix, a [L.] bi, ap-pen'di-ces or ap-pen'dix-cy; something appended; a supplement to
 Ap-pren'tice, u. one who is bound to serve for a
 certain term of years, upon condition that the
 tradesman shall instruct him in his art.
 tradesman shall instruct him in his art.

Ap prentice, v. a. to put out as an apprentice.

Ap prentice ship, n. state or term of service.

Ap prize, v. a. to at a price on; to appraise,

Ap prize, v. a. to at a price on; to appraise,

Ap proach, (ap proch) v. s. to draw near to.

Ap proach, (ap proch) v. s. to draw near to.

Ap proach, n. act of drawing near; access.

Ap proach, ment, n. act of soming near.

Ap pro-bate, v. act of approve; to licease
a book.
Ap-per-căp'tion, s. consciousness. Reid.
Ap-per-tăin', s. s. to belong to; to depend upon.
Ap-per-to-nance, s. Sec Appartenance.
Ap'pe-tênce, / s. destre; sensual destre; appe-
Ap'pe-tênce, / s. destre; sensual destre; appe-
Ap'pe-tênt, a. very desirous; destring.
Ap'pe-tênc, (sp'pe-te-bl) a destrable.
Ap'pe-tênc, s. destre; destre of sensual pleasure;
relish for food; hunger.
 proposite, v. a. to approve; to license preach. Used in the U. S.)
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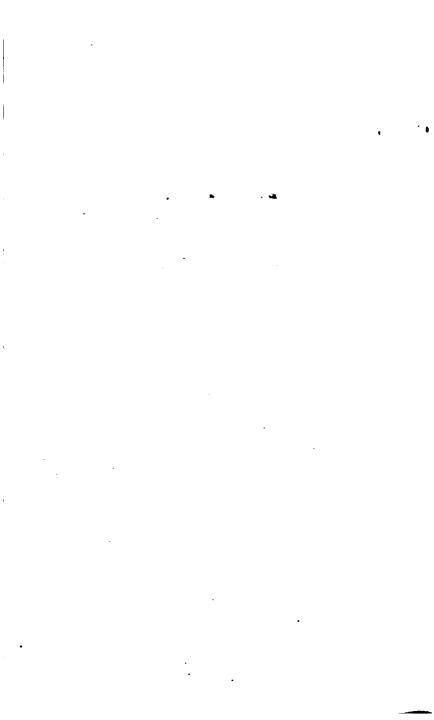
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Lepa-bitina, m. act of approving; support. Lepa-bitina, [dp/pro-bi-dr, E. San. R. Wo. This; sp-pro-bo-dry, k.] a approving. This, sp-pro-bity, k.] a approving. Lepa-bity, a approving. This pro-bity, a that may be appropriated. Sp-pro-pri-bite, a. that may be appropriated. Sp-pro-pri-bite, a. to set appri; to annex to; to comign to some use; to inske peculiar. Ap-pro-pri-bite, a. peculiar; fit; adapted to. Ap-pro-pri-bite, a. in an appropriate manner. Ap-pro-pri-bite, a. mact of appropriating; any thing appropriated; consignment. Ap-pro-pri-bite, a. macriting approbation. Ap-pro-pri-bit, a. approbation; commendation. Apprivel, a approbation; commendation. Apprive, a. a. to like; to commend; to praise. op prover, a one who approves. Apprice, a. one who approves.
Apprice; mite, s. a. & n. to draw near.
Apprice; mite, s. a. & n. to draw near.
Apprice; majure, a. approaching.
Apprice; majure, a. approaching.
Apprice; is/plis, S. W. J. E. P. Ja.; applis,
Applice, is/plis, S. W. J. E. P. Ja.; applis,
Applice, a. act of striking against.
Applice, a. act of striking against; applise.
Applice, a. a. (Loss) loined to. ppir'te-sant, a. (Law) joined to.
prioff, a. a stone fruit resembling a peach. A'pril, z. the fourth mouth of the year. April, the tourn mount of the year.

April / [L.] from the cause to the effect.

April / [L.] from the cause to the effect.

April / [L.] a. a part of dress; a cover.

April / [April | April | April | April | April |

April / [April | April | April | April |

April / [April | April | April |

April / [April | April |

April / [April | April |

April / [April |

April / isst distance from the sun and the earth.

ht a. fit; proper; ready; quick; qualified for.

http:qh, a. not having wings or columns.

http:qds, a. not having wings, as insects,

http:lide, a. fitness; tendency; disposition.

http:, ad. properly; justly; readily; acutely.

http:, a. fitness; quickness of apprehension.

http:, a. (Gran.) a noun without cases.

less, a. [L.] water:— used in composition.

http://www.fit.in.intel.acid. 'pe, a. (a.) water: — used in composition.
'penforing, m. [L.] intric acid.
'quadrida, m. [L.] the water-bearer; the 11th
'ep in the zediac.
'quadria.' | a. pertaining to water; inhabiting sign in the zediac.

\*\*patt'|\_c, | a. pertaining to water; inhabiting A-patt'|\_c, | a. pertaining in the water.

\*\*pa-da'(z, z. [L.] a species of engraving.

\*\*pa-o'(z, z. [L.] trandy.

\*\*pa-o'(z, z. [L.] trandy.

\*\*pa-o'(z, z. [L.] trandy.

\*\*pa-ois, (i'k-wp-dikt, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.;

\*\*pa-ois, (i'k-wp-dikt, W. J. E. Sm. R.;

\*\*pa-ois, (i'k-wp-dix J. w. watery.

\*\*pa-ois-nées, n. waterishnees.

\*\*pa-ois-nées, n. waterishnee booked. Arbitone, (ir's-besk) a relating to Arabic architecture and sculpture, or fancy ornament. b-ta'bi-sa, a relating to Arabia or Araba. Ar-bic, a. relating to Arabia; Arabian.
Ar-bic, a. the language of Arabia.
Ar-bic, a. one versed in Arabic literature. Ar's-Me, a fit for the plough or tillage.
4-12'10-04s, a resembling a cobweb.
Ar's-list, a a crossbow. See Arcabelist. irbs lister, a. a crossbow-man. "" or marke, n. a crossorw-man.
"The translation a mapping; an arbitrator.
Afficto-bia, a. arbitrary; determinable.
Afficto-bia, a. arbitrary; determination; choice.
Afficto-bia, y. ad. in an arbitrary manner.
Afficto-tr-ti-bia, n. state of being arbitrary.

Ar'bi-tra-ry, a bound by no rule or law dee potic; absolute; unlimited. Ar'bi-tritte, u. a. to decide; to judge of. Ar'bi-trate, v. n. to give judgment. Ar-bi-tration, n. the determination of a cause by persons mutually agreed on by the parties.

Ar'bi-tra-tor, n. an unpire; judge; determiner.

Ar'bi-tra-trix, n. a female judge or arbiter. Ar-bit'ro-mont, n. decision. See Arbitrament. Ar-bit-trees, n. a female arbiter. Ar'bor, n. a place covered with branches of trees a bower: - an axis or spindle. Arbo-rai, a. relating to trees.
Ar-bo-re-ous, q. belonging to trees.
Ar-bo-res-cent, a. growing like a tree.
Arbo-ret, s. a small tree or shrub. Ar-bor'i-cal, a. relating to trees. Ar-bor-i-calt'ure, a. the cultivation of trees Ar bo-rist, a. one who makes trees his study. Ar be-rous, a. belonging to a tree. Ār'būs-cle, (ār'būs-si) n. any little shrub. Ār'būte, n. [arbutus, L.] the strawberry-tree. Arc, a. segment of a circle; an arch.
Arcdae', a. a series of arches with a walk under
them; a small arch within a building.
Arcane', a. [greams, L.] secret. Bp. Berkeley.
dr.cd/man, n. [L.] pl. gr.cd/ng; a secret.
Arch, n. part of a circle or ellipse; an arc:—a
concave, hollow structure; a vanit.
Tech n. a. to build or form with arches Arch, v. a. to build or form with arches Arch, a. Waggish; mirthful; -chief; first.
Arch, in composition, signifies chief, or of the first class; as, arch-angel, arch-bishop, &c.

Ir-chæ-q-lög'i-c, (ar-kq-q-löd'jik) a. rei
Ir-chæ-q-lög'i-cal, (ar-kq-q-löd'jq-kal) to
chæology. Ar-cha-51'9-gist, n. one versed in archaeology.
Ar-cha-51'9-gy, ('ir-ke-51'9-je) n. the science
which treats of antiquities; antiquities. Ar-chā'ie, | a. old; ancient; out of use; ob-Ar-chā'j-cal, | solete. Ar-chā-lām, w. an ancient phrase or idiom. Arch-angel, (ark an jel, 69) n. a chief angel. Arch-an-gallic, a. belonging to archangels. Arch-bish(op, (69) n. the principal of the bishops. Arch-bish'op-ric, n. office, state, jurisdiction, or Arch-bish/op-ric, n. omce, same, missiness, se province of an archishop.
Arch-dēa/con, (krch-dē/kn) n. a substitute for a bishop, who has a superintendent power.
Arch-dēa/con-ry, n. the office of an archdeacon Arch-dēa/con-ship, n. same as archdeacony.
Arch-dēa/cal, a. belonging to an archduke.
Arch-dēch/ess, n. the wife of an archduke.
Arch-dēch/ess, a. the territory of an archduke. Arch-dach'ess, a. the wife of an archduke.
Arch-dach'e, a. the territory of an archduke.
Arch-dake', a. a sowerign prince of Austria.
Arch-dake'dona, a. the territory of an archduke.
Ar'chod, p. a. (arch'e)d or arch) [larch'ed, S. W.
J. E. i Breht, K. Sm.] formed like an arch.
Arch'er, a. one who shoots with a bow. Arch'e-ry, a. the use of the low.
Arch'e-court, (arch'ez-kôrt) a. a court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury. ing to the archbishop of Canterbury.

Ar-Che 47 pal, z. original.

Ar'Che-type, (69) s. the original; a model.

Arch-field', (arch-field') s. the chief of fields.

Arch-field's-pal, z. belonging to an archbeacon.

Ar-Chi-q-pis'co-pal, (69) z. belonging to an archbishop, or archbishopric.

Ar-Chi-del's-go, [ar-ko-pil'q-go, W. J. E. F. K.

Sa. J. Erch-pil'y-go, Earnahese.] s. a seq

which abounds in small islands. [ing.

Archi-tiel' (69) z. a reofessor of the art of build-Ar'chi-tect, (69) a. a professor of the art of buildAr-qhi-téc'tive, a used in architecture.
Ar-qhi-téc'q-rai, a relating to architecture.
Ar'Chi-téc-qre, (ar'ke-tékt-yrr) : the art or
science of building; the effect of the art. L'chi-trave, m. that part of the entablature which lies immediately upon the capital. Krichives, (Mr.Kive., 69) [Mr.Kive, S. W. F. Js. K. Sm. R.; Mr.Köve, J.; Mr.Chöve or Mr.Köve, A. Sm. A.; a rever, y.; a renew or a rever, S. S. S. S. b. the place where records or ancient writings are kept; ancient records. Archi-Vit, s. a keeper of archives. Archi-Vit, sd. Jocosely; shrewdly; slyly. Arch'ness, z. shrewdness; sly humor. Arch'σ, (Ar'kön) z. [Gr.] the chief magistrate of ancient Athens. Xrch way, z. a passage under an arch. Arc-ta/tion, a. a constipation of the intestine Arc'tic, a. northern; lying under the Arctes or Hear. — Arctic circle, the circle which forms the southern limit of the northern frigid zone. Ar'cy-ste, a. bent like an arch or bow. Xr-cu-a'tion, a. the act of bending; curvity. Ar'cu-ba-list, n. a crossbow.
Ar-cu-ba-list'er, or Ar-cu-ba'/s-ter, [ar-ku-ba'/s-ter, S. W. P.; in'ku-ba'-is-ter, Js.; ar-ku-ba-lis'ter, K. Sm. Wb.] n. a crossbow-man. lis'ter, K. Sm. Wb.] n. a crossbow-man.
Kr'den-cy, n. ardor; engerness; heat.
Ar'dent, a. having ardor; hot; burning; flery.
Ar'dent, n. [L.] heat; heat of affection; zeal.
Ar'dy-da, [ar'dy-da, S. P. J. F. Ja.; Er'ly-da,
W.] a. lofty; high; hard to climb; difficult.
Ar'dy-ous-ness, n. height; difficulty.
Are, (ar) (ar, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wh.] the
indicative mode, present tense, plural number,
of the vert to be. of the verb to be A're-a, n. superficial content; any open surface.
Ar-e-fac'tion, n. act of growing dry; a drying. Ar-q-rac cope, a. act of growing dry; a drying.
Ar-q-rac cope, a. to dry.
A-re'raq, n. [L.] pl. L. q-re'rae, Eng. a-re'ras;; the
space for combatants in an amphitheatre.
Ar-q-na'cope, (-na'shua,) Ar-q-na'er', a. sandy.
Ar-q-na'tion, n. a sort of dry sand-bath.
A-re're'rae, n. [L.] the colored circle round the
nimbe. A-re-om/e-ter, a. an instrument to measure the specific gravity or density of fluids.

A-re-on/e-try, n, the art of measuring the spe cific gravity of fluids. Ar-e-op's-gite, n. a senator or judge in the court of Aropagus at Athens.

of Aropagus at Athens.

dr-q-0p/o-gus, n. [L.] the highest court at Athens.

dr-q-the'sq, n. [L.] a plant and flower. dr-c-the'ag, a. [L.] a plant and flower.
Ar'gent, a. silvery; white; shining like silver.
Ar'gent, a. (Her.) white color in coats of arms.
Ar-gen-ta'tion, a. an overlaying with silver.
Ar'gen-tine, [ar'gen-tin.] Je. E. Why; ar'jen-tin,
Sm.] a. pertaining to, or like, silver.
Ar'gil, a. potter's clay; argullacoous earth.
Ar'gil-a'ccoous, (ar-ji-ia'chou) a. clayey.
Ar-gil'lous, a. consisting of clay; argillacoous.

New Joseph Company (ar-ji-ta'chou) a. clayey. Ar'gol, s. tartar of wine Ar'go-naut, a. one of the companions of Jason in the ship Argo, in the voyage to Colchis. Ar'go-sy, a. a large vessel for merchandise. Ar'gue, (kr'gu) v. n. to reason ; to dispute. Ar'gue, v. 4. to prove; to reason; to debate. Xr'gu-er, a one who argues; a reasoner. Ar'gu-ment, a a reason alleged; the subject of any discourse; a controversy; a plea; proof. Ar-gu-ment'al. a. belonging to an argument. Argi-ment it, a besunging was a gussessa. Argi-ment'itin, m. a process of reasoning. Argi-ment'itin dd hem'i-nem, [L.] (Logio) arga-

ment to the man: -- an argument that derive its force from its personal application.

[Ar-gute', a. subtle; witty; shrill. Barrow
A'ri-q, n. [It.] (Mus.) an air, song, or tune. A'ri-an, n. one of the followers of Arius. A'ri-an-Işm, w. the doctrine or horesy of Arius. Ar'id, a. dry; parched with heat. Ar-i-e-tā/tion, n. act of butting like a ram. Ār-i-ēt/to, n. [It.] (Mus.) a short air, song, tune. Article, n. (i.) (sinc.) a short are some according to the Article', (a-rt') ad rightly; correctly.

Article', (a-rt') ad rightly; correctly.

Article', v. n. [i. arcso; pp. artising, arisen;] to mount upward; to get up; to secend; to rise;

to revive from death; to proceed from.

\*\*Viewte show a chock of cood men in noward. Aris-tar-chy, a a body of good men in power.

Aris-tar-chy, a a body of good men in power.

Aris-tar-chy, a that form of government which places the supreme power in the principal persons of a state; the principal persons of a state or town; nobility; gentry. Ar'is-to-crat, or A-ris'to-crat, [ar-is-to-krat', W. P.; ar'is-to-krat, Ja. Sm. R.; a-ris'to-krat, Wb.] n. one who favors aristocracy. Ar-is-to-crat'ic, \(\alpha\) a. relating to aristocracy;
Ar-is-to-crat'|-cal,\) haughty; exclusive.
Ar-is-to-te'|-an, a. relating to Aristotle. Ar-is-to-te'li-an, n. a follower of Aristotle. A-rith man-cy, [s-rith man-se, S. W. Ja.; arith-man-se, Wb.] n. a foretelling by numbers
A-rith me-tic, n. the science of numbers.
Ar-ith-met/j-cal, a. according to arithmetic. A rīth-me-tī"cian, (a-rīth-me-tīsh'an) n. oue who is versed in arithmetic. Ark, s. a chest:—a vessel to swim upon the water: usually applied to that in which Noal. was preserved: — a large, rude raft. [vanta. Aries, (\$\si\); \$\si\\$, \$\si\\$ carnest money given to serArm, \$\si\\$ he limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder: — a bough of a tree: — an imlet of the sea : - a branch of military service. Arm, v. a. to furnish with arms; to fortify. Arm, v. z. to take arms. Ar-md'dq, n. [Sp.] an armament for sea; a fleet. Ar-mg-diflo, n. [Sp.] a bony-shelled animal. Ar'ms-mdnt, n. a force equipped for war. Ar'ms-tare, n. armor for defending the body. Arm'-chair, z. a chair with rests for the ar Ar'mon-tine, (19) a. relating to a herd of cattle.

Arm'fül, s. as much as the arms can hold.

Arm'böle, s. a cavity under the shoulder: hole in a garment for the arm Armider, a, [L.] a knight or esquire : a title Armider, a, bearing arms. Armider, a resembling a bracelet. Armider, a having bracelet. Ar-min'ian, (ar-min'yan) s. a follower of Ar-minius, who differed from Calvin. Ar-min'ian, a relating to the sect of Arminius Ar-min'ian-iam, a. the doctrine of Arminius. Ar-mip'o-tence, a. power in war. Ar-mīp'o-tönt, a. powerful in arms. Shak. Ār'mis-tīce, s. a cessation from arms ; a truce. Arm'let, a. a little arm ; a bracelet. Arimor, a. a defensive arms for the body
Arimor, bearier, (arimor-barer) z. one who car
ries the armor of another. Ar'mor-or, a. one who makes or solis arms. Ar-mo'ri-al, c. belonging to armor; heraldic. Ar'mo-ry, a. a place in which arms are repost for use; armer; ensigns armorial.

L'ident, Exprés Arque with - egains - upon the suppoint the argument from - it is an elopour argument for to atility. Ale gains arise from small and puccession accomulation, wit is seen to arise from othere can be no doubt that the doctrine was alused, us is status by D. & C.

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He appeals to their books as of undoubtest authorit. - their eception of all form as of equal authority.

63

ART

im'yî, n. the hollow pince under the shoulder. im, n. pl. weapons of offence or defence.— (de.) the ensigns armorial of a family. (Mr.) the ensigns armorial of a family. Live, a. a large body of armed mea. Live, a. See dansets.

f-6'me, s. [Gr.] the odorant principle of plants; a pleasant odor.

Appendic, a containing aroma; spicy; Appendicel, tagrant. Appendices, a. p. fragmer spices or drugs. Aromatication, a. the mingling of aromatic

spices with any medicine.

(\*mp-tize, or A-tō'mp-tize, [kr'o-mp-tiz, S. W. E. K. R.; a-rōsn'q-tiz, P.; p-rō'mp-tiz, Js. Sa.] z. e. to scent with spices.

tinct sound of the notes of an instrumental cherd, accompanying the voloc.

Aryont, (ir'ping') n. [Fr.] a French acre.

Aryont-ba-dar', n. [Fr.] (Med.) an aroundic, distilled indon, applied to a bruise or wound.

Ir'que-bise, n. a hand gun; a fusce.

Arque-bise, n. a hand gun; a fusce.

Arque-bise, n. a coldier struck with an arquebuse.

Art, a. a mark made by a flost-wound. [Lecal.]

Artick! (Br-risk! W. P. J. F. Ja.; isr'ak. S. K.

Artick! (Br-risk! W. P. J. F. Ja.; isr'ak. S. K.

Arrick', [gr-rik', W. P. J. F. Ja.; kr'sk, S. R. Sa.] s. a spirit procured by distillation from the cocca-tree, or erice, or from mare's milk. Ar-sign', (gr-sin') w. a. to indict; to accuse. Ar-sign'ment, m. the act of arraigning. · [Ar-sin'ment, m. clothing; dress.

| Ar-angua, n. consising; urows. Ar-angua, a. to put in order; to range. Ar-angua, a. bad in a high degree; vile. Ar-an, a. inch tapestry, first made at Arras. Ar-an, a. rich tapestry, first made at Arras. Ar-Ry', (gr-ra') st. a. to put in order; to deck. Ar-Ry', a. that which remains unpaid. Ar-Ray', a. transminder of an account; arrear.

As-rict', v. n. to raise or lift up; to erect.

[Ar-skt', v. n. to raise or sit up; to erect.
Ar-skt', e. erected; attentive; upright; erect.
[Ar-sp-1'/blors, (kr-rpp-tish'ye) e. smatched
sway; creet in privily; mad.
Ar-skt', v. a. to seize; to stay; to obstruct.
Ar-skt', v. e. to seize; to stay; to obstruct.
Ar-skt', v. e. to seize; to stay; to obstruct.
Ar-skt', v. e. to seize; to stay; to obstruct.
Ar-sk', v. e. to seize; to stay; to obstruct.
Ar-sk', v. e. e. to seize; a decision of a court.
Ar-st'val = act of counts to any place.

Ar-ri'vel, a act of coming to any place Arrive, w. n. to come to any place; to happen.
Arrive, see, / n. assumption of too much im
Arrive, par-cy, / portance; insolence of bearing portance; insolence of bearing. Arte gat, a possessed of arrogance; haughty irregustly, ad in an arrogant manner. Artegiste, r. a. to claim vainly; to assume. It registion, a. act of arrogating:—adoption.

ir a grative, a. claiming in an unjust manner. arisw, a a pointed weapon shot from a bow. arww-rest, a a farinaceous substance.

Arnwy, (irry-e) a. consisting of arrows.
Arny-asi, a. a magazine of military stores.
Arny-aic, or Arno'nic, [urs'nik, S. W. J. F. E.; a spaik, Ja. Sm.] z. a poisonous, mineral sub-Area-alk, As. St. J. R. a positions, militars suc-fer stell-cit, a. containing arsenic. [stance. Area, a. the crime of malicious house-burning. Art, second person singular, indicative mode, present tense, of the vorb to be. lit, a. a science; one of the liberal arts:—a

trade; artfainces; artifice; skill; destority,

trade; arifulness; satisfoe; skill; deziestky, cunning.
Ar-th-Ti-pl, a. relating to an artery.
Ar-th-Ti-pl, a. relating to an artery.
Ar-th-Ti-pl, a. a canal, or tube, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.
Ar-th-Tipl, a. arisans sell, a well made by baring.
Ar-th-Tipl, a. cunning; sky; dexterous; artifactal.
Art-Tipl-Ty, ad. with art; cunningly; skiffully.
Art-Tipl-Tiple, a. arterity of the arthritis or Ar-thrTif; a. a. arterity.
Art-Tiple, a. arterity, Ja.; sr-thrTif, P.; arth-Tiple, Ja.; ar-thrTif, Ash.] n. [Gr.] the gout.
Ar-thr-Tiple, a. a part of speech: — a simple clause of

Ar'ti-cle, n. a part of speech : - a single clause of an account:—pl. terms; stipulation. Ar'ti-cle, v. n. to engage.

Article, v. a. to draw up or bind by articles.
Artic'y-lar, a. relating to articles or joints.
Artic'y-like, v. a. to form words; to speak; to Ar-tic'u-late, v. z. to speak distinctly. Ar-tic'u-late, c. distinct ; plain : — jointed. Ar-tic'u-late-ly, cd. in an articulate manner Ar-tic-q-la'tion, n. act of articulating : — a conso nant : — a joint ; a juncture.

Ar'ti-fice, n. trick; fraud; deceit; art. Arti-floe, a trick; fraud; deceit; art. Ar-tif-feor, a mechanic; a manufacturer. Ar-tif-florei, (ar-to-fish-fal) a. made by art, not natural; fictitious; not genuine; artful. Ar-ti-fl-c-i-al/i-ty, (ar-to-fish-o-al/o-to) n. the quality of being artificial; appearance of art. Ar-ti-fl-(rigi-ly, ad. by art; not naturally. Ar-till-fer-y, n. weapons of war; ordnano; troops that manage ordnance, cannon, &c. Ar-ti-jain, or Ar-ti-jain', (ar-to-ain, P. J. R. Sa. R. Wb.; ar-to-ain', & W. F. Ja.] n. a mechanic; a manufacturer.

chanic; a manufacturer. Artist, a one who practices one of the fine arts. Artistic, ) a relating to the arts, or to an Artistical, artist.

Artics, a unskifful; void of art; simple.
Artics, a unskifful; void of art; simple.
Artics—hos, a want of art; simplicity.
A-rin-d-na'esona, (s-rin-d-na'esus) a. of or

like re Arun-din'e-ois, a abounding with reeds.
A-ris'pice, n. [srusper, L.] a soothsayer.
A-ris'pi-oy, a. divination by inspecting entrails
A, cost, & ed. in the same or like manner
in the manner that; that; for example; like

in the manner teat; teat; it or example; like equally.

As-q-fet';-dq, (is-a-fet'q-da) n. See desayitida.

As-be'que, a. pertaining to get a mineral substance, fibrous and incombustible.

stance, fibrous and incombustible.

As-ch'-id-fig. n. pl. (Gr.) intestinal worms.

As-chad', v. n. to\_rise; to move upwards.

As-chad', b. n. to climb up; to mount.

As-chad's-bis, a. capable of being ascended.

As-chad'ant, n. height; elevation; superiority.

As-chad'ant, a. superior; above the horizon.

As-chad'ano, (as-sin'abun) n. act of ascending.

As-con'sion, (se-con'shun) n. act of ascending. As-con'sion-day, n. the day on which the ascension of our Savior is commemorated. and of our payor is commemorated.
As-cönt', a. act of rising; rise; an eminence.
As-cyr-tâin', v. a. to make certain; to establish.
As-cyr-tâin's-ble, a. that may be ascertained.
As-cât'ic, a. relating to ascertice; austere.
As-cât'ic, n. a devout recluse; a hermit.

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&s-olt/j-clpm, s. state or practice of an assestic.
ds'oj-l, (tah'oj-l) s. pl. [L.] those people who,
at certain times of the year, have no shadow at moon. as noon.
As-Cit's, n. [L.] a dropsy of the abdomen.
As-Cit'jc, or As-Cit'jcel, a. dropsical.
As-crit's-ble, a. that may be ascribed.
As-cribe', v. a. to attribute to as a cause.
As-cribe'tion, n. act of ascribing thing ascribed.
As the a trace the wood of the sub-Ash, n. a tree; the wood of the ash. A-shamed', (a-shamd') a. touched with shan Ash'e-ry, n. a manufactory of potash. [U. S.] Ash'eg, n. pl. the dust or remains of any thing burnt; the remains of a dead body. A-shore', ad. on shore; to the shore; stranded. burn; the remains of a dead cody.

A-shore; ad. on shore; to the shore; stranded.

Ash-Wēdnog'day, n. the first day of Lent.

Asi-d'ije, ash-colored; turned into ashes.

A-si-dt'ije, (ā-she-āt'ik) a. pertaining to Asia.

A-si-dt'je, (ā-she-āt'ik) a. a native of Asia.

A-side', ad. to one side; apart from the rest. Xs'i-na-ry, a. belonging to an ass; asinine. As'i-nine, a. relating to or resembling an Ask, (12) v. a. to beg, claim, demand, question. Ask, v. z. to petition ; to make inquiry. As-kunce', ad. sideways; obliquely; aside; As-kince', | ad. sideways; conquery; sest As-kint', \ aakev.
Ask'et, s. one who asks; inquirer.
A-skow', (s-sku') ad. aside; with consempt.
A-slint', ad. in a slanting manner; on one si
A-slop', ad. ad. sleeping; at rest; dond.
A-slope', ad. with declivity; obliquely.
A-so'ms-tots, (s-so'ms-tus, Ja. Sm. W2.; s-si
s-tus, P.] a. incorporeal; without a body.
2en. (19) a. a noisonons serrent. Asp, (12) a. a poisonous serpent. Asp, (12) n. a poisonous serpent. As-par-sejus, n. [L.] an esculent plant. As'pect, n. look; countenance; air; view. As'pen, n. a poplar having trembling leaves. As'pen, n. belonging to the aspen-tree. As'per, n. a small Turkish coin. As po-rate, v. a. to roughen. See Aspirats. As-par'i-ty, n. roughness; harshness; sharpnes -sper mous, a. destitute of seeds. as-përse', v. c. to vilify; to slander; to censure. As-për'sion, s. a sprinkling; censure; calumny. s-philte', n. (Min.) a bituminous stone. As-phal'tic, a. gummy; bituminous. As-phal'to, n. [Gr.] same as appaltum. As-phal'ton, n. [L.] a bituminous substance. As-pho-dél, n. the day-lily; the king's pear. As'pic, n. a piece of ordnance : — a serpent ; asp. See Asp. As-pir'ent, or As'pi-rant, [ss-pir'ent, R. Sm. R. Wb.; as'pe-rant or as-pir'ent, Ja.] n. a candidate; an aspirer. As'pi-rate, v. a. to pronounce with full breath. As'pi-rate, a. pronounced with full breath. As'pi-rate, s. a mark to denote an aspirated pro-"nunciation; a rough breathing.

As-pi-ra'tion, n. a breathing after; an ardent
wish; act of pronouncing with full breath.

As-pire', v. n. to aim at; to desire eagerly. As-pir'er, z. one who aspires. As-pir'ing, p. a. endeavoring to rise; ambitious. As-portā'tion, w. (Lass) act of carrying away. A-equint', ad. obliquely; not in a right line. Ass, (12) s. an animal of burden; a dull fellow.

As-sa-fost'j-da, (ás-a-fét'j-da, 47) s. a very fetid gum-resin, used in medicine. As-sāil', v. a. to attack in a hostile manner; to

fall upon; to attack with argument. \$-sail's-ble, a. that may be assailed or attacked. \$-sail'ant, s. one who attacks or invades. \$-sail'ant, a. attacking; aggressive. As-sill'er, n. one who attacks. As-sill'mont, n. act of assailing: Joh As-els'sin, s. a secret murderer; assussin As-els'si-nife, s. a. to murder by surprise As-els'si-nifton, s. the act of assassimatic activity in the secret murder by surprise nation, n. the act of assessmenting nator, n. one who assessmentes. dis's As-shilt', n. attack; storm; hostile violemon As-shilk', v. s. to attack; to fall upon violen As-shilt's-ble, s. capable of being assaultod. s-shult'er, a. one who assaults. As-sair', a a trial; attempt; examination. As-say', (as-sa') v. a. to try; to endeavor. As-say', e. a. to try prove, as metals. As-sa'm'pige, a. collection; an assembly fAs-sa'm'pige, a. collection; an assembly fAs-sa'm'pige, a. collection; an assembly as sem'ble, v. a. to bring together; to collect. As-olim/ble, v. n. to meet together. As-olim/bly, n. a company ; an assemble a-sent', n. act of agreeing ; consent. As-sun', v. n. to concode; to agree to. As-sun-ti/tion, n. compliance. Bp. Hall. As-sur', v. a. to maintain; to adama; to claim As-sur'tion, n. act of assurting; affirmation. As-estr'tive, a. positive ; dogmatical. γολ-serrore, a positive; a cognations. As-serror, a cone who asserts; maintainer. As-ser-to-ry, [is-ser-tūr-φ, Ja. E. Sm. R.; şa-to-ro, F. J. a. asserting; supporting. As-ses-y, v. a. to charge with any sum; to H As-ses-son-ser, as pertaining to assessor. As-ses-ser-ment, a. act of assessing; sum assessors. is else'or, n. one who assesse; an assistante'sits, is 'esta, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Su pa-elte', W. N. a. (Less) goods and chefor the discharge of debta, legacies, &c. for the discharge or design, legacies, acc. {As-ebv'er-âte, v. a. to saffirm solomnity; to av As-ebv'er-âtion, n. a solomn affirmation. As-ei-de'l-y. n. diligence; close application. As-eide'l-bots, a. very diligent; constant. ; to aver. As-sid'u-olis-by, ed. diligently; constantly As-sid'u-olis-bes, s. diligence; smiduity. As-sign', (as-in') s. to mark out; to appre printe; to make over to snother. prime; on make over a management is made; an assignment is made; an assignee. Soc Assignee. [signed. As-sign-ble, (as-sin's-bl) a. that may be as-as-sign-set, (as-sp-nd') a. one to whom any right, property, or assignment is made. As-sign'er, (as-sin'er) a. one who assigns. As-sign'ment, (as-sin'ment) a act of assigning; a transfer of title or interest. As-eign-ör', (is-se-nör') w. (Lew) one who assigns. As-aim'i-ia-ble, a that may be assimilated. As-aim'i-late, v. n. to grow like or similar. As-sim'-late, v. a. to make similar. As-sim'-la'tion, a. the act of assimilating. As-sim'-l-tive, a. having power to assim As-sim'y-late, v. a. to feign; to simulate /As-sim'y-lite, v. a. to feign; to simulate As-sim', v. a. to help; to aid; to succor. As-sim'ant, n. one who assists; an auxiliary. As-size', n. (Eng. law) a court of judicature As-size', v. a. to fix the rate, measure, &c. As-atz'er, n. one who assizes; an officer who inspects weights and measures As-ef'ci-ble, (se-so'she-bl) a capable of being associated; sociable; companionable. As-ef'ci-āte, (se-so'she-āt) » a to unite with another; to join in company; to accompany.

Have been ascribed to their true authors, Ash, pezia. He seemed etherned & discover - ashaned of. Aside from this, let us examine the another. one question to alk at there Hely arient & the evidences Asper to The assaults of Sater upon his integrity. An expess assertion dat he did it of Assour to them - to whom it was assigned Assiduous to instruct
very efficient censes must be essigned for their
lights similable of \_ to assimilate of
synthem to retten language. - to assist in reliaving. To subdue our passion by the assistance of ourty - to apply for a mistance from the parise. + serciate with - associating thems with his - he was associated in it.





socond int this tree It we had a close by which to arrange than Mere has been an arraignments of myset Hirauh shiftlessnen. Array with - in approacher ist in an arrows The systems to which the systems of plus son The receptions of stam looks as wethatic He had leaving as five, games as four - Each looks upon his fellow as a rival, not an assistant. More clearly than even the present age, so incompleto as scered, & desorre mentioning dang the encients as scered, & desorre mentioning dang the encients as pull as at andews, Sc. entry I was admitted as flattered & a great mon. And all so disposed as if each was... Has the any or casion for a mind, He appeals to them books as of un-doubted authority. their reception of all form as of equal authority.

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Emph, n. the hollow place under the shoulde Ems, n. pl. weapons of offence or defence. (lin.) the emetges armorial of a family. Army, n. a large body of armod min. Aralitis, n. Sec. denotes

re'me, s. [Gr.] the odorant principle of to; a plea satic, assast odor.

matic, a containing aroma; spley;

mit ics, z. pl. fragrant spices or drugs. mit-j-sa'tion, z. the mingling of aromatic es with any medicine.

'ematize, or A-ro'matize, [ir'o-matiz, S. W. E. K. R.; a-rom'a-tiz, P.; a-ro'ma-tiz, Ja. .] w. a. to scent with spices. May, i. from Aries. See Ares. Shad', ad. in a circle; on every side. Shad', prep. about; near to; encircling.

stipe, a. a. to wake from sleep; to raise up.

stipe, a. a. to wake from sleep; to raise up.

stipe, inter, begone; away.

pti i, a, (sr.phd/je.) n. [it.] (Mus.) the distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental

chard, accompanying the voice.

\*\*pent, (iir ping!) n. [Fr.] a French acre.

\*\*pent, (iir ping!) n. [Fr.] a french acre.

\*\*pent, iir ping! n. [Fr.] a french acre.

tilled hotion, applied to a bruise or wound.

'que bise, n. a hand gun; a fusce.

-que bise ièr', (ùr-kwe-bus-ër') n. a soldier

armed with an arquebuse.

Arr, n. a mark made by a flesh-wound. [Local.] Ar-tick', [ar-tik', W. P. J. P. Ja.; ir'ak, S. R. Sn.] n. a spirit procured by distillation from the occos-tree, or vice, or from mare's milk.
Ar-dign', (gr-zin') v. a. to indict; to accuse.
Ar-dign'ment, m. the act of arraigning.

†Ar-zin'ment, a. clothing; dress.

ror-rar ment, a. clothing; dress.
Ar-fanger, e. a. to put in order; to range.
Ar-fanger ment, n. act of arranging; order.
Ar-fang, a. bad in a high degree; vile.
Ar-fay, a. rich tapestry, first made at Arras.
Ar-fay, n. order of battle; dress: — a ranking.
Ar-fay, n. crear?) v. a. to put in order; to deck.
Ar-fay, n. that which remains unpaid.

Ar-ver', s. that which remains unpaid. Ar-ver', s. that which remains unpaid. Ar-ver', s. s. to raise or lift up; to erect.

| parecc, w. n. to rame or mu up; to erect. As-wice', a. erected; attentive; upright; erect. |
| As-wice', a. erected; attentive; upright; erect. |
| As-wice', n. (Law) a seizzare under legal process. |
| As-wice', n. a. to seizz; to stay; to obstruct. |
| As-wice', n. n. to seizz; to stay; to obstruct. |
| As-wice', n. n. to seizz; to stay; to obstruct. |
| As-wice', n. n. wice, for seizzare under legal process. |
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Ar-ri'val, n. act of coming to any place Ar-fre', s. s. to come to any place; to happen.
Ar-g-gence, / s. assumption of too much im-hr-g-gency, / portance; insolence of bearing. st, a. poer seed of arrogance; haughty.

Arra-gant-ly, ed. in an arrogante; naught)
Arra-gant-ly, ed. in an arrogant manner.
Arra-gate, z. e. to claim value; to assume.
Arra-gatien, z. ect of arrogating: — adoption. Arroga-tive, a. claiming in an unjust manner. arriow, a. a pointed weapon shot from a bow. Ar'nyw-1886, a. a farinaceous substance.

Arrow-y, (arro-e) a consisting of arrows.
Array-nel, s. a magazine of military stores.

Ar'spaic, or Arso'njc, [Surnik, S. W. J. F. E.;
hr'spaic, k. J. Sm.] n. a poisonous, mineral subår sin'i-cal, a. containing arsonic. [stance. Ar-of ni-ose, a. containing arrenic. Ar-ota, a. the crime of malicious house-burning.

Art, second person singular, indicative mode,

Lst, n. a science; one of the liberal arts:—a

trade; articless; artifice; skill; dexterity, cusning, Ar-t-Fried, a. relating to an artery. Ar-t-Fried, e., relating to an artery. Ar-t-Fried, e.my, s. the opening of an artery. Ar-t-Fry, s. a casal, or tube, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

Ar-të sian, (ar-të zhan) a relating to Artois in n-w nan, (n-w nan) a reading to Arbot in France. — Arboics well, a well made by bering. Art/ful, a cunning; sly; dexterous; artificial. Art/ful-nges, a quality of being artful. Ar-thril', a. relating to the arthritis or Ar-thril', c., a. relating to the arthritis or Ar-thril', c., a. (arthrilical).

Ar-thriti'i-cal, } gout; gout;
Ar-thriti'i-cal, } gout;
Ar-thriti'i-cal, ar-thri'i-i-a, a, ar-thrit'i-a, P.; arth'ri-tis, dak.] m. [Gr.] the gout.
Ar'ti-cho. a. a plant and esculent root.
Ar'ti-cho. a prant of

Ar'ti-cle, s. a part of speech : - a single clause of

As 1-100, n. a part or specen: — a single clause of an account: — pt. terms; stipulation.

Ar'ti-cle, v. a. to engage.

Ar'ti-cle, v. a. to draw up or bind by articles.

Ar-tic'u-lar, a. relating to articles or joints.

Ar-tic'u-late, v. a. to form words; to speak; to Ar-tic'u-late, v. a. to speak distinctly.

Ar-tic'u-late, a. distinctiv. Ar-tic'u-late, a. distinct; plain : — jointed. Ar-tic'u-late-ly, ad. in an articulate manner Ar-tic-n-la'tion, s. act of articulating : — a conso nant : — a joint ; a juncture.

man: — a joint; a jancture.
Artifice, a trick; fraud; deceit; art.
Artifijeer, a a mechanic; a manufacturer.
Artifilleia, (arto-fish/a) a made by art, not
natural; fictitious; not genuine; artful.
Artifi-ci-all/ity, (arto-fish-o-all-o-to) a. the
quality of being artifacial; appearance of art.
Artifilleia, and artifical artifilleia.

Ar-till'lery, a weapons of war; ordnance; troops that manage ordnance, cannon, &c.

Ar'ti-sin, or Ar-ti-sin', [ar'to-zin, P. J. R. Sa.
R. Wo.; ar-to-zin', S. W. F. Ja.] a mochanic; a manufacturer.

Artist, a one who practises one of the fine arts.

Artistic, a. relating to the arts, or to an

Artistic, artist.

Artiges, a unskifful; void of art; simple. Artiges-ty, et. in an artiges manner; naturally Artiges-nass, a. want of art; simplicity. A-Mn-di-natecous, (s-ran-de-na'shus) e. of or like reeds.

Ar-un-din'e-ous, a abounding with reeds. A-ris'pice, s. [srusper, L.] a soothsayer.
A-ris'pi-cy, s. divination by inspecting entraits
is, cord, & ed. in the same or like manner
in the manner that; that; for example; like

in the manner test; that; the example; the equally.

As-q-fat';-dq, (is-s-fat'q-ds) s. See desayitide.

As-bes'tipe, a. pertaining to asbestos.

As-bes'top, or As-bes'tus, s. [Gr.] a mineral substance, fibrous and incombustible.

As-fat', fat = a. (Gr.) intestinal suppress.

stance, fibrous and incombustible.

As-chi'-diff, n. pl. [Gr.] intestinal worms.

As-chad', v. n. to\_trise; to move upwards.

As-chad', b. n. to climb up; to mount.

As-chad's-ble, n. capable of being ascended.

As-chad'ant, n. height; elevation; superiority.

As-chad'ant, n. superioric; above the horizon.

As-cha'shon, (ss-cha'shun) n. nct of ascending.

As-cha'shon, disy, n. the day on which the ascension of our Savior is commemorated.

As-cha'sho, n. act of rights: rise; an eminence.

As-cent', n. act of rising ; rise ; an eminence. As-cer-tain', v. s. to make certain ; to establish As-cer-tain's-ble, a. that may be ascertained.
As-cer-tain'ment, n. the act of ascertaining.
As-chi'jo, a. relating to ascetics; austere.
As-cki'jo, n. a devout recluse; a hermit.

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&s-olt/5-clym, s. state or practice of an assetic. de'of-1, (ish'of-1) n. pl. [L.] those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at moon. As-cl'tis, n. [L.] a dropsy of the abdomen. As-cit'ic, or As-cit'i-cal, a. dropsical. As-cribe-ble, a. that may be ascribed, As-cribe', v. a. to attribute to as a cause, As-crip'tion, n. act of ascribing; thing ascribed. Ash, a. a tree; the wood of the ash. A-shamed', (a-shamd') a touched with sham [0. 8.1 Ash'e-ry, n. a manufactory of potash. Ash'e-ry, n. a manufactory of potash. [U. S.]
Ash'e-ry, n. p. the dust or remains of any thing
burnt; the remains of a dead body.
A-shôre', ad. on shore; to the shore; stranded.
Ash-Wédnog'day, n. the first day of Lent.
Ash'y, a. ash-colored; turned into ashes.
A-si-4t'ic, (a-she-3t'ik) a. pertaining to Asia.
A-si-4t'ic, (a-she-3t'ik) n. a native of Asia.
A-side', ad. to one side; apart from the rest.
A'si-ary, a. belonging to an ass; semina. †As'i-ne-ry, a. belonging to an ass; asinine. As'i-nine, a. relating to or resembling an Ask, (12) v. a. to beg, claim, demand, question.
Ask, v. z. to petition; to make inquiry.
As-kince', ad. sideways; obliquely; aside;
As-kint', askew. A-skew', (2-sku') sd. aside; with contempt.
A-skew', (2-sku') sd. aside; with contempt.
A-slant', ad. in a slanting manner; on one side A-slööp -slööp', a. åt ad. sleeping; at rest; dead. -slöpe', ad. with declivity; obtiquely. -ab'ma-toks, (a-ab'ma-toks, (a. ab., No.); a-al a-tin, P.] a. incorporaal; without a body. Asp, (12) n. a poisonous serpent. Asy, (12) m. a poisonous serpent.
As'pect, m. look; countenance; air; view.
As'pen, m. a poplar having trembling leaves.
As'pen, m. a belonging to the aspen-tree.
As'per, m. a small Turkish coin. As po-rate, v. a. to roughen. See Aspirate. As-per'j-ty, n. roughness; harshness; sharpne A-spër'mous, a. destitute of seeds. As-përse', v. s. to vilify; to slander; to consure. As-për'sion, s. a sprinkling; censure; calumny. As-philite', n. (Min.) a bituminous stone As-phil'(ic, a. gummy is bituminous stone. As-phil'(ic, a. gummy is bituminous substance. As-phil'(ic, a. [Gr.] same as asphaltum. ds-phil'(ic, a. [Gr.] sime as asphaltum. As'pic, a. a plece of ordnance:—a serpent; asp. See Asp. As-pir'ant, or As'pi-rant, [as-pir'ant, K. Sm. R. Wb.; as'pe-rant or as-pir'ant, Js.] n. a candidate ; an aspirer. As'pi-rate, v. a. to pronounce with full breath. As'pi-rate, a pronounced with full breath.

As'pi-rate, n. a mark to denote an aspirated pro-"nunciation; a rough breathing. As-pi-ra'tion, n. a breathing after; an ardent wish; act of pronouncing with full breath. As-pire', v. s. to aim at; to desire eagerly. As-pir'er, a. one who aspires. Asptring, p. a. endeavoring to rise; ambitious. Asptring, p. a. endeavoring to rise; ambitious. Asptring away. Asquint, ad. obliquely; not in a right line. Ass, (12) w. an animal of burden; a dull fellow. As-ra-fost'i-da, (as-a-fet'i-da, 47) n. a very fetid gum-resin, used in medicine As-mail', v. a. to attack in a hostile manner; to

fall upon; to attack with argument. As sail's-ble, a. that may be assailed or attacked. As-săil'ant, a. one who attacks or invades.

As so'c; s ble, (se so'she s bl) a capable of being associated; sociable; companionable. As-8'cj-āte, (ss-8'shq-āt) v. s. to unite with another; to join in company; to accompany. As-sāil'ant, a. attacking ; aggressive.

n-still'er, n. one who attacks. n-stil'ment, n. act of assailing. Johnesta. n-all light, a a secret murderer; assessing n-all in in it. or a to murder by surprise. n-all in in it. or a, the act of assessingting n-all in in it. or a to make the act of assessing the n-all in in it. or a to make the act of assessing the act of a second in it. s-shult', n. attack; storm; hostile violence is-shult', v. s. to attack; to fall upon viole s-sault's-ble, a. capable of being assaulted. s-sault'er, n. one who assaults. ns-saurey, n. one who assume.

s-say', (as-sa') v. n. to try; to endeavor.

s-say', v. a. to try or prove, as metals.

s-say'ny, n. one who assays metals. Shak As-com/blance, a./similitude. s-sem/ble, v. a. to bring together; to collect. s-com'ble, v. n. to meet together. s-eëm'bly, n. a company; an assemblage s-cent', n. act of agreeing : consent. As-sint, v. n. to concode; to agree to.
As-sent tion, n. compliance. Bp. Hall.
As-sert v. n. to maintain; to affirm; to claim
As-sert vion, n. act of asserting; affirmation. As-edr'tive, a. positive; dogmatical. s-ell'tor, n. one who asserts; maintainer. pa-wer up; n. one who asserts; manufamer. As for-to-p., [as'spr-to-p., [as'spr-to A-66° sign.4-vy, a. perunning to assessing; sum assessing; sum assessing; sum assessing; sum assessing, a-68° or, v. one who assessor; an assistant arests, (as 980, 8. W. P. J. F. Js. K. San, as-88°, W. J. J. J. J. J. S. San, as-88°, W. J. J. J. J. J. S. San, as-88°, W. J. J. J. J. C. San, as-88° or assistant assis dent. 'As-sev'er, e. a. to asseverate. Bailey.
As-sev'er-âte, v. a. to affirm solemniy; to gwer.
As-sev'er-âtie, m. a solemn affirmation.
As-si-dê'i-ty, m. diligence; close application.
As-sid'u-ois-by, ed. diligently; constantly
As-sid'u-ois-been, m. diligence; assiduity.
As-sid'u-ois-been, m. diligence; assiduity.
As-sign', as-sin' v. a. to mark out; to appare
priate; to make over to snother.
As-sign', m. cone to whom an assistance. As-esv'or, v. a. to asseverate. Bailey. As-sign', s. one to whom an assignment is made; an assignee. See Assignee. [aigned. As-sign's-ble, (as-sin's-bl) a. that may be as-As-sign-B'tion, a an appointment to meet.
As-sign-86', (is-se-n6') a one to whom
right, property, or assignment is made. As-eign/er, (as-ein/er) n. one who assign As algu'ment, (as aln'ment) a act of assigning; a transfer of title or interest. As-eign-ör', (as-eo-nòr') n. (Lew) one who assigns.
\$\phi\_0=\limits\_1=\text{-ite}, a. that may be assimilated.
\$\phi\_0=\limits\_1=\text{-ite}, v. \ \pi. to grow like or similar.
\$\phi\_0=\limits\_1=\text{-ite}, v. \ \pi. a. to make similar.
\$\phi\_0=\limits\_1=\text{-ite}, v. \ \pi. \text{-ite} a. having power to assimilating.
\$\phi\_0=\limits\_1=\text{-ite}, \ \phi\_0=\limits\_1=\text{-ite}.

As-sim'u-late, v. a. to feign; to simulate

inspects weights and measures.

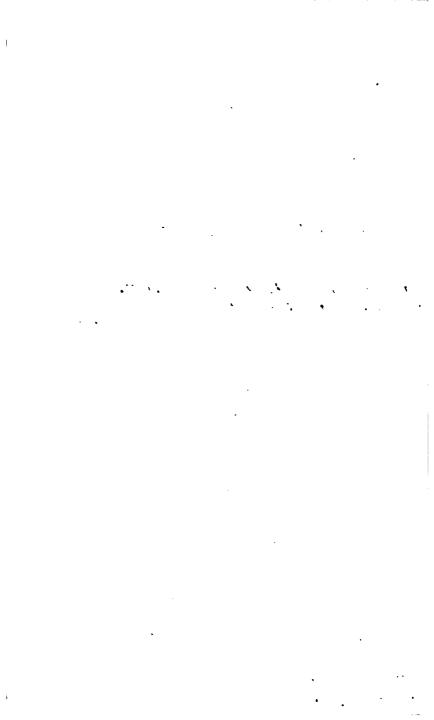
As-sist', v. a. to help; to aid; to succor. As-sist'ance, v. help; aid; succor; support. As-sist'ant, v. one who assists; an auxiliary. s-size', n. (Eng. law) a court of judicature a-size', v. a. to fix the rate, measure, &c.

As-siz'er, n. one who assizes; an officer who

E. b. I, 5, a, 9, long; E, a, I, 5, E, F, short; 2, 9, 1, 9, 1, 9 obscure.—fare, far, flat, flat; hair hair

Have been ascribed to their true authors, Ash, pregia. He seemed ethaned + discover - ashane Aside from this, let us examine the anuting one question to alle at thee les acrossed on HELA assent & the evidones Asper to The assaults of Satur upon his integrity. A expuse assertion dar he did it I Assigned to him - to whom it was assigned Assiduous to instruct our estimated for their spiral to the constant of assimilate the sporter to content to the content of th - to assist in relieving. To subdue our passion by the assistance of ourty - to apply for a mistener from the parise +serciate with - associating them with his - he was associated in it.

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othe association of them with It arsumes for its basis that all religion is fatse. It gives a full assurance that it will . \_ have They assure the public that they ongle to langue without restrant \_ we assure them of our design - we are assure that They were astonished at his doctrine. No rice astrida of a read Try on To atome for such an ift-founded pleasure. A sufficient atonement for his being isgrace to.

or the heavens.

a-tril's fine, v. n. to prestise astrology a-tril'o-gy, n. the pretended science or art of foretelling events by the aspect of the stars

ed'éjdie, s. s. to unite in company. ed'éjete, (as-ed'abe-et) a. combderate. s-d'éjete, s. a partner ; companion ; abarer. descifton, (as-st-shelfshu) n. confeder-ny; partnership; connection; an assembly. (4-46) z. a. to solve; to release or set free. his-shace, n. resemblance of sound. le's mat, a having a similar sound Assist', s. c. to arrange in order; to class. beat'ment, a. a quantity assorted; a class.

Assaige', (23-awaj') v. a. to soften; to ease.

Assaige', (23-awaj') v. a. to soften; to ease.

Assaige', (23-awaj') v. a. to soften; to ease.

Assaige', (23-awaj') v. a. to soften;

Assaige', (23-awaj') v. 4-mi/sive, (22-swā/siv) a. softening ; ensing. h/me-tide, (in/swe-tūd) n. custom. [R.] seime', s. a. to take ; to claim ; to arrogate. sein'er, a. one who assumes. seaming, p. a. arrogant; haughty; proud. beining, n. presumption.

beining, n. presumption.

beining, n. presumption.

chaping, (ps-cam's), n. [L.] (Less) a volun-my premise or undertaking; a species of mylion, (2s-căm'shun) x, act of assuming ; osition ; the thing supposed. mylive, c. of a nature to be assumed. sectrance, (s-chdr'ans) s. act of assuring; confidence; want of modesty; security; inhamber. (3-shir') v. a. to give confidence; to make secure; to assert positively; to insure. Acceptally, (5-shir'ed-le) ad. certainly. Acceptains, (5-shir'ed-nes) s. certainty. Acceptainty, (5-shir'er) s. one who assures. Acceptainty, (5-shir'er) s. one of plants; starwort. After. I. [L.] (Bet.) a genus of plants; starwort. After. I. a. starvort mark in reinting, as (\*) After, i. [L.] (Bet.) a genus of plants; starwort. inverting, as (\*) inverting, a. a star or mark in printing, as (\*) inverting, a. (Afta.) the star-stone. A star, (Afta.) the star-stone. A star, (Afta.) the hinder part of a ship. Articitic, a. feeble; without power. A thin'ir. a. feeble; without power. A the hinder part of a ship. Atthin'is, a feeble; without power. A thin'is, a feeble; without power. A thin a feeble; without power. A thin a feeble; without power. A thin a feeble; a feeble; a sthout power. A thin a feeble; a feeble; a sthout power. A thin a feeble; a sthout power is the feeble; a sthout power is the feeble; a sto a feeble; and the feeble; a story is a story is a sthout printer. parametrical,) was assumed.

bis surprise.

bis sur Little, a starry; relating to the starr Artini, a starry; relating to the stars, better, at out of the right way or place. better, v. a. to contract by applications. bettering, a. act of contracting; contraction. 'lasticity, a. binding; compressing, better, a. with the legs wide apart. better, v. a. to draw together; to bind. better for a binding; contracting. detrin tent, a binding; contracting. detrog no oy, n. knowledge of the fixed stars. hatrie ra-phy, a. a description of the stars. is by lie, a a sparking unent formerly used for the libe, a. an instrument formerly used for the libe, a. an instrument of the unent of the libe. taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea. sing the sitting of the sun or rear as some interference on astrology. into Micro, a new reason as astrology. into Micro, a relating to, or partaking of, into Micro, astrology. into Micro, astrology.

As-tron'e-mer, n. one versed in astronomy.
As-tro-nom'e-, a. belonging to, or partaking
As-tro-nom'e-e-, of, astronomy. [ner.
As-tro-nom'e-e-l-ly, ed. in an astronomical man As-tron'o-mize, s. s. to study astronomy. As-tron'o-my, s. the science which teaches the knowledge of the heavenly bodies. As-tro-to-py, n. observation of the stars.

As-tro-the-oly-ty, n. theology founded on the
observation of the celestial bodies. A-state', a. cunning shrewd; acute; subtle.
A-sun'der, advapart; in two parts.
A-sy'lum', n. [1...] pl. L. q-by'le; Eng. q-sy'lum; s. asanctuary; a refuge.
As'ymp-tots, (is'im-tot) [is'im-tot, W. Ja. Sm. R.; q-s'm'tot, W. Ja. Sm. R.; q-s'm'tot, W. Ja. Sm. R.; q-s'm'tot, W. A. Ja. ] n. (Geom.) a line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but never meets it. As-ymp-tôt'i-esl, a. approaching, but not meeting A-syn'de-tôn, n. [Gr.] (Rhot.) n figure which omits the conjunction; as, west, wid; wici.

At, pres. denoting nearness or presence; towards; near to; by; is; on; with.

Xt's-bid, s. a kind of tabor used by the Moore. Ate, (at or &t) [at, S. F. Ja. K. R.; &t, Sm.] i. from Eat. See Eat. Kth-q-nā/sian, (āth-q-nā/shan) a. relating to the doctrine of Athanasius. Ath-s-nā'sism, n. a follower of Athanasins. Xth's-nor, n. a chemical-digesting furnace A'the ism, s. disbelief in the being of a God.
A'the ist, s. one who denies the existence of God. God. X-the-ivic., { a. pertaining to atheism; adhert X-the-ivi-cal, } ing to atheism; implous. X-the-ivi-cal-ly, ad, in an atheistical manner. Athe-ne-vm, n. [L.] pl. L. dth-e-ne-v; Eng. athene-vm; a public seminary; a gymnasium: — a public dibrary. † X-the-ods, a atheistic; godless. Millen. A-thiret', a wanting drink; thirsty. Athlevie, a relating to westling or hedly gree. Ath-let'ic, a relating to wrestling or bodily exer-cise; strong of body; vigorous. cine; strong or sowy; vegorous.
A-thwarf; press across; transverse: through.
A-till; set. in the manner of a barrel tilted.
Attant#3,na, pertaining to Atlas.
Attant#3,na, pertaining to the occan which the
enst of America; na, the Atlantic occan. ensi of America; — n. the Atlantic occan.

Atlas, n. [L.] pl. it/ja-eq.; a collection of maps;
a large square folio; a large kind of paper.

At'mos-phère, (at'mos-fer) n. the mass of fluid
or air which encompasses the earth; air?

At-mos-phère, a. relating to, or consisting

At-mos-phère, a. a. the mass of the atmosphere.

Attour a na attraction and in mail. Attom, s. an extremely small particle.

A-tom' ic, a relating to atoms; atomical.

A-tom' ic, b. consisting of, or relating to, atoms.

At'om-lam, s. the doctrine of atoms. At'om-let, a one who holds the doctrine of stoms. †At'o-my, a. atom: --- an abbreviation of anatomy A-tône', v. a. to stand as an equivalent. A-tône', v. a. to reconcile; to explate; to satisfy A-tône'ment, n. reconciliation; explation. A-ton'er, a. one who atones or reconciles. A-ton'ic, a wanting tone; relaxed.
At'o-ny, n. (Med.) want of tone; debility.

Et-ra-bi-H'ri-an, } a. adicted with melancholy, At-tract', v. a. to draw to; to unite; to allure at-ra-bi-lit'ri-olu, ; or black bile.

Et-ra-men'tal, } a. consisting of tak; taky; At-tract's-ble, a. that may be attracted. \$4-rs-men'tal, \ a. consisting of tak; taky; \$4-rs-men'tous, \ black. [temple or house. 4'tri-des, s. [L.] h. &'tri-c, a court before a \$4-tr0'clous, (s-tr0-chus) a. wicked in a high degree; enormous; outrageous; flagitious. A-tro/clous-ly, ad in an atrocious manner. -trō'cious-ness, z. enormous criminality. A-tr'c'clous-ness, x. enormous criminality.
A-tr'c'clous-ness, x. enormous criminality.
A't'ro-phy, x. (Med.) a consumption; a westing.
A't-tich', v. a. to take; is seize; to fix; to win.
A-tich', v. a. to take; is seize; to fix; to win.
A-tich', e.lic, a. that may be attached.
Attach', (it-i-shi') x. [Fr.] a person dependent on, or attached to, another person, company, or legation; an adherence;
A-tich'ment, x. adherence; fidelify; the units of affection. (Loss) the taking of a person or goods by legal more conditions. goods by legal process. At-tack', v. a. to asscult : to fall upon ; to assail. At-tack', s. an assault ; invasion ; onest. At-tāin', v. a. to gain; to obtain; to come to. At-tāin', r. n. to reach; to arrive at. At-tāin's-file, a. that may be attained. At-tāin's-ble-ness, n. state of being attainable. At-tain'der, s. (Low) the act of attainting; con-viction of a crime; taint; disgrace. At-tain'ment, st. acquisition; thing attained. t-tRint', v. s. to disgrace; to taint; to corrupt. t-tRint', n. a stain. — (Lew) a kind of writ. At-taint'ment, s. the state of being attainted.
At-taint'ment, s. to mingle; to soften; to fit to.
At-tampt', (at-tamt',) s. a. to try; to endeavor , (at-temt',) v. c. to try; to endeavor; to essay; to make experiment; to attack. At-tëmpt', n. an essay ; a trial ; an attack. At-tëmpt'a-ble, a. that may be attempted. At-tempt/er, (st-temt/er) s. one who attempts. At tend', v. a. to wait on; to accompany; to await; to remain to; to expect. At-tond', v. s. to listen; to wait; to be near. At-tond'ance, s. the act of waiting on; service; the persons waiting; a train; attention. At-tend'ant, a. accompanying as subordinate. At-tend'ant, a. one who attends, or is present. At-ten'tion, m. act of attending; heed; civility. At-Martive, a. paying attention; heedful. At-Martive-ly, ad. heedfully; carefully. At-Martive-ness, a state of being attentive. At-Martin'u-ent, a. making thin; diluting. At-ten'y-ants, a. pl. attenuating medicines. At-ton'u-ate, v. a. to make thin or siender. At-těn'ų-ete, a. made thin or slender ; diluted. At-těn-ų-ā'tiọn, z. the making thin or slender. At-test', o. a. to bear witness of; to certify.
At-test', n. witness; testimony. Skak. [R.]
At-test's (in, n. testimony; witness; evi-ence.
Li'tic, a. relating to Attica or Athers, eleLi'tic, a. relating to Attica or Athers, eleLi'tic, n. a native of Attica:—elevated.
At'tic, n. a native of Attica:—the garrot. At'ti-clem, s. the Attic style or idiom. Atticize, r. m. to dies en Atticism. Atticre', r. a. to dress; to array; to clothe, Attire', s. clothes; dress; the head-dress. Atticitude, s. posture; position; gesture. At-ti-tu'di-nal, a. relating to attitude or posture. Atti-tid dinize, r. n. to assume postures.
Atti-tid in ize, r. n. to assume postures.
Attoring, a. lifting up; raising.
Attoring, (st-türn') v. a. to transfer service.
Attoring, (st-türn') v. a. to transfer service.
Attoring, (st-türn'e) n. ip. attoring; some who acts for another; a solicitor; a lawyer.
Attoring-ship, (tür') n. office of an attorney.
Attoring-ship, (tür') n. office of an attorney.
Attoring-ship, (tür') n. ship of an attorney. ing ct a tenant to a new lord.

on-water y-one, at that may be attracted.
Attraction, (statik'shipn) s. act of attracting
power of attracting; allurement.
Attractive, a drawing; alluring; inviting.
Attractive, s. that which draws or incites.
Attractive-ly, ad in an attracting manner.
Attractive-ly, add in the attracting manner. At-trac'tive-ness, n. state of being attractive. At-tractor, n. he or that which attracts; a draw er.

At'tra-hönt, n. that which draws or attracts.

†At-tracta'tion, n. a frequent handling.

At-trib'u-ta-ble, a sacribable; imputable.

At-trib'u-ta-ble, a. as carribable; imputable.

At-trib'u-ta-ble, n. a to ascribe; to impute.

At-trib'u-tion, n. act of attributing; attribute.

At-trib'u-tive, a. expressing an attribute.

At-trib'u-tive, a. expressing an attribute.

At-trite', a. ground; worn by rubbing.

At-trite'ness, n. state of being much worn.

At-tri'tion, (st-trish'un) n. the act of wearing, or the state of being worn by rubbing; abrassion: — grief for sin, arising only from fear-stone.

At-tine', v. a. to make musical; to tune.

Au'burn, a. reddish brown; of a dark color. Au'burn, a. reddish brown; of a dark color. Auc'tlen, (awk'shun) n. a public sale by biddin Auc'tion a ry, a. belonging to an auctic Auc-tion-ser', n. one who sells by auction. Au-da'clous, (aw-da'shus) a. bold; impudent. Zu-dž'clous, (Aw-dž'shys) a. bold; impudeust. Żu-dż'clous-ly, ad. boldly; impudently. Żu-dż'clous-ndes, n. state of being audactous. Żu-dż'clous-ndes, n. state of being audactous. Żu-dż-ble, a. capable of being heard. Żu'dj-ble, ad. in an audible manner. Żu'dj-buo, s. the act of hearing; a hearing; am auditory; an assembly of hearers. Żu'dj, z. the taking and settling of accounts. Żu'dj, z. a. to take and adiust. as an accounts. Au'dt, v. a. to take and adjust, as an account. Au'di-tor, n. a hearer: — one who audits; on employed and authorized to take an account. Au'di-tor-ship, a the office of an auditor. Au'di-tor-ship, a the office of an auditor. Au'di-tor-y, a having the power of hearing. Au'di-tor-ry, a na audience; an assembly or hearers, a place where lectures are heard. Au-g8'an, a. belonging to Augess; full of dirt. Auger, s. an irun tool to bore holes with. Aught, (awt) s. any thing; any part. Aug-ment', v. s. to make larger; to increase. Aug-ment', v. s. to grow larger; to increase. Aug'ment, n. increase; state of increase. Aug-men-tā'tion, n. act of increasing; increase Aug-men'ta-live, a. that augments. Au'gre, (aw'gur) n. See Auger. Au'gur, a. one who augurs; a soothsayer. Au'gur, v. n. to guess; to conjecture by signs Au'gur, v. a. to foretell; to predict by signs. All'gur, r. a. to foreten; to premie up sugma.
All'gurite, r. n. to judge by sugury. [R.]
All-gū'rj-al, a. relating to augury,
All'gu-ry, n. prognostication by signs: ones.
All'gut, n. the eighth month in the year, so
named in honor of Augustus Cassar.
All-gū'r, a. great; grand: awful; majestic
All-gū'r, n. great; grand: awful; majestic Au-guer, a. great; grand; awid; maje Au-guerness, n. state of being august. Au-let/je, s. belonging to pipes. Au'lje, s. belonging to an imperial court. Aunt, (unt, 23) n. a father's or mother's sister. Au'ra, n. [L.] pl. au'ra; u breath of air: — 2 Au-ri's, a. the pupe or chryselis of an insect. Au-ri's, a. a circle of rays; crown of glory. Au'ri-cle, (au're-kl) s. (Aust.) the external car.

no separate value attaches to their testinous, Actach de mind to virtue. to attack one's self to Attachment to this In attack squent To attam to all that dayrer of motority - 6, vanes de degree - to allem to an ai. Attainable by the philosopher. In alterny is made to gime The esternoon or explanation is visible first attempt to solves - the failure of a to attempt compiling works of this kind \_ % To attend wrom in preaching. Attended with a numerous train to be altered to No allend upon Snovagory train to altered to No the deficulties which altered upon to y charge of materials or wasts. He begs to most earnest attention of the public to what he is going to propose attention to their discourse in Altertine to them. His rolema attestation to the fact - wroght in attestation An endiance given by the em-peror to the Dutin. - The have of andiena

To attend at court to at in the country

"- said frem by suction.

Leemed of greater consequence.

Avenge they self up in it is a enemy

66

Xt-ra-bi-lit/rj-an, a affected with melt \$\times \text{tra-bi-lit/rj-ous}, or black bile. d'tri-ium, n. [L.] pl. d'tri-a; a court before a A-trò-clous, (a-trò-shus) a wicked in a high degree; enormous; outrageous; flagitious A-tro clous-ly, ad in an atrocious manner. A-tro clous-ness, a. enormous criminality. A-troc'i-ty, n. great wickedness; enormity. At'ro-phy, n. (Med.) a consumption; a wasting. Attich', s. a. to take; to seize; to fix; to win. Attich', s. a. to take; to seize; to fix; to win. Attich', s. bie, a. that may be attached.

Attach's, (at-u-sha') n. [Fr.] a person dependent on, or attached to, another person, company, or legation; an adherent. At-Mich'ment, z. adherence; fideuity; the union of affection. — (Law) the taking of a person or goods by legal proces At-tack', v. a. to assuult : to fall upon ; to assail. At-tack', n. an assault ; invasion ; onest. At-tāin', v. a. to gain; to obtain; to come to. At-tāin', v. n. to reach; to arrive at. At-tāin'a-file, a. that may be attained. At-tain's-ble-ness, n. state of being attainable.
At-tain'der, n. (Law) the act of attaining; conviction of a crime; taint; disgrace. At-tain'ment, st. acquisition; thing attained. At-taint', v. a. to disgrace; to taint; to corrupt.
At-taint', v. a. to disgrace; to taint; to corrupt.
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to essay; to make experiment; to attack. At-těmpt', s. an essay ; a trial ; an attack. At-tempt/a-ble, a. that may be attempted At-tempt'er, (at-temt'er) a. one who attempts. At tend', v. a. to wait on; to accompany; to Attend', v. a. to wan on; to accompany, we await; to remain to; to expect.
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At-tend'ant, s. one who attends, or is present.
At-ten'tion, s. act of attending; heed; civility. At-Ma'tive, a. paying attention; heedful. At-Ma'tive-ly, ad. heedfully; carefully. At-Ma'tive-ndes, s. state of being attentive. At-Ma'tive-ndes, a. state of being attentive. At-Ma'tive-ndes, a. making thin; diluting. At-ten'u-ents, z. pl. attenuating medicines t-ten'y-ate, v. a. to make thin or slender. At-ten'u-ste, a. made thin or slender; diluted. At-ten-u-a'tion, n. the making thin or slender. Al-test', o. a. to bear witness of; to certify.
Al-test', n. witness; testimony. Slak. [R.]
Al-test', n. witness; testimony. Slak. [R.]
Al-testaftin, n. lestimony; witness; cvi ence.
Al'tic, a. relating to Attica or Athens, eleAl'tic, l., gant; pure; classical: — elevated.
Al'tic, n. a native of Attica: — the garrot. At'ti-clem, n. the Attic style or idiom. At'ti-clze, n. m. to use an Atticism. At-tire', v. a. to dress; to array; to clothe. At-tire', w. clothes; dress; the head-dress. At'ti-tude, w. posture; posture, gesture. At-ti-tu'di-nal, a. relating to attitude or posture. At-ti-tû'di nîze, r. n. to assume postures. At-tôl'lont, a. lifting up ; raising. on-twiven, a. inting up; rassing. At-torn', (at-titirn') v. a. to transfer service. At-tor'ney, (at-tilr'ne) n. pl. at-tor'ney; one who acts for another; a solicitor; a lawyer. At-tor'ney-ship, (titir') n. office of an attorney. At-tor'ney, (at-tilrn'ment) n. (Low) a yield-ing of a tenant to a new tord.

At-tract', v. a. to draw to; to unite; to allowe At-tract'a-bil'[-ty, w. state of being attractable. At-tract'a-ble, a. that may be attracted. At-tract'ion, (at-trak'shun) w. act of attracting power of attracting; allurement. At-tract'iye, a. drawing; alluring; inviting. At-tract'iye, w. that which draws or incitos. At-tractively, all on a attracting manner. At-trac'tive-ly, ad. in an attracting manner. At-trac'tive-ness, n. state of being attractive. At-trac'tor, n. he or that which attracts; a draw er.
At'tra-hënt, n. that which draws or attracts.
At'tra-hënt, n. a frequent handling.
At-trib'u-ta-ble, a. ascribable; imputable.
At-trib'u-ta, v. a. to ascribe; to impute.
At'trib-bite, n. a quality; a property; a thing imherent; as, "goodness is an attribute of God "
At-tribu'tton, n. act of attributing; attribute.
At tribu'tton, n. act of attributing; attribute. At-tribu-true, a. acr of surroung; surroung.
At-tribu-true, a. expressing an atribute.
At-trite', a. ground; worn by rubbing.
At-trite'ness, a. state of being much worn.
At-trivion, (st-trish'un) a. the act of wearing
or the state of being worn by rubbing; abru
sion: —2 grief for sin, arising only from fear.
Atthind, a. th make messels: in true. At-tine', v. a. to make musical; to tune. Au'burn, a. reddish brown; of a dark color Zuc'tion, (awk'shun) n. a public sale by biddle Xuc'tion-e-ry, a. belonging to an auction. Auc-tion-e-r', n. one who sells by auction. Au-di'cloys, (aw-di'shus) a. bold; impudently. Au-di'cloys-ly, ad boldly; impudently. Au-dic'cloys-ness, n. state of being audactous. Au-dic'-ty, n. effrontery; spirit; boldness. Au'di-ble, a. capable of being heard. Au'di-ble, a. capable of being heard. Au'di-ble, page and blirt of bains heard. Auc'tion, (awk'shun) n. a public sale by bidding Au'di-ble-ness, a. capability of being heard. Au'di-bly, ed. in an audible manner. Au'di-ënce, n. the act of hearing; a hearing; an auditory; an assembly of hearers.

Au'dit, n. the taking and settling of accounts. Au'dit, a. the taking and adjust, as an account. Au'dit, o. a. to take and adjust, as an account. Au'di-tor, n. a hearer:—one who sudits; one employed and authorized to take an account. Au'di-tor-ehip, n. the office of an auditor. Au'di-tor-ry, a. having the power of hearing. An'di-to-ry, n. an audience; an assembly of the property of the country of au up-up-ty, m. an audence; an asserbery bearers; a place where lectures are heard. Au-ge'yn, a. belonging to Augeas; full of dirt. Aught, (awt) m. any thing; any part. Aug-ment', v. a. to make larger; to increase. Aug-ment', v. m. to grow larger; to increase. Aug'ment, n. increase; state of increase. Aug-men-ta'tion, a. act of increasing; increase Aug-men'ts-tive, a. that augments. Au'gre, (Aw'gur) n. See Auger. Au'gur, n. one who augurs; a soothsayer. Au'gur, v. a. to guess; to conjecture by signs Au'gur, v. a. to foretell; to predict by signs. Au'gur, v. a. to foreten; to predict by signas.
Au'gurite, v. n. to judge by augury. [R.]
Au-gu'rj-sl, a. relating to augury,
Au'gu-ry, n. prognostication by signs: omen.
Au'gust, n. the cighth month in the year, so
named in honor of Augustus Casar.

20 alia! a great and anyth, montastic Au-gust', a. great; grand : awful; majestic Au-gust'ness, n. state of being august. Au-lét'ic, a. helonging to pipes. Au'lie, a. belonging to an imperial court. Aunt, (ant, 23) n. a father's or mother's sister. Au're, n. [L.] pl. Su're; a breath of air:— : vapor. An-re's-q, s. the pupe or chrysalis of an insect.
Au-re's-le, s. a circle of rays; crown of glory.
Au'ri-cle, (au're-kl) s. (Asst.) the external car.

no separate value attaches to this testimone, Actach de mind to virtue - tattach one's self to Attachment to this atten to high degree - to allain to an ai. Attainable by the philosopher. In alterny is made to gime The extension or explanation is visith fire alternat to solves the failure of a to attempt coupiling works of this kind . - To attempt to obstruct. To attend wrom in preaching. Attended with a numerous trace - to le altered to it afficulties which altered upon to y have of nature or made. He begs do most earnest attention of the public to what he is going to propose attention to their discourse in Altertion to them. His solemn attolation to the fact - wroght in attestation An endiance given by the em-peror to it Dutin. - The have of andiena

To attend at court to at in the country

I sold fan by melion.

deemed & greater consequence.

Avenge dry self 11/3 Em 1/14

enemy

assembled as we are under your ans-They ever cise authority for its use with average inecties. avariciones of gain. He received N upon the authority of they are of no authority to determine. lee had no authority to reped - in the very same authorized to pay a for determined their To avail himself of source to the horrors. from Aversion to - pour of could not avoid being particular curions - the one had avoided to neution the other. He simil avail ourselve, of ricle the special work of the state the state of the service of men. — the only disting 1. 7, availes kim tien.

n-th'p-le, n. n species of primrone. n-th'p-lar, a conveyed by hearing; tobi in httl'sr-oin, a producing gold. This, a can shalled in disorders of the car. risk, a one actions in encourage to the car.

reform, n. [L.] pl. L. & n-refore; Eng. fa-refore;

pe; the dewn of day; morning; a flower.

refore bi-re-d-lie, n. [L.] the northern day
real, so called because it is a metoor usually

spearing in the north, and resembles the

kwa\_d day.

\*\*\*Color analytics to the suppose, or anyway.

h. o'rpl, a. relating to the aurora, or aurora he-cul-st'tips, n. act of listening to. [borealis. h'spies, n. an omen drawn from birds ; favor-

l'apet, a. an onem trave i rome serve, escale apparance; protection; influence.

i-spl'cipl, a. relating to prognostics.

i-spl'cips, (kw-splish'ys) a. having omens of the contract of the co h-spiricon, (hw-spin'un) a having omens of mecons; prosperous; propictous; lucky. h-spiricon-ly, ad, in an asspicious manner. h-spiricon-less, m. prosperous appearance. h-spiricon-less, m. prosperous appearance. h-spiricon-less, m. prosperous appearance. h-spiricon-less, m. prosperous appearance. h-stein'un, m. severity; rigor; mortified hite. h-stript, a couthern; towards the south. h-theirity, h- a reating on suthority; not find-h-h-h-i-cit, h-theirity, h-m an authonitic manner. h-theirit-cits, u. a. to prove by authority. h-theirity, m. state of being authonitic.

in-then-tie ity, n. state of being anthentic. in ther, n. the first beginner or mover; the hr'ther, a 'tile first beginner or mover; the efficient; the writer or contposer of a book.

Ar'ther-iss, n. a female asistor.

Ar-ther-iss, n. a female asistor.

Ar-ther-is-two-ty, as by use of authority.

Ar-ther-is-two-ty, as by use of authority.

Ar-ther-is-tipa, n. ast of giving authority.

Ar'ther-is, n. ast of giving authority.

Ar'ther-is, n. aste or quality of an author.

Ar-th-i-is-is-r-pher, n. one who writes his own

iii.

habis priph'i cal, a. relating to antohiography. Labis graphy, z. the life or biography of a person written by himself. Labic're-cy, z. absolute, self-derived power.

http://in.am.absolute sovereign; a despot.
http://in.am.absolute sovereign; a despot.
http://in.am.absolute.sovereign; a despot.
http://in.am.absolute.com/

for burning a heretic.

he wramg a mercic.

he wramg a mercic.

he bright, a a person's own hand-writing.

he priph'; cpl, a relating to an autograph.

he priph'; cpl, a belonging to an automaton.

he mit; sha, a. [or.] pl. Or. he tom'; cq; Eng.

he tom'; sha, a. [or.] pl. Or. he tom'; cq; Eng.

he tom's the principle of mem or animals.

Ander's tolis, a automatical. [R.]
lavan's-my, n. power of self-government.
Arby-sy, n. ocular demonstration. h-light-cal, a seen by one's own eyes. hrbits, (awitum, 63) s. the season of the year between summer and winter.

Newca ammor and winter.

\$a-fin'ael, a. belonging to autumn.

\$a-fin'ael, a. [L.] (Rhet.) amplification.

Applifar, (lawg.xil'yap'a. assisting; auxiliary.

Applifar, (fawg.xil'ya-re) n. a helper. — pl.

farin teops in the service of nations at war.

Applifary, (fawg.xil'ya-re) n. a sasisting.

(Gran.) a term applied to a verb that helpe to

can applied they verba.

\*\*Applifary.\*\* as to profit; to promote; to benefit.

A-Til', c. a. to profit; to promote; to benefit. A-Til', v. z. to be of use or advantage.

A-vill', n. profit; ndvantage; benefit.
A-vill's-ble, a. profitable; powerful; neeful
A-vill's-ble-nöss, n. power; legal force.
A-vill's-bly, ad. powerfully; validly; legally
d'v-ldache', n. [Fr.] a vast body of snow, leg
acc. sliding down a mountain.
Avent-normal (A-village of the common of the

Avant-courier, (a-vang'kô'rêr) n. [Fr.] one who is despatched before the rest to notify approach. 

A-vannt', interj. hence; begone.

A've, (E've) z. [L.] an address to the Virgin
Mary, so called from the first words, see Maris. . venge, so cance from the first words, see Jacrie.
A. venge, s. e. to take vengeance on; to pusish.
A. venge'ment, s. vengeance; punishment.
A. vent'ure, (s. vent'yer) s. (Les) a mischance.
tv-p.nec, (siv'o-ne) s. a passage; a way of entrance; an alley of trees before a house.

-ver', v. a. to declare positively ; to assert.

A-vër', v. a. to declare positively; to assert.

Av'er-age, n. a medium; a mean proportion:

a contribution to a general loss.

Av'er-age, v. a. to reduce to a medium.

Av'er-age, v. n. to be in a medial state.

Av'er-age, a. medial; having a medium.

A-vër'ment, n. affirmation; justification.

Av-er-afficite, v. a. to prune; to root up. [R.]

Av-er-afficite, v. a. to prune; to root up. [R.]

Av-er-afficite, v. a. to prune; to root up. [R.]

A-vërse', a. disinclined to; unwfiling; relucheration.

A-vërse'ny, ast. unwillingty; backwardy. [tant.

A-vërs'en, (a-vër'shyn) n. hatred; disilite; ab-horrence; repugnance; cause of aversion.

horrence; repugnance; cause of aversion.

morronce; repugnance; cause of aversion.

A-vert', v. a. to turn aside; to put away.

A'vi-ry, n. a place enclosed to keep birds in.

A-vid'-y, n. eagerness; greediness.

†Avo-citic, v. a. to call off or away.

Xv-o-cz'tion, (kv-o-kz'ahun) n. act of calling aside; business that calls aside; employment. A-viild', v. a. to shun; to escape from; to annul. A-viild's-ble, a. that may be avoided.

A-void y-nos, s. act of avoiding; deprivation.
Av-oid-du-pois, (av-or-du-pois,) s. ac a weight,
of which a pound contains 16 ounces.

Av-0-la'tion, n. a flight; escape. [R.] A-viāch', v. a. to affirm; to declare; to vouch. A-viāch's-bie, a. that may be avouched.

1.-voach's-me, a. that may be avouched.
1.-voach's-me, a. tockaration. Skak. [R.
1.-voach', v. a. to declare openly; to own.
1.-voach's-ble, a. that may be avowed.
1.-voach's-ble, a. that may be avowed.
1.-voach's-ble, a. that may be avowed.
1.-voach's-woach's-me skall decrease.
1.-voach's-me skall decrea

A-vow quity, as, in an open measure.

&-vow quity, as, advowee.

&-vow quity, as, one who avows or justifies.

\$\lambda\$-vow quity, as, (Leep) a justification by one whe
has taken a distress in his own right. A-val'sion, n. the act of tearing away.

A-wait', v. a. to expect; to attend; to wait for. A-wait', v. a. [i. awoke or awaked; pp. awak ing, awoke or awaked;] to rouse from sleep to wake.

A-wike', v. n. to break from sleep; to wake. A-wike', a. not sleeping; not being asleep.

-wi/ken, (p-wi/kn) s. c. & n. to awake. a-www.cm, (a-ww/km) v. a. z. n. to awake.

A-ward', s. a. to adjudge; to sentence.

A-ward', s. n. to decree; to judge.

A-ward', s. n. to decree; to judge.

A-ward', a. vigilant; cautious; attentive.

A-way', (a-wa') ad. at a distance off.—interj.

Awa, (aw) n. reverential feer; feead. [begone.

Awe, (aw) v. a. to strike with reverence.

Awe—drike: s. a. impressend with save. Awe -struck, p. a. impressed with awe. Aw'ful, a. that strikes with awe; dreadful. \(\hat{A}\) w'f\(\alpha\)l, at hist strikes with awe; dreadful. \(\frac{2}{3}\)w'f\(\alpha\)l-n\(\elline\)s, \(\lambda\), ad in an awful manner. \(\frac{2}{3}\)w'f\(\alpha\)l-n\(\elline\)s, \(\lambda\), ad in on other ing awful. \(\hat{A}\)-white', ad, for some time; for a short time. \(\hat{A}\)w'k'ward, a unpoitie; unhandy; clumsy. \(\hat{A}\)w'k'ward-n\(\elline\)s, \(\alpha\), ad in an awkward manner. \(\hat{A}\)w', \(\alpha\)l, \(\lambda\) an instrument to bore holes with. \(\hat{A}\)wi, \(\alpha\)l, \(\hat{A}\) in \(\hat{A}\) in an instrument to bore holes with. \(\hat{A}\)win, \(\hat{A}\) the beard of grasses or grain. \(\hat{A}\)win'ing, \(\hat{A}\) accorded a consequence of the A.wry', (a-ri') ad. & a obliquely; asquint. Aze, (kx) s. an instrument, with a sharp edge, for chopping and hewing.

dr. Wile, n. [L.] pl. on Wile; (deat.) the armpit.
Ax'i-le-ry, a. belonging to the armpit.
Ax'i-le-mit'ic, a. relating to, or containing,
Ax-i-o-mit'i-ci, axions.
Ax'is, n. [L.] pl. ax'd; the line, real or imaginary, that passes through any body, on which
it may revolve. it may revolve. Ax'le, (äk'sl) | m. a piece of timber, or Xx'le-trēč, (āk'sl-trē) | bar of iron, on which the wheels of a carriage turn. Xy, or Xye, (%) ad. yes; — expressing assent. Aye, (ā) ad. always; for ever; to eternity. Ay'ry', (ar'e) n. the nest of a hawk. See Eyry.
Az'i-muth, n. (Astron.) the azimuth of the sun, o of a star, is an arc between the meridian of of a star, is an arc between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line.

\*\begin{align\*} \( \lambda \text{in} \), \( \lambda \text{in} \text{in} \), \( \lambda \text{in} \text{in} \), \( \lambda \text{in} \text{in} \text{in} \), \( \lambda \text{in} \text{in} \text{in} \text{in} \), \( \lambda \text{in} 
## B.

By the second letter of the English siphehet, is Bick-gim/mon, n. a game at tables played by two persons with hox and dice.

Bick'greand, n. the part behind. pressurg the whole length of the lips together. Bis, (bi) n. the cry of a sheep.
Bis, (bi) v. n. to cry like a sheep.
Bis, (bi) v. n. to cry like a sheep.
Bis (si, n. an ancient ide), representing the sun.
Bis ble, v. n. to prattle like a child; to talk idly.
Bis ble, n. idle talk; senseless prattle.
Bis ble, m. the senseless prattle. gent use; w. suse talk; senseless prate; babble. Milton Bab'ble-ment, m. senseless prate; babble. Milton Bab'bler, m. an idle talker; a teller of secrets. Bab'blerg, m. foolish talk; babble. saroung, a footish talk; babble.

Bābe, a an infant; a young child; baby.

Bā'be-ry, a finery to please a child.

†Bā'bish, a like a babe; babyish.

Bā'by-ha, a a large kind of monkey.

Bā'by, a a young child; an infant; babe.

Bā'by-bod, (hā'be-hūd) a infancy; childhood.

Bā'by-lah, a like a babe; childish.

Bā'ce-lāu're-ste, a the degree of a bachelor.

Bā'c'sā-a a having nearls or berries Bic-co-lau're-ate, a. the degree of a bachelor. Bic'cit-eq. a. having pearls or berries. Bic'che-mil, a. drunken; noisy. Bic'che-mil, or Bic-che-mi'lj-an, a. a drunkard. Bic-che-mi'lj-an, a. relating to revelry; bacchanal. Bic-che-milj-an, p. d. drunken feasts or revels. Bic-che-milg, a. pl. drunken feasts or revels. Bic-che-milg, a. pl. drunken feasts of Bacchan. Bic-che-milg, a. bearing berries. Bich'e-for, a. an unnarried man:—one wno has taken his first degree in the liberal arts:—a knicht. knight. Bich'e-loy-ship, n. state of a bachelor.
Bick, n. the hinder put of the body in man, and the upper part in animals; the outer part of the hand; the hinder part of a thing; the rear. Back, ad. to the place left; behind; again. Back, v. a. to mount a horse; to place upon the back :- to maintain ; to justify ; to second. Back, a being behind or passed by. Back bite, v. a. to censure or stander the absent. Back'bit-or, n. a privy calumniator or slanderer. Back'bit-ing, n. secret detraction or slander. Back bone, a. the bone of the back; the spine. Bick'door, (-dor) a. a door behind a building.

Back'pisce, s. armor to cover use uses.
Back'side, s. the hinder part of a thing; rear.

\*Back'side', (111) [bix-sid', W. E. F. Js. &s.
Wh.; bik'sid, S. P.] s. s. to fall off; to apostended altitles a an anostate.

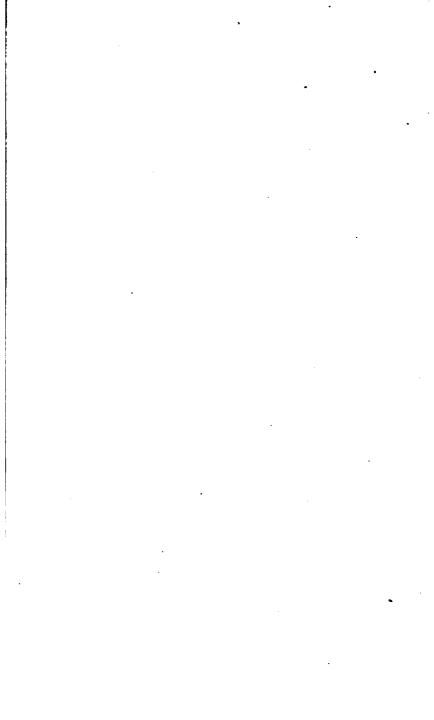
[table.] \*Back-slid'er, n. an apostate. Bick'stiff, a. a kind of quadrant.
Bick'stiff, a. a kind of quadrant.
Bick'stiff, a. pl. ropes to support a ship's masta
Bick'stiff, a. pl. ropes to support a ship's masta
Bick'stiff, a. a kind of support a ship's masta
Bick'stiff, a. a kind of quadrant.
Bick's smarp edge: — a rustic sword-steet.
Bick'ward, a unwilling; singgish; dull; late.
Bick'ward, } ad. with the back forwards; toBick'wards, ) wards the back for the past.
Bick'ward-nées, n. dulness; tardiness.
Bick-woods'min, (bik-whdz'min) n. an inhabitant of a newly-settled country. [JJ. 8] Back. woody man, (bar-wear man) s. an inms itant of a newly-settled country. [U. S.]

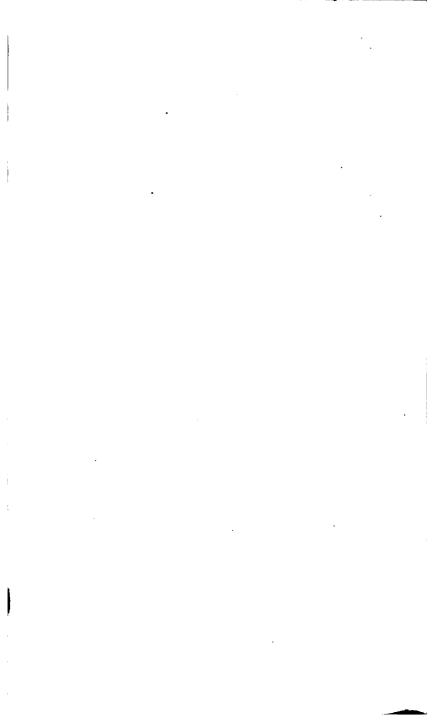
Rā'con, (bā'kn) s. hog's fiesh salted and dried Bad, a. ili; not good; evil; vicious; hurtful. Bade, (bidd) (bid, S. W. J. F. K. Sa. R.; bād, E.] i. from Bid. See Bid. Båd'ly, sd. in a bad manner; not well. Båd'nes, n. want of good qualities. Båf'fle, v. a. to clude; to confound; to frustrate Båg, n. a. sack; a pouch; a purse; an udder. Båg, v. a. to put into a bag; to swell. Båg, v. n. to swell like a full bag. [a game. Båg, v. n. to swell like a full bag. [a game. Båg, v. n. to swell like a full bag. c. (båg, v. till båg, v. n. to swell like a full bag. [a game. Båg'gage, n. the luggage of an army, &c.; the goods that are to be carried away; luggage:—a worthless woman. a worthless woman. Băgn'iō, (băn'yō) n. [bagno, It.] pl. bặgn'iōq; s bathing-house; a brothel. Bag'pipe, a. a musical wind instrument. Big'pip-er, n. one who plays on a bagnipe.

Bag-guitte', (ba-gait') n. [Fr.] (.drch.) a little round

moulding, less than an astragal.

- are awakened to the enotion, I am ware that nothing It was awarded it polom of superior with - we have awarded in the prairie





He banishes them the court. - they are banished his court. - we are balked if in excelled in eveled on.

.

til, s. strety given for another's appearance. til, s. a. to release by ball ; to admit to ball. Mily-bin, a capable of boing bailed.

Mily-bild, n. (Lass) a bond given for app

mes in court.

id-6t', n. (Law) a person to whom goods are balled or delivered.

haled or delivered.

Nife, (Nife) n. a subordinate officer in Engine, appelated by a sheriff:—a steward.

Nife-wick, a the jurisdiction of a balliff.

Nife, a. (Lew) an adderman.

Nifenat, n. (Lew) a delivery of goods in trust.

Nife, a. (Lew) one who balls goods.

Nara, (kim) or Bara, n. a child. [Sosthisk.]

Nig, a. to put meat upon a hook; to give rerestment on a journey; to attack, or harans.

Nie, a. n. to take refreshment:— to flutter.

Nie, a. n. to take regressionent:— a refreshment.

Nie, a. n. to take regressionent:— a refreshment.

Nie, a. n. to take regressionent:— a refreshment.

Bine, a a kind of coarse, open, woollen stuff.
Bile, a a to dry and harden by heat or fire;
to cosk or dress (and in an oven.

Bilks, a. a. to do the work of baking; to be heated or baked; to become hard. Bik'r 186as, a. a place for baking bread. Bik'er, a. one who bakes bread, &c.

lak'ory, a a house for baking; a bakehouse ics; a pair of scales; — the difference of an

ici; a pair of scales: — the difference of an account; equipoise: — a sign in the sodiac. Bil'ence, s. a. to weigh in a balance; to regulate; is counterpoise: — to make equal. Bil'ence, s. a. to hesitate ; to fluctuate. Bil'eny, or Bal-of ny, [bal-kô'ne, S. W. P. J. E. F.; bal-kô'ne or bal'ko-ne, J.s. R.; bil'ko-ne, J.s. R.; bil'ko-ne, J.s. R.; bil'ko-ne, bafare a window, or on the outside of a hum.

Bid, a wanting hair; wanting covering; un-adoned; inclegant; mean; naked. Bid'er-dish, s. a rude mixture; jargon. Bid'apa, a the state of being hald. Bl'der-dish, m. a rude mixture; jargon.
Bld'aga, a the state of boing bald.
Bld'pies, a head destitute of hair.
Bld'pies, a head destitute of hair.
Bld'pies, a bunde or package of goods: — misery
Ble, a a bunde or package of goods: — misery
Ble, e. a. to inde out; to pack or bundle up.
Bld'pies, a a crossbow. See Bullister.
Bld'pies, a a crossbow. See Bullister.
Bld, (biwk) s. a great beam; drawn tim
ber: — diseppointmont.
Bld, (blwk) v. a. to diseappoint: — to heap.

or: — eneppontenent.
Bilt; (bilty): p. a. to disappoint: — to heap.
Bilt; (p, (birrk'er) n. one who balks.
Bilt; a. a round body; a globe; a bullet; an
energalment of dancing.
Billyd, n. a song; a small, light poem.
Billyd, n. a have market placed at the bottom

hillest, a heavy matter placed at the bottom of a ship or vessel to keep it steady.

Milat, a. a. to make or keep steady.

hird, z. a kind of mimic dance.

in throwing heavy stones, &c.

Fig. tr, a warlike engine.

Fig. tr, a ball pinced on a piliar:—a large holow ball of silk, &c., filled with gas, which makes it accend, and sall or pase in the atr.

Fig. a a ball or ticket used in giving votes.

Birlst v. a. in wate or choose by ballot. Birlyt, r. s. to vote or choose by ballot

Bile, (bim) s. a fragrant ointment; a plant.
Bile, (bim'e) s. having the qualities of balm;
archive for a conference: mitigating.

mothing; fragrant; odoriferous; mitigating.
N're; si, s. belonging to a bath.
N'ue; st, s. bething-room; a bath.
N'e-side, s. [Fr.] a paculiar losp of a horse.

Bhi-tuni, n. a routhous substance; a shimb Bal-sim';c, 2. partaking, or having the qual Bal-sim';cal, 1 ties, of balana. Bal'us-tor, n. a small column or pliaster:— our-

ruptly written banister.

Bkl'ss-trade, s. a row or range of beleaters. Bkm-b66', s. ; pl. bkm-b66p'; a large kind of reed; an Asiatic plant of the reed kind.

Ban-bö'zle, v. a. to decrive. [A les serd.]
Ban, n. public notice; a surse; interdiction.
B-na'ne, r B-na've, [b-na'ne, S. W. J. E. P.
Sm. r b-na'ne, P. Ja. K. Wh.] n. a species of

West Indian plantain.
Bind, s. a bandage; a tie; a cord; a fillet; as

ornament worn about the neck:--a company. Bind, v. a. to unite together; to unite.

Bind, s. a. to associate; to unite.
Bind'age, s. a fillet; a roller for a wound.
Bin-din'ng, a noting a kind of spotted silk hand kerchief.

Band'box, n. a slight box used for bonnets, &c.

Ban'do-let, a. a flat moulding or fillet; a band. Dans up-ret, m a max moustaing or mise; a bund-Bin-'dit, m; pl. hin' dis; an outlaw; a robber. Bin-dit'i; (bin-dit'te) n, pl. [ft.] a company of outlaws or robbers... It is commonly used as a collective noun; as, "a fierce banditi."? Bin'dôg, n. a kind of large dog. Bin-do'ber', n. a musical instrument; pandore. Bin-do're', n. a musical instrument; pandore.

Band'rol, a. a little flag or streamer.

Ban'dy, s. a club for striking a ball; a play. Ban'dy, v. a. to beat to and fro; to exchange

to give and take reciprocally; to toss about.
Bin'dy-lèg, s. a crooked leg.
Bin'dy-lègad, (-lègd) s. having crooked legs.
Bāne, s. poison; that which destroys or rains.

†Bane, v. a. to poison. Shak. Bane ful, a. poisonous; destructive.

Bung, v. a. to beat; to thump; to handle rear Bang, a. a blow; a thump.
Ban-lan', (ban-yan') [ban-yan', S. W. J. F. Je.
Sa., ban'ne-lan, P.] a. a light moraing-gowa;
a Hindoo religious sect:— an Indian fig-tree.

a Hindoo religious sect: — an Indian fig-tree. Bun'ish, v. a. to condemn to leave one's own

Bin'ish, v. a. to concenn to seave one w uwm country; to drive away; to crile.
Bin'ish-ment, a. the act of banishing; exile.
Bin'ish-ment, a. apilaster. See Bahater.
Bink, a. any steep acclivity rising from a river, sea, &c.; a shoal; any heap plied up:—a place

where money is laid up.

Bank, v. s. to enclose with banks; to lay up. Bank'-bill, or Bank'-nöte, n. a promissory note issued by a banking company. Bank'er, s. one who keeps a bank

Bank'ing, a. the management of banks. Bank'rupt, a unable to pay; insolvent. Bank'rupt, a a trader unable to pay his debta.

Bank'rejet-cy, s. the state of a bankrupt.
Bank'-escek, s. stock or capital in a bank. [er
Ban'ner, s. a military standard or flag: a stream-

Ban'nered, (ban'nerd) p. a. displaying banners. Ban'ner-ët, n. a knight made in the field of Ban'ner-ël, n. a little fing; a bandrol. [battle. Bin'nock, n. a cake made of barley-meal.

Bunne, s. pl. the proclamation in a church of an intended marriage.

Bun'quet, n. a feast; a grand entertainment. Bun'quet, v. a. to treat with a banquet or feast.

Bain'quest, v. n. to feast; to give a feast.

Bain'quest-ing, n. the act of feasting.

Ban-quetter, (bain, 88't) n. [F.] (Fireification) a

small bank at the foot of the parapet. Bin'shee, n. a kind of Irish fairy. See Benshie.

assembled as we are under your ans-Nices They exercise authority for its was with average corrections. avarius of gain. He received N upon the authority of they are of no authority to determine. See had no authority to reped - in the week I am authorised to pay for determing to determing Just living to the hours from Aversion to - from - the one had avoided to neution the oten they are rendered available to the service of man. \_ the only distin 127, avrilett in time 

n-firste, n. a species of princese. n-firster, a. conveyed by hearing; told in n-fif'er-sis, a. producing gold. [secret. Prist, n. one skilled in disorders of the car. perior, a. [L.] pl. L. du-ro're; Eng. un-to-no; the dawn of day; morning; a flower. series id-ro-lie, s. [L.] the northern day-heak, so called because it is a meteor usually

break, so called because it is a moreor usuamy specific in the north, and resembles the sawa, of day.

1-47 rd, a. relating to the surera, or aurora 2-cq-d-d'rup, a. act of listening to. [borealis. 2-rylet, a. an owner drawn from birds; favor-the strangers protection; influence.

he-opi-si'riya, n. act of incoming we he'spice, a. an omen drawn from hirle; favorable appearance; protection; influence. he-spi'cles, a relating to prognostice. he-spi'cles, (hw-spish'ya) a. having omens of success; prosperous; propitious; lucky. he-spi'cles-by, al. in an asspicious manner. he-spi'cles-by, al. in ma asspicious manner. he-spi'cles-base, a. prosperous appearance. he-ste's, a severe; hersh; rigid; storn. he-ste'spas, a severity; rigor; mortified life. hestir's, a southern; towards the south. he-the'stir, 'a resting on authority; not fell-shist's-cl., 't titious; genuine; true. he-shist's-cl., 'at in an authentic manner. he-shist's-cl.-sise, v. a. to prove by authority. he-shist's-cl-sise, v. a. to prove by authentic.

In-third-i-cpi-ly, ad. in an authentic manner.
In-third-cpi-alea, n. authenticity.
In-third-cice, v. a. to prove by authority.
In-third-cice, a. to prove the efficient; the writer or composer of a book.
In third-in-tive, a. having authority; positive.
In-third-cice, a. to thing authority; positive.
In-third-cice, a. to give see of authority.
In-third-cice, and power; influence; power;
Index in third-cice, a. a. to give authority.
In-third-cice, v. a. to give authority; to justify.
In-third-cice, v. a. to give authority; to justify.
In-third-cice, v. a. to give authority is justify.

are surrang a heretic. As the pipel, a person's own hand-writing. As the pipel, a near time to an autograph. As the pipel, e.g., a person's own writing. As the pipel, a belonging to an automaton. As time the act of the pipel, or a better of the pipel of the time the pipel of th

latin's tolis, a automatical. [R.] | Purs, a sutometical. [R.]
| little on sys. power of self-government.
| little on sys. power of self-governmen

htwee summer and winter.

At-Un'al, a. belonging to autuma.

At-Un'al, a. [L.] (Rhet.) simplification.

Atp-lim:, (kwg-zil'ya-re) n. as helper.—pd.

Atp-lim:, (kwg-zil'ya-re) n. a helper.—pd.

Atp-lim-ry, (kwg-zil'ya-re) a. assisting.—

(Grean.) a term applied to a verb that helps to

canisonic other verbs.

conjugate other verbs. A-TH, v. a. to profit; to promote; to benefit. A-TH, v. n. to be of use or advantage. A-vill's-ble, a. profitable; powerful; useful A-vill's-ble-ness, n. power; legal force.

A-vall's-ble-ness, a. power; legal force.

A-vall's-ble-ness, a. power; legal force.

A-vall's-bly, ad. powerfully; validly; legally

displached, n. [Fr.] a vast body of snow, leg,

&c., eliding down a mountain.

Avant-courier, (e-vang'hô'rêr) n. [Fr.] one who is

despatched before the rest to notify approach.

A-vant'-guaird, (e-vant'gird or e-vang'gird)

[e-vant'gird, N. P. J. F.; e-vann'gird, S.,

e-vang'gird, Ja.; e-vong'gird, K. Sm.] n. the

van; the first body of an army.

Avi-rice, n. mordinate desire of gain.

Xve-ri'/clous, (xve-rish'us) e. possessed of ava
rice; covetous; greedy of gain.

Xve-ri'/clous-less, n. covetousness.

Ave-ri'/clous-less, n. covetousness.

Ave-ri'/clous-ness, n. covetousness.

or a measure/paous of the Desy. A-vaunt', interj. hence; begone. A'ss, (a've) n. [L.] an address to the Virgin Mary, so called from the first words, see Maria. mary, so cannot from the first words, see Maria.

A-venge's, v. a. to take vengeance on; to pusieh,

A-venge'ment, z. vengeance; punishment.

A-vent'ure, (a-vent'yer) z. (Lew) a mischance,

tv-nee; (xv-ne) z. a passage; a way of en
trance; an alley of trees before a house.

-ver', v. a. to declare positively; to assert.

A-vär', v. a. to declare positively; to assert.

Av'er-age, n. a medium; a mean proportion::—
a contribution to a general loss.

Av'er-age, v. a. to reduce to a medium.

Av'er-age, v. n. to be in a medial state.

Av'er-age, a. medial; having a medium.

A-var'ment, n. affirmation; justification.

Av-er-me'nicke, v. a. to prune; to root up. [R.]

Av-er-se'tion, n. hatred; abhorrence. [R.]

A-värse', a. disfinctined to; unwfiling; relached-värse', a. disfinctined to; unwfiling;

A-värse'nen, n. unwillingty; backwardty. [tast.

A-värse'nen, (a-vär'shyn) n. hatred; disfite; abhorrence; repugnance; cause of aversion.

horrenee; repugnance; cause of aversion. A-vert', v. a. to turn aside; to put away. A-vert', v. a. to turn away.

A-vid'; v. n. a place enclosed to keep birds in.
A-vid';-ty, n. a place enclosed to keep birds in.
A-vid';-ty, n. eagerness; greediness.
| Av'o-cite, v. a. to call off or away.

v-o-cā'tion, (šv-o-kā'ahun) n. act of calling aside; business that calls aside; employment. A-void, v. a. to shun; to escape from; to annul. A-void, a-bie, a. that may be avoided.

A-void'ence, n. act of avoiding; deprivation.

Avoid'ence, n. act of avoiding; deprivation.

Avoir-du-pois', (av-er-du-pois') n. & a. a weight,
of which a pound contains 16 ounces.

Avo-la'tion, s. a flight; escape. [R.] A-viách', v. a. to affirm; to declare; to vouch. A-viách's-ble, a. that may be avouched.

-vouch'ment, n. a declaration. Skak. -vow, v. a. to declare openly; to own.
-vow a-ble, a. that may be avowed.

A-v8w's-Dee, & that may be avowed.
A-v8w'sl, n. open declaration; justification.
A-v8w'ed-ly, ad. in an open manner.
Av-Bw-88', n. advowee. See Advowee.

\(\frac{1}{4}\)-v\verth^2(\text{er}, \text{is activated.} \)
\(\frac{1}{4}\)-v\verth^2(\text{er}, \text{is.} \) one who avows or justifies.
\(\frac{1}{4}\)-v\verth^2(\text{er}), \text{is.} \((\frac{1}{4}\)\text{is.}\)) a justification by one whe has taken a distress in his own right. A-val'sion, a. the act of tearing away.

A-wilt', v. a. to expect; to attend; to wait for. A-wilke', v. a. [i. awoke or awaked; pp. awaking, awoke or awaked;] to rouse from sleep to wake.

A-wike', v. n. to break from sleep; to wake. A-wike', a. not sleeping; not being asleep.

A-wirken, (a-wi/kn) n. a. k n. to awake.

A-wird', v. a. to adjudge; to sentence.

A-wird', v. a. to decree; to judge.

A-wird', a. judgment; sentence; decree

A-wird', a. judgment; sentence; decree

A-wird', a. vigilant; cautious; attentive.

A-wird', a. vigilant; cautious; attentive.

A-wird', (a-wir') ad. at a distance off.—interj.

Awe, (aw) v. a. to strike with reverence.

Awe-struck, p. a. inpressed with awe;

Awful-ks, a. quality of being awful.

A-wird', ad. for some time; for a short time.

Aw'wird-hess, n. quality of being awful.

A-white', ad. for some time; for a short time.

Aw'wird-hess, n. satte of being awkward.

Awk'ward-hess, n. satte of being awkward.

Awi, (ail) n. an instrument to bore holes with.

Awn'ing, n. a cover of canvas spread over a

boat, or any place without a roof, for shade.

A-wick', i from Awake. See Awake.

Awe, (ax) n. an instrument, with a sharp edge,

for chopping and hewing.

**B**.

B the second letter of the English alphabet, is a muts and a labial, being pronounced by pressing the whole length of the lips together. pressure the whole length of the lips together. Bits, (bit) s. the cry of a sheep.
Bits, (bit) s. s. to cry like a sheep.
Bits, (bit) s. s. to prattle like a child; to talk idly.
Bit bibe, s. tide talk; senseloss prattle.
Bit bibe, s. tide talk; senseloss prattle. Bub'blemment, n. senseless prate; babble. Milton. Bub'bler, n. an idle talker; a teller of secrets. Bub'bling, n. fooliah talk; babble. Babe, s. an infant; a young child; baby. Ba'be-ry, s. finery to please a child. †Ba'bish, a. like a babe; babyish. Ba-bôbu', s. a large kind of monkey. Ba'by, a. a young child; an infant; babe.
Ba'by-hood, (ba'be-hud) a. infancy; childhood.
Ba'by-lah, a. like a babe; childish.
Bae-ce-lau're-ate, a. the degree of a bachelor. Bic'cāt-ed, a. having pearis or berries.
Bic'cḥ-nāi, a. drunken; noisy.
Bic'cḥ-nāi, or Bāc-cḥs-nā'ij-an, s. a drunkard.
Bāc-cḥs-nā'lj-an, a. relating to revelry; bucchanal. Bac chandle, a. pl. drunken feasts or revels.

Bac chandle, a. pl. [L.] the priests of Bacchus.

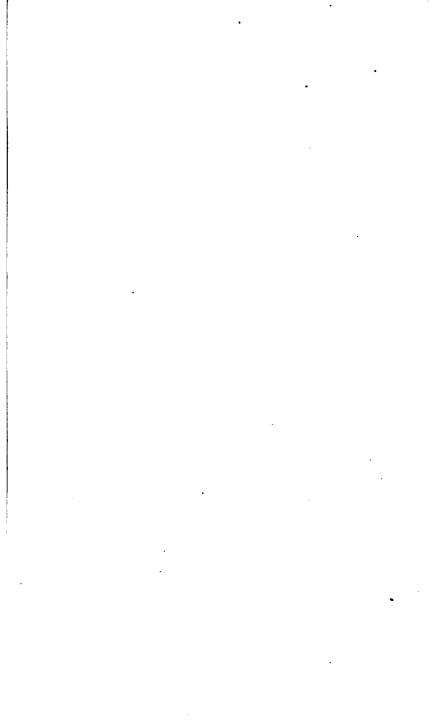
Bac chi'er-ous, a. bearing berries.

Bac chi'er-ous, a. bearing berries.

Bach'e-pr, a. an unnarried man:—one who has taken his first degree in the liberal arts:—a knight. Bitch'e-lor-ship, s. state of a bachelor.
Bitch, s. the hinder part of the body in man,
and the upper part in animals; the outer part of the hand; the hinder part of a thing; the rear. Back, ad. to the place left; behind; again. Back, v. a. to mount a horse; to place upon the back : - to maintain; to justify; to second. Back, a being behind or passed by. Back bite, v. a. to censure or slander the absent. Back'bit-or, n. a privy calumniator or slanderer. Back'bit-ing, n. secret detraction or slander. Back'bone, m. the bone of the back; the spine. Back'door, (-dor) m. a door behind a building.

Bick-gim'mon, s. a game at tables played by two persons with box and dice.
Bick'gitdind, s. the part behind.
Bick'pièce, s. armor to cover the back.
Bick'pièce, s. armor to cover the back.
Bick'stède, s. the hinder part of a thing; rear.
\*Bick-elide', (111) [bik-alid', W. E. F. Je. Sm. \*Wz., bik'stid, S. P.] v. s. to fall eff; to agoBick-elide'er, s. an apostate.
Bick'stèff, s. a kind of quadrant.
Bick'stèff, s. a kind of apostate sharp edgo: — a rustic sword-stik.
Bick'sword, (bik'sòrd) s. a sword with one sharp edgo: — a rustic sword-stik.
Bick'sword, s. unwilling; sluggish; dull; late.
Bick'wards, s. aunwilling; sluggish; dull; late.
Bick'wards, s. aunwilling; sluggish; dull; late.
Bick'wards, s. a. dulness; tardiness.
Bick-woods'min, (bik-whôtz'min) s. an inhab itant of a newly-settled country. [Jr. S.]
Bickon, bick'sn s. hog's fiebs saited and dried
Bid, a. ill; not good; evil; vicious; hurtful.
Bide, (bid) (bid, S. W. J. F. K. Sm. R.; bid, E. ]i. from Bid. See Bid.
Bidge, s. a mark or token of distinction.
Bid'ger, s. a quadruped: — a dealer: — a porter
Bid'ger, s. a quadruped: — a dealer: — a porter
Bid'ger, s. a quadruped: — a dealer: — a porter
Bid'ger, s. a quadruped: — a caled: — a porter
Bid'ger, s. a to confound; to tease; to vex.
Bid'ly, sd. in a bad manner; not well.
Bid'ly, sd. in a bad manner; not well.
Bid'ly, sd. in a bad manner; not well.
Bid'ly, so. to put into a bag; to swell.
Big, s. a. to put into a bag; to swell.
Big, s. a. to put into a bag; to swell.
Big, s. a. to put into a bag; to swell.
Big, s. a. to but into a bag; to swell.
Big, s. a. to but into a bag; to swell.
Big, s. s. to swell like a full bag.
Big'ge, s. the luggage of an army, &c.; the goods that are to be carried away; luggage: — a worthless woman.
Bign'is, (bin'yò's) n. [bg, so, it.] pl. bign'iòq; a bathing-housiding, lees than an astragal.

- are awakened to the enotion I am aware that morting It was awarded it polon of superior we have awarded in the



• . .

He banishes chem the court. - they are banished his court. - we are balked if in exceled reveled on.

Ell. s. streig given for another's appearance.
El, s. a to selease by bell ; to admit to bell.
El'-bib, a. capable of being belied.
HP'-bibd, s. (Leer) a bond given for appearance becomes

e la écon

have a court.

| Bill-El', n. (Ease) a person to whom goods are bailed or delivered.

| Bill-El', (bill') n. a subordinate officer in England, appointed by a shoriff: — a steward.

| Bill'-wick, n. the jurisdiction of a ballief.

| Bill'-park, n. (Scotland) an alderman.

Bil'ment, n. (Law) a delivery of goods in trust Bil'ër, n. (Law) one who bails goods. him, (birm) or Bürn, n. a child. [Sootiisk.] Sit, s. a. to put meat upon a hook; to give re-fruitment on a journey; to attack, or harms. Sit, s. s. to take refreshment:—to flutter.

Mit . a lere : a temptation : - a refreshm Bine, a a kind of coarse, open, woollen striff.
Bile, a a to dry and harden by heat or fire;
to coak or dress food in an oven.
Bile, a a to do the work of baking; to be

hatel or baked; to become hard. Bite'hides, n. a place for baking bread. Bite'st, n. one who bakes bread, &c.

ak'e-ty, n. a house for baking ; a bakehouse

Buyenee, a one of the simple powers in mechan-ics; a pair of scales:—the difference of an account; equipoise: — a sign in the zodiac.

he; to counterpoise: — to make equal.

Mince, v. n. to hesitate; to factuate.

Mince, v. n. to hesitate; to factuate.

Mince, v. Bal-ož'ny, fbal-kž'ne, S. W. P. J.

E. P.; hel-kž'ne or bil'lo-ne, J.c. R.; bil'ko
n, E. Sn. W.) n. a frame of iron, wood, or

stan, before a window, or on the outside of

Did, a wanting hair; wanting covering; un-adoned; incleasant; mean; naked. Bid der-dish, s. a rude mixture; jargon. Did and a the state of being bald. BM'der-dish, n. a rude mixture; jargon.
BM'den, a. the state of being bald.
BM'pies, a head destitute of halr.
BM'pies, a spedie; a helt:—the zodiec.
BM, a. a bundle or package of goods:—misery
BMa, v. a. to lade out; to pack or bundle up.
BM'pier, a. a crossbow. See Bulleter.
BM'pier, a. a crossbow. See Bulleter.
BM's, (Mwk) n. a great beam; drawn timber:—disappointment.
BM: (Mwk) v. a. to disappoint:—to heap.

ner:— emappointments.
Sit. (Sawk) v. a. to disappoint:— to heap.
Sk' (r. (blwk' (r.) n. one who balks.
st. a round body; a globe; a bullet; an
extertainment of dancing.
Sk' [s], a song; a small, light poem.
Sk' [s], a heave matter riseed at the bottom

Millest, a. heavy matter placed at the bottom of a ship or vessel to keep it steady. lillest, a. a. to make or keep steady.

Milet, a a kind of mimic dance. the to, n. [L.] an ancient wartike machine

for throwing heavy stones, &c.

Milister, n. a warlike engine. milety, a a warlike engine.

hiddly, a a large round vessel used in chemity; a ball placed on a piliar:—a large holler ball of sikk, &c., filled with gas, which makes it ascend, and sail or pass in the air.

hitts, a a ball or ticket used in giving votes. Milot, r. s. to vote or choose by ballot.

Bin, (bin) a a fragrant ointment; a plant.
Bin'y, (bin'e) a having the qualities of balm;
sathing; fingrant; odoriferous; mitigating.
Bi'se,-i, a belonging to a bath.
Bi'se,-ty, a bathing-room; a bath.
Bi's-ude, a [Fr.] a pecaliar leap of a horse.

Billion, n. a realison relistable; n abrub
Bal-stim je, } a. partialing, or having the qual
Bal-stim onl, ities, of balsam.

Bal'us tor, a. a small column or pliaster: -- corruptly written banister.

Bki'qu-trāde, n. a row or range of beleaters.
Bkim-bôô', n. ; pl. bkim-bôôp'; a large kind of reed;
an Asiatic plant of the reed kind.

an Assauc pass of the reed kind.

Bam-bôy'zle, v. a. to deceive. [A low word.]

Ban, s. pable notice; a surse; interdiction.

Be-nā'nė, or Be-nā'ne, [be-nā'ne, S. W. J. E. F.

Ban, be-nā'ne, P. Ja. R. W.] n. a species of

West Indian plantain.

Bind, n. a bandage; a tie; a cord; a fillet; an

ornament worn about the neck:—a company.

Bind, s. a. to unite together; to unite.

Band, s. a. to associate; to unite. Band'sge, s. a fillet; a roller for a wound. Bandin'ne, a noting a kind of spotled silk hand kerchie£

Band'box, n. a slight box used for bonnets, &c. Ban'do-löt, n. a flat moulding or fillet; a band. Bin'do-léi, n. a flat moulding or fillet; a band.
Bin'dit, n. pl. bin'digs; an outlaw; a robber.
Bin-dirit; (bin-dirite) n. pl. [it.] a company of outlaws or robbers... It is commonly used as a collective noun; as, "a florec banditi;"
Bin'dög, n. a kind of large dog.
Bin-do-léér', n. a small case for powder.
Bind'röl, n. a little flag or streamer.
Bin'dy, n. a club for striking a ball; a play.
Bin'dy, v. a. to beat to and fro; to exchange to give and take reciprocally; to toss about.
Bin'dy-légged, (-légd) a. having crooked legs.
Bin'dy-légged, (-légd) a. having crooked legs.
Bin'dy-légged, (-légd) a. baving crooked legs.
Bin'dy-légged, (-légd) a. baving crooked legs.

†Bane, v. a. to poison. Shak. Bane/ful, a. poisonous; destructive. Bang, v. a. to beat; to thump; to handle reng

Bang, v. a. to beat; to thump; to handle rengin-Bang, v. a blow; a thump.
Bin, s., (bin-yin') [bin-yin', S. W. J. P. Je.
Sm.; bin'no-kn, P.] n. a light moraing-gown; a Hindoo religious sect:—an Indian fig-tree.
Bin'jah, v. a. to condemn to leave one's own country; to drive away; to exile.
Bin'jah-méat, a. the act of banishing; exile.
Bin'jah-méat, a. the act of banishing; exile.
Bin'i-tor, n. a plinster. See Bahutor.
Bin'i-tor, n. any steep acclivity thing from a river, sea, &c.; a shoal; any heap plied up:—a place where money is laid up.
Bink', v. a. to enclose with banks; to lay up.
Bink'-bill, or Bink'-nöte, n. a promissory note issued by a banking company.
Bink'er, n. one who keeps a bank.
Bink'ng, n. the management of benks.

Bank'ing, a. the management of banks.

Bank'rupt, a. unable to pay; insolvent. Bank'rupt, a. a trader unable to pay his debta.

Bank'ript-cy, s. the state of a bankrupt.
Bank'-stock, s. stock or capital in a bank. [er
Ban'ner, s. a military standard or flag: a stream-Ban'nered, (ban'nerd) p. a. displaying banners. Ban'ner-et, n. a knight made in the field of

Ban'ngr-et, m. a snight made in use issue of Ban'ngr-et, m. a little fing; a bandrol. Dattle. Ban'nock, m. a cake made of bariey-meal. Bannock, m. pt. the proclamation in a church of an intended marriage. Ban'quet, m. a feast; a grand entrainment.

Ban'quet, v. a. to treat with a banquet or feast. Ban'quet, v. n. to feast; to give a feast. Ban'quet-ing, n. the act of feasting.

Ban-quette', (bing-ket') n. [Fr.] (Fortification) a small bank at the foot of the parapet. Ban'shee, n. a kind of Irish fairy. See Benshia

BAR Sin'tum, a. neting a species of small dunghill flowis with feathered shanks. Bun'ter, v. a. to play upon; to rally; to jeer. Bun'ter, n. light ridicule; raillery. Bun'ting, n. a little child; an infant. Bup'tism, n. a rite of the Christian church. Bup'tism, a. a pertaining to baptism. Bup'tist, n. one who baptizes; one of a religious denomination. Biptis-tër-y, s. a font or place for baptism.
Beptis'ti-cal, s. relating to baptism. Bap-tize', v. a. to immerse in water; to administer baptism; to christen. Bir, a. a long piece of wood or metal; what is laid across a passage to hinder entrance; a bolt; obstruction; a gate; a rock, or bank of sand at the entrance of a harbor;—a tribunal; the place in courts of law where lawyers plead, or where criminals stand; the body of lawyers:—an enclosed place in a tavern.
Bur, v. a. to fasten with a bar; to hinder; to prevent; to shut out; to exclude; to prohibit. Barb, z. any thing resembling a beard :a point that stands backward in an arrow or fishhook: — armor for horses; — a Barbary horse. Barb, v. a. to furnish horses with armor; to jagg. Barbe-can, n. a fortification before the walls of a town; a fortress at the end of a bridge; an opening in a wall for guns; — written also barbican. Bur-ba'ri-nn, a. a rude or uncivilized person.
Bur-ba'ri-nn, a. uncivilized; savage.
Bur-ba'ri-nn, a. uncivilized; savage.
Bur-ba'ri-nn, a. uncivilized; barbarous.
Bur-ba-rism, m. inhumanity; ignorance of arts; brutality; cruelty: - an impropriety of speech. Burbariy, s. savageness; cruelty; barbarism Burbarize, s. a. to render barbarous. Burbarize, s. a. to commit a barbarism. Bar bar-ois, w. n. to commit a caronizate Barbar-ois, a. rude; uncivilized; cruel; inhuman: — contrary to good use in language. Bar bar-ois-ness, n. state of being barbarous. Bar bar-ois, p. s. jagged with points; bearded. Bar be-cite, n. a. hog or ox dressed whole. Bar'be-ce, v. a. to dress a hog or ox whole.
Bar'bed, (bar'bed or barbd) p. a. having barba.
Bar'bel, (bar'bl) n. a river fish; — superfluous
fiesby knots in the mouth of a horse. Barber, a. one whose trade it is to shave. er-ry, m. a shrub and its acid fruit. Bar'bet, n. a species of dog: — a small worm. Bar'bj-can, n. a watchtower. See Barbacan. Bard, s. a poet; a minstrel; a Celtic minstrel. Bard'ic, c. relating to bards or poets. Bard'ling, a. an inferior bard. Bare, a. naked; wanting clothes; uncovered; unadorned; poor; indigent; mere.
Bare, v. a. to strip; to uncover. Bare, s. d. to strip; to uncover.

Bare/faced, (bar/fast a. shameless; impudent.

Bare/faced-ly, (bar/fast-le) ad. impudently.

Bare/faced-ness, (bar/fast-nes) a. effrontery.

Bare/foot, (bar/fut) a. having no shoes.

Bare/foot, (bar/fut) ad. without shoes.

Bare/fad-de, (bar/fut) ad. with the head bare; uncovered out of respect.

[ly.

Bare/ly.

Later/ly.

Later/ly.

Later/ly.

Later/ly.

Bare/faced-ly.

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Bare/faced-ly.

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[ly.

Bare/faced-ly. Barely, ad. nakedly; without decoration; more Barely, ad. nakedly; without decoration; more Bar'gain, (bar'gin) a. a contract; a verbal agree ment; the thing bought or sold; stipulation. Bar'gain, (bar'gia) v. n. to make a contract.
Bar-gain-6', n. one who accepts a bargain.
Bar-gain-6', n. one who makes a bargain.
Bar-gain-6', n. (Law) a bargainer.
Barge, n. a boat for pleasure or for burden.

Burge'men, n. the manager of a barge. Burge'mis-ter, n. the owner of a barge. Ba-til'is, n. a plant from the ashes of which a.l. kall is obtained Bā'ri-ām, n. (Chen.) the metallic base of bary an Bārk, n. the rind of a tree;— a small ship. nesta, a. user mass or a tree; — a small ship.
Bark, v. a. to strip trees of their bark.
Bark, v. a. to make the noise of a dog.
Bar'ley, (bar'le) a. grain used in making beer.
Bar'ley-brike, a. a rural play or game.
Bar'ley-brike, har'la.biss. Bar'ley-corn, (bar'le-korn) a. a grain of barley z the third part of an inch.

Barley-wa'ter, n. a decoction of barley.

Barm, n. yeast used to make drink forment.

Bar'my, a. containing barm. Barn, s. a storehouse for hay, corn, &c.
Bar'na-cle, s. a shell-fish that grows upon timeber lying in water:—a kind of goose:—ps.
an instrument for holding a house by the mose Be-rom'e-ter, n. an instrument to measure the weight of, and variations in, the stmosphere. Hir-o-met'ri-oal, a relating to a baremeter. Bar'on, a a rank of nobility in England next below a viscount. - (Lew) a husband Bar'on-age, n. the dignity or estate of a baron. Bar'on-ses, n. a baron's wife or lady. Bar'o-net, n. the next title below a baron, and the lowest degree of honor that is hereditary in England. Bir'o-nôt-age, a the state or body of baromets. Ba-rō'ni-al, a relating to a baron or barony. Bir'o-ny, a the lordating or fee of a baron. Bir'o-accipe, a a sort of barometer. [carriag Bar'o-cope, n. a sort of barometer. [carriage. Be-rouche', (be-rosh') n. a four-wheeled, open Bar're-can, n. a strong, thick kind of camlet Bar'rack, n. a building to lodge soldiers; a hut. Bar'ra-tor, n. (Low) an encourager of lawsuits. Bar'ra-try, n. (Low) foul practice in law. Barriel, n. a round wooden vessel or cask; a measure; any thing hollow; a cylinder.

Barriel, v. a. to put any thing into a harrel.

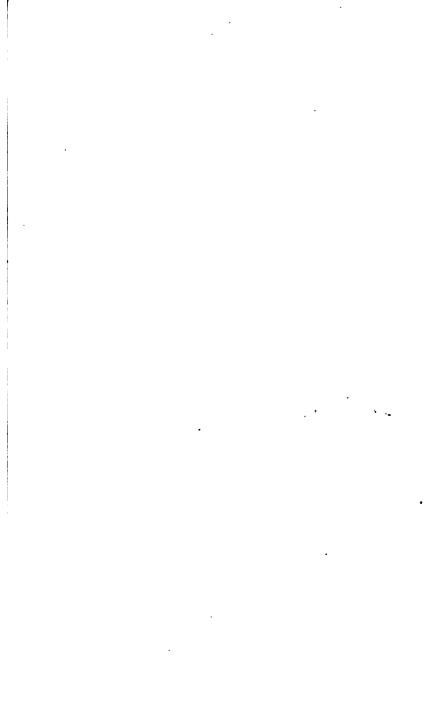
Barriel, v. a. to put any thing into a harrel.

Barrien, a. not prolific; unfruitful; sterile; most copious; unmeaning; uninventive; dull.

Barrien, s. an unfertile tract of land. [U. S.] Bir'rip.neza, a state-of being barren; sterilitis Bir-rj-cide', a. a fortification made of tree earth, &c., to keep off an attack. earth, s.c., to keep ou an attack.
Bir-rj-cid/do, v. a. to fortify; to stop up.
Bir-rj-cid/do, v. a. v. same as barvicade.
Bir-rj-r, (bir-rp-r) (bir-rp-r, W. P. J. F. Ja.
K. Sm.; bir-yer, S. E.] n. a boundary; a
defence; a fortress; a stop; a bar.
Bir-rj--ter, n. a counsellor at law; an advocate. Bir'row, s. a small hand-carriage; a hillock or mound of earth:—a castrated hog. Bir'-abck, s. two half bullets joined by a bar. Bir'ter, v. s. to traffic by exchanging goods. Bar'ter, v. c. to give in exchange. Bar'ter, z. traffic by exchanging commodities: a rule of arithmetic. Bar'ter-er, a. one who barters. †Bür'ter-y, n. exchange of commodities; barter. Bür'ten, (bür'tn) n. lands of a manor; a manor. Bart'ram, n. the pellitory, a plant of a manut, a manut.
Bart'ra, [bart'its, K. Sm. R.; bär'o-ts, Wb.] a ponderous earth; an oxide of barsum.
Bart'te, n. a ponderous earth; baryts. Bar'y-tône, a. noting a grave accent. Bar'y-tône, a. a male voice higher than bass : a Greek verb not accented on the last syllable. Bā'eal, a. relating to the base or bottom.
Ba-calt', n. a grayish-black stone or mineral.
Ba-cal'st, n. sing. & pl. [L.] basak.

He was baptized Rerien = He was christened Rerien.

Barley, xp. 87



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bell'ik, [bp-skl'tik, Ja. Sm. R.; bp-skl'tik, K.; But'let, a a piece of wood for beating men. bp-skl'tik, W. a. ] a. relating to or Hice basak. Bp-tibin', n. [baton, Fr.] a club; a marshml'i Stripet, n. a basin-shaped helmen. Mer, a the bottom or foundation of any thing; the pedestal of a statue; basis; — a rustic play. , a mean ; vile ; low ; illegitimate ; having le value, as metals : — deep ; grave, as intle value, as metals: -

lise, s. a. to key the base of; to found. erly, et. in a base or foundation. ment, a an extended base, or ground-floor.

Rise near a meanness; vileness.

Bise vill, n. See Bass-viol.

Be-thiw, n. a Turkish governor or viceroy; a

See Pacha. 'Mi, a. modest; shamefaced; shy; coy. Bish'fil-by, ed. in a bashtu manner; shyly. Bish'fil-biss, s. modesty; rustic shame. Bis'il, s. the angle of a joiner's tool. [gle. Payll, v. a. to grind the edge of a tool to an an-By 411 (-c), a. the middle vein of the arm:—a pi or large hall ; a magnificent church. B-417/c, ) a belonging to a busilica or busili-

Bright Can, a no nontment.

British, a a serpent:—a species of cannon.

British, (bi'sm) n. a small ressel to hold water;
a small pond; any hollow place; a dock.

Brigh, n. jpl. bi'se; the foundation; base; that
on which any thing is raised; the pedestal. k, (12) s. s. to warm by exposing to the sun

take, v. s. to lie in the sun or warmth.

Mo'hot, s. a vessel made of twigs, rushes, &c.

Mo'hot, hilt, s. a hilt which covers the hand. Mus, a a sea fish: —a tree. — (use) a name Riss, a (Max.) low; deep; grave. See Base. Ris'set, n. [basectte, Pr.] a game at cards. Parellet', n. a musical wind instrument. Ris'sey-list'of, [It.] See Base-relist'. Riss-re-list', n. sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out far from the ground. 🖦 z. a sea fish : —a tree. — (bis) a mat. he'-vi'el, n. a musical instrument. he'tard, (12) n. a child born out of wedlock. Martard, a. Allegitimate ; spurious ; base. Martard-ize, v. a. to prove to be a bastard. with dy, n. the state of being a bastard. e, s. a. to beat with a stick : - to drip butter or gravy upon meat: — to sew slightly.
Battle', [his-tel', K. Sm.: bis'tel', W. R.] n.
furnoriy a state prison in Paris.
Bat-in-ne', n. & v. same as bastinado.

to b-ma'do, a the act of beating on the soles of the feet with a cudgel. is ti ma'de, v. s. to treat with the bastinado. ing, a act of beating : - a dripping.

Mripa, best'yun) a huge mass of earth, stading out from a rampart; a bulwark. Et, a a beavy stick; a club: — a small animal. Bith, a the quantity of bread baked at once. like, w. a. to lessen; to lower a price; to abate.

Sat em', (hit-5') n. [Fr.] pl. but-caux', (hit-5x') a
long, light boat.

ha Tooling, a bird-catching in the night-time. Bath, (37) [birth, W. P. J. F. Ja. E. Sm.; bith, R.] a.; pl. birth; a place to bathe in; act of bathan;:—a Hebrow measure. Pag 10

the, v. a. to wash in a bath; to soften Mile, s. a. to warm in a man, a water. Mile, s. a. to have one's body in water. Mile, e. [Gr.] a sinking in poetry; anticlimax. Mile, prep. excepting; except. Bat-fal'ia, (bat-tal'ya) n. the order of battle
Bat-tal'ion, (bat-tal'yan) n. [bateillen, Fr.]

division of an army; a troop; a body of forces
Bat'tel, (bat'tl) s. s. to grow fat: — to stand indebted in the college-books, at Oxford, Eng.
Bat'tel, (bat'tl) s. a student's account. [Eng.]
Bat'ten, (bat'tl) s. a student's account. [Eng.]

ht'ter, v. a. to beat down; to wear out to dull. But'ter, n. a mixture of several ingredients. Bat'ter-ing-ram, s. an ancient military engine. Bat'ter-y, s. a raised work upon which cannot

are mounted. — (Low) a violent assault. Bat'tle, n. a fight between armies or fleets. Bat'tle, v. n. to contend in battle.

Bat'tle-ar-ray', n. order of battle. Bat'tle-axe, n. a weapon of war, like an axe. Bát'tle-döor, (bát'tl-dör) s. an instrument with a flat board, used to strike a shuttlecock.

But'tle-ment, s. a wall or parapet with embra sures or interstices; a breastwork.

Bat-töl'o-gy, n. a tiresome repetition. Bau-bee', n. a Scotch half-penny. Baulbee', n. & s. See Balk.

Bav'in, n. a fagot ; a stick ; waste wood. Baw'ble, n. a gewgaw ; a trinket ; a trifle. Bawd, a. a procurer, or procurees; a pimp. Baw'dines, a best. See Baldrick.

paw'arre, n. a best. See Baldwist.
Baw'dy. a. fithy; obseene; unchaste.
Baw'dy-höuse, n. a house of prostitution.
Baw!, v. n. to hoot; to shout; to cry aloud.
Baw!, v. a. to proclaim as a crier.
Bay, s. inclining to a chestnut color; reddish.
Bay, a. inclining to a chestnut color; reddish.

Bay, m. an arm of the sea; a gulf: — tree: — a state of being kept off.

Bay, v. n. to bark as a dog. — v. a. to bark at. Bay ber-ry, n. a shrub that flears an oily berry. Bā'yo-nēt, s. a short dagger fixed to a musket. Ba'yo-nēt, v. a. to stab with the bayonet. Bayeu, (bi'd) s. [kopsu, Fr.] a narrow inlet. Bāy'-skit, s. sait made of sea-water.

Bp-ziar', (bp-zir') n. an Eastern market:—a collection of retail shops.

COMPCHAIR TOWNS PROPERTY OF THE STREET OF TH

certain state; to exist.—It is used as an auxiliary in conjugating other verbs, by means of which the passive voice is formed.

Bēach, (bēch) a. the sea-shore; the strand.

Bēach, (bēch) a. something raised on an eminence for giving notice; a lighthouse.

Bēa'con, (bē'kn) s. a. to afford light; to light up.

Bēa'con-age, (bē'kn-ag) a. money paid for maintaining heacons.

Bēad, (bēd) a. ana af many little halls strang up.

Bead, (bed) s. and of many little balls strung upon a thread, used for necklaces or reserves.

on a mireau, used for necklaces or reserves,—(dre.h) a round moudding.

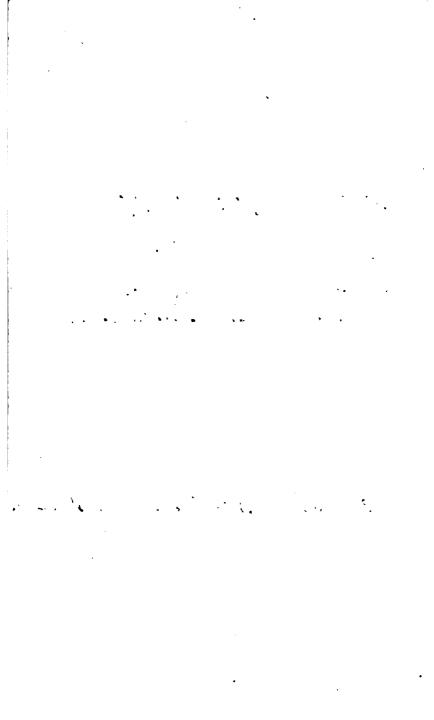
Bēa'die, (bē'di) n. an inferior officer of a court, public body, or parish; a messenger; a crier.

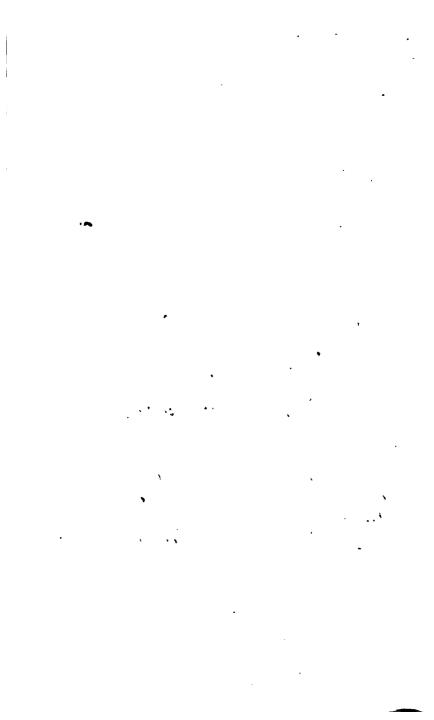
Bēa'die-y, n. the office of a beadle.

Bēa'die-ship, n. the office of a beadle.

Bead'roll, a. a list of persons to be prayed for. Beads'man, s. a man employed to prayed for. Beads'wom, s. a man employed to pray. Beads'wom, en, (bêdz'wûm-en) s. a woman whe prays for another.

Bay'se, (be'gi) a. a small hound to hunt hares Baak, a. the bill of a bird; a thing pointed. Baak'ed, (be'ked er bekt) a. having a beak. Baa'keq, (be'ker) a. a drinking-cup or vessel.





Beech, ofue.

Beet, TEUT XOZ, TEUTZOZ.

He begged to have them introduced - be beg -

To begin to examine - upon busines; - syint is morn fatal when it begins from the bottom. To begin at the wrong end . - the begins by laying it down as a rule To behold marking in this light.

Monce arises the belief that a child will . - before the belief pre-

their gennines. -- of thingennineses. A believe in

Le believes himsely wises ton as i he is the entoneur

ich a well-known forest tree. lichen, (be/chn) a belonging to the beech. lies, a the fiesh of an ox, bull, or cow. "est-er, n. one who eats beef: — a yeoman of the king of England's guard. Ref'steak, m. a slice of beef for broiling. White, m. a box or case for holding bees. Been, (bin, 38) [bin, 8. W. J. Sm. Wb.; ben, P. P. Ja. K. R.] p. from the verb Be. Beer, s. a luquor made of malt and hope. Beer-barrel, n. a barrel which holds beer.
Beet ings, n. pl. See hiestings.
Beet, n. a garden vogetable. Beetle, a. an insect : — a heavy wooden mallet. BH tie, r. a. to jut out; to hang over. Bee'tle-browed, (be'tl-browd) a. having promiment browns. BBF'tle-hëad-ed, (bē'tl-hĕd-ed) a. loggerhead-ed; wooden-headed. Bevice-stock, n. the handle of a beetle.

Beven, (bevz) n.; pt. of Becj; cattle; oxen.

By AB', n. a. [i. befell; ; pp. befalling, befallen;]

to betide; to happen to. Be-fall', r. s. to happen; to occur.
Be-fit', r. s. to suit; to become; to fit. Be-firing, p. a. becoming; suitable.
Be-firing, p. a. to infatuate; to make a fool of.
Be-fire, prep. farther onward; in the front of;

in presence of; prior to; superior to.

Before', ad. sooner than; in time past; provisusly to; hitherto; farther onward in place. Be-fore hand, ad. in a state of anticipation; preriously; antecedently; at first.
the fore time, ad. formerly; before.
the fore une, v. n. to betide; to happen to. Shak. Be-folf, r. a. to soil; to pollute; to foul.

Be-fried', (be-fried') r. a. to favor; to assist.

Be-fried', r. a. to decorate with fringes.

Big, v. z. to live upon alms; to ask alms. Be, r. a. to ask; to crave; to entreat for.

Bedet', r. a. [i. begot, (†begat;) pp. begetting,
begotten or bagot;] to generate; to procreate;

to produce. Er'gar, a. one who lives by begging. gar, r. a. to reduce to beggary; to exhaust. he gar, t. a. to request to appear;
he gar-li-ness, n. meanness; poverty.
he gar-ly, a. mean; poor. — ad. meanly.
he gar-ly, a. mean; poor. — ad. meanly. better upon something new; to commence.

a fin', r. a. to enter upon : to commence. be in uing, u. the first original or cause; first act; first part; the rudiments or first grounds.

Be-gird', r. a. (i. begirt or begirded; pp. begirding, begirt or begird ed;) to gird; to bind round; to surround; to shut in. By [w-kg, n. [Turk] a Turkish governor.
By maw', (be-naw') v. s. to bite; to eat away.
By maw', (be-pan') interj. go away; haste away.

hepti', i. d. p. from Beget. See Beget.

Begitten, (be-gitten) p. from Beget.

Begitten, c. a. to soil or danh with grease,

Begitten', r. a. to soil with sort or difference. regime' r. a. to soil with sont or dirt. le grade, v. a. to envy the possession of.
le galle, (be-gil') v. a. to impose upon; to de-

ceive : to amuse. Begin', p. from Begin. Bekil', (be-hal') n. favor ; cause favored ; in-

trust; account; sake; support; vindication. Behive', c. a. to conduct; to demean; to carry; so, "He behaves himself well."

Be-hāve', v. n. to act; to conduct one's self.
Be-hāv'iyr, (be-hāv'yur) n. manner of conducting, or of demeaning one's self; conduct.
Be-hēad', (be-hēd') v. a. to deprive of the head.
Be-hēid', i. à: p. from Babold.
Be'he-möth, n. [bē'he-möth, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.
R.; be-hē'möth, Ask.] an animal described
in Job, supposed by some to be the river-horse
Be-hēad', a. command: precent, [Mead in seater.]

in Job, supposed by some to be the river-horse be-hest', n. command; precept. [Used in postry.] Be-hind', prep. at the back of; following another; remaining after; inferior to. Be-hind', ad. in the rear; backwards; back. Be-hind/hind, ad. & a. in arrears; backward;

tardy.

Be-höld', v. a. [i. beheld; pp. beholding, beheld;]

to view; to see, in an emphatical sense.

Be-hold', saterj. see; lo; observe.

Be-hold' saterj. see; lo; observe.

Be-hold' saterj. see; lo; observe.

Be-hold' so, 'be-hold' son', be-hold so resea.

Be-hôôf', a. profit ; advantage ; benefit. Be-hôôv's-ble, a. fit ; expedient.

Be-habove, v. a. to be fit for; to become.
Be-habove, v. a. to be fit for; to become.
Be-habove, v. See Bakoove.
Ba'ing, p. from Ba; existing.
Ba'ing, a. existence; a particular state; the per-

son existing; a person; any living creature.

Be-la'bor, v. a. to beat soundly; to thump; to
†BBi's-mour, n. a gallant; a consort. [ply.
†BBi's-my, n. a friend; an intimate.

Be-late', v. a. to retard; to make too late. Be-lat'ed, a. benighted; too late. Bo-lay', v. a. to block up; to attack; to besiege. ...
(Nutt.) To fasten or make fast, as a rope.

Belch, v. n. to eject wind from the stomach. Belch, v. a. to throw out from the stomach. Belch, n. act of belching ; eructation.

Bel'dam, s. an old woman; a hag. Be-leag'ugr, (be-le'ger) v. a. to besiege; to bi Bell'fry, s. the place where a bell is hung. Be-li'bel, s. a. to traduce: to libel.

Be-lie', (he-li') v. a. to stander; to calumniate.
Be-lie', (he-li') v. a. to stander; to calumniate.
Be-lie', (be-lie') n. act of believing; thing be-tiowed; persuasion; creed; faith; religion.
Be-liev's-lie, a. that may be believed.

Be-liève', to n. to have belief; to exercise faith.

Be-liev'er, m. one who believes. Be-like', ad. probably; likely. [Antiquated.]
Bell, n. a hollow, sounding vessel of metal.

Bēl-la-don'na, n. [It.] deadly nightshade; illy.
Bēlle, (bēl) n. [Fr.] a young lady admired for beauty and accomplishments; a gay young

ledy. Bellus-lettres, (böl-löt'tr) [böl-löt'ur, W. J. F. E.; böl-löt'tr, P. Ja. Sm. R.; böl'löt-tr, E. Wö.] n. pl. [Fr.] polite literature; classical authors. Böll'föö-er, n. a bell-shaped flower.

Bell'föund-er, a. one who founds or casts bells. Jell'Tönd-er, a. one who founds or casts bells, lel-lig'er-ënt, a. waging war; engaged in war. Bel-lig'er-ënt, a. a party carrying on war. Bel-lip'e-tënt, a. mighty in war. [a.] Bëll'mën, a. a public crier; a bell-ringer. Bëll'mët-al, (bël'mët-tl) n. an alloy or mixture of copper and tin, used for making bells. Bël'löw, (bël'lö) v. n. to make a noise as a bull; to cry aloud; to vociferate; to roar. Bël'löw, a. a loud outry: a roar.

Běl'low, s. a loud outery; a rear.
Běl'low-Ing, s. loud noise; a rearing.
Běl'low-, (hěl'ius) [běl'ius, 8. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.
R.; běl'oz, Ja.] s. sing. & pl. a machine for
Běll'ring-gr, s. one who rings bells. [blowing.
Běll'ring-gr, s. one who rings bells. [blowing. Běl'ly-Ine, a. like a beast; beastly; brutal.

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Ball'woth-er, s. a sheep which carries a bell.
Bel'ly, s. that part of the body which contains
the entrails; abdomen; a protuberance. Bël'ly, v. n. to swell into a larger capacity. Bel'ly-ache, a. pain in the bowels; colic. Bel'ly-band, a. a girth for a horse. Bel'ly-ful, a. as much as fills the belly. Běl'o-man-cy, s. divination by arrows. Be-löng', v. s. to be the property of ; to appertain to; to adhere to; to have relation to.

Beloved, (be-luvd') s. loved; as, "He was much beloved."—a. (be-luv'ed) dear; as, "a beloved son." Be-löw', (be-lö') pres. under in place, time, or dignity; inferior in excellence; unworthy of. Be-löw', ad. in a lower place; on earth; in hell. Belt, n. a girdle; a cincture; a sash.
Belt, v. a. to gird with a belt; to encircle. Bett, v. a. to gird with a bett; to encircle.

Be-min'gle, v. a. to hide; to conceal; to mask.

Be-mize', v. a. to bewider; to perplex.

Be-mize', v. a. to deag in the mire.

Be-mist', v. a. to cover as with a mist.

Be-môan', (be-môan') v. a. to lament; to bewail.

Be-môan'er, n. one who bemoans.

Be-môan'ing, n. lamentation.

Be-môan', n. a. to rest with mockery; to mock Be-möan'ing, a. lamentation.

Be-möan', v. a. to treat with mockery; to mock.

Be'mol, x. (Mus.) another name for B flat.

Be-mön'ster, v. a. to make monstrous. Skak.

Be-möun', (be-mön') v. a. to weep over.

Be-mişed', (be-mized') a. overcome with musing.

Bench, [bench, S. P. J. K. Sm. Wh.; bensh, W.

F. E. Ja. R.] a. a long seat: — a tribunal of justice; the court; the body of judges.

Binch'er, a. a semior in the inns of court. Bench'er, a. a senior in the inns of court. Bind, v. a. [i. bent er bended; pp. bending, bent er bended;] to make crooked; to direct to a certain point; to incline; to bow; to subdue. Bend, v. z. to be incurvated; to yield. Bend, s. a curve; a crook; a flexure; a bent. Bend's-ble, a. that may be bent or incurvated. Běnd'e-ble, a. that may be bent or incurvasce.
Běnd'er, n. a person or thing that bends.
Běnd'er, n. (Her.) a little bend.
Be-něaped', (be-něpt') a. (Nazt.) on the ground.
Be-něaph', prep. under; lower in place; lower in rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of.
Be-něath', de. in a lower place; below; on earth.
Běn-dic'tine, a. belonging to St. Benedict.
Bån-adverton. n. a blessing; thanks; invoca-Ben-o-dic'tion, n. a blessing; thanks; invocation of happiness: — institution of an abbot. Ben-o-fac'tion, a. act of conferring a benefit; the benefit conferred; donation; granity; githerefice or, a one who confers a benefit.

Bin-fisc'ups, a cemale benefit.

Bin-fisc'ups, a ecclesiastical living. Băn'e-fice, s. an ecclesiastical living.
Băn'e-ficed, (băn'e-fist) a. having a benefice.
Be-năf'i-cănce, s. active goodness; kindness.
Be-năf'i-cănt, a. kind; doing good; charitable.
Băn-e-fi'(cial, (băn-e-fish'a) a. advantageous;
Băn-e-fi'(cial-ly, cd. advantageously. [useful.
Băn-e-fi'(cia-ly, (băn-e-fish'e-s-re) a. holding
something in subordination to another.
Băn-a-fi'(cia-ry, băn-e-fish'e-s-re) a. nue who Bön-e-fir'c;--ry, (bön-e-fish'e-s-ry) n. one who is possessed of a benefice; a person benefited. Bën'e-fit, v. a. to do good to; to assist; to help. "ën'e-fit, v. a. to day advantage. "en'e-fit, v. a. to gain advantage." e-fit, v. a. to ensnare.

'e-fince, n. disposition to do good; good to the finders. benefits to the finders. benefits to the finders. benefits the finders.

arity; kindness; benignity.
a. kind; having good will.

Be-nign', (be-nin') s. kind; generous; gentie. Be-nig'nint, a. kind; gracious; benevolent. Be-nig'ni-ty, a. graciousnes; actual kindness. Be-nign'ly, (be-nin'le) ad. favorably; kindly, fBén i-ton, (bén'e-zu) n. a blessing; benediction. Bén'shië, n. au Irish fairy; a fairy's wife. Bént, i. d. p. from Bend. Rönt, s. state of being bent; favora : daslinter. Ben, a. state of being bent; flexure; declivity; inclination; tendency; fixed purpose. Benum', benum') v. a. to make torpid.

Ben-zöin', a. a medicinal resin imported from
the East Indies; called also gum-beaismin. the East Indies; called also gaus-beatsmans. Be-phint', v. a. to paint; to cover with paint Be-pinch', v. a. to mark with pinches. Be-pi% der, v. a. to dress out; to powder. Be-prälee', v. a. to praise greatly. Be-qudsithe', v. a. to leave by will to another. Be-qudsit', (be-kw&it') n. a legacy. 1Be-ray', (be-ray') v. a. to foul; to soil. Barberry. Bes Barberry. B Be-reft', i. & p. from Berezve. Ber'ga-môt, n. a sort of peur : — a perfume. Berg'mas-ter, a the chief officer among the Dar-byshire miners; called bernaster. Ber-lin', or Ber'lin, (ber-lin', S. W. J. F. Ja.; ber'lin', P. K. Sa. R. Wb.) n. a kind of coach. ber'lin, P. K. Sm. R. Wb.) n. a kind of Ber'nar-dine, n. one of an order of monks Berry, n. any small fruit, containing seeds.

Berth, n. a station of a ship; a room; a box to

Berryl, (ber'il) n. a precious stone. [sleep in. Be-scatter, v. s. to throw loosely over. Be-scratch, v. s. to tear with the nails. Be-estatch, v. a. to tear win the main.

Be-estatch, v. a. [i. besought; ps. beseching, be sought;] to entreat; to beg; to implore.

Be-estan', v. a. to become; to be fit for.

Be-estan'ing, a. comeliness.

Be-estan'ing, a. fit; becoming; suitable.

Be-est', v. a. [i. beset; ps. besetting. beset;] to besiege; to waylay; to embarrass; to fall upon. upon. Be-shrew', (be-shrû') v. a. to wish a curse to.
Be-stde', pres. at the side of; over and ahove;
Be-stde', distinct from; out of.
Be-stde', ad. more than that; moreover; not Bo-sides', Bo-sides', in this number; except.
Bo-sides', (bo-sēj') v. a. to beleaguer; to lay
siege to; to hem in; to beset. Be-sieg er, n. one who besieges. Be-slime', v. a. to soil; to daub. Be-slib'ber, v. a. to daub; to slubber. Be-smēar', v. a. to bedaub; to soil; to Be-smear', v. a. to bedaub; to soil; to smear.
Be-smerch, v. a. to soil; to discolor. Stak. Be-smoke', v. a. to foul or dry with smoke. se-emit(t, v. a. to soil or dry with smoke.

Be-smit(t, v. a. to soil with smoke or soot.

Be-smit(ed', (be-smit(t) a. smeared with smaff.

Be'som, (be'zum) s. a broom made of wigs.

Be-sot(t, v. a. to suit; to fit; to become.

Shak

Be-sot(t, v. a. to infatuate; to stupefy. Bo-86'(ted-ly, ad. in a besotted manner.
Bo-86'(ted-ness, n. stupidity; infatuation.
Bo-86wght', (bo-sawt', 54) i. & p. from Beseach. Be-span'gle, v. a. to adorn with spangies. Be-spat'ter, v. a. to soil by spattering.
Be-spak', v. a. [i. bespoke; pp. bespeaking, be-spoken;] to speak for beforehand; to address; to betoken; to forebode; to show Be-spēc'kle, v. a. to mark with speckles.
Be-spēw', (be-spū') v. a. to daub with vomit.
Be-spīce', v. a. to season with spices. 't') v. a. to involve in darkness.

a, 1, 8, a, y, short; s, c, i, o, p, y, obscure. -- fare, far, fast, fall; bair, bar;

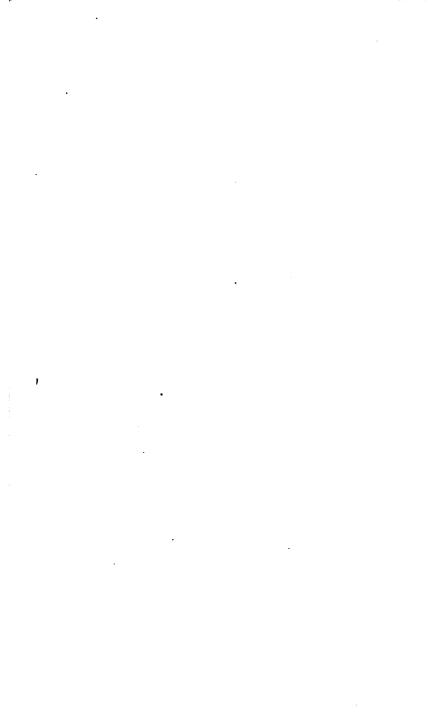
nearly - He was bent upon the Same design against some other (person) a benefit to am is a benefit tale.

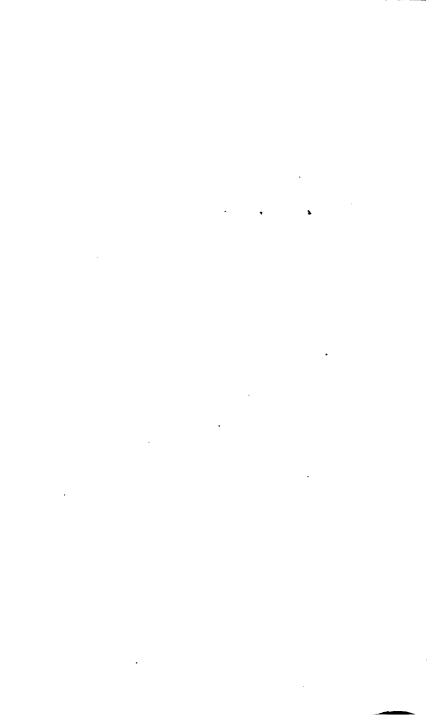
The bereaved of

It must not be made to bend to the former.
The youth seems obstinately bent on
finding you out.

They besought him that he would depart

The door was beset with bailife





Junch attention has been be stowed upon

They be took themselves to their heels. (000, 00.)

they be took themselves
to perform their business
2 be tray, 2005/50pm.

It betrays Neelt to be spurious by its internet character.

His natural bias for tenderness.

To bit the pullic not & laugh -

BEV 75 Besphy, v. a. to daub with spittle.
Besphy, v. a. to mark with spots.
Besphaf, (bespråd') v. a. to spread over.
Besphafic, (bespråd') v. a. to sprinkle
Besphri, or Besphri, v. a. to throw ou. [over.
Besphri, or Besphri, v. a. to sputter over.
Besphri, or besphri, v. a. to sputter over.
Besphri, or besphri, v. a. to sputter over.
Best, a. super, of Good; most good; that has good qualities in the highest degree.

Bett of the bishest degree. Běv'el, v. a. to cut to a bevel angle. good qualities in the nights ungroup.

Best, ad.; superl. of Well; in the highest degree
in communition: as, bestof goodness: - used in composition; as, or goodness: — used in composition; as, bestein', v. a. to mark with stains. [beloved. the stain', v. a. to profit; to accommodate. Best'ipil, (best'yal) [best-ch al, Fr. J.; bés'tyal, E. F. K. Sar. R.; bés'tyal, P. Ja.; bés'chal, S.] belonging to a beast; heastly; brutal. Bés-li-al'i-ty, (bést'yal-le) n. quality of beasts. Bés'tipil-lag, (bést'yal-la) v. a. to make like a Bés'tipil-lag, (bést'yal-le) ad. brutally. [beast. Be-stir', v. a. to stick over with. Be-stir', v. a. to put into viscorous action. [grant. Be-stick', v. a. to stick over with.
Be-stir', v. a. to put into vigorous action. [grant.
Be-stow', (be-sto') v. a. to give; to confer; to
Be-stow'ni, (be-sto') v. a. to give; to confer; to
Be-stowing, leading in act of bestowing. Porry.
Be-straid'die, v. a. to bestride.
Be-strew', (be-strid' or be-stro') [be-strid', S. J.
Ja. E. Sa.; be-strowing, bestrewed or bestrewed; ps. bestrowing, bestrewed or bestrewed; ps. bestrowing, bestrewed; ps. bestriding, bestridden or bestrid; pp. bestriding, bestridden or bestrid; jto stride over;
to sten over: to ride on. to step over; to ride on.

Bestid', s. s. to adorn with stude. Bit, n. a wager.—v. a. to lay a wager.

By-tike', v. a. [i. betook; pp. betaking, betaken;]
to have recourse to; to apply; to move.

Bital, (bit) n. water-pepper, an Indian plant.

By-think', v. a. [i. bethought; pp. bethinking,
bethought;] to recall to reflection; to remind.

By-think', v. a. to call to recullection.

Bith'le-hem, (bith'le-em) n. an insame hospital:

—corrupted to bedam.

By-thinmp', v. a. to happen to; to betall.

By-thinmp', v. a. to happen; to became.

By-time', ad. seasonably; soon; early.

By-tid'ken, (by-to'kn) v. a. to signify; to forek, a. a wager. — v. s. to lay a wager. Be-ta'ken, (be-ta'kn) v. a. to signify; to fore-let's-my, a. a plant; a vulnerary herb. [show. Be-took', (be-tak') i. from Betaks. show. Be tern', p. a. much torn ; tattered. tion, v. a. to disturb; to toss up.
latriy, v. a. to give up or disclose treacherous
b; 16 divulge a secret; to discover; to entrap.
latriy'si, a. the act of betraying. Be-tray'er, a. one who betrays.
Be-trim', s. a. to deck; to dress; to trim.
Be-trim', s. a. to contract to any one of the marriage; to affince; to pledge. "

\*\*The marriage of the art of betrothing. order to e-trith ment, a. the act of betrothing. Bit tor, a. comp. of Good; superior. Better, ad. more; rather; in a higher degree. Bet'ter, v. 4. to improve ; to advance. Bet'ter-ment, a. an improvement to an estate. Bit'tor, s. one who bets or lays wagers. Bet'ty, a. an instrument to break open doors. Be tim'bled, (be-tim'bld) p. a. disordered.

Be-tween', prep. in the intermediate space; from one to another; in the middle of; betwixt. Betwint', prep. in the middle of; between.

Ber'el, n. any angle not a right angle or half a
right angle:—a kind of square movable on

a centre : -- used also as an adjective.

Bev'er-ge, a. drink; liquor to be drunk.
Bev'y, a. a flock of birds; a company.
Be-wäll', v. a. to bemoan; to lament.
Be-wäll', v. a. to express grief; to lament.
Be-wäll's-be, a. that may be lamented. Be-wail'a-ble, a. that may be lamented.

Be-wail'ing, s. lamentation.

Be-wail'ing, s. lamentation.

Be-wail'er, v. a. to regard with caution:—['verb defective, and not conjugated.]

Be-witch'r, v. a. to charm; to fascinate.

Be-witch'ring, s. fascinating; enchanting.

Be-witch'ring, s. fascination; enchantment.

Be-witch'ring, s. fascination; enchantment. He-wrisy', (be-ri') v. a. to betray; to show.
He-wrisy', (be-ri') v. a. to betray; to show.
He-wrisy'er, (be-ri'er) a. one who hewraya.
Bey, (ba) a. a governor of a Turkish province.
Bey-yond', prep. on the farther side of: farth p-yond', prep. on the farther side of; farther onward than; before; above; past. Be-yond', ad. at a distance; yonder.
Be-kint', n. a gold coin of ancient Byzantium.
Bez'el, [bez'el, P. K. We.: bez'zl, Sm.; be'zel,
Ja] n. that part of a ring in which the stone is fixed. Bē'zāar, (bē'zār) z. a calculous concretion. Bī-ān'gu-lāt-ed, c. having two angles. Bī'as, z. weight on one side; partiality; bent; prepossession; inclination. Bi'ss, v. a. to incline to some side; to influence. n'es, v. a. to incine to some suce; to innuesce.

Bib, a. a piece of linen put on a child's breast.

Bib, v. a. to tipple; to sip; to drink.

Bib-ba'clous, (bī-ba'shus) a. addicted to drinking.

tBib-ba'c'; iy, a. the quality of drinking much.

Bib'ber, a. a tippler; a toper; a sot.

Bib'ber, bi'bi) a. the Book, by way of eminence:

the volume of the sacred Scriptures. Bib'j-cal, a. relating to the Bible.
Bib-lj-og'ra-pher, n. one versed in bibliography.
Bib-lj-o-graph'ic, a. relating to the know. Bib-li-o-graph'ic. a relating to the knowl-Bib-li-o-graph'-ical, edge of books.
Bib-li-ogra-phy, z. the science or knowledge of books. [books; bibliography or noors.

| books; bibliography
| b books. books.

Bib-ij--ma-ni's-cal, a relating to bibliomania.

Bib-li--ma-ni's-cal, a bookseller; bibliopolist.

Bib-li--jp'--list, a a bookseller.

Bib-li--bi'--list, a a bookseller.

Bib-li--bi'--si, a belonging to a library.

Bib'--lous, a absorbing; spongy.

Bic-ap's--lar, a having two capsules.

Bic-ap'--lar, a having two capsules.

Bic-lp'--tous, a having two heads or two ori
Bi-clp'--tous, a gins.

Bick'er-, v. a to skirmish; to quiver.

Bick'er-, ns. a a quarrel; skirmish. Bick'er-ing, a. a quarrel; skirmish. Bick er.ing, a. a quarra; saurania.
Bick'era, n. an iron ending in a point.
Bi-cor'nous, a. having two horns or antiers.
Bi-cor'pp-ral, a. having two bodies.
Bid, v. a. [s. bade or bid; pp. bidding, bidden or bid;] to desire; to command; to offer; to invite. Bid, n. an offer to give a certain price.
Bid'den, (bid'dn) p. from Bid; commanded.
Bid'der, n. one who bids or offers a price. Bid'ding, n. command; order; offer of price Bide, v. a. to endure; to suffer; to wait for. Bide, v. n. to dwell; to remain; to abide.

Bi-den'tal, a. having two teeth.

Bi-dět', s. a little horse:—a chamber bathing-Bi-d'n'ni-el-ly, ad. continuing two years. [vessel.] Bi-d'n'ni-el-ly, ad. at the return of two years. [Bi-men'sel, a. occurring ever two months. Bi-ën'ni-al, a. continuing two years. [ver Bi-ën'ni-si-ly, ad. at the return of two years. Bier, n. a carriage for conveying the dead.

Bier, n. a carriage for conveying the dead.

Biest'ing, n. pl. the first milk of a cow after calvalidation of the first milk of a cow after calvalidation of the first milk of a cow after calvalidation of the first milk of a cow after calvalidation of the first milk of a cow after calvalidation of the first milk of a cow after calvalidation of the first milk of a cow after calvalidation of the first milk of a cow after calvalidation of the first milk of a cow after calvalidation of the first milk of a cow after calvalidation of the first milk of a cow after calvalidation of the first milk of a cow after calvalidation of the first milk of a cow after calvalidation of the first milk of the first mil Bi-fib'rous, a. (Bat.) having two flowers.
Bi-fib'rous, a. (Bat.) having two flowers.
Bi-fo'lj-şte, a. (Bat.) having two leaflets.
Bi-fo'lj-şte, a. having a double form.
Bi-fo'rm, a. having a double form. Bi'f orméd, (bi'formé) a having wo forms. Bi-form'i-ty, n. a double form. Bi-form'i-ty, n. a double form. Bi-form'i-ty, n. a double form. Bi-form'ed, (bi-frium'ed) a. having two fronts. Bi-fur'est-ed, a. having two forks. Big, a. great; large; huge; pregnant; swoln. Big, or Bigg, n. a kind of winter barley. Big's-mist, s. one that has committed bigamy. Big's-my, a. the crime of having two wives, or two husbands, at once.
Big'gin, a. a child's cap: — a can, or small vessel. Bight, (bit) n. a small bay or inlet of the sea: — a bend or coil of a rope when folded. Blg'ness, a. bulk; size; dimensions. Big'ot, a. one unreasonably devoted to some party, opinion, or practice; a blind zealot. Big'ot-ed, a. full of bigotry; irrationally zealous. Big'ot-ed-ly, ad in the manner of a bigot.
Big'ot-y, n. blind zeal; great prejudies.
Big'ot-y, n. blind zeal; great prejudies.
Bil'an-der, n. a small Dutch merchant vessel.
Bil'an-der, n. a small Dutch merchant vessel. Bil'ber-ry, s. a small shrub and its fruit.
Bil'bo, n. ; pl. bil'bōos; a rapier; a sword.
Bil'bōe, [bil'bōz] » pl. a sort of stocks for the
feet, used for punishing offenders at sea. Bilboquet, (bil'bo-kā') s. [Fr.] the toy called a cup and ball. Bile, s. a yellow or greenish fluid separated in the liver, and collected in the gall-bladder. Bilgo, s. the broadest part of a ship's bottom; the protuberant part of a cask:—called also Bilge, v. n. to spring a leak; to let in water.
Bilge -water, n. water lying in the bilge.
Billia-ry, (billya-re) a. belonging to the bile.
Bi-lin'guous, (billin'gwus) a. having
tongues; speaking two tongues.
Billious, (bill'yus) a. partaking of bile.
Bilk, v. a. to cheat; to deceive; to defraud.
Bill. v. a. to cheat; having two Bill, n. beak of a fowl; a pickaxe; a battle-axe. Bill, a. a written paper; an account of money; a statement of goods purchased. — (Law) A declaration in writing, expressing grievance or wrong:—a proposed law or act.—Bill of exchange, a note ordering the payment of a sum of money. Bill, v. z. to caress, as doves, by joining bills.
Billiage, z. (Naut.) the breadth of the floor of a ship when she lies aground. Bil'let, s. a note; a letter:—a ticket directing sudders where to lodge:—a log of wood.
Bil'let, v. a. to place or quarter soldiers.
Bil'let-doz', (bil'ig-do') s. [Fr.] pl. bil'lets-doux',
(bil'ig-doz') a love-letter.

Bil'ingg-gate, n. ribaldry; foul language.
Bil'ingg-gate, n. ribaldry; foul language.
Bil'ion, (bil'yu) n. a million of millions.
Bil'iow, (bil'io) n. a wave swollen and hollow.
Bil'iow-y, (bil'io-e) a. swelling; turgid.
Bil'man, n.; pl. bil'mën; one who uses a bill.

Bin, a a repository for corn, bread, or wine Bi'na-ry, a two; dual; double. BI'na-ry, a. the constitution of two. Brnd, v. a. [6. bound; pp. binding, bound; to confine with cords; to gird; to fasten to; to tie together : - to oblige by contract, oath, or kindness: - to make costive. andness:—to make converse.

Bind, v. n. to contract its own parts together.

Bind/er, n. one who binds books, &c.; a fillet.

Bind/er, n. a piace where books are bound.

Bind/ing, n. a bandage; the cover of a book.

Bind/ing, p. a. compelling; obliging; obligatory.

Bin/na-cle, n. the compass-box of a ship. Bin'o-cle, z. a kind of telescope. Bi-noc'u-iar, a. having or using two eyes. BI-no'mi-al-root, n. (Algebra) a root compos of only two parts, connected by plus or minu BI-nom'in-ous, a. having two names. BI-0g'rs-pher, a a writer of biography.
BI-0-graph'-cqi, a relating to biography.
BI-0-graphy, a a bistory of a person's life.
BIP's-rois, a bringing forth two at a birth. Bip's-rois, a bringing forth two at a birth. Bip's-rois, a bringing from two correspondent parts. Bip's-ti', an animal with two feet. Bip's-dal, a two feet in length; having two feet. Bip's-dal, a two feet in length; having two feet. Bi-pis's-lois, a having two flower-leaves. Bi-quad'rate, (bi-kwòd'rat) n (Algebra) the square of a square, or the fourth power. Bi-quad-rat'/ic, a relating to the fourth power. Bi-quad-rat'/ic, a relating to the fourth power. Bi-quad-rat'/ic, a relating to the fourth power. Byrch, a. a well-known tree of several species. Byrch'en, (byr'chn) a. made of birch. Bird, n. a general term for the feathered kind.
Bird'ckie, n. an enclosure for birds.
Bird'ckii, n. a pipe for imitating the notes of birds. Bird'catch-er, n. one who takes birds. Bird'lime, n. a glutinous substance, the feet of small birds are entangled. Birds'eye, (birdz'ī) n. a plant; a primrose. Birds'eye, a noting a view of an object or place as seen from above, as by a bird. as seen from noove, as by a bird.
Birdg'noist, n. the place where birds deposit their
eggs, and hatch their young:—a plant.
Birgan-der, n. a sort of wild goose.
Birth, s. the act of coming into life; extraction;
rank by descent; lineage. See Berth. byth/dāy, s. the day on which any one is born; the anniversary of one's birth.

Byth/dom, s. privilege of birth.

Shak. [R.] Byth'dom, n. privilege of birth. Stat. [R.]
Byth'night, n. the night on which one is logu. Birth'place, n. the place where one is born.
Birth'right, (birth'rit) n. the right or privilege to which a person is born.
Bis'cujt, (bis'kjt) n. a kind of hard, dry bread. BI-sect', v. a. to divide into two equal parts.
BI-sec'tion, n. a division into two equal parts. BI-seg'ment, a. one of the parts of a line divided into two equal parts.

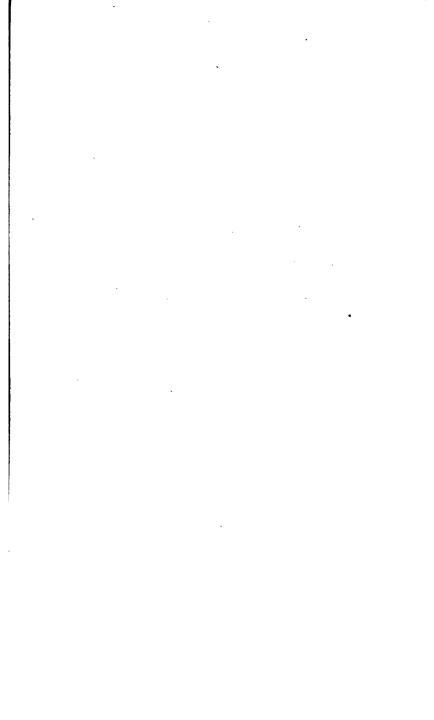
Bigh'op, a. one of the higher order of clergy, whe has the charge of a diocese; a prelate.

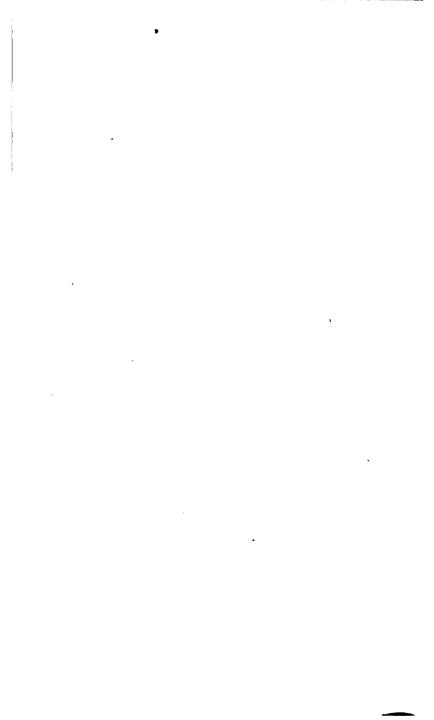
Bigh'op, v. a. to confirm; to admit into the church. Bill'iards, (bil'yardz) a. pl. a game played with bulls and maces or sticks, on a table. Bish'op-ric, a. the diocese of a bishop. Big'muth, n. a reddish-white brittle metal.
Big'on, [bi'snn, K. R.; biz'on, Ja. Sm.] n. a
kind of wild ox, in the U.S. called the bufale Bis-sex'tile, n. leap year; every fourth year. Bis'tour-y, (bis'tor-e) n. a surgical instrument. Bis'tre, (bis'ter) n. a brown pigment.

Tig with the important subject.

It is binding upon - he is bound for it - to brand him to the world

Biron, ogusta.





• . •

E-cili cope, (bit-cili kys) a. cloven-footed. it, a. the iron appurtenances or mouth-piece of a bridle : — a small piece ; a mousel : — a coin. Bit, s. a. to put the bridle upon a horse, Bitch, a. the female of the canine kind. Bite, r. a. [i bit; pp. biting, bitten or bit;] to crush with the teeth; to cut; to wound:—to give pain by cold:—to cheat; to trick.

Eite, z. act of biting; seizure by the teeth; the
act of a fish that takes the bait:—a cheat; a trick; a sharper. BY yr, a. one that bites; a cheat; a deceiver.
BY ing, p. a. sharp; severe; caustic; sarcastic.
BY tea., (bY ta) p. from B.ts. See Bits.
BY ter, a. having a lot, acrid taste; sharp; cruei; painful; reproachful; afflicting.
BY tea., the wing a better manner; sharply.
BY tea., by the best better manner; sharply. Birtera, a. a bird with long legs: — bitter liquid.
Birtera, a. a bird with long legs: — bitter liquid.
Birtera, a. pl. a liquor containing an infusion of bitter herbs or roots. bettler nerus or room.

Bi'ter-sweet, n. an apple sweet and bitter.

Bj-tamed', (be-tamed') a smeared with pitch.

Bj-ta'men, be-ta'men, W. Ja. K. Sa. R.; bi-ta'men, S. J. F.] n. a mineral pitch; asphaltum.

Bj-ta'men, a. containing bitumen.

Bj-ta've, a. having two valves or shutters.

Bi'ta'e. Bi'ta'e. Bi'ta'e. bi'ta'e. Brvipois, [bivipois, Wb. Gilbert: bivipus, K.; bivipois, La. Sm. R.] a. having two ways. Browseld, (biviwis), a. [Fr.] the watching of an army, in open air, at night, in expectation of an engagement.

Biviousic, (biviwis) v. s. to watch on guard. mr vousc, (oir war) e. n. to watch on guard.
Bir'yn-the, n. a great piece of gold; bezant.
Bi-zarre', a. [Fr.] odd; strange; fantastic.
Bish, c. a. to tattle; to tell tales.
Bish, n. a telltale; a babbler: — tattle.
Bish, n. a telltale; a babbler: Black, a. of the darkest color; dark; cloudy; mournful; horrible; wicked; dismal. Black, n. a black color; a blackamoor; a negro. Black, n. a bases coor; a macaminou; a segue.
Black, n. a to make black; to blacken.
Black's-môts, [black's-môts, P. F. K. Sm.; blak's-môts, W.] n. a negro.
Black's-drt, n. magical art; magic.
Black'ber-ry, n. a plant; fruit of the bramble.
Black'bird, n. a black singing bird.
Black'bird, n. a black singing bird. Blick'-cat-tle, n. pl. ozen, buils, and cows. Blick'esch, n. the heathcock. Blick'en, (blik'kn) v. a. to make black; to darken; to defame.
Blick'en, (blik'kn) v. a. to grow black. Blick'en-er, n. one who blackens. Blick'guard, (blig'gard) n. a vulgar, base fellow. Blick'sh, a. somewhat black. Black'-Back, a a leathern cup:— an ore of zinc.
Black-Lead', (blak-lead') a. plumbago or graphite,
a mineral used for pencils.
Black'leg, a a gambler; a sharper. [Low.] Mick'ly, ed. darkly in color; atrociously. Blick'-mail, n. (Eng.) a certain rate anciently aid for protection to men allied with robbers. paid for protection to men annual miles. Mon'day, n. Easter-Monday, which, in 3th of Edw. III., was dark and very cold. Bick'môor, a. a negro ; blackamoor. Bick'ness, n. the quality of being black.
Bick'-pêd'ding, n. food made of blood and filed. (Eng.) the unher belonging to the order of the garter, who carries a black rod.

Rick'smith, a. a smith who works in iron.

Rick'shira, a. the aloo-tree.

Blidd'der, n. the vessel which contains the urine. Blade, n. the spire of grass before it grows to seed : - the sharp part of a weapon : - a gay Blade'bone, n. the bone of the shoulder. Blad'ed, a. having blades or spires. Blade'smith, s. a sword cutier. Blain, n. a pustule; a blotch; a sere. Blain's-ble, a. deserving consure; culpable. Blam's-ble-ness, n. culpableness.
Blam's-bly, ad. culpably; censurably.
Blame, z. at occasive; to charge with a fault.
Blame, z. imputation of a fault; crime.—" He is to blame; that is, he is blumable." is a stance; that is, he is brannable." Johnse Bläme fül, a criminal; culpable. Sack.
Bläme/les, a. free from blame; innocent.
Bläme/less-ness, a. innocence.
Bläme/less-ness, a. innocence.
Bläme/wor-thy, bläm/wür-the) a. culpable.
Bläme/wor-thy, whiten to strip or real of Rinch (19) a. to whiten to strip or real of Blanch, (12) v. a. to whiten; to strip or peel off. Blanch, v. s. to grow white; to evade; to shift.
Blanc-mange, (bl.-mönj') s. (Mass manger, Fr.)
food made of milk or cream, sugar, almonda,
isinglass, sago, &c.:—written also Mano-man-Bland, a. soft; mild; gentle; courteous. Blandil'o-quence, n. flattering speech. Blan'dish, v. a. to smooth; to soften; to soothe. Blan'dish-ment, s. act of blandishing; soft words; caresses; kind treatment. Blank, a. white; without writing; pale: — con-fused. — Blank-verse, metre without rhyme. Blank, a. a void space on paper; a paper un-written; a lot by which nothing is gained. Blank, v. a. to damp; to confuse; to efface. Blank et, n. a woollen cloth or cover for a bed. Rhank'et-ling, n. act of tossing in a blanket. Biar'ney, n. gross flattery; thresome discourse. Blas-phēme', n. a. to speak in terms of implous irreverence of God; to speak evil of. Blas-phēme', v. n. to speak blasphemy. Blas-phēm'er, n. one who blasphemes. Blas'phe-mods, a. containing blasphemy. Blas/pho-my, n. an indignity offered to God or sacred things, in words or writing. Blast, (12) n. a gust of wind; the sound made by blowing a wind instrument:— a blight; a disease. Blast, v. a. to strike with a plague; to wither; to injure; to blight:— to blow up by powder Bla'tant, a. bellowing, as a calf or other beast. Blat'ter, v. n. to make a senseless noise. Biaze, n. a flame; a stream of light:—a white mark, as upon a horse's forehead. Blaze, v. a. to flame; to be conspicuous.
Blaze, v. a. to publish; to blazon; to mark.
Blazon, (blazon) v. a. to explain the figures on ensigns armorial; to deck; to celebrate. cusigns urmariat; to deca; to cesorate.
Biš'zon, (biš'zin) a. the art of drawing coats of
arms; show; divulgation; celebration.
Biš'zon-ry, a. art of blazoning; emblazonry.
Biša, a. the part of a tree under the bark.
Bišach, (bišch) v. s. to whiten; to make white.
Bišach, on to grow white Bleach, v. z. to grow white. Bleach or-y, z. a place for bleaching Bleak, a. open; cold; exposed to the wind. Bleak, n. a small river fish, called also blay. Bleak'ly, ad. in a bleak manner. Bleak'ness, n. state of being bleak; coldness. Blear, (bler) a. dim with rheum or water; dim Blear, v. a. to make the eyes dim.
Blear'-eyed, (bler'id) a. having sore or dim eyes.
Bleat, n. the cry of a sheep or lamb.

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Bleating, a. the cry of lambs or sheep. Bleed, v. z. [i. bled; pp. bleeding, bled;] to lose blood; to drop, as blood. Bieed, v. a. to draw blood; to let blood. Blém'ish, v. a. to araw nood; to ret mood. Blém'ish, v. a. to mark; to turnish; to defame. Blém'ish, n. a mark of deformity; taint. [mix. Blénd, v. a. to mingle together; to mingle; to Blénde, n. (Min.) an ore of zinc and sulphur. Bléss, v. a. [i. blessed or blest; pp. blessing, blessed or blest;] to make happy; to wish beautiness. nicesed or blest;] to make happy; to wish happiness to.

\*Bible fr. p. a. happy; enjoying felicity; holy.

Bible fr. p. a. happy; enjoying felicity; divine faBible fr. p. form Bless.

Bible fr. p. from Bless.

Bible fr. p. from Bless. Bilsyme, (blām) m. inflammation in a horse's foot.
Blight, (blt) n. a disease incident to plants; a
blast; a blasting, mildew. polast; a massing, mindew. Blight, v. a. to corrupt with blast; to blast. Blind, a. destitute of sight; dark; unseen. Blind, v. a. to make blind; to darken. Blind, v. a. to make blind; the sight. Blind/6id, v. a. to hinder from seeing. Blind/6id, a. having the eyes covered. Blind/iy, ad. without sight; implicitly. Bitnd'-man's-buff', n. a play in which one of the company is blindfolded. company is offindioused.
Bitnd'ness, n. want of sight; ignorance.
Bitnd'side, n. & weakness; a weak side.
Bitnd'worm, (blind'wirm) n. a small viper.
Bitnk, v. a. to wink; to see obscurely.
Bitnk, v. a. to start from with aversion.

Bitnb. v. a. dismost. s. stance. Blink, z. a. to start from with aversion.
Blink, z. a. glimpse; a glance.
Blink'ard, z. one who blinks or has bad eyes.
Bliss', z. the highest huppiness; felicity.
Bliss'fül-i, z. happy in the highest degree.
Bliss'fül-ips, zd. in a blissful manner.
Blis'fül-ness, z. exalted happiness.
Blis'ter, z. a pustule; a vesicle; a plaster.
Blis'ter, z. z. to rise in blisters or vesicles.
Blis'ter, z. z. to rise a blister or vesicles. Blis'ter, v. c. to raise a blister on. Bitthe, a. gay; airy; joyous; mirthful. Blithely, ad in a blithe manner. Bitthe'ness, or Bitthe'some-ness, n. gayety. Bitthe some, as my cheerful; merry.

Bleat, v. a. to swell; to make turgid.

Bloat, v. a. to grow turgid; to diante.

Bloat ed. a grown turgid; inflated; puffed up.

Bloat ed. a grown turgid; inflated; puffed up.

Bloat ed. a grown turgid; inflated. Bibat'ed-nëss, a. the state of being bloated.
Bibb'ber-lipped, (-lipt) a. having thick lips.
Bibck, a. a heavy piece of wood, marble, or stone; an obstruction:—a pulley.
Bibck, a. a. to shut up; to obstruct. [a port.
Bibck-āde', v. a. to shut up by obstruction.
Bibck-hāde', v. a. to shut up by obstruction.
Bibck'hēad-ed, (bibk'hād-ed) a stupid fellow.
Bibck'hēad-ed, (bibk'hād-ed) a stupid; dull.
Bibck'-bāde, a. a fortress to defend a harbor.
Bibck'sih-nāss, a. stupidity; dulness.
Bibck-liv, a. tike a block; stupid; dull.
Bibck'sih-nāss, a. stupidity; dulness.
Bibck-liv, a. tike as into blocks or ingots.
Bibcd, (blūd) a. the red fluid that circulates in the bodies of animals:—family; kindred; descent; blood royal:— bloodshed:—a rake. descent; blood royal: - bloodshed: - a rake.

Blodd, (blūd) s. the red fluid that circulates in the bodies of animals:—Bamily; kindred; descent; blood royal:—bloodshed:—a rake.
Blodd/BOP, er. s. a bulbous plant; hermanthus.
Blodd/BOP, er. s. a bulbous plant; hermanthus.
Blodd/BOP, er. s. a bulbous plant; hermanthus.
Blodd/BOP, er. s. bulbd/BIP, eres s. n. murder.
Blodd/hatt, (blūd/bE) s. heat of the same degree with that of the blood.
Blodd/hatld, s. a fierce species of hound.
Blodd/-i-ly, (blūd/e-le) ad. in a bloody manner.
Blodd/-i-lase, s. the state of being bloody.
Blodd/-lese, (blūd/les) a. without blood; dead.

Blod'shöd-der, n. one who sheds blood.
Blod'shöd-der, n. one who sheds blood.
Blod'shöt, blid'shöt)
Blod'shöt.ten, (blid'shöt.n)
Blod'shöt.ten, (blid'shöt.er)
Blod'shöt.er, (blid'shöt.er)
Blod'shöt.er, (blid'shöt.er)
Blod'shöt.er, ac desirous to shed blood.
Blod'thire-ty, a. desirous to shed blood. Blod 'thirs-ty, a. desirous to shed blood.
Blod 'dheel, n. a vein or artery.
Blodd'y, (blidd'e) a. stained with blood; cruei.
Blodd'y-flüx, (blidd'e-flüx) n. dysentery.
Blodd'y-mind'ed, a. cruei; sanguinary.
Blodm, n. a bloscom; the opening of flowers; the prince of life; native flush on the check; the blue color upon plums, &c.:—mass of from.
Blodm, n. as to produce bloscom; to flower; to bloscom; to be in a state of youth.
Blother, n. at the first force in the ince mills. Bloom's-ry, a. the first forge in the iron mills. Bloom'ing, a. flourishing with bloom. Blôôm'y, a. full of blooms; flowery. Bloomy, d. Iun o bigoms; nowery, a. the flower of a plant.
Blös'som, v. n. to put forth bloosoms; to flower.
Blös'som-y, a. full of blossoms.
Blöt, v. a. to efface; to spot; to diagrace; to
Blöt, a. obliteration; a blur; a spot; a stain.
Blötch, n. a. to blacken; to mark with spots.
Blötch, v. a. to blacken; to mark with spots. [stain Blow, (blo) s. a stroke; calamity:—egg of a fly.
Blow, (blo) v. s. (i. blew; pp. blowing, blown;)
to make a current of air; to pant; to breathe: - to flower; to bloom. Blow, (blo) v. a. to drive by the wind; to in-fiame with wind; to kindle; to swell; to sound wind music; to inflate; to flyblow. Blow'er, (blo'er) x. one who blows.
Blown, (blon) p. from Blow.
Blow'np, (blon) p. from Blow.
Blow'npe, (blo'pr) x. a tabe used by various artificers to produce an intense flame. [ment. Blöwze, n. a ruddy, fat-faced wench: — a gar-Blöwzy, a. sunburnt; high-colored; tawdry. Bläb'ber, n. the fat of whales: — a bubble. Blub ber, v. n. to weep so as to swell the cheeks. Blüd'geon, blüd'jun n. a short stick; a weapon.
\*Blüe, or Blüe, [blü, S. W. P. J. F. E. Ja. E.
Wb.; blü, Sm.] a. of the color of blue; akycolored. \*Blüe, (blū) n. one of the original colors.
\*Blüe'băt-tle, n. a flower; a fly with a blue belly.
\*Blüe'c'g'cd, (blū'd) a. having blue cycs.
\*Blüe'ly, (blū'le) ad. with a blue color. \*Blue'ness, n. the quality of being blue.
\*Blue'pe-ter, n. the signal flag for sailing. Blaff, n. a high, steep bank or shore. Mar. Dict. Blaff, a. big; surfy; obtuse. Blaff ness, n. the quality of being bluff. \*Blaf'sh, a. blue in some degree. Blun'der, v. n. to mistake grossly; to stumble. Biun'der, n. a gross mistake ; a palpable error.

Blün'der-büss, n. a short gun with a large bore. Blün'der-er, z. one who commits blunders. Blün'der-head, n. a stupid or careless fellow. Blün'der-ing-ly, ad. in a blundering manner. Blünt, a. dull; rough; rude; impolite; abrupt. Blünt, v. a. to dull the edge; to repress. Blünt'ly, ad. in a blunt manner; coarsely.

Blant'ness, s. want of edge; coarseness.
Blant'wit-ted, a. dull; stupid. Shat.
Blint, s. a. blot; s tain; a dark spot.
Blin, s. a. to blot; to stain; to spot; to obscure

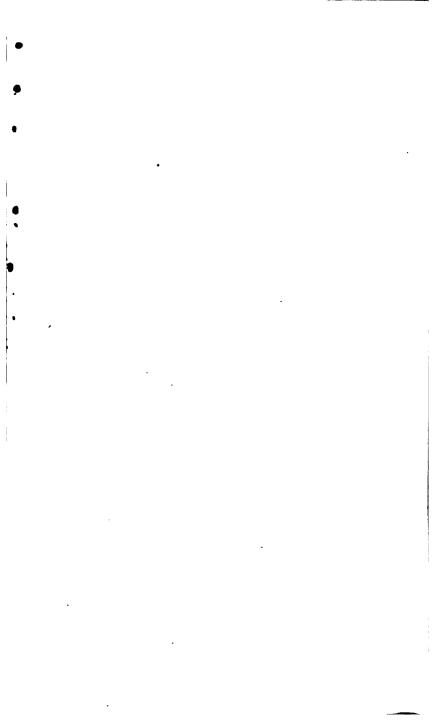
Blät, v. a. to speak inadvertently; to boit.

Bläsh, v. z. to betray shame or confusion by a
red color on the cheeks; to redden; to color.

Bläsh, z. the color in the cheeks raised by shame,
confusion, &c.; reddish color; a glance.

with to be come blanded with, - It blend itself with a blend to the parages which and a Blind & there boths Blot your figure from my memory He blashes for his countryour - we blush to own is.





They boast of having - day to are then strice in julses

lold to say - we make bold to

110 acre neven in condesse & en sur.

(Black), z. a young, modest girl. Blackli, s. full of blushes; blushing. Bhding, a the exhibiting of blushes. Busing, a. a manifesting blushes; modest.

Markey, a. without a blush; impudent.

Busing, a. having the color of a blush. let, m. m. to rour; to boast; to bully. Buster, z. noise ; boast ; tumult ; roar. Risturer, s. a swaggerer; a bully; a boaster. Elstyring, s. tumult; noise. M, siler, a word of terror to frighten children. him; a word of terror to frighten children.

3, a. [L.] a longe serpent: — a fur tippet.

[Ma.] in eruption. (Mt.) an eruption.
Bur, (Mr.) at the male swine; the wild boar.
Burt, a. a flat piece of wood:—a table; food; det:-a council; a court:- deck of a ship. Read, (berd) o. c. to enter a ship by force : by with boards: — to furnish with food. Red, s. a. to receive food, as a lodger; to diet. test'ing-echôol, (bord'ing-skôl) n. a school where the scholars live with the teacher. barish, (bor'ish) a. swinish; brutal. Boar'-op Boar spear, a. a spear used in hunting boars, Boat, (bost) v. n. to brag; to vaunt one's self. cast, z. c. to brag of ; to magnify ; to exalt. Seas, a summing speech; a cause of boasting. Blast's raunting speech; a cause of boasting. Blast'er, a. obe who boasts; a bragger. Blast'fill, a addicted to boasting; ostentatious. ing, a ostentatious display. Baningly, ad ostentationsly. [in. 53st, (bit) s. a small vessel to pass the water News, E.] s. an officer on court a snip, we has charge of her rigging, boats, &c.

150, a. s. to play backward and forward.

150, a. snething that plays loosely; bobwig.

150 hin, a. a pin or thing to wind thread upon.

150 hin, a. a pin or thing to wind thread upon.

150 hill, a. a abort tail; a tail cut short.

150 hill, a. a abort tail; a tail cut short.

150 hill, a. a chort wis. or a wig of short hair. Wig, a. a short wig, or a wig of short hair. Side, s. a. to portend; to forcahow; to forebode.
But, s. a. to be an omen.
But, s. a. to be an omen. bod, a artumen; delay or stop.

Solitant, a portent; oman.

Ballic, (bidis) a. short stays for women.

Ballick, (bidid) a. having a body.

Ballick, a incorporeal; without a body. but Hy, a. relating to the body; corporeal; real. Edily, ed. corporeally. Biding, a. a foreshowing; an omen. Bod kin, a. an instrument used to bore holes with; an instrument used to dress the hair. Bery, a the material substance of an animal; matter, opposed to spirit:—a person:—a collective mass; the main army; a corporation; the main part; the bulk; substance; a system. My, s. a. to produce in some form.
My, s. a. to produce in some form.
My-clathes, s. pl. clothing for horses.
My-grard, (b5d/e-g3rd) m. a life-guard.
Mg, s. a marsh; a morass; a quagmire. seg. a. a marm; a morans; a quessions. Seg. a. a. to whelm, as in mud or mire. By sea, a a bugbear; a spectre. By sea, a a bugbear; a spectre. By sea, a. a. to start; to hesitate; to doubt.

the part; to hesitate; to doubter, by bell of home

full of bogs; marshy; swampy.

Bög'tröt-ter, n. one living in a boggy country. Bō-hēa', (bō-hē') n. a species of black ten. Böll, v. n. to be sgitated by heat; to hubble. Boll, v. a. to cook in boiling water; to seethe. Boll, a. a painful tumor having a pustule. Böll'er, z. one who boils; the vessel in white water is boiled or steam generated. Boll'er-y, n. a place where salt is boiled. Boil'ing, a. act of boiling; ebullition. Boll'ing, a. act of folling; equilition.
Boll'str-ois, a. loud; stormy; furious; noisy.
Boll'str-ois-ly, ad. in a bolsterous manner.
Boll'str-ois-ness, a. turbulence; great noise.
Boll-ry, a. pertaming to bole or clay.
Boll, a. daring; brave; executed with spirit;
confident; impudent; striking to the sight. †Böld'en, (höl'dn) v. a. to make bold; to embolden. Bold'faced, (bold'fast) a. impudent; daring.
Bold'ly, ad. in a bold manner; daringly.
Bold'ness, z. courage; confidence; impudence.
Bole, z. a kind of earth; a measure; a stem;
boll.
[ure.] Böll, s. a round stalk or stem; a pod:-Böll, v. n. to form a seed-vessel, as a plant. Böl'ster, n. a long pillow or cushion; a pad. Bôl'ster, v. s. to support; to swell out. Bôl'ster-ing, n. a propping; a support. Bôlt, n. an arrow: — the bar of a door; a pin. Bolt, v. a. to fasten : - to blurt out : - to mift. Bölt, v. n. to spring out suddenly.
Bölt'er, n. a sleve; a kind of net.
Bölt'hēad, (bölt'hēd) n. a king glass vessel. Bolt'-rope, n. a rope to which sails are sewed.
Bolt'sprit, n. See Bonsprit.
Boltus, n. L.) a large pill; a kind of earth; bole.
Bomb, (blum) n. a bollow iron ball filled with gunpowder, to be thrown out from a mortar. 185m bard, a a great gun; a bombardment. 86m-bard, v. a. to attack with bombs. 86m-bardier', a. an engineer who shoots bombs. Bom-bard-dier', a. an engineer who shoots somes.
Bom-bard/ment, a. an attack with bombs.
Bom-bard, P. J. E.
Bom-bard, P. J. Bom-bard, P. J. Bom-bard, P. J. Bom-bard, P. J. Bom-bard, P. J. Bom-bard, P. J. Bom-bard, P. J. Bom-bard, P. J. Bom-bard, P. J. Bom-bard, P. J. Bom-bard, P. J. Bom-bard, P. J. Bom-bard, P. J. Bom-bard, P. J. Bom-bard, P. J. Bom-bard, P. J. Bom-bard, P. J. Bom-bard, P. J. Bom-bard, P. J. Bom-bard, P. J. Bom-bard, P. J. Bom-bard, P. Bom inflated. [ing. Bom-bda-tic, a. of great sound with little mean-Bom-be-zette', a. a thin woollen stuff. Bom-be-zine', (būm-be-zēn') n. a slight stuff nade of sikk and worsted. nade of sisk and worsted.

180m-bi-18'tion, n. sound; noise.

180m-bi-18'tion, n. sound; noise.

180m-bi-18'tion, n. sound; noise.

180m-bi-18'ti-noūs, a. made of sisk; silken.

180m-bi-19'ti, (bōm'biks) n. [L.] the silk-worm.

180'mg 7'de, [L.] in good faith; in reality.

180'mg-rô'ba, n. [ft.] a showy wanton. [bison.

180-nā'sus, or Bo-nā'sus, n. [L.] a wild ox or

180nd'na, cord or chain; ligament: — union: —

a written obligation. — p. imprisonment.

180nd'ege, n. captivity; imprisonment; slavery.

180nd'maid, n. a female slave.

180nd'maid, n. a female slave.

180nd'man, n.; pl. bönd'men; a man slave. Bönd'man, a.; pl. bönd'men; a man slave. Bond'ser-vant, or Bond'slave, n. a slave. Bönd'sër-vjce, n. slavery. [another. Bönds'man, n. one who is bound as security for Bönd wom-sn, (-win'an) n. a female slave. Böne, n. the firm, hard substance in an animal body; a piece of bone. n. a. to take out bones from; to supply lace, n. a species of lace. [with bone Bone, v. c. to take our bone. Bone lace, n. a species of lace. Bone'set-ter, one who sets and restores bones

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BOR
 Ma'fire, n. a fire made for joy or triumph.
 Bon'i-fy, v. a. to convert into good.

Bon-mot, (hōn-mō') z. [Fr.] a jest; a witty re-
 ply or reportee.

Bon'net, n. a covering for the head:—a ravelin.

Bon'ni-ly, ad. gayly; handsomely.
 Bon'ny, a. handsome; beautiful; gay; merry
 Bön'ny-clab-her, m. sour butter milk; sour milk.

Bon-ton, (bön'tön') m. [Pr.] fashion; high mode.

Bö'nus, m. [L.] a premium given for a privilege.

Bor vireat, (bön'vë-väng') a boon companion; a
huxurious liver.
 Bo'ny, a. consisting of bones; full of bones.
Bon'ze, a. a priest of Japan or China.
 Bôo'hy, n. a dull, stupid fellow : - a bird.
 Bôô'by-hūi, s. a sleigh with the seat and covering of a chaise or coach. [U. S.]
Bôok, bûk, 51) bûk, p. J. E. F. Sm. Wh.;
bôk, S. W. Je. E. R.] s. a volume in which
we'read or write; a particular division of a work or volume.

*Book, (bûk) v. a. to register in a book.

*Book'bind-er, (bûk'-) n. a binder of books.

*Book'sise, (bûk'sis) n. a case for books.

*Book'sish-nëss, (bûk'sish) a. given to books.

*Book'sish-nëss, (bûk'-) n. devotion to books.

*Book'sish-nëss, (bûk'-) n. a keeper of accounts.

*Book'sishe, (bûk'-) n. a keeper of accounts.

*Book'sishe, ing, n. the art of keeping accounts.

*Book'sishe, ing, n. the art of keeping accounts.

*Book'sishe, ing, (bûk'-) n. knowledge of books.

*Book'sishe, a. no ath made on the Book.

*Book'sishe, n. a school-fellow.

*Book'sish, n. an oath made on the Book.
 we read or write; a particular division of
 *Book oath, a. an oath made on the Book.
*Book'ståre, (bik'-sil-ler) n. a seller of books.
*Book'ståre, (bik'-sil-ler) n. a soller of books.
*Book'ståre, (bik'-sil-ler) n. a worm that eats
holes in books:—a hard student.
 Bôôm, a. a long pole used to spread out the clew
of the studding-sail; a pole set up as a mark;
 a bar of wood laid across a barbor or river.
 Bôôm, v. a. to rush with violence; to swell.
Boom, b. a. gift; a grant; a favo; to swell.
Boom, s. agift; a grant; a favo; a benefit.
Boom, s. gay; merry; kind; bountiful.
Boor, s. a lout; a clown; a rustic; a peasant.
Boor'si-hy, s.d. in a boorish manner.
Boor'si-hy, s.d. in a boorish manner.
Boor'si-hy, s.d. in a boorish manner.
Boos, n. a stall for a cow or an ox.
Boos, a. partially intoxicated; tipsy.
Boot, v. a. to profit:—to put on boota
B60t, s. profit; gain: — a covering for the leg
and foot: — a receptacle or box in a coach; a
 covering, as of leather, in a coach or chaise.
To boot, ad. over and above.
B60t'ed, a. having boots on.
B00t-85', n. a kind of short or half boot.
Bôôth, n. a temporary house built of boards.
Boot hope, a. stockings to serve for boots.
Boot'jack, a. a utensil for pulling off boots.
Boot'jees, a. useless; without success.
Boot'tres, a. a last for stretching a boot.
Bôô'ty, s. plunder; pillage; spoil.
Bô-pēēp', s. a play among children.
Bo-rāch'iō, (bo-rāt'chō) s. [Sp.] a drunkard.
Bo-rac'ic, a relating to, or partaking of, borax
Bor'sge, (bur'sj) z. an annual garden plant.
Bor'skx, z. [L] a salt formed of boracic acid and
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Bère, v. a. to make a hole; to pierce.

Bore, n. a hole; the size of any hole: - a # swelling above another tide : - annovance. Bore, i. from Bear. Bo're-al, a northern; tending to the north. no read, a normeth; tending to the north.

Böre-cole, n. [L.] the north wind.

Böre-cole, n. a species of winter cabbage. [lis

Börn, p. from Bear; curried; conveyed.

Bör'ough, (būr'ō, 70), n. a corporate town.

Bör'ough, (būr'ō, 70), n. a corporate town.

Bör'ough, (būr'ō, 70), a corporate town. scent of lands or tenements to the younge Bor'row, (bor'ro) v. a. to take on credit. Bör'row-er, (bör'ro-er) a. one who borrows. Bör'row-ing, a. the act of one who borrows. Bos'cage, z. wood; the representation of wood Boe'ky, a. wood; increpentation of wood Boe'ky, a. wood; rough; swelled.
Boe'om, (bûz'um er bô'zum) [bûz'um, S. S. Nezer; bô'zum, N. P. J. F. Ja. R. Ne'h. I. S. theast; the heart; any recoptacle.—Boeon in composition, implies intimacy, confidence fondness, as beeen-friend, &c.

\*Bog'om, (būz'um) v. a. to inclose in the boson Böss, n. a stud; a knob; a raised work. Bös'sage, n. a stone that has a projection. Bössed, (böst) a. having bosses; studded. Bo-sy, a prominent; studded.
Bo-tan'ic. } a. relating to botany; containing
Bo-tan'i-cal, herbe or plants.
Bo-tan'i-cal-ly, ad. in the manner of botanists. Böt's-nist, a. one versed in botany or plants. Böt's-nize, v. n. to study botany or plants. Rovis-noi o-ty, n. a discourse upon plants. Bot's-ny, n. the science of plants. Bo-tar'go, n. [boterge, Sp.] a sausage made o the roes of the mullet fish. the roes of the market usu.

Bötch, a. a. ulcerous swelling on the skin.

Bötch, e. a. to mend awkwardly; to patch.

Bötch'er, a. a mender of old clothes.

Bötch'er-ly, a. clumsy; patched.

Bötch'y, a. marked with botches.

Bach - one and the other, the two Both, a. one and the other; the two. Both, conj. as well. Both'er, v. z. to perplex; to confound; to pother Böt'ry-öid, a having the form of a bunch of Böt-ry-öi'dal, grapes. poc'ry-oid, { a. having the form of a bunch of B8c-ry-ofid, } gapes.
B8t-s, m. pl. small worms in the entrails of horses, B8t-le, n. a vensel with a narrow mouth, to put liquor in; the measure at contents of a bottle B8t-le, v. a. to enclose in bottles.
B8t-le-screw, (akrd) n. a screw to pull out a B8t-ling, n. the putting of liquors into bottles.
B8t-ling, n. the lowest part; the ground under water; the foundation; a dale; a valley; a B8t-loop, p. a. to found or build upon.
B8t-loop, p. a. to found or build upon. Böt'tomed, (böt'tomd) a. having a bottom. Bot'tom-less, a. without a bottom; fathomics.
Bot'tom-ry, n. the borrowing of money on a Böt'(om:ry, n. the borrowing of money on a ship's bottom, which is piedged as security.

Bödd, n. an insect which breeds in malt.

Böw-doir', (bò-dwör') n. [Fr.] a small private

Bödge, (böl) v. n. to swell out. [apartment.

Bödgh, (böd, 76) n. a branch of a tree.

Böglint, (höl'yö] n. [Fr.] boiled or stewed meat.

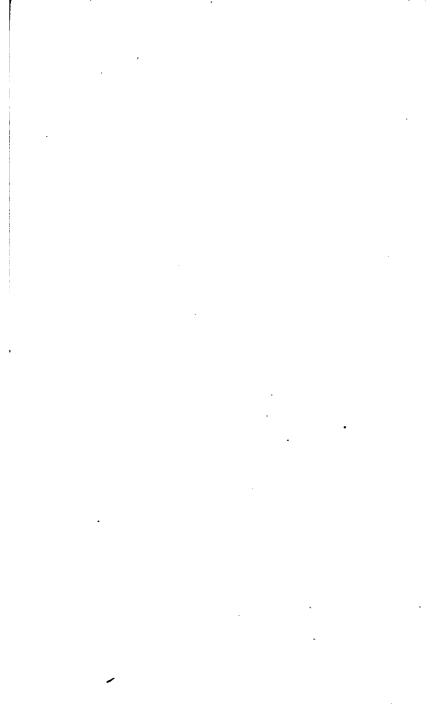
Bonilli, (böl'yö] n. [Fr.] broth; soup.

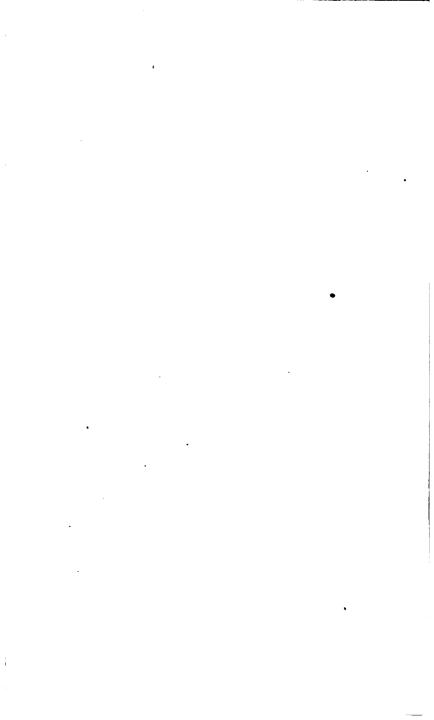
Bödnee, v. n. to spring; to leap; to boast.

Bödnee, v. n. a heavy blow or thrust; a boast.

Bödnee, r. n. a boaster; a bully:—a lie. Bor'der, s. the outer part or edge; a side. [soda.
Bor'der, s. s. to confine upon; to approach.
Bor'der, s. a. to adom with a border; to reach.
Bor'der, s. a. to make a hole; to performe:—to Böun'cer, w. a boaster; a bully: - h lie. nech.
Böünd, s. a limit; boundary: — a leap; a jump.
o reach.
Böünd, v. a. to limit; to enclose; to restrain.
rder.
Böünd, v. a. to jump; to rebound.
Böünd, v. a. to jump; to rebound.
Böünd, i. & p. from Bind.
[weary.
Böünd, c. destined; intended to go to the pince

uncertain - both parties are pooren. They both find to bound in prudona to do.





This is a bounty upon in Here.

The bowed her head to the

gracial (Arry. sis Tim.

Mom)

Box, rosos.
They have not bowed the knee to (the image &) (real.

BOY Distripty, a. the mark of a limit; a bound.

\*\*Bistripty, a. the mark of a limit; a bound.

\*\*Bistripty, a. the mark of a limit; a bound.

\*\*Bistripty, a. the mark of a limit; a bound.

\*Bistripty, a. the state of a boy.

\*\*Bistripty, a. the state of a boy.

\*Bistripty, a. the state of a boy.

\*\*Bistripty, Seaffes, a without bound; unsumed.

Said-ten-lies, a exemption from limits.

Said-ten-lies, bounded, bounded, bounded, bounded, bounded, bounded, bounded.

Said-ten-ly, ad. liberally; munificently.

Said-ten-ly, ad. liberally; munificently.

Said-ten-ly, but liberally; munificently. San't-ful, a liberal; generous; kind. San't-ful, a liberally; generously. San't-ful, ad liberally; generously. a premium; money given to promote any object, or to men who enlist. Borquet, (bk h) n. [Fr.] a bunch of flowers.
Surpeau, (bur-fort) n. [Fr.] a printing-type.
Boun, (bin or birn) [birn, W. J. Ja. Sm. R.;
birn, S. P. E. K.; börn or börn, F.] n. a bone, (bbs) z. a. to drink sottishly. of, (bo'ze) a. drunken; intoxicated; boosy. Rit, a a turn ; a trial ; an attempt. By The, a relating to cattle, as oxen, cows, &cc. 834, (836) s. a. to bend; to bend the body in token of respect; to depress. Bot, (MA) a. a. to bend; to make a reverence. Bot, (MA) a. an act of reverence or respect : the rounding part of a ship's side. bw, (8) as a instrument for shooting arrows; a rankow; any thing curved; an instrument with which the viol, violin, &c. are struck. with which the viol, violin, &c. are struck.

50°(a, (550°(c)) e. a. to take out the bowels.

50°(a, (550°(c)) n. p. the intestines; the entrals: —£graviticely, pity, tenderness.

50°(c) (50°(c)) n. a chamber; a shady recess.

50°(c) (50°(c)) n. a chamber; a shady recess.

50°(c) (50°(c)) n. a vessel to hold liquids; the holowert of any thing; a basin.

50°(c) (50°(c)) n. a vessel of hold liquids; the holowert of any thing; a basin.

50°(c) (50°(c)) n. a vessel of hold liquids; the holowert of any thing; a basin.

50°(c) (50°(c)) n. a vessel of hold liquids; the polity of hold of hold along the ground.

50°(c) (50°(c)) n. a. to roll as a bowl; to pell.

70°(c) (60°(c)) n. a. to roll as a bowl; to pell.

70°(c) (60°(c)) n. a to play at bowls.

80°(c) (60°(c)) n. having crooked legs.

60°(c) (60°(c)) n. having crooked legs. aw agga. (ανίσει) a naving crossed legs.

Barlic, or Baθ'jer, a. one who plays at howls.

Barlic, or Baθ'jer, bid'lin, S. W. J. E. F.;

Win, L. S. R.; bo'lln, J. J. a. a ship's rope.

'Sarling, or Biθ'ling, a. the throwing of bowls.

'Sow'ing-1-dry, a. an enclosure for bowling.

'Bow'ing-1-dry, a. a level piece of ground, kept menth for playing with bowls. Bin'men, (bi'men) a. an archer. N, (bVnet) x. a net made of twign.

here, s. n. (Nant.) to haul or pull together.

here-pht, (bo'sbot) n. the space which an arwas ass, (bi shift) m. the space which an ar-we say says in its flight.

bis and, (bispit) m. a mast projecting from the head of a ship to carry the sails forward.

bis string, (bispit) m. the string of a bow.

bis sind dow, a a projecting window.

bis sind dow, a a projecting window.

Rt, a. a case made of wood : - a blow : - a tree. Ex. s. to enclose in a box; to strike. — To be the compace, to rehearse the points of it. e. s. to fight with the fist. sa, v. a to ngar want the ness.

Bi'en, (bbi'sn) a. relating to the box-tree.

Bi'e, a. one who fights with his fist.

Ribin, c. a. (Nant.) to year the ship.

Bi', a a male child; a youth.

Brice, v. a. to bind; to tie up; to strain up. Brace, a. cincture; bandage; a line: —a piece of timber framed in with bevel joints: — a pairs Brace/let, [brias/let, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. San. R. Wb.; bras/let, S.] a. an ornament for the arms.

Bra'cer, a. he or that which braces; a bandage. Brich'ial, (brik'yal or bra'ke-al) [brik'yal, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.; bra'ke-al, Sm.] a. belonging to the arm.

Brach'man, (bra'man) a. See Bramin. Brackly fra phere a short-hand writer.

Brackly fra-phy, a short-hand writer.

Brackly a breach; a crack.—b. a. to salt.

Brack'en, (brak'kn) a a fern; a brake.

Brack'en, a spiceo of wood for a support.—pl.

hooks [thus] to enclose a word or words.

Brick' jah, a. somewhat sait; saithh.
Brick' jah-nëss, n. saitness in a small degree.
Brick, p. (Bet.) a small leaf; a set of leaves.
Brid, n. a sort of nall without a head, Brig, v. n. to boast; to vaunt. Stat. [Low.] Drug, v. n. to nome; to vannt. Sack. [Los.] Brig, n. n boast: — a game at cards. Brig.gp-dö'ci-ö, (brüg.gp-dö'she-ö) n. a boaster Brig'gprd-tym, n. boastfulness. Brig'gprt, a. boastful; ostentations. Brig'grt, a. boastful; ostentations. Brid, v. a. to weave together; to plait. Braid, s. a texture; a sort of lace; a knot. Brails, (braiz) s. (Nast.) pl. small ropes. Brain, s. the soft mass enclosed in the cavity of

the skull, regarded as the seat of sensation and reflection; understanding; fancy.
Bräin, v. a. to dash out the brains.
Bräin'jess, a. silly; foolish; thoughtless.
Bräin'pin, n. the skull containing the brains.
Bršin'sick, a. diseased in the understanding. Brait, a. a rough diamond. †Brāke, i. from Break; broke.

Brike, a. an instrument for dressing flax: — a kneeding trough:—fern; a thicket of brambles. Bram'ble, a. a prickly or thorny shrub or plant. Bram'bled, a. overgrown with brambles. Bram'bling, a. a mountain chaffinch.
Bra'min, [bra'min, Ja. Sm. R.; bram'in, WA]
a. a Hindoo or Gentoo priest.

Bra-min'j-cal, a. relating to the Bramins.

Bran, n. the outer coat of grain separated from the flour; the refuse of sifted meal. Branch, (12) s. a small bough; shoot; offspring. Branch, v. a. to spread in branches; to shoot out. Branch, v. a. to divide into branches.

Branch'er, n. one that shoots out into branches.

Branch'let, n. a little branch.

Branch'y, a. full of branches.
Bránch'y, a. full of branches.
Bránd, n. a piece of wood partly burnt:—a brandiron; a mark of infamy; a stigma.
Bránd', v. a. to mark with a brand or stigma.
Bránd'gôžee, n. a kind of wild fowl.
Bránd'fon, (bránd'l-yrn) n. an iron to brand with:—a trivet to set a pot upon.

Evidént n. a to flourish n. a vecanon.

Bran'dish, v. a. to flourish, as a weapon. Bran'djan, v. a. to nouran, as a weapon.
Bran'djan, z. a fourish, as of a weapon.
Brand'ling, z. a kind of worm.
Brand'new, a. new as from the forge.
Bran'dy, z. z strong distilled liquor.
Bran'gle, v z. to wrangle. – z. a wrangle. Brán'ny, a. having the appearance of bran.
Brá'gen, (brá'zn.) See Brazen.
Brá'şier, (brá'zher) s. one who works in brass:

—a pan to hold coals: — written also brazier. Brass, n. (12) an alloy of copper and zinc, of

- a scolding-bridle.

Bran'in, s. a species of salmon.

a yellow color:— linpudence.

Briss'y, a. partaking of brass:— impudent.

Bris, v. a. child;— so called in contempt.

Bre-va'dō, w. a boast; an arrogant menaco. Brave, a. courageous; gallant; noble; fine. Brave, a. a brave man; an Indian warrior. Brave, v. a. to defy; to set at defiance Brave'ty, ad. in a brave manner; finely. Bra've-ry, n. courage; intrepldity; heroism.
Bra've, ry, n. courage; intrepldity; heroism.
Bra've, ry, n. Bra've, [bra've, l. P. J. F. Ja.; bra've, Sm. E. We.] n. a daring villain; an assassin.
[vocal ability in the singer.
Brd-vu'-ra, n. [1t.] a kind of song requiring great Brawl, z. n. to quarrel noisily; to roar. Brawl, v. a. to drive or beat away. Brawi, n. n noisy quarrel; uproar: — †a dance. Brawi'er, n. a wrangler; a noisy fellow. Brawl'ing, n. the act of quarrelling. Brawn, n. the hard flesh of a boar; a boar:—the muscular part of the body; the arm: - bulk. Brawn'er, n. a boar killed for the table.
Brawn'j-neas, n. strength; hardness.
Brawn'y, a. muscular; fleshy; hard; unfeeling. Bray, (bra) v. a. to pound, or grind small. Bray, v. z. to make a noise like an ass. Brily, n. the noise of an ass; a harsh cry.

Brily er, n. one that brays:—a pestle; an instrument to temper printer's ink with. Braze, v. a. to solder with brass; to harden. Bra'zen, (bra'zn) a. made of brass : - impudent. Bra'zen, (bra'zn) a. made of brass: — impadent. Bra'zen, (bra'zn) a. n. to be impudent. Bra'zen-(bra'zn--) n. an impudent person. Bra'zen-faced, (bra'zn-fast) a. impudent. Bra'zen-faced, (bra'zn-in) n. brassiness; impudence. Bra'zen-ness, (bra'zn-) n. brassiness; impudence. Bra'zler, (bra'zh-n) n. a worker in brass: — a pan for coals: — written also brasier. Bra-zil', [bra-zel', S. W. J. F. J. K. Sm.; bra-zil', P. Wb.] n. a kind of wood for dyeing. Brach (brassh) n. he act of brasking: a sen. Breach, (brech) n. the act of breaking; a gap:
— difference; quarrel; infraction; injury.
Bread, (bred) n. food made of ground corn; food in general; support of life at large.

Bread'-corn, s. corn of which bread is made. Breadth, (bredth) a. measure from side to side Break, (brāk) [brāk, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; brāk, S. E.] v. a. [i. broke, (†brake;) pp. breaking, broken;] to part; to rend; to burst, or open by force; to divide; to dislocate; to crush; to shatter; to tame; to make bankrupt; to discard; to infringe, as a law. Break, (hrāk) v. n. to part in two; to burst; to burst forth; to open, as the morning; to become bunkrupt; to fail. Break, (brak) n. a breach; an opening; a pause; a line drawn; a dash: - the dawn: - a fly-Break'er, (brak'er) n. a person or thing that breaks; a wave broken by rocks. Break'fast, (brek'fast) a. the first meal in the -v. n. to eat breakfast. Breāk'man, z. one who manages a break. Breāk'něck, (brāk'něk) z. a steep place. Break'wa-ter, (brak'wa-ter) n. a wall or other obstacle raised at the entrance of a harbor.

Brēam, (brēm) n. the name of a fish. Brēam, v. s. (Neut.) to clean a ship. Breast, (brest) a. the middle part of the hun body, between the neck and the belly; bosom; nipple; the heart; the conscience. Breast, (brest) v. a. to meet in front. Breast'bone, n. the bone of the thorax. Brëast'hīgh, (brëast'hī) a. up to the breast. Brëast'knöt, (-nöt) a. a knot worn on the brea Breast'pin, n. a pin or brooch for the breast. Breast plate, z. armor for the breast. Breast'piöûgh, (brest'plöû) n. a plough or spe for paring turf, driven by the breast. round a fortified place; a parapet.

Bröath, (brëth) n. the air drawn in and expel by the lungs; life; respite; pause; breeze. Breath'a-ble, a. that may be breathed. Breathe, v. s. to draw air into the lungs and pel it; to live; to take breath. Breathe, v. a. to exhale; to utter privately. Breath'er, (breth'er) n. one who breathes. Breath'ing, z. aspiration; vent; an accent.
Breath'ing-place, (breth'ing-plas) z. a pause.
Breath'ing-time, z. time to breathe or rest. Brēath'iess, a. out of breath; dead. [sto Brēc'cia, (brēt'cha) a. [It.] a kind of puddi Brēd, i. & p. from Breed.
Brēdch, [brēch, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.; brī E. K. Wb.] n. the lower part of the body: hinder part of a gun, and of any thing. Bröch, v. a. to put into breeches.

Breech'ee, (brich'ez, 38) [brich'ez, W. E. .

Sm. R.; bröch'ez, P.] n. pl. a garment we by nien.

Sm. R.; brēch'ez, P.] n. pl. a garment we by men.

Brēch, v. a. [i. bred, pp. breeding, bred;] to pc create; to give birth to; to educate; te brī Brēch, v. a. to be with young; to produce. "u Brēch, v. a. to be with young; to produce. "u Brēch, n. a kind; a family; progeny; a hatch Brēch'er, a. the person or thing that breche. Brēch'er, a. the person or thing that breche. Brēch'er, a. deucation; manners; nurture. Brēch'er, a. a gentie gale; a soft wind.

Brēch'er, a. (Arch.) the moulding of a column. Brēth'ren, n. the plural of Brother. See Broth Brēth'er, n. the plural of Brother. See Broth Brēth'er, n. (Mus.) a short note of time. — (Law) short precept; a write or brief.

Bre-cht', or Brēc'et, [bre-vêt', K. Sm. Wi brêv'et, Ja. R.] n. [Fr.] a commission to i officer in the army which gives him a title at

officer in the army which gives him a title at rank above his pay.

Brêv'is-ry, (brêv'ys-re) n. an abridgment; i epitome; a Romish priest's office-book.

Brêv'i-ste, n. a short compendium; a brief.

Brêv'i-ste, v. a. to abbreviate.

epitome; a nomman priest's outco-toos.
Brê'y-şte, n. a short compendium; a brief.
Brê'y-şte, v. a. to abbreviate.
Brê'y-şte, a. to abbreviate.
Brê'y-şte, (brç-vēr') n. small printing-type.
Brêv'-i-ty, n. conciseness; shortness; briefness
Brew. (brû) v. a. to make malt liquor; to piot.
Brew. (brû) v. a. to perform the act of brewer.

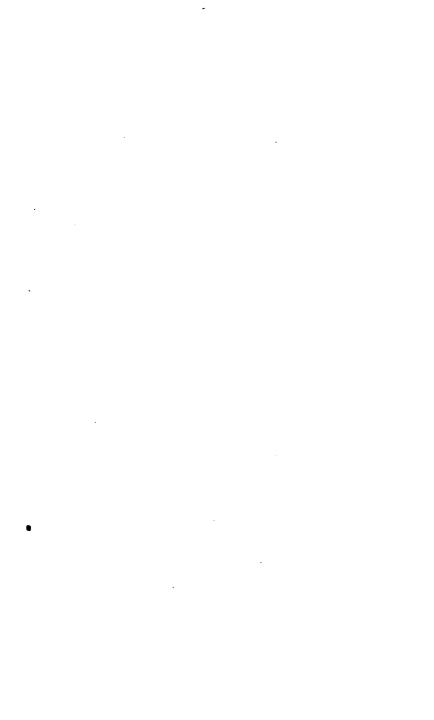
Brew, (brd) u. that which is brewed.
Brew'sge, (brd'sj) n. a mixture; drink brewed
Brew'er, (brd'er) n. one who brews.
Brew'er-y, (brd'er-e) n. a place for brewing.
Brew'höuse, (brd'hôus) n. a house for brewing.
Brew'house, (brd'non) n. act of one who brewing
quantity brewed at once.

Brow'is, (brd'is) n. bread soaked in fat liquid.
Bri'ar, n. See Brier.
Bribe, n. a reward given to corrupt the conduct
Bribe, n. a. to give a bribe to; to gain by bribe
Brib'er, n. one who gives bribes.

To break it in a thousand pieces -light breaks in upon us

To be tred in that best of schools.

It tribes him to pronounce against



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gill how up to the trim.

It was brightening into meaning.

To bring my temper to conform to it.

- He was brought inte collision. I wish view - from which was very very brought out.

83 https, a. the crime of taking or giving belies of wards for bad practices.

Itd. a mass of burnt clay: — a small loaf.

Itd. a mass of burnt clay: — a small loaf. lick, a a to lay with bricks. Bit'ist, n. a piece of brick.
Bit'ist, n. dust made by pounding bricks.
Bit'ist, (wie'k'i) n. a kim to burn bricks.
Bit'isy-er, n. one who lays bricks. hit mak et, n. one who makes bricks Mckwork, (brik'wtirk) n. a laying of bricks. M st., n. a nuptial feetival; a wedding. M41, a belonging to a wedding; nuptial.

M4, a a woman newly married or about

ble married. his bid, a the marriage-bed. his cike, a cake distributed at a wedding. his cikes ber, a the nuptial chamber. http://geom. s. a man newly married or about to be married. hie maid, a she who attends upon the bride Bride'man, n. he who attends the bride and bridegroum at the nuptial ceremony. Bid will, a. a house of correction. Bide, a a pathway erected over a river, canal, ac.: - the upper part of the nose: - the sup-porter of the strings of a violin, &c parts at the strings of a votal, acc hatter, a. to form a bridge over livide, (bri'di) s., the instrument by which a hatte is governed; a restraint; a curb. livide, a. a. to put a bridle on; to restrain. livide, (bri'di) s. n. to hold up the head. livider, a one who bridles or restrains. livid, (bri'd) a. short; concise; contracted. Bid. (brf.) a. a writing; extract.—(Low) a spring of writ or precept; minutes of a case. Bid. by, ed. in few words; concisely; quickly. hief 'sea, a. conciseness; shortness. ht'er, a. a prickly shrub; the bramble ht'er, a. rough; full of briers. ld'er-y, a a place where briers grow. River, a a place where priess grow. Rig. a light vessel with two masts. Register, a. [Fr.] a party or division of troops Register, a. a. to form into a brigade. River-like, "Brigg-siler-girer-sile", a. ah officer who commands a brigade. or who commands a brigade.

hirjand, a robber; a freebooter.

hirjand, intin, a shining; juli of light; reflecting

inti, with; a chining; juli of light; reflecting

intin, with; a chining; juli of light; reflecting

intin, with; a chining intin on make bright; to make

High'a, (with); a ... a to grow bright.

high'a, (with); ad. in a bright snanner.

high'apen, (with'apen) u. lustre; a cuteness.

high'apen, (with'apen) u. lustre; scuteness. action of the line 
has a camonu or the present of horse, him, a the edge; the upper edge of any vessel; he hask of a fountain, river, or the sea. him, s. s. to fill to the top. has a to be tan to the top; quite full, has ner, a a bowl full to the top. has mag, a full to the brim; brimful, has abas, a a yellowish mineral; sulphur. haded, a of a varied color; streaked. has the a supplied by satenance which a supplied is streaked.

The a water impregnated with salt; the sea his pine in a reservoir of brine or salt water. Itself bits pil, a a pit or reservoir of salt water.

Bring ing forth, s. production.
Bring ing forth, s. production.
Bring ing forth, s. saltish; like brine.
Bring ish-ness, s. tendency to saltness. Brink, s. the edge of any place; a precipice. Brish, a. live eage or sary place; a procupe Brish, a. lively; active; spirited; vivid. Brish'e, a. the breast of an animal. Brish'ly, ad. in a brish manner; actively. Brisk'ly, ad. in a brisk manner; actively.
Brisk'ness, n. liveliness; activity. [back.
Bris'tle, (bris'sl) n. the stiff hair on a swine's
Bris'tle, (bris'sl) v. a. to erect; to fix bristles to.
Bris'tle, (bris'sl) v. n. to stand grect, as bristles.
Bris'tly, (bris'le) a. thick set with bristles.
Bri-tan'ni-a, n. a sort of mixed metal.
Brit'jsh, a. belonging to, or made in, Britain.
Brit'on, n. a native of Britain.
Brit'tle, a net to break; easily broken; fragile. Brit'tle, a. apt to break; easily broken; fragile. Brit'tle-ness, n. aptness to break.

Brize, n. the gadily:--land long uncultivated.

Brösch, (bröch) n. a spit. See Broock. Breach, w. a. to spit; to pierce a vessel; to tap, to open any store; to let out; to give out. to open any store; to let out; to give out.

Broach'er, n. one who broaches:— a spit.

Broad, (brawd) a. wide; large; clear; open; bold; coarse; fulsome; not delicate.

Broad'axe, (brawd'aks) n. an axe with a broad Broad'cast, n. a method of sowing seeds by cast ing them abroad with the hand. ing them abroad with the hand.
Broâd'ckth, z. a fine kind of woollen cloth.
Broâd'cen, (brâw'dn) v. z. to make broad.
Broâd'en, (brâw'dn) v. z. to grow broad.
Broâd'en, (brâw'de) dd. in a broad manner.
Broâd'neas, z. broadth; coarseness.
Broâd'eal, z. the great official seal.
Broâd'eide, z. the side of a ship; a discharge of all the guns at once from the side of a ship.

\*\*Prinking\*\* one side of a whole sheet of mant. (Printing) one side of a whole sheet of paper.
Broad'sword, (brawd'sard) a. a cutting sword,
with a broad blade. Broad'wise, ad. in the direction of the breadth.
Bry-cade', a. a kind of flowered stuff or cloth.
Bry-cad'ed, a. dressed in, or woven as, brocade Brö-cago, a. dressed in, or woven as, orceauch, a. Brö-cago, or Brö'kage, s. profit gained by promoting bargains; dealing; hire; brokerage, Bröc'co-is, (brök'o-ie) s. [It.] a kind of cabbage. Bröck, s. a badger; a brocket.
Bröck'et, s. a red deer, two years old. Brogan, n. a thick shoe; a brogue. [lect. Brogue, (brog) n. a kind of shoe:—corrupt dia-Brogue-mā-ker, n. a maker of brogues. Broi'der, v. a. to embroider. Ezodus. Broil, s. a tumult; a quarrel; a disturbance. Broil, s. a. to cook by laying on the coals. Broil, z. z. to be on coals, or in the heat. Broil'er, z. one who broils. Broke, v. n. to transact business for others. [2] Broke, i. from Break. Bro'ken, (bro'kn) p. from Break.
Bro'ken-heart'ed, (bro'kn-härt'ed) a. having the spirits crushed by grief or fear; contrite.
Bro'ken-wind'ed, a. having diseased respiration. Bro'ker, s. a factor; one who deals in money, &c. Bro'ker-age, s. the pay or business of a broker. Bro'ker-y, s. brokerage. Bro'mine, n. (Chem.) a substance often extracted from bittern, or sea-water. Bron-chi-al, a. relating to the windpipe.
Bron-chi'tis, a. inflammation of the bronchia, or membranes of the windpipe. Bron'cho-cele, n. (Med.) a tumor in the throat.

Brön-chöt/o-my, n. incision of the windpipe.
Brön-töl/o-gy, n. a dissertation upon thunder.
Brönze, or Brönze, [brönz, S. W. J. F. Ja.;
brönz, Sm. E. Wb.; brönz or brönz, E. R.] n. a
factitious metal compounded of copper and tin. Bronze, v. a. to harden or color like bronze. Bröoch, (bröch) [bröch, W. J. E. Ja. Sm. R.; bröch, S. P. F. K.] n. a jewel; an ornament; a pin.

\*Brooch, (broch) v. a. to adorn with jewels

\*acces: to watch anxiously Brood, v. n. to sit on eggs; to watch anxiously. Brood, v. a. to set on eggs; to waten anxiously. Broods, v. a. to set on eggs; to waten anxiously. Broods, v. offspring; progeny; the number of chickens hatched at once; a production. Brook, forfdk, 5! [brdk, P. J. F. Sm. Wb.; broks, S. W. E. Je.] a. a running water; a rivu-Brook, (brdk) v. a. to bear; to endure. [let. Brößm, a. a small tree: — an instrument to sweep with; a besom. Brôôm, v. a. to clean a ship. See Bream. Brôôm stick, n. the handle of a besom. Broth, a. full of broom; consisting of broom.

Broth, (brawth or broth) [broth, W. P. F. Ja.
Sm.; brawth & J. K. Wb.] z. liquor in which flesh is boiled. Broth'el, n. a house of lewd entertainment. Broth'el-ler, n. one who frequents a brothel. Broth'er, n. ; pl. broth'ers, and breth'ren; one born of the same parents; one of the same society; one closely united; an associate.

Brith'er-hood, (bruth'or-hud) s. the quality of being a brother; an association; a fraternity. Broth'er-ly, a. affectionate; like a brother. Brokn'er-iy, a. anecuonate; ince a prother.
Brought, (braut) i. & p. from Bring.
Brought, (braut) i. & p. from Bring.
Brown, n. the arch of hair over the eye; the farehead:—the edge of a bill; any high place.
Brownbaat, (brownbabt) v. a. to depress with severe,
and the brownbabt of both at the bear down stern, or haughty looks; to bear down Browbaring, a a depressing by stern looks. Browbard, (browband) a crowned. Brown, a inclining to black or red; dark. Brown, a. the name of a dark color. Brown, a land of the supposed to haunt old houses in Scotland.

Brown'ish, (broun'ish) a tending to brown. Brown'ness, n. a brown color.
Brown'-stud-y, n. gloomy meditation; revery. Browse, v. a. to eat, as branches or shrubs. Browse, v. a. to feed on browse or shrubs. Browse, w. tender branches or shrubs. Brd'in, a. a cant term for a bear. Braise, v. a. to crush or mangle with blows. Brûis'er, n. one who bruises; a boxer. e, n. a hurt from a heavy blow; a spot. Brdit, (brdt) n. noise; report. — v. a. to report.
Brd'mai, a. belonging to the winter.
Bry-nëtte', (bry-nët') n. [Fr.] a girl or woman
with a brown or dark complexion.
Brünt, n. shock; violence; blow; stroke. Brüsh, a. an instrument of hair to sweep or clean any thing; a pencil: — an assault: — a thicket; brushwood. Brush, v. a. to clean, rub, or sweep with a brush ; to paint with a brush; to skim lightly.

Brush, v. u. to move with haste; to fly over.

Brush'er, n. one who uses a brush. Brüsh'wood, (brüsh'wûd) n. small bushes. Brüsh'y, a. rough or shaggy, like a brush. Brüsh'y, a. rough or shaggy, like a brush.

Brüsk', a. rude; abrupt in manner.

Brüs'tie, (brüs's!) r. n. to rustle; — to vapor.

Brüs'tie, (brüs's!) r. n. to rustle; — to vapor.

Brüs'tie, t. iliee a brute; savage; cruel; churdish.

Brq-tal'i-ty, n. savageness; cruelty.

Brüsl-ize, v. n. to grow brutal. — v. a. to make

Bü'gle-hörn, n. a hunting-horn.

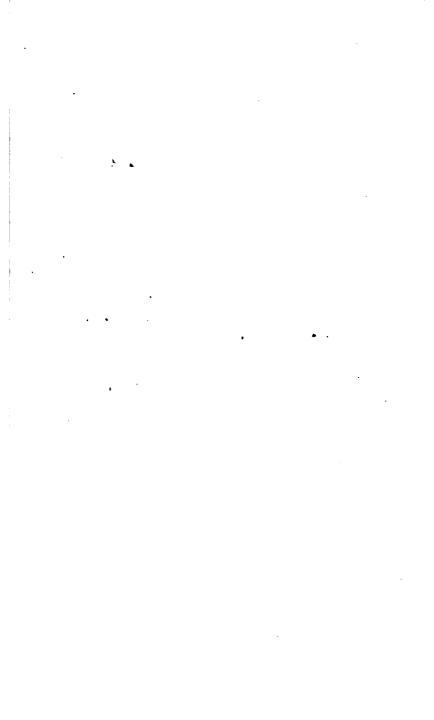
Bü'glöss, n. a plant; the ox-tongue.

Brit'tal-ly, ad. in a brutal manner; churlishly. Britte, a. senseless; savage; bestial; rough. Brûte, z. an irrational animal; a beast; a Brû'ti-fy, v. a. to make or render brutish. Brût'ish, a. bestial ; savage ; ferocious ; groe Brût'ish-ness, z. quality of being brutish. Bril tum fill men, [L.] a harmiess thunderboll a loud but ineffectual menace. Bry o-ny, s. a wild, climbing plant. Bub, n. a cant term for strong malt hiquor.
Bub ble, n. a water bladder; a cheat; a cally.
Bub ble, v. n. to rise in bubbles; to run genth Bub'ble, v. a. to cheat; to impose upon. Bub'bler, n. he or that which bubbles; Bāb'bly, a. consisting of, or full of, bubblea.
Bāb'bly, a. a woman's breast. [Los.]
Bāb'bly, a. L. ] pl. bb'beş; a tumor in the groin
armpit, &c. :— the horned owl. By bon'o-cele, n. a kind of rupture in the groin.
Buc-ca-near', n. [boucanier, Fr.] one of the pirate
that formerly infested the West Indies. Buck, a. lye in which clothes are soaked an washed: - the male of certain animals, a deer, sheep, goats, &c.:—a dashing fellow.
Bück'bis-ket, s. the basket in which clothes an
carried to the wash. Bück'bean, z. a sort of trefoil; bog-bean. Bück'et, a. a vessel in which water is drawn. Bück'ing-stôði, n. a washing-block. Büc'kie, n. an instrument for fastening dress Bắc'kle, (bắk'kl) v. a. to fasten with a buckle Buck'ler, a. a kind of shield for the arm. Buck'must, s. the fruit of the beech-tree. Buck'ram, n. a sort of stiffened linen cloth. Bück'ram, a. stiff like buckram; precise. Bück'rakin, a. leather made of a buck's akin. Bück'still, a. angt to çatch deep. Bück'sthörn, a. a shrub that books cathartic ber Buck'wheat, s. a plant; a kind of grain. [ries Bu-col'ic, or Bu-col'i-cal, a. pastoral. By-cöl';c, or By-cöl';-cal, a. pastoral. poet.
Büd, n. the first shoot of a plant; germ; gem.
Büd, v. n. to put forth shoots or buds.
Büd, v. n. to inoculate, as a tree or a plant.
Büddh'q, (hô'dp: n. an Asiatic, pagan deity.
Büddh'işm, (bô'dīzm) n. an Asiatic, pagan re ligion, whose followers are called Buddhists.
Büd'dle, n. a frame used in washing ore. Bud'die, v. a. to cleanse or wash, as ores. Budge, v. n. to str; to wag; to move off.
Budge, a. stiff; surly; rigid; swelling.
Bud'get, (bud'jet) n. n lng; a store or stock: a statement respecting the public finance Buff, or Buff skin, a. a sort of leather made of

Bull, or Bull "skin, ". a sort of reather mance of a buffalo's skin; a very light yellow; a malikar; Bull'[s-16, n. [it.] a kind of wild ox. [coat Bull'[s-16, n. a blow with the fist or hand; a shap. Bull'[s-16, n. [f-1]] a kind of cupboard.
Bull'[s-16, n. a to strike with the hand; to box. Bối 'fet, v. n. to play a boxing-match; to box.
Bối 'fet, v. n. to play a boxing-match; to box.
Bối 'fie-head'ed, (bùi 'fi-hed'ed) a. having a large
head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid. Buf-föðn', n. a low jester; a droll; a mimie. Buf-föðn'er-y, n. practice of a buffoon; low jests Båg, n. a bed-lug; an insect of various kinds. Båg'near, (būg'bår) n. a frightful object; a fals or imaginary terror.

4 con sutipas own brother & Archelous.

Budding, insplankropo's.





who proposes an alteration lies on the

Philosophers and students are merely, a useless burden upon the comments.

His heart burned to relieve him

Sthriston, (bir'stön) n. a silicious stone.

Brild, (bird) r. a. [i. built or builded; pp. building built or builded;] to make, as an edifice or fabric; to erect; to construct; to raise. Bulk (bid) s. m. to construct; to depend on.
Bild, (bid) s. sructure; form; make.
Bulk'er, (bild'er) s. one who builds.
Bolk'er, (bild'er) s. one who builds.
Bolk'er, (bild'ing) m. a fabric; an edifice. Bilb, a. a round root, as of an onion, illy, or Bal-Mccooss, (bul-ba'shus) a. bulbous. [tulip. Bal'hed, a. having bulbs; bulbous. Bal'bous, a. having bulbs; protuberant. hat one, a naving builds; protinderant. Riler, a leak; a protuderance. See Bilge. Balle, e. a. to take in water; to jut. See Bilge. Balle, a, a, a diseased, voracious appetite. Balle, a, magnitude; size; the mass; the main part:— a jutting out. [between two decks. Balle ball of the leaks a continuo to a solution to a solut part: — a jutting out. [between two decks. Balk'-bead, (bulk'hed) n. a partition in a ship, Bálk'i-ness, a. greatness in bulk or size. Bilk'y, a large; of great size.
Bill, a the male of cattle; a rign of the zodiac: -a letter or edict of the pope : - a blunder. Ballace, a. a sort of wild, sour plum.
Ballace, a. a sort of wild, sour plum.
Ballace, a. a collection of papal bulls.
Ball baltang, a. a fight of bulls with dogs.
Ballacel (bulk kal) a. a he-call. Ball'-dog, a. a species of courageous dog. Billet, s. a round ball of metal; shot. Ballerin, or Ballerin, [bdl'et-tën, J. Ja. Sm.
R.; bul'et-in, F. Wb.; bul'et-tën, P.] z. [Fr.] an
official account of public news or events. Ball'-ficed, (bul'fast) a. having a large face. Ball fight, a.en combat with a bull.
Ball fiach, a. a bird of the sparrow kind. bas ladd, a. a brit or the spation and Basi-field, a. a large species of from Basi-field and a large species of some Basi-field and Basi-fiel Balkck, a an ox; a castrated bull. Ball' troat, a. a large kind of trout. Bally, a. a noisy, quarrelsome fellow. Bully, v. a. to overbear with menaces. Bal'ir, e. s. to bluster; to threaten. Burnish, a. a large rush growing by or in water. bal't; l, s. bran of meal; a bolter-cloth. Bu'wark, s. a fortification; a security. Bam, a the buttocks. - r. n. to make a noise. Bim bail'iff, a. an under bailiff. Stat. Sam'bird, a. See Bombard.

Bim-bird, a. See Bombart.

Bim-bird, a. See Bombart.

Bim'bird-bee, a. a large bee; humblebee.

Bim'bird, a. a small, clumsy boat. Samp, a a swelling; a produberance.
Samp, s. s. & a. to make a loud noise; to strike.
Samper, s. a cup or glass filled to the brim. Bimp'kin, z a clown ; a rustic. Blach, a. a cluster; a collection; a lump. Binch, r. n. to swell out in a bunch. Binch'y, a growing in, or full of, bunches. Bin'die, a a parcel bound together; a roll. Bin'dle, v. 4. to tie up in a bundle. bing, a a stopper for a barrel or cask. Bing, r. c. to stop a barrel or cask. Bin'gy-low, m. a thatched house in India. bing bole, n. the hole at which the barrel in his gle, v. a. to perform clumsily. filled. Bin'gle, s. a. to do clumsily; to botch.
Bin'gle, s. a botch; a gross blunder.
Bingler, s. a botch ; a gross blunder.
Bingler, s. a bad or awkward workman. Hag hag, a. clumsy; awkward. Hak, z. a case of boards for a bed: — a piece of

timber crossing a sled. [U. 8.] Man, u. a kind of sweet bread; a cake.

Bunt'ing, n. a bird:— a thin cloth or stuff.

\*Budy, (buy or bwoy) (budy, S. W. J. F. K. Sm.,
bby, P. E. Ja.) n. a piece of cork or wood
floating on the water, to Indicate sheals, &cc. floating on the water, to indicate shoals, &c. \*Buöy', v. a. to keep afloat. —v. n. to float. \*Buöy'an-cy, n. quality of being buoyant. 
\*Buöy'ant, a. floating; light; elastic. 
\*Burn, a. arough, prickly head of a plant. See Bür'den, or Bür'then, n. a load; what is borne. 
Bür'den, (bür'dn) v. a. to load; to incumber. 
Bür'den-some, a. heavy; grievous; severe. 
Bür'den-some, a. heavy; grievous; severe. 
Bür'döck, n. a plant; a troublesome weed. 
Bureau, (bù-rō' or bù'rō) (bù-rō' s. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; bù'rō, Wb.] n. [Fr. pl. Fr. bu-reaxy; Eng. bù-reau'; a chest of drawers. 
Bür'gang, n. (Lew) a tenure proper to cities and towns, conferring the privileges of a burgess 
Bür'ga-möt, n. See Bergemot. Bür'ga-möt, n. See Bergamot.
Bür'ga-nöt, or Bür'ga-nöt, n. a kind of helmet
Bur-geois', n. See Burgeois. Burgess, a. a citizen ; a representative. Burgess ship, n. the quality of a burgess. Burgh, (burg) n. a corporate town or borough. Burgh'er burg'er) n. a freeman; a citizen. Burgh'er ship, w. the privilege of a burgher. Bürg'lar, n. one guilty of burglary.

Burg la'ri-oùs, a. relating to housebreaking.

Bürg'la-ry, n. the crime of housebreaking by

night, with an intent to steal. Bürg'mde, n. a borough court.
Bürg'mde, n. a borough court.
Bürg'mde, n. a bungßtrate in a Dutch city.
Burgod', n. (Nunt.) ontmeal gruel made at sea.
Bürgundy, n. wine made in Burgundy.
Bürgundy, n. wine made in Burgundy.
Burgund haften n. Egylen J. R. P. J. F. Sm. Bür'gun-dy, n. wine made in Burgundy.
Bur'sıl, ber'e-il, b'er'e-il, J.a.] n. act of buryBu'rın, n. a graving tool. [ing; a funeraBürke, v. a. to murder in order to obtain a body
for dissection. [Modern.]
Bürl, v. a. to dress cloth as fullers do.
Bürlace, n. a sort of grapo.
Bürler. a. a dresser of cloth. Bürl'er, a. a dresser of cloth. Bur-lesque', (bur-lesk') a ludicrous; sportive, Bur-lesque', n. a ludicrous representation. Bur-lesque', v. a. to turn to ridicule.

Bur-let'tq, n. [It.] a comic or farcical opera. Bur'li-ness, w. state of being burly; bluster. Bür'ıy, a. great in size; bulky; tumid; loud.
Bürn, v. a. [i. burnt or burned; pp. burning,
burnt or burned;] to consume with fire; to wound with fire; to scorch.
Bürn, v. n. to be on fire; to be inflamed.
Bürn, n. a hurt or effect caused by fire.
Bürn's-ble, a. that may be burnt. Burn'er, a. a person or thing that burns. Bur'net, a. a perennial plant; an herb. Burn'ing, a. inflammation; fire; flame. Burn'ing, a. flaming; vehement; powerful.
Burn'ing-glass, n. a glass which condenses the
sun's rays, and produces intense heat Bur'nish, v. a. to polish. - v. w. to grow bright. Bür'nish, a. a gloss i brightness.
Bür'nish, a. a gloss i brightness.
Bür'nish-er, n. a person or thing that 'urnishes.
Bür'n, i. ke p. from Burn.
Bürn, i. de p. from Burn. Bur'rel, n. a species of pear : - an insect. Bur rel-shot, a. a sort of case-shot. Burrock, a. a small wear or dam for fishing. Bur'row, n. a hole in the ground for rabbits, &c. Bur'row, v. n. to lodge in holes in the ground. Bür'sar, s. a treasurer in colleges, &c. Bür'sar-ship, s. the office of bursar. Bür'sa-ry, s. the treasury of a college.

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Burse, s. an exchange where merchants meet. burst, v. n. [i. burst; pp. bursting, burst;] to break or fly open, or asunder; to rupture.

Burst, v. a. to break open suddenly. Bürst, v. a. to break open success, Bürst, n. a sudden disruption ; a rupture. Rür'then. (bür'thn) n. a load. See Burden. Bür'ton, (bür'tn) n. a small tackle in a ship.
Bü'ry, n. [beurré, Rr.] a delicate pear.
'Bur'y, (bèr'e) n. a dwelling-place; a termination still added to the names of several places.

Bur'y, (ber'e) [ber'e, S. W. J. P. E. F. K. Sm. R.; bur'e, Ja.] v. a. to inter; to put into a grave; to cover with earth; to conceal. Bur'y-ing, (ber'e-ing) n. burial; sepulture.
Bûsh, n. a thick shrub; a bough of a tree.
Bûsh'el, n. a dry measure, containing 8 gallons. Bûsh'el-age, n. a duty payable by the bushel. Bûsh'i-ness, n. the quality of being bushy. Bûsh'y, a. thick like a bush; full of bushes. Busily, (biz'e-le) ad. in a busy manner. Business, (biz'nes) n. employment; an affair; engagement; concern; trade; a point, Busk, n. a piece of steel or whalebone, worn by

women to strengthen the stays. Bus'ket, a collection of shrubs; a bush. Bus'kin, s. a kind of half boot; a high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy. Bus'kined, (bus'kind) a. dressed in buskins. Bus'ky, a. woody; shaded with woods. Buss, n. a kiss:—a boat for fishing.
Buss, v. a. to kiss. Shak. [Lon.]
Bust, n. a statue of the human figure as far

down as the breast. Bus'tard, n. a large bird of the turkey kind. Bus'tle, (bus'sl) v. n. to be busy or active. Bus'tle, (bus'sl) n. a tumult; hurry; stir.

pus'tie, (uns'si) n. a tumuit; hurry; stir. Băs'tier, n. an active, stirring man. Busy, (biz'e) a. employed with earnestness; active; officious; bustling; troublesome. Busy, (biz'e) v. a. to make busy; to employ. Busybody, (biz'e-böd-e) n. a meddling person. Būt, conj. except; tat; beaides; unless; yet; nbw; otherwise than that.

But, prep. except. - ad. only; no more than But, n. a boundary; a limit; the end of a thing. But, v. a. to touch at one end; to abut. Bûtch'er, z. one who kills animals for food. Bûtch'er, v. a. to kill; to slaughter:—to murder. Bûtch'er-ly, a. cruel; bloody. Bûtch'er-y, a. the trade of a butcher; slaughter;

the place where animals are killed. But'-end, s. the blunt end of any thing. But'ler, a. a servant intrusted with liquors, &c.

But'ig: ship, a the office of a butler.
But'ment, u the support of an arch; abutment.
But, n a mark; a push; an object of ridicule;
a blow:—a cask containing two hogsheads. But, v. a. to strike with the head, as a ram. But'ter, a. an oily substance made from cream.

But'ter, v. a. to spread with butter. But'ter-bump, n. the bittern; a heron. But'ter-cup, n. the crowsfoot, a yellow flower. But'ter-fly, n. a beautiful, winged insect But'ter-is, n. a tool for paring a horse's foot. But'ter-milk, s. whey of churned cream. But'ter-nut, n. a tree and its fruit; oilnut. But'ter-print, n. a stamp to mark butter. Büt'ter-tôôth, n. a large, broad, fore tooth. Büt'ter-y, a. having the appearance of butter. But'ter-y, n. a room for provisions; pantry. But'tock, n. the rump.

But'ton, (but'tn) n. a knob or catch for fast-ening clothes; a round mass of metal; the bud of a plant:—sea-urchin.
Băt'ton, (būt'tn) v. a. to fasten with buttons.
Băt'ton-hôle, n. a hole to admit a button.

But'ton-ma-ker, n. one who makes buttons Būl'tress, n. a prop; a support.— v. a. to prop.
Būl'tress, n. a prop; a support.— v. a. to prop.
Būl'tress, n. a prop; a support.— v. a. to prop.
Būl'tress, n. a prop; a support.— v. a. to prop.
Būl'tress, n. a prop; a support.— v. a. to prop.
Sm. R.; būl't-rā'shus, P. K. Wb.] a. having
the qualities of butter.

Băx'om, a guy; lively; brisk; wanton; jolly. Băx'om-ly, ad. wantonly; amorously. Băx'om-ses, », gayety; amorousless. Buy, (bī) v. a. [i. bought; pp. buying, bought;]

to purchase; to acquire by paying a price.
Bu§, (bl) v. n. to treat about a purchase.
Bu§er, (bi'er) n. one who buys; a purchaser.
Buzz, v. n. to hum like bees; to whisper. Bazz, v. a. to spread by whispers or secretly. Buz, n. the noise of bees; a whisper.
Buz'zard, n. a species of hawk: a dunce; a

Ruzz'er, n. a secret whisperer. [coward. By, (bl or be) [bl or be, W. Sm.; bl or by, S. J.; bl, P. F. Ja. K.] prep. at; in; near; for.

J.; bl, P. F. Ja. K.] prep. at; in; near; for.—It denotes the agent, way, or means; na, porformed by you."

By, ad. near; beside; passing; in presence.
By, or Bye, n. something not the direct and immediate object of regard; as, "by the by, or bye."

By, (in composition,) implies something out of the direct way; irregular; collateral; private; aq, a by-lane, a by-road, a by-path, a by-corner.

By'-sind-by', (h'yand-bi') ad. in a short time.

By'-sind, n. private advantage: self-interest.

By end, n. private advantage; self-interest.
By gone, a. gone by; past.
By law, n. a private rule or order of a society

By'-name, z. a nickname.

By-past, a. past; gone by. Shak.
By-path, n. a private or obscure path. by -pass, a private or obscure pass.

By -path, n. a private or obscure pass.

By -stand-er, n. a looker-on; a spectator.

By -wisv, (hi'va) n. self-interested purpose

By -wip, n. a private and obscure way.

By -wipe, n. a secret stroke or sarcasm.

By -wipe, n. a secret stroke or sarcasm.

By -wipe, n. a secret stroke or sarcasm.

By'word, (bi'wird) a. a saying; a prover Byre, n. a cow-house. [Local, Eng.]
Byr's,ne, a. made of silk or fine linen.
Byz'an-tine, a. belonging to Byzantium.

the third letter of the alphabet, has two Cáb's-la, n. [It.] Jewish tradition; secret science, so sounds; one hard, like k, before a, o, u, Cáb's-l-īsm, n. the science of the cabalists, also l and r; the other soft, like s, before c, i, Cáb's-l-īst, n. one skilled in Jewish traditions. and y.

Cab, s. a Hebrew measure of nearly 3 pints. Ca-bal', s. a junto or small body of men united to effect some sinister purpose; intrigue. Ca-bal', v. n. to form close intrigues.

Cab-a-līs'tic, or Cab-a-līs'ti-cal, a. secret; occult. Cab-a-līs'ti-cal,ly, ad. in a cabalistic manner. Ca-bailer, n. one who cabale; an intriguer.

Caballine, a. belonging to a horse.

Cabaret, (khb'a-rā or khb'a-rēt) n. [Fr.] a tavera.

Byrted an some but us to her. But matter but imperfectly receives ... Mere is no book but what he can criticide. It is a thousand to one but that you toement as with affectation - year few men ture
would be fatigued after swinning street will,
you tak hard below one of them all, but
both had trequent offers I marriage, - not one of
which, but contains all the post thing that ever were said
way the devil sink are int flowers, of the
france should come over, but our religion would be getterly undone - nothing more is required but Sublimity. I make no doubt but that By such parts of his workans have escaped the weech of time, it appears that By all this difference we have the Doenlige By so much would they both be pooren den by dovoting themselve to it. other type. Desty day = ever Cabbaga, xpa'y By.

me could not think but they would presently sull us jo pieces. I would have staid, but hat I know I had to go further to so. That they came down but see her. It is at least two to one but he is a greater blockhead. 

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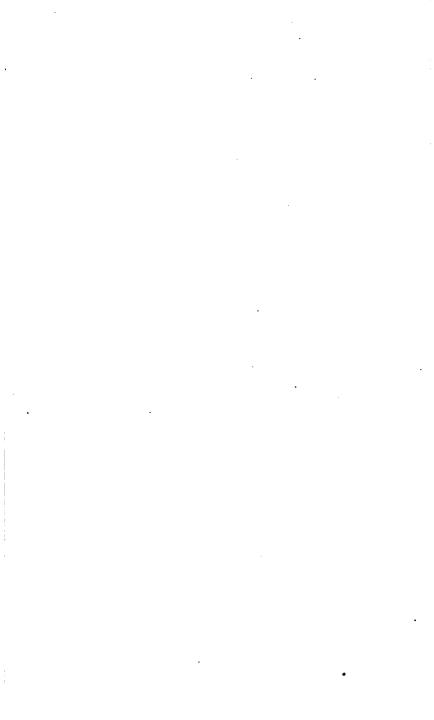
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Christe, z. a genus of edible plants. Christe, c. z. to form a head, as a plant. Christe, v. s. to steal in cutting clothes. Ob in, s. a room; an apartment; a cottage. Cir a-boy, a a waiting-boy in a ship. Cabinatt, s. a closet; a set of boxes and drawers: -a noom in which consultations are held; the collective body of ministers of state. Cab'i-net-coun'cil, n. a council of state. Cib's set-mak'er, n. maker of fine wood-work. Cibled, (ka'bld) a. fastened with a cable. Ca 55b', c. a. to most meat in a certain mode. Cabbbee', n. (Next.) the cook-room of a ship. Cabbbeed', (ka-bbsht') a. (Her.) represented as the head of an animal cut close. Cabrole, n. See Caprole.
Cabrold, (kāb're-q-kā') n. [Fr.] a one-horse chaise or vehicle:—often shortened to cab. cause or venure: —often shortened to cab. Cirke, (kish) a. [F.] n hole dug in the ground for concealing and preserving goods or luggage. Schie're, or Ca-chéc'ti-cai, a. ill in body. Caplet, (kish'k') n. [Fr.] a seal; a private letter. Ca-chét'y, [ka-kek'se, P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; kak'-ck-e, W. J. F.] n. ill state of body. Cirkin a filting a level lengther. Cich-in-na tion, n. a loud laughter. Ca-cique', (ka-něk') n. [Fr.] See Cazique. Cac'kie, r. n. to make a noise like a hon, &c. Cic'kie, a the noise of a hen or goose. Cick'ler, a. a fowl that cackles; a tattler. Che'wchymwy, m. ill state of the humors.
Chey-do-mon, m. an evil spirit.
Chey-fully, m. [L.] an incurable ulcer; a bad
custom; a bad habit. Cycoph'o-ny, n. a bad sound of words; discord. Cir's tech-ny, a. a corruption of art. Cron're phy, a. vicious nutrition.
Cartus, a. [L.] pl. L. cac'ti; Eng. cac'tus-es;
(Set.) a grana of plants. Cadaver-ous, a. like a dead body; ghastly. Cad dis, a. a kind of tape: — a worm or grub... Ciá/dow, (kiá/dō) s. a chough or jackdaw. Cád/dy, s. a small box for tra. [lar Ciác, a. tame; bred by hand; as, a " [lamb." " cade Cade, n. a cask; a herring-barrel. Ca'dence, n. the fall of the voice in reading or mesking; modulation; tone or sound.

Créent, a. falling down.

Sale.

Créent, a. falling down.

Sale.

Créent, a. fill. (Mus.) a fall of the voice.

Créent, a. [Er.] a younger brother: — a voinnteer in the army; a pupil in a military school.

Créent, a. to carry a burden. [Local.]

Créent, (kā'de) n. a judge among the Turks.

Créent, (ka'de) n. a judge among the Turks.

Créent, (sé'she-as) n. [L.] a merury's wand.

Créent, (sé'she-as) n. [L.] a north-east wind.

Créent, (sé'she-as) n. [L.] a metrical break, passe, or division, in a verse or line.

Créent, (se-zu'ral) a. relating to the cessura.

Ogé, (kai'a) n. [Fr.] coffee; a coffee-house.

Créent, n. a Persian or Turkish garment. menking; modulation; tone or sound. Cafair, s. a Persian or Turkish garment. Cig. n. a small barrel or cask; a keg. See Keg. Cig., a an inclosure for birds or beasts. Cig., a a lo enclose in a cage. Cig. or Cd-1que', a. [Fr.] a skiff of a galley. Cid., a. See Kale. Cirman, (kā'man) n. the American crocodile. Cim, (kirn) n. a heap of stones. Chiefer, (kā-chr), [kā-chr], P. E. F. Sm.; kā'-te-ca, Je.] n. [Fr.] a chest of bombs or pow-der; a wooden case or frame.

Cariff, a. a mean villain ; a knave.

Cāi'tiff, a. base; knavish; servile. Ca-jōle', v. a. to flatter; to soothe; to coax. Ca-jol'er, a. one who cajoles; a flatterer. Ca-jol'er-y, n. flattery; wheedling; deceit. Cake, n. a kind of delicate bread; a mass. Căke, v. a. to form into cake. — v. n. to harden Căl'a-băsh, n. a species of large goard. Căl-a-măn'cō, n. a kind of woollen stuff. Cal-u-mif'er ous, a producing reeds Cal'a-mine, s. native carbonate of zinc. Ca-lam'i-tous, a. full of calamity; miserable. Ca-lain'i-toùs-nōss, n. distress; calamity. Ca-lain'i-ty, n. misfortune; misery; distress. Cal'a-mus, n. [L.] a sort of reed. Ca-lash', n. an open carringe; a head-dress. Cal-ca're-ous, a. partaking of chalk or lime. Cal-ca-val'la, n. a kind of Lisbon wine. cus-cq-var 14, n. a kind of Lisbon wine.
Chi'cç-āt-dq, (khi'shq-āt-qd) a. shod.
Chi'cq-dō-ny, n. See Chalcedony.
Chi'cj-na-ble, or Cal-ct'na-ble, [khi'sp-na-bl, Ja K.; kal-si'na-bl, Sm.; kal-sin'a-bl, Wb.] a. that may be calcined.
Chi'ci not a market product. Cal-ci-nate, v. a. to calcine. Cal-ci-nation, n. act of pulverizing by fire. Cal-cin'a-to-ry, [kal-sin'a-tur-e, W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; kil'sin-a-tur-e, S. Wb.] n. a vessel used in calcination. \*Cal-cine', [kal-sin', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K Sm.; kal'sin, Wb.] v. a. to burn to a powder. \*Cal-cine', v. n. to become a calx by heat. Cal-cog'ra-phy, n. See Chalcography. Cal-co-la-bic, a. that may be computed. Cal'cy-late, v. a. to compute; to reckon. Căi'cu-late, v. n. to make a computation. Cal-cu-lation, a. a computation; a reckoning Cal'cu-lative, a. belonging to calculation. Căl'cu-la-tor, a. a computer; a reckoner. Cal'cu-la-to-ry, a belonging to calculation.
Cal-cu-lase', or Cal'cu-lous, a stony; gritty.
Cal'cu-lase', n. [L.] l. cal'cu-la; a calcareous concretion in the bladder; the stone. Cál'dron, n. a pot; a boiler; a large kettle. Cal-e-fac'tion, n. the act of heating. Cal-e-fac'tive, a that makes hot; calefactory. Cal-o-fic'to-ry, a that heats; heating.
Cal'e-fy, v.w. to grow hot. — v. a to make hot.
Cal'en-der, n. a yearly register; an almanac. Cal'en dar, v. a. to enter in a calendar. Cal'en-der, v. a. to dress cloth by hot-pressing.
Cal'en-der, v. a hot-press; an engine to calender; a calendrer:—an Eastern dervise.
Cal'en-drer, v. one who calenders; a calender. Cal'onds, s. pl. the first days of every month in the ancient Roman calendar. Cal'en-tare, n. a distensper incident to sailors in hot climates. Calf, (kaf) m.; pl. calves, (kavz) the young of a cow; a dolt: — the thick part of the leg. Cal'j-ber, or Cal'j-bre, (kal'e-bur) n. [calibre, Fr.] Car'j-nef, or Car'j-nre, (Kar'g-nyr) n. [cautore, Fr.]
the bore of a gun; capacity; sort or kind.
Cal'jee, (kal'js) n. a cup. See Chalice.
Cal'je6, n.; pl. cal'j-e5eş; a stuff made of cottCal'jd, a. hot; burning.
[toa.-tld'j-ty, or Cal'jd-nëns, n. intense heat.
Cal'j-ddet, n. n pipe to convey heat; a stove.
Cal'jf, n. See Caliph. Cál-i-ga'tion, z. darkness; cloudiness. Callegaton, a. darkness; cloudness.
Callegi-noùs, a. obscure; dim; dark.
Callegi-noùs-ness, n. darkness; obscurity.
Callegraphy.
Callegraphy.
Callegraphy.
Callegraphy.
Callegraphy.
Callegraphy.
Callegraphy.
Callegraphy. successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

Clim'e-ra ob-sca'ra, n. [L.] an optical mackin used in a darkened room, for throwing image of external objects upon a plane surface.

Cam'let, n. a stuff made of wool, or hair, silk, & Căm'o-mile, n. an odoriferous plant.

CAM Call'iph-ate, n. the government of a caliph.
Call-is-thōm';ca, n. pl. exercise for health, &c.
Call-i-ver, n. a hand-gun; an arquebuse.
Callix, or Gal'uz, [kāl'ix, P. Wb. Rees: kall'ix,
E.] n. [L.] (Bot.) a flower-cup. See Calyx.
Calk, (kawk) v. a. to stop or stuff, as the seams Cam'e-rate, v. a. to cell or vault. [E.]
Cam-e-ra'tion, n. a vaulting or arching. [F.]
Cam-i-sa'dō, kam-e-sa'dō, S. F. P. Sa.; kan
e-sa'dō, Ja.] n. an attack made in the dark. between planks in a ship.

Câlk'er, (kâwk'er) z. one who calks — calkin.

Calkin, (kăl'kin or kâwk'in) z. a prominence in a horseshoe, to prevent slipping: - written also calker, camber, and cork. Call, v. a. to name; to summon; to convoke. Call, v. s. to cry out; to make a short visit.
Call, s. an address; a summons; a domand; a
divine vocation; a calling; a short visit. Call'er, n. one who calls. [scold: †Cal'let, n. a trull or a scold.—v. n. to rall; to Cal-lid';-ty, or Cal'lid-nëss, n. craftiness. [R.] Cal-li-gràph'ic, a. relating to calligraphy. Cal-lig'ra-phy, n. beautiful writing. Call'ing, n. vocation; profession; trade; a call. Cal-li-pash', / n. terms of cookery in dressing a Cal-li-pas', \ turtle. Cal-los'i-ty, a. a hard swelling without pain. Cal'lot, n. a cap. See Calotte. Cal'lous, a. hard; indurated; insensible. Cal'lous-nëss, z. hardness; insensibility. Cal'low, (kal'lō) s. unfledged; naked. Callow, (kallo) a. unfledged; naked.

Callias, n. [L.] an induration; a hardness.

Calm, (kam) a. quict; serene; undisturbed.

Calm, (kam) a. serenity; quiet; repose.

Calm, (kam) a. serenity; quiet; repose.

Calm, (kam) a. serenity; quiet; to quiet.

Calminess, (kam'nes) a. tranquillity; midness.

Calm'ness, (kam'nes) a. tranquillity; midness.

Callo-ring, a. calm; quiet. Pops.

Callo-ring, a. calming heat; heating. [heat.

Cal-o-ring-ter, n. an instrument to measure

Ca-bitt, (kp-litt) n. [Fr.] a cap or coif of hair.

Cq-biy'er, n. a monk of the Greek church.

Cal'trop, four spikes:—a kind of thistle.

Cal'y-met, n. an Indian pipe; emblem of peace.

Ca-lum'ni-ate, v. a. to accuse falsety; to slander.

Ca-lum'ni-atto, n. a false accusation; slander. Ca-lum-ni-a'tion, n. false accusation; slander. Ca-lum'ni-a-tor, n. a slanderer. Calum'ni-a-or, n. a standerer.
Calum'ni-a-to-ry, Ca-lum'ni-ous, a. slanderous.
Cal'um-ny, n. slander; false accusation; abuse.
Calve, (kav) v. n. to bring forth a calf. Cal'vin-Ism, a. the doctrine or system of Calvin. Calvin-ist, n. an adherent to Calvinism.
Cal-vin-istic, | a. relating or adhering to CalCal-vin-istic-qal, | win or Calvinism.
Calx, n. [L.] pl. L. call'cer; Eng. calx'en; lime or chalk; an earthy substance left after burn-Cal'y-cie, (kal'e-kl) n. a row of leaflets. Ce'iyz, z. [L.] pl. L. cel'y-ce; Eng. cal'yx-es; (Bet.) a flower-cup. Ca-mā'iet, (ka-mā'yt) z. a cameo.

Ca'mous, a. flat; depressed: — used of the nose Camp, a. the order of tents; a place of the er camping of an army.

Camp, v. s. See Encamp.

Camp, v. s. See Encamp.

Cam-paign', (kam-pan') s. a large, open courtry:—the time an army keeps the field in on year. Cam-paign', v. n. to serve in a campaign. Cam-paign'er, (kam-pan'er) n. an old soldier. Cam-pan'i-form, a. having the shape of a bell. Cam-pa-nöl'o-gy, n. the art of ringing bells. Cam-pan'u-la, n. [L.] (Bot.) the bell-flower. Cam-pan'u-late, a. campaniform; bell-shaped. Cain-pes'tral, a. growing in fields. Cam-phane', n. pure oil of turpentine.
Cam'phor, n. a resin, or concrete, fragrant juic
of a tree: — formerly written camphire. of a tree: — formerly written compaire.

Cam'pho-rated, phor.

Cam'pho-rated, phor.

Cam'pho-tree, a tree found in Borneo, &c.

Cam'pho-tree, a tree found in Borneo, &c.

Camp'ping, n. the act of playing at foot-ball.

Can, n. a metal cup or vessel for liquora.

Can, n. n. [i. could;] to be able.— It is used if forming the potential mood; as, "f can do it."

Cy-nāille', (kṣ-nāi') n. [Fr.] the lowest of the people; lees; dregs.

Cṣ-nāi', n. a watercourse made by art; a pas sage; a conduit; a duct in the body of al animal. animal. Căn'al-côal, [kăn'al-kôi, P. E. Ja. Sm.; këz'îl kôi, J. W.] n. a kind of coal; cannel-coal. Ca-na'ry, z. wine brought from the Canaries sack:—an old dance. Cana'cel. a. to blot out; to afface; to obliter Can-cel.la're-ste, a. relating to a chancellor. Can'cel-lat-ed, a. cross-barred, like network. Can-cel-lattion, s. act of expunging.
Can'cer, s. a crab-fish; the sign of the summe solstice: — a scirrhous, livid tumor or sore. soistoe: — a scirrhous, livid tumor or sore. Căn'cer-āte, v. n. to become a cancer. Căn-cer-ă-tion, n. act of growing cancerous. Căn'cer-oŭs, a. having the qualities of a cancer. Căn'cer-oŭs, a. having the qualities of a cancerous. Căn'cri-förm, a. like a cancer; cancerous. Căn'cri-förm, a. having the qualities of a crub. Căn-de-lă-lum, n. [L.] pl. L. cân-de-lă-lum, E. [L.] pl. L. cân-de-lă-lum, a. bot; glowing with heat. Căn'dent, a. hot; glowing with heat. Căn'dent, a. fair; onen: frank: inseruous Can'did, a. fair; open; frank; ingenuous. Can'di-date, s. a competitor; one who propose Can'd-date, n. a competion; one win proposed himself, or is proposed, for some station.
Can'did-ly, ad. in a candid manner; fairly.
Can'did-nëss, n. ingenuousness; candor.
Can'die, n. a light made of tallow, &c.; a light.
Can'die-höld-cr, n. a holder of a candie. Cam'bist, n. a person skilled in exchanges. Camb'ict, n. See Camlet. Cam'brel, n. a crooked stick or piece of iron to naug meat on ; gambrel. [ruffles, &c. Cām'bric, n. fine, white linen or cotton, used for Cainc, i from Come. Can'dle-light, n. the light of a candle. Cam'e, n. a large quadruped:— a machine. Cp.mči'o-pärd, or Cam'el-o-pärd, [ks.-mči'o-pärd, M. P. Ja.; käm'el-o-pärd, S. K. Sm. Wb.] n. a tall African animal; the giraffe.

Căm'e-ō, n.; pl. căm'e-ōe; a kind of onyx; a precious stone, or shell, having imitative designs engraved on it in bass-relief. Can'dle-mas, n. the feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary, February 2, celebrated with lights. Can'dle-stick, n. an instrument to hold candles. Cán'dor, n. [L.] frankness; openness; fairness Cán'dy, v. a. to conserve, as sugar, or with sugar.

This opinion has been were in question hore proved of being called from the petty state what gives her links , then by the more weel-known title of serman of my attention was called of to an died-to propers called for - we are called upon to investigate - they called upon him to danting Camonile, xapaipapon. To break comp, He broke up his camp His difficult & perceive how it can have been used The candidates for fame

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Cildaje, s. a genus of edible plants. Christe, v. z. to form a head, as a plant. Christe, v. s. to steal in cutting clothes. Chia, a. a room; an apartment; a cottage. Cibin-boy, a a waiting-boy in a ship. Cab ract, a. a closet; a set of boxes and drawers: -a room in which consultations are held; the collective body of ministers of state. Cab'i-net-coun'eil, n. a council of state. Cibi set-mik'er, a. maker of fine wood-work. Cible, a a large rope to hold a ship at anchor. (a'bled, (ka'bld) a. fastened with a cable. Ca bob', r. a. to most meat in a certain mode. C. böse, n. (Next.) the cook-room of a ship.
C. bished, (ka-bösht') a. (Her.) represented as
the head of an animal cut close. Cabriole, a. See Capriole. Christa, (kib're-o-la') n. [Fr.] a one-horse chaine or vehicle:—often shortened to cab. Child. (kish) n. [F.] a hole dug in the ground cope. (amn) a. [r.] a note dug in the ground for concealing and preserving goods or luggage. b-thetric, or Ca-chéc'ti-cal, a. ill in body. Caplet (kish'2') a. [Fr.] a seal; a private letter. Cachér'y, [ka-kēk'se, P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; kák'-tk-se, W. J. P.] n. ill state of body. Gehan adition — a least denother. Cich-m-nation, a. a loud laughter. Cacique', (ka užk') n. [Fr.] See Carique. Cac'kie, r. n. to make a noise like a hen, &c. Cac'tle, a the noise of a hen or goose. Cack'er, z. a fowl that cackles; a tattler. Cac'o-chim-y, m. ill state of the humors.
Cac-o-d'mon, m. an evil spirit.
Cac-o-d'way, m. [L.] an incurable ulcer; a bad castom; a bad habit. Cyclebiony, a a bad sound of words; discord. Ciro-tech-ny, a. a corruption of art. Cycol re-phy, a vicious nutrition.

Che'ty, a [L.] pl. L. che'd; Eng. che'tys-es;

(Sec.) a genus of plants. C+div'er-ous, a. like a dead body; ghastly. Cad'dis, a. a kind of tape: —a worm or grub. Cid'dow, (kid'do) n. a chough or jackdaw. Cad'dy, a. a small box for tea. [lamb." Cate, a case; a herring-barrel.

Cate, a case; a herring-barrel.

Cate, a case; a herring-barrel. " cade speaking; modulation; tone or sound.

Cident, a. failing down. Skak.

Cident, a. [It.] (Mus.) a fall of the voice.

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Cident, a. [Fr.] a younger brother:—a volunter is the army; a pupil in a military school.

Cide, t. a. to carry a burden. [Local.]

Cide, (kide) a. a judge among the Turks.

Ciderces, (ka-di'shus) n. [L.] Mercury's wand.

Ciderces, (ka-di'shus) x. [L.] Mercury's wand.

Ciderces, Scha-ga) n. [L.] a north-east wind.

Cider, a. Sec Cerrle and Cerulean.

Ord'n. "ex-Zi'ra" n. [L.] a netrical break, speaking; modulation; tone or sound. or the, a See Cerute and cerucan.

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Or the, a see Cerute and cerucan.

La a metrical break,
passe, or division, in a verse or line.

Cepi'ral, (se-zu'ra) a. relating to the cessura.

Or, (tai'ra), a [Fr.] confiee; a coffee-house.

Cythin, a a Persian or Turkish garment. Cig. a small barrel or cask; a keg. See Keg. Cig., a an inclosure for birds or beasts. City, a. a. to enclose in a cage.

City, a. c. to enclose in a cage.

City, a. Catyar, n. [Fr.] a skiff of a galley.

City, a. See Kale. Can, a see Kate.

Cirman, (kirman) w. the American erocodile.

Cirm, (kirm) a. a heap of stones.

Circot', (ki-con') (ki-con', P. E. F. Sm.; ki'-teon, J. a. [Fr.] a chest of bombs or powder; a wooden case or frame.

Ciriff, a. a mean villain ; a knave.

Cai'tiff, a. base; knavish; servile. Ca-jole', v. a. to flatter; to soothe; to conx. Ca-jol'er, n. one who cajoles; a flatterer. Ca-jol'er-y, n. flattery; wheedling; deceit. Cake, n. a kind of delicate bread; a mass. Cake, s. a. to form into cake. — v. n. to harden Cal'a-bash, n. a species of large gourd. Cal-a-man'co, n. a kind of woollen stuff. Cal-y-mif 'er ous, a. producing reeds. Cal's-mine, n. native carbonate of zinc. Ca-lam'i-tous, a. full of calamity; miserable. Ca-lain'i-tous-ness, n. distress; calamity.
Ca-lain'i-to, n. misfortune; misery; distress.
Cal'a-mus, n. [L.] a sort of reed. Ca-lash', n. an open carriage; a head-dress. Cal-ca're-ous, a. partaking of chalk or lime. Căi-cq-văl'iq, n. a kind of Lisbon wine. Căi'cç-āt-ed, (kăi'she-āt-ed) a. shod. Cal'co-do-ny, n. See Chalcedony.

Cal'ci-na-ble, or Cal-ci'na-ble, [kil'so-na-bl, Ja.

K.; kal-si'na-bl, Sm.: kal-sin'a-bl, Wb.] a.

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Call, s. an address; a summons; a demand; a
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Camp, v. n. See Encamp.

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(Cal'iet, n. a trull or a scold. — v. n. to rail; to

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Calm, (kām) a. serune; undisturbed.
Calm, (kām) s. serenity; quiet; repose.
Calm, (kām) s. a. to still; to pacify; to quiet.
Calm'ly, (kām'le) al. serenely; quietly.
Calm'ly, (kām'nes) s. tranquillity; mildnes Călin'y, (kăm'e) a. calm; quiet. Popc. Căl'o-mei, a. a chloride of mercury. Ca-lor'ic, a principle or matter of heat; heat. acking-rif'ic, a causing heat; heating. [heat Cal-o-rim', e-er, a an instrument to measur Ca-lotte', (ka-lot') n. [Fr.] a cap or coif of hair. [heat. animal. an instrument to measure Chn'al-coal, [khn'al-köl, P. E. Ja. Sm.; kön'ī köl, J. W.] n. a kind of coal; cannel-coal. Ca-life', a samon' n. [Pr.] a cap or con or har.
Cal'trop., n. a monk of the Greek church.
Cal'trop., n. a military instrument made with
Cal'trop., four spikes:—a kind of thistle.
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Ca-lim'n;a-top, n. a slanderor. Ca-na'ry, n. wine brought from the Canaries sack : - an old dance. Ca-na'ry-bird, a a singing-bird. Can'cel, v. a. to blot out; to efface; to obliter Can-cel-la're-ste, a. relating to a chancellor. Can'cel-lat-ed, a. cross-barred, like network.
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Can'cer, n. a crab-fish; the sign of the summe solstice: — a scirrhous, livid tumor or sore. Ca-lum'ni, a-to-ry, Ca-lum'ni-ous, a. slanderous. Cal'um-ny, n. slander; false accusation; abuse. Calve, (kav) v. n. to bring forth a calf. Can'cer-ate, v. n. to become a cancer. Can'egr-ate, v. a. to become a cancer.
Can'egr-d'ton, a. not of growing cancerous.
Can'egr-ous, a. having the qualities of a cancer.
Can'egr-ous-ness, a. state of being cancerous.
Can'egr-form, a. like a cancer; cancerous.
Can'egr-form, a. having the qualities of a crab.
Can-de-ld'brum, n. [L.] pl. L. can-de-ld'brum,
Eng. can-de-la'brume; a branched candlestick
Can'dent, a. hot; glowing with heat.
Can'dent, a. hot; glowing with heat. Cal'vin-ism, a. the doctrine or system of Calvin. Cal'vin-lst, n. an adherent to Calvinism. Cal-vin-ls'tic, a. relating or adhering Cal.vin-is'tic, { a. relating or adhering to Cal-Cal-vin-is'ti-cal, } vin or Calvinism.
Calx, m. [L.] pl. L. cell'cey: Eng. calk'eş; lime or chalk; un earthy substance left after burn-Cally-cle, (käi'o-kl) s. a row of leaflets. [ing. Ca'lyr, s. [L.] pl. L. ohl'y-ce; Eng. callyx-ee; (Bot.) a flower-cup.
Ca-mā'ieū, (ka-mā'yū) s. a cameo. Can'did, a. fair; open; frank; ingenuous.
Can'di-date, n. a competitor; one who propose himself, or is proposed, for some station. Cam'bist, n. a person skilled in exchanges. Camb'let, n. See Camlet. Can'did-ly, ed. in a candid manner: fairly.
Can'did-noss, n. ingenuousness; candor.
Can'die, n. a light made of tallow, &c.; a light.
Can'die-höld-er, n. a holder of a candle. Cam'brel, w. a crooked stick or piece of iron to hang meat on , gambrel. [ruffles, &c. Cam'bric, n. fine, white linen or cotton, used for Căme, i. from Come.
Căm'el, n. a large quadruped:— a machine.
Căm'el, n. a large quadruped:— (ka-měl'o-părd,
W. P. Ja.; kăm'el-o-părd, S. K. Sm. Wb.) n. a Can'dle-light, z. the light of a candle. Can'dle-mas, n. the feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary, February 2, celebrated with lights. tall African animal; the giraffe.

Cam'q-5, n.; pl. cam'q-5; a kind of onyx; a
precious stone, or shell, having imitative designs engraved on it in buss-relief. Cán'dle-stick, s. an instrument to hold candles. Cán'dor, s. [L.] frankness; openness; fairness Cán'dy, v. a. to conserve, as sugar, or with SUGAL. 5, 5, 1, 5, û, ÿ long; ŭ, ĕ, 1, ŏ, ŭ, ÿ, short; a, e, j, o, u, y, obscure.—fâre, fûr, fâst, fâll; hâis, hêr

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Christe, s. a genus of edible plants. Christe, c. s. to form a head, as a plant. Christe, v. s. to steal in cutting clothes. Cibin, a. a room; an apartment; a cottage-Cibin-boy, a. a waiting-boy in a ship. Cabinat, a. a closet; a set of boxes and drawers: -a noon in which consultations are held; the collective body of ministers of state. Cab'i-net-coun'cil, n. a council of state. Cibi net-mak'er, n. maker of fine wood-work. Cible, z. a large rope to hold a ship at anchor. Cibled, (ka bld) a. fastened with a cable. (3-55), r. a. to most meat in a certain mode. C: bôsse', n. (Nast.) the cook-room of a ship. Ca-bōshed', (ka-bōsht') a. (Her.) represented as the head of an animal cut close. Cabriole, s. See Capriole.
Cabriold, (kāb're-o-lā') s. [Pr.] a one-horse thaise or vehicle:—often shortened to cab. Cake, (kish) a. [F..] a hole dug in the ground for concealing and preserving goods or luggage. bether he, or Ca-cher/si-cal, a. ill in body. Coplet (Kish'a') n. [Fr.] a seal; a private letter. Co-chex'y, [kn-kek'se, P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; kak'-ek.e, W. J. F.] n. ill state of body. Cath-in-ma'tion, n. a loud laughter. [R.] Ca-rique', (kp-sck') n. [Fr.] See Carique. Cac'kle, r. n. to make a noise like a hen, &c. Cickle, a the noise of a hen or goose. Cickler, a a fowl that cackles; a tattler. Octychym-y, n. ill state of the humors.
Coc-delmon, n. an evil spirit.
Coc-delmon, n. an incurable ulcer; a bad
custom; a bad habit. Cycliph'e-ny, n. a bad sound of words; discord. Cir'o tech ny, a. a corruption of art. Cycur, phy, a. vicious nutrition.
Che'no, n. [L.] pl. L. ede'tl; Eng. cae'tus-es;
(Sa.) a genus of plants. Cadiv'er-ous, a. like a dead body; ghastly. Cld'dis, z. a kind of tape : - a worm or grub. Cla'dow, (kad'do) m. a chough or jackdaw. Cad'dy, m. a small box for tea. [lar Cade, a. tume; bred by hand; as, a " [lamb." Usie, a a cask; a herring-barrel.

Ca'dence, a the fall of the voice in reading or speaking; smodulation; tone or sound.

Grégat, a falling down. Sake.

Grégat, a, falling down. Sake.

Grégat, a, falling down. Sake.

Grégat, a, [lt.] (Mas.) a fall of the voice.

Grégat, a, [Fr.] a younger brother: — a volunter is the army; a pupil in a military school.

Grégat, etc. a to carry a burden. [Local.]

Grégat, etc. a to carry a burden. [Local.]

Grégat, etc. a, frailty; tendency to fall.

Grégat, etc. speaking; modulation; tone or sound. Cu, a a small barrel or cask; a keg. See Keg. Cut, a an inclosure for birds or beasts. Cut, a a to enclose in a cage. Cut, or Calque', a. [Fr.] a skiff of a galley. Cut, a See Kale. Cirman, (kirman) n. the American crocodile.
Cim, (kirm) n. a heap of stones.
Circet, (ki-son') (ki-son', P. E. F. Sm.; ki'-tea, j., j., j., j. a chest of bombs or powder; a wooden cause of frame.

Cariff, s. s mean villain ; a knave.

Cāi'tiff, a. base; knavish; servile. Ca-jōle', v. a. to flatter; to soothe; to coax. Ca-jōl'er, n. one who cajoles; a flatterer. Ca-jōl'er-y, n. flattery; wheedling; deceit. Cake, n. a kind of delicate bread; a mass. Cāke, v. a. to form into cake. — v. n. to harden Cāl'a-bāsh, n. a species of large goard. Cāl-a-mān'cō, n. a kind of woolien stuff. Cal-u-mif'er ous, a. producing reeds. Cal'2-mine, s. native carbonate of zinc. Ca-lam'j-tous, a. full of calamity; miserable. Ca-lain' i-tous-ness, n. distress; calamity.
Ca-lain' i-ty, n. misfortune; misery; distress.
Cal'a-mus, n. [L.] a sort of reed. Ca-lash', n. an open carriage; a head-dress. Cal-ca're-ous, a. partaking of chalk or lime. Cal-cq-val'lq, n. a kind of Lisbon wine. Cal'ce-at-ed, (kal'she-at-ed) a. shod. one cynarys, (an superacys) 4 shoot.

Call'cy-do-ny, a. See Chalcedony.

Cal'ci-na-ble, or Cal-ci'na-ble, [kil'sa-na-bi, Ja,
K.; kal-si'na-bl, Sm.; kal-sin'a-bi, Wb.] a

that may be calcined. Cal'c;-naite, v. a. to calcine.
Cal-c;-naite, v. a. to calcine.
Cal-c;-naite, v. a. to calcine.
Cel-cin's-to-ry. [hal-sin's-tur-e, W. P. Ja. K.
Sm.; kal'sin-y-tur-e, S. Wb.] n. a vessel used in calcination. \*Cal-cine', [kal-sin', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kal'sin, Wb.] v. a. to burn to a powder. \*Cal-cine', v. n. to become a culz by heat. Cal-cog'ra-phy, w. See Chalcography. Citi'cu-la-ble, a. that may be computed. Cal'cu-late, v. a. to compute ; to reckon. Cil'cy-late, v. n. to make a computation. Cal-cu-lation, n. a computation; a reckoning Cal-cu-la-tive, a. belonging to calculation. Cil'cu-la-tor, n. a computer; a reckoner. Cil'cu-la-to-ry, a belonging to calculation.
Ci-cu-lose', or Cul'cu-lois, a stony; gritty.
Cil'cu-lise, n. [L.] pl. cil'cu-li, a calcareous concretion in the bladder; the stone. Cal'dron, n. a pot; a boiler; a large kettle. Cal-e-fac'tion, n. the act of heating. Cal-e-fac'tive, a. that makes hot; calefactory. Oil-e-fs. v.e. to grow hot. - v. a. to make hot. Cil'e-fs, v.e. to grow hot. - v. a. to make hot. Cil'en-der, n. a yearly register; an almanac. Cal'en-dar, v. a. to enter in a calendar. Cal'en-der, v. a. to dress cloth by hot-pressing.
Cal'en-der, u. a hot-press; an engine to calender; a calendrer:—an Eastern dervise.
Cal'en-drer, u. one who calenders; a calender. Cal'ends, n. pl. the first days of every month in the ancient Roman calendar. Cal'en-ture, n. a distensper incident to sailors in hot climates. Calf, (kaf) n.; pt. calves, (kavz) the young of a cow; a dolt:—the thick part of the leg. Căl'i-ber, or Căl'i-bre, (kăl'e-bur) n. [calibr Cal'i-oct, or Cal'i-ore, (Kal'e-oly) m. [callore, R.]
the bore of a gun; capacity; sort or kind.
Cal'i-ce, (Kal'is) m. a cup. See Chalice.
Cal'i-ce, m.; pl. cal'i-ces; a stuff made of cotCal'i-de, m. tot; burning.
[Ca-lid'i-ty, or [Cal'id-nëss, m. intense heat.
Cal'i-det, m. n pipe to convey heat; a stove.
Cal'if, m. See Caliph. Calling ton, n. darkness; cloudiness.

Calling ton, n. darkness; cloudiness.

Calling inous. as, n. darkness; obscurity.

Calling raphy, n. See Calling raphy.

Calling n. n. n. compasses with bowed shanks.

Calling, n. a successor or vicar; a title of the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

of external objects upon a plane surface.

Call'iph-ate, n. the government of a caliph.
Call-is-thōn'ica, n. pl. exercise for health, &c.
Call-i-ver, n. a hand-gun; an arquebuse.
Callix, or Callyz, [kā'lix, P. Wb. Ress; kkl'ix,
E.] n. [L.] (Bol.) a flower-cup. Sec Calyx.
Calk, (kāwk) v. a. to stop or stuff, as the seams
between planks in a ship.
Calkir, (ka'k'kir) n. one who calks — calkin.
Calkin, (ka'lkin or kāwk'in) n. a prominence
in a horseshoe. to prevent slipping: — writhorseshoe, to prevent slipping: -- written also calker, camber, and cork. ten also calker, casaker, and cork.
Call, v. a. to name; to summon; to convoke.
Call, v. a. to cry out; to make a short visit.
Call, a. an address; a summons; a demand; a
divine vocation; a calling; a short visit.
Call'er, n. one who calls. [scold:
Call'er, n. a trill or a scold.—v. n. to rail; to
Call-ir, rail, io Call-ir, calling to calligraphy.
Call-ir ra-phy, n. beautiful writing.
Call'ir n. vocation; nrodeswine trade: a call Call'ing, a. vocation; profession; trade; a call. Cal-li-pash', | n. terms of cookery in dressing a Cal-li-pee', | turtle. Cal-li-pee', turtle.
Cal-los'i-ty, a a hard swelling without pain. Căl'lot, n. a cap. See Calotta.
Căl'lous, a. hard; indurated; insensible.
Căl'lous-nëss, n. hardness; insensibility.
Căl'lōw, (kăl'lō) a. unfledged; naked. Call'low, (khi'la) a unfledged; naked.

Call'lus, n. [L.] an induration; a hardness.

Call m, (kkm) a quiet; serone; undisturbed.

Calm, (kkm) s. a. to still; to pacify; to quiet.

Calm, (kkm) s. a. to still; to pacify; to quiet.

Calm'ly, (kkm'le) ad. serencly; quietly.

Calm'ness, (kkm'nes) s. tranquillity; mildness.

Calm'y, (kkm'le) a. calm; quiet. Popa.

Cal'o-mel, s. a chloride of mercury.

Cal'o-rif'; c. a. causing heat; heating.

[heat.

Cal-o-rif'; c. a. causing heat; heating.

[heat.

Cal-o-rif', c. a. causing heat; heating.

Cal-o-tim'e-ter, s. an instrument to measure

Cq-Bite', (kp-löt') s. [Fr.] a cap or coif of hair.

Cq-Biy'er, s. a monk of the Greek church.

Cal'typp., { s. a military instrument made with Cq-loy'er, n. a monk of the Greek Church.

Câl'typ, | n. a military instrument made with

Câl'throp, | four spikes:—a kind of thistle.

Câl'u-mêt, n. an Indian pipe; emblem of peace.

Câ-liùm'n-â-te, n. a. to accuse falsely; to alander.

Ca-lim'n-â-to, n. a slanderer.

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Ce-mā'ied, (ks-mā'yd) n. a cameo. Cam'bist, n. a person skilled in exchanges. Camb'let, n. See Camlet. Cam'brel, n. a crooked stick or piece of iron to hang meat on, gambrel. [ruffles, &c. Cām'bric, n. fine, white linen or cotton, used for Cāme, i. from Come. Căm'el, n. a large quadruped:—a machine. Ca-mel'o-pard, or Căm'el-o-pard, [ka-mel'o-pard, W. P. Ja.; kăm'el-o-pard, S. K. Sm. Wb.] n. a tall African animal; the giraffe.

Cam'e-5, n.; pl. cam'e-5; a kind of onyx; a
precious stone, or shell, having imitative designs engraved on it in bus-relief.

on external objects upon a plane surface.

Cam e-rā'tion, n. a vaulting or arching. [R.]

Cam-e-rā'tion, n. a vaulting or arching. [R.]

Cam-i-ea'do, [kim-e-sa'do, S. W. P. Sa.; kim
e-sa'do, J. J. n. an attack made in the dark.

Cam [et, n. a stuff made of wool, or hair, snik, &

Cam [et, n. a stuff made of wool, or hair, snik, & Căm'o-mile, a. an odoriferous plant. Ca'mous, a. flat ; depressed : - used of the nos Camp, n. the order of tents; a place of the en camping of an army.

Camp, v. n. See Encass.

Camp, v. n. See Encass.

Cam-paign', (käm-pan') n. a large, open coultry:—the time an army keeps the field in on vear. Căm-păign', v. n. to serve în a campaign. Căm-păign'er, (kăm-păn'er) n. an old soldier Cam-pan'i-form, a. having the shape of a bell. Cam-pani/u-la, n. [L.] (Bot.) the bell-flower. Cam-pan/u-la, n. campaniform; bell-shaped. Cam-pes'tral, a. growing in fields. Cam-phane', n. pure oil of turpentine. Cam'phor, n. a resin, or concrete, fragrant junc of a tree: — formerly written campaire.

Cam'pho-rate, } a. impregnated with cam
Cam'pho-rated, } phor. Căm'pho-răt-ed, } phor.
Căm'pho-răt-ed, } a tree found in Borneo, &c..
Căm'phor-três, na a tree found in Borneo, &c..
Cămp'ing, n. the act of playing at foot-ball.
Căn, n. n. fic. could; to be able. — It is used i forming the potential mood; as, "f esn do it.
Cq-nāule', (kq-nāul') n. [Fr.] the lowest of the people; the dregs of the people; lees; dregs
Cq-nāul', n. a watercourse made by art; a passare; a condukt; a duct in the hody of a a conduit; a duct in the body of a sage; animal. Can'al-coal, [kan'al-kol, P. E. Ja. Sm.; ken'il kol, J. W.] n. a kind of coal; cannel-coal. Ca-na'ry, n. wine brought from the Canaries

sack : - an old dance. Canary-bird, s. a singing-bird. (att Can'cel, v. a. to blot out; to afface; to oblited Can-cel-la're-ste, a. relating to a chancellor. Can cel-lat-ed, a. cross-barred, like network. Can-cel-la'tion, a act of expunging.
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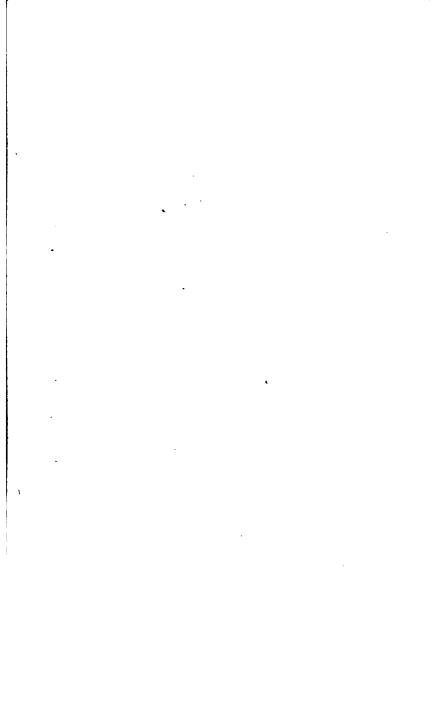
Can'cyr-ous, a naving the quanties of a Cancer. Can'cyr-obs-mess, a state of being cancerous. Can'crj-förm, a like a cancer; cancerous. Can'crj-a, a having the qualities of a crab. Can-de-labrum, n. [L.] pl. L. can-de-labrum Eng. can-de-labrum; a branched candlestick Can'dent, a hot; glowing with heat. Can'did, a. fair; open; frank; ingenuous. Can'di-date, z. a competitor; one who propose

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This opinion has been well in greation more proud of being called from the petty state what gives him hirthe than by the more well-known title of yerman. In papers called for - we are called upon to investigate - they called upon him to danting To break comp. He broke up his camp His difficult & perceive how it can have been used The candidates for fame



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Carba, a. [L.] pl. L. carrier Eng. carriera; (Sac.) a genue of plants.
Carriera a kind of tape: — a worm or grub. Cid'daw, (kid'do) a. a chough or jackdaw. [lamb." Cid'sy, a. a small box for tea. Cide, a tame; bred by hand; as, a " cade Cade, n. a cask; a herring-barrel. Cadence, n. the fall of the voice in reading or Us'dence, a the fall of the voice in rending or spanking; modulation; tone or sound.

Ga'den, a falling down. Skek.

Ga'den', a falling down. Skek.

Ga'de', a fill.

(Max.) a fall of the voice.

Ga'de', a to carry a burden. [Local.]

G'd', (kā'de) a. a judge among the Turks.

Ga'de', a. to carry a burden. [L.] Bercury's wand.

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Ga'de', a. frailiy; tendency to fall.

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Ga'de', a. Sec Cerste and Cerulean.

Ga'fde, a. Sec Cerste and Cerulean.

Ga'fde, a. Sec Cerste and Cerulean.

Ga'fde, a. de'rision, in a verse or line.

Ca-da'ris', (se-zâ'ra) a. relating to the cessura.

Ga', (ta''à) a. [Fr-] coffee; a coffee-house.

Ga'the', a a Persian or Turkish garment. Cuf the', a. a Persian or Turkish garment. Cig. a small barrel or cask; a keg. See Keg. Cig. a an inclosure for birds or beasts. Cig. a. to enclose in a cage. Or i.e. or C-tour', n. [Fr.] a skiff of a galley. Cid, a. See Kale. Cirman, (kā'man) n. the American crocodile. Cirm, (kām) n. a heap of stones. Ciu-ch', (kā-ch') (kā-ch', P. E. F. Sm.; kā'-t-ch', [kā-ch') (kā-ch', P. E. F. Sm.; kā'-t-ch', Je.] n. [Fr.] a chest of bombs or pow-der; a wooden case or frame.

Cartiff, s. a mean villain ; a knave.

Căl'tiff, a. base; knavish; servile. Ca-jole', v. a. to flatter; to soothe; to coax. Ca-jol'er, a. one who cajoles; a flatterer. Ca-jol'er, y. n. flattery; wheedling; deceit. Căke, v. a kind of delicate bread; a mass. Cake, v. a. to form into cake. — v. n. to harden Cal'a-bash, n. a species of large gourd. Cal-a-man'co, n. a kind of woolien stuff. Cal-u-mif'er ous, a. producing reeds. Cal'a-mine, n. native carbonate of zinc. Ca-lam'j-tous, a. full of calamity; miserable. Ca-lam'i-tous-ness, n. distress; calamity. Ca-lam'i-ty, n. misfortune; misery; distress. Cal's-mus, n. [L.] a sort of reed. Ca-lash', n. an open carriage; a head-dress. Cal-ca're-ous, a. partaking of chalk or lime. Căi-cq-văl'iq, n. a kind of Lisbon wine. Căi'cç-ât-ed, (kăi'she-āt-ed) a. shod. Cal'ce-dō-ny, n. See Chalcedony.

Cal'ci-ng-ble, or Cal-ct'ng-ble, [käl'se-ng-bl, Ja.

K.; kal-si'ng-bl, Sm.: kal-sin'g-bl, Wb.] a that may be calcined. Cal'ci-nate, v. a. to calcine. Cal-ci-na'tion, n. act of pulverizing by fire. Cal-cin'a-to-ry, [kal-sin'a-tur-e, W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; kal'sin-a-tur-e, S. Wb.] n. a vessel used in calcination. \*Cal-cine', [kal-sin', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K Sm.; kal'sin, Wb.] v. a. to burn to a powder. \*Cal-cine', v. z. to become a culz by heat. Cal-cog'ra-phy, n. See Chalcography. Cal'cu-la-bic, a. that may be computed. Cal'cy-late, v. a. to compute; to reckon. Cál'cu-late, v. n. to make a computation.
Cál-cu-la'tion, n. a computation; a reckoning
Cál'cu-la-tive, a. belonging to calculation. Cal'cu-la-tor, n. a computer; a reckoner. Cal'cu-la-to-ry, a. belonging to calculation. Cal-cu-lose', or Cal'cu-lous, a. stony; gritty. Call'estits, n. [L.] pl. call'estit; a calcareous concretion in the bladder; the stone. Cal'dron, n. a pot; a boiler; a large kettle. Cal-e-fac'tion, n. the act of heating. Cal-e-fac'tive, a. that makes hot; calefactory. Oil-o-fa'to-ry, a. that heats; heating.
Cal'e-fy, v.s. to grow hot. — v. a. to make hot.
Cal'en-dar, n. a yearly register; an almanac. Cal'en-dar, v. a. to enter in a calendar. Cal'en-der, v. a. to dress cloth by hot-pressing.
Cal'en-der, n. a hot-press; an engine to calender; a calendrer:—an Eastern dervise. Cál'en-drer, n. one who calenders; a calender. Cal'ends, n. pl. the first days of every month in the ancient Roman calendar. Cal'en-ture, n. a distensper incident to sailors in hot climates. Caif, (kaf) n.; pl. calves, (kavz) the young of a cow; a dolt:—the thick part of the leg. Cal'i-ber, or Cal'i-bre, (kal'e-bur) n. [calibre, Fr.] the bore of a gun; capacity; sort or kind.
Căl'ice, (kăl'is) n. a cup. See Chalice.
Căl'i-cō, n.: pl. căl'i-cōes; a stuff made of cot-†Cal'id, a. hot; burning. †Cal'id',-ty, or [Cal'id-ness, z. intense heat. Cal'idet, z. a pipe to convey heat; a stove. Ca'ijf, n. See Caliph. Cal-i-ga'tion, a. darkness; cloudiness. Call-jea-ton, a. carkness; cloudiness.
Callg'i-noùs, a. obscure; dim; dark.
Callg'i-noùs-nëss, n. darkness; obscurity.
Callg'ra-phy, n. See Calligraphy.
Callj-perg, n. pl. compasses with bowed shanks.
Callj-perg, n. pl. compasses with bowed shanks. successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

Call'iph-ate, n. the government of a caliph.

Call-is-th5n'ica, n. pl. exercise for health, &c.

Call-iver, n. a hand-gun; an arquebuse.

Callix, or Gal'uz, [kāl'ix, P. Wb. Rees; kkil'ix,
E.] n. [L.] (Bot.) a flower-cup. See Calyz.

Calk, (kāwk) v. a. to stoper stuff, as the seams between planks in a ship.

Câlk'er, (kâwk'er) z. one who calks — calkin.

Câlkin, (kâl'kin or kâwk'in) z. a prominence in a horseshoe, to prevent slipping: - writin a norsesmoe, to prevent suppling. — where the naiso calker, casker, and cork.

Call, v. a. to cry out; to make a short visit.

Call, v. a. a address; a summon; a demand; a
divine vocation; a calling; a short visit. Call'er, z. one who calls. [scold: Call'er, n. one who calls. [scotd: 'Cal'let, n. a trull or a scold.—v. n. to rail; to Cal-lid'i-ty, or Cal'lid-nëss, n. craftness. [R.] Cal-lig'ra-phy, n. beautiful writing. Callig'ra-phy, n. beautiful writing. Call-ip-be', n. terms of cookery in dressing a Call-ip-be', turtle. Cal-low i-ty, m. a hard swelling without pain. Cal'lot, n. a cap. See Calotte. Cal'lous, a. hard; indurated; insensible. Cal'lous-ness, a. hardness; insensibility. Cal'low, (kal'lo) a. unfledged; naked. Carriow, (kair ya. unnenged; nakea. Calim, (kim) a. quiet; servne; undisturbed. Calim, (kim) a. quiet; servne; undisturbed. Calim, (kim) a. servnelty; quiet; repose. Calim, (kim) a. to still; to pacify; to quiet. Calim'ly, (kim'le) a.d. servnely; quietly. Calim'ly, (kim'le) a.d. servnely; quietly. Calim'ly, (kim'le) a.d. servnely; mildness Calin'y, (kam'e) a. calm; quiet. Pope. Cal'o-mel, s. a chloride of mercury. Cal'o-môl, a. a chloride of mercury.

Cal-o-môl, a. principle or matter of heat; heat.

Cal-o-rif';c. a. causing heat; heating. [heat.

Cal-o-rif'+e-tr, a. an instrument to measure

Ca-lôtte', (ka-lôt') n. [Fr.] a cap or coif of hair.

Ca-lôy'-rr, a. a monk of the Greek church.

Cal'thrpp, a. a military instrument made with

Cal'thrpp, four spikes:—a kind of thistle.

Cal'y-mêt, a. an Indian pipe; emblem of peace.

Ca-lôtun'ni-ate, v. a. to accuse falsely; to slander. Ca-lum-ni-a'tion, n. false accusation; slander. Ca-lum'ni-a-tor, a. a slanderer. Ca-lum'ni-a-to-ry, Ca-lum'ni-ous, a. slanderous. Cal'um-ny, n. stander; false accusation; abuse. Calve, (kav) v. n. to bring forth a calf. Cal'vin-Ism, a. the doctrine or system of Calvin. Cal'vin-Ist, z. an adherent to Calvinism. Cal-vin-Is'tic, a. relating or adhering Cal.vin-1s'tic, } a. relating or adhering to Cal-Cal.vin-1s'ti-cal, } vin or Calvinism. Calx, a. [L.] pl. L. call'cay; Eng. calx'es; lime or chalk; an earthy substance left after burn-Cal'y-cle, (kal'e-kl) n. a row of leaflets. Ca'lyr, n. [L.] pl. L. cally-ce; Eng. callyx-es; (Bot.) a flower-cup.
Ca-ma'icd, (ka-ma'yd) n. a cameo. Cam'bist, n. a person skilled in exchanges. Camb'ist, n. See Camlet. Cam'brel, n. se crooked stick or piece of iron to hang meat on , gambrel. [ruffles, &c. Cam'bric, n. fine, white linen or cotton, used for Cam'el, n. nie, white linen or cotton, used for Came, i. from Come.
Cam'el, n. a large quadruped:—a machine.
Ca-mcl'o-pard, or Cam'el-o-pard, [ka-mcl'o-pard, Mr. P. Ja.; kam'el-o-pard, S. K. Sm. Wb.] n. a tall African animal; the giraffe.
Cam'e-o, n.; pl. cam'e-oe; a kind of onyx; a precious stone, or shell, having imitative designs engraved on it in buss-relief.

Cim'e-ra ob-soli/ra, n. [L.] an optical machin used in a darkened room, for throwing image of external objects upon a plane surface. Cam'e-rate, v. a. to ceil or vault. [R.] Cam-j-ra'(ton, n. a vaulting or arching. [R.] Cam-j-ra'(do, kam-p-sa'do, S. W. P. Sm.; kam p-sa'do, Ja.] n. an attack made in the dark. Cam'let, n. a stuff made of wool, or hair, silk, & Cam'po, n. a sum made or wood, or mair, sink, act Cam'po, mile, n. an odoriferous plant. Ca'moys, a. fist; depressed: — used of the nose Camp, n. the order of tents; a place of the es camping of an army.
Camp, v. n. See Encamp.
Camp, v. n. See Encamp.
Cam-paign', (küm-pan') s. a large, open cour
try:—the time an army keeps the field in on year.
Căm-pāign', v. n. to serve in a campaign.
Căm-pāign'er, (kām-pān'er) n. an old soldier.
Cam-pān'eroru, a. having the shape of a bella. Cam-pa-nöl'o-gy, n. the art of ringing bells. Cam-pan'u-la, n. [L.] (Bot.) the bell-flower. Cam-pan'u-late, a. campaniform; bell-shaped. Cam-pes'tral, a. growing in fields. Cam-phane', n. pure oil of turpentine. Cam'phor, a. a resin, or concrete, fragrant juic of a tree : - formerly written complies. Cam'pho-rate, a. impregnated with cam Cam'pho-rat-ed, phor. Căm'phq-răt-et, } phor.
Căm'phq-răt-et, } na tree found in Borneo, &c..
Cămp'ing, a. the act of playing at foot-ball.
Căn, a. a metal cup or vessel for liquora.
Căn, p. a., [i. could;] to be able. — It is used if forming the potential mood; as, "f cara do it.'
Cq-nāille', (kṣ-nāil') n. [Fr.] the lowest of the people; the dregs of the people; lees; drega.
Cṣ-nāl', a. a watercourse made by art; a pasanne: a conduit; a duct in the body of al sage; a conduit; a duct in the body of al animal. Can'si-Sal, [kän'si-köi, P. E. Ja. Sm.; kěn'si köi, J. W.] n. a kind of coal; cannel-coal. Canarry, n. wine brought from the Canaries sack : - an old dance. Ca-na'ry-bird, a. a singing-bird. Can'cel, v. a. to blot out; to efface; to obliter Can-cel-la're-ate, a. relating to a chancellor. Can'cel-lit-ed, a. cross-barred, like network. Can-cel-lattion, n. act of expunging.
Can'cer, n. a crab-fish; the sign of the summe solstice: — a scirrhous, livid tumor or sore. soistice:— a scirrinous, livid tumor or sore. Can'cer-ātion, n. act of growing cancerous. Can'cer-ātion, n. act of growing cancerous. Can'cer-oùs-ness, n. state of being cancerous. Can'cer-förm, a. like a cancer: cancerous. Can'cripe, a. having the qualities of a crab. Can-de-lâ'brym, n. [L.] pl. L. cân-de-lâ'bry. Eng. cân-de-lâ'brym; a branched candelseick Can'dent, a. hot; glowing with heat. Can'did, a. fair ; open ; frank ; ingenuous. Can'di-date, n. a competitor ; one who propose himself, or is proposed, for some station.
Can'did-ly, ed, in a candid manner; fairly.
Can'did-ness, n. ingenuousness; candor.
Can'die, n. a light made of tallow, &c.; a light.
Can'die-höld-er, n. a holder of a candle.

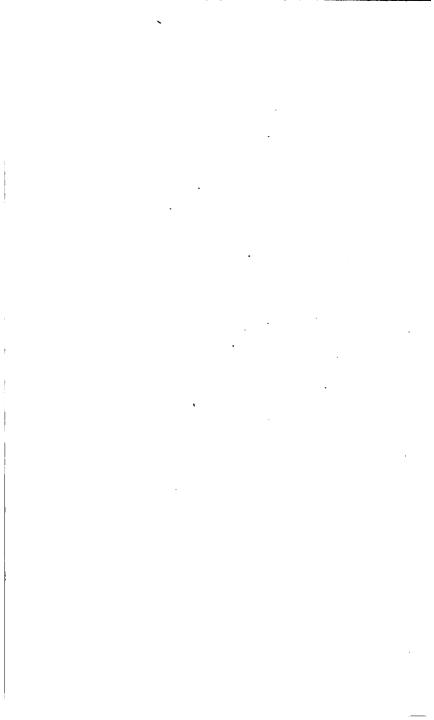
Can'dle-light, n. the light of a candle.
Can'dle-mas, n. the feast of the purification of
the Virgin Mary, February 2, celebrated with

Căn'dle-stick, z. an instrument to hold candles. Căn'dor, z. [L.] frankness; openness; fairness Căn'dy, z. a. to conserve, as sugar, or with

sugar.

This opinion has been well in question More proud of being called from the petty state what gives them birthe stame by the more weel known title of serman on altation was called of to an birth-to papers called for - we are called upon to investigate - they called upon him to dantage Callous to Camonile, xapadunton. To break comp. He broke up his camp His difficult & perceive how it can have been used The cardidates for fame





Gapable of anything

He had not capacity to comprehend - lts

corracity for mischief.

Caper, Xa mapis.

Chr'sy, n. n. to grow congealed.
Chr'sy, n. a conserve of sugar: a sweetmeat.
Che, n. a reed; sugar-cane; a walking-staff.
Che, t. a. to beat with a cane.
Che brake, n. a thicket of canes.
Che brake, n. [L.] Sirius; the dog-star.
Chali's-lar, a. belonging to the dog-star.
Chaline', a. relating to or like a dog.
Chr's-ter. n. a box for ten. Ac.; a small bashe Can'is-ter, m. a box for tea, &c. ; a small basket.

Clak'er, (king'ker) n. an eating or corroding hu-mor; corrosion; virulence; a disease in trees. Clink'er, z. n. to grow corrupt; to decay. Cink'er, a. a. to corrupt; to corrode; to infect. Cink'ered, (king'kerd) a. crabbed; morose. Cink'er-ons, a. corroding like a canker. Cank'er-worm, (-wilrm) z. an insect or sort of small caterpillar.

Can'ng-bine, a pertaining to hemp; hempen. Can'ng-bal, a a man who eats human flesh. Car'ni-pi-lism, s. the eating of human flesh.
Car'nspa, s. a great gun for battery, &c.
Can-non-ade', s. a. to attack with great guns.
Can-non-ade', s. a. to attack with cannon.
Can-non-abil, j. s. a. ball for a cannon or a great
Cin'non-abil.

Cin-non-cer', n. one who manages cannon. Cin'non-proof, a. proof against cannon. Caroli, v. s. to be unable:—a word com-pounded of cen and not, noting inability. Canda, (kand) s. an Indian boat; a small

boat. Can on, m. a rule; a law:—the books of Holy Scripture : - a dignitary in cathedrals. - Conen less, a collection of ecclesiastical laws.
Can'en-ses, n. a woman possessed of a real ow am, a consection of eccessional laws. Chi'go-don, a woman possessed of a prebend. Co-bon';-cpl. a. included in the canon; regular. Co-bon';-cpl. a.d. in a canonical manner. Co-bon';-cpl. a.d. a. state of being canonical. Co-bon';-cpl. a.e. p. the full dress of a clergyman. Co-bon';-cpl. a.e. p. dress of a clergyman. Ca-non'i cate, a. the office of a canon.

Cin-on-lat, a a man versed in canon law. Cin-on-is-tic, a belonging to a canonist. Cin-on-iza tion, a the act of making a saint. Can'on-ize, c. a. to declare or enrol one a saint.

Cla'on-ry, | a. office of a canon; a benefice in Cla'on-chip, | a cathedral or collegiate church. Car'-py, a a covering over a throne or bed, or over the head; a tester; a projecting mould-Car'-py, a to cover with a canopy. [ing. Q-nd rops, [136] a. musical; tuneful.

(3-ni/rous ness, a. musicalne Clat, n. a corrupt dialect; a whining, affected manner of speech; slang:—a toss; a throw. Clat, v. a. to speak whiningly or affectedly. Clat, v. a. to sell by anction; to toss; to turn. Clat v. a. to sell by anction; to toss; to turn.

Cp-at'cp, [kgn-t2'ta, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; kgn-t2'ta, Je. K.] n. [it.] a poem set to music. Cgn-t5n', Je. a vessel for carrying liquors. Cun'er, z. one who cants:—an easy gallop.

Carter, z. z. to gallop easily or gently.

Carter, z. z. to gallop easily or gently.

Carter, z. [L.] pl. ops-thdri-de; Spanish
ties, used for bistering.

Obribus, n. [L.] (Anal.) the corner of the eye.

Can'ti-cle, n. a song; canto: — Song of Solomon. Can ti-le ver, n. (Arch.) a bracket or projection which supports a cornice, moulding, &c.

Clar'ing-ly, ad in a carning manner.
Clar'te, z. [a fragment, Saak.] a protuberant part of a saddle behind.
Clar'igt, z. a piece; z fragment.
Clar'igt, z. [it.] pl. cân'iôg; a part or section of a poem:— a treble part in music.

Can'ton, v. a. to divide into little parts. Can'ton-Ize, v. a. to divide into small districts. Can'ton-ment, n. quarters for soldiers. Can-tôôn', n. a kind of fustian. Can'ty, a. cheerful; talkative. [Loca Can'ty, a. cheerful; talkative. [Local, Eng.]
Can'vas, z. a coarse linen or hempen cloth

[to solicit.

Can'vass, v. a. to sift; to examine; to debate; Can'vass, v. n. to solicit votes. Can'vass, a. an examination; solicitation.

Can'yass, n. an examination; solicitation.
Ca'n'yass, r. n. one who canvasses.
Ca'ny, a. full of canes; consisting of canes.
Ca'ny, a. full of canes; consisting of canes.
Caoutchouc, (kô'chùk) n. gum-elastic.
Cap, n. a. covering for the head; the top.
Cap, v. a. to cover the top or end; to excel.

Ca-pa-bil'i-ty, n. capableness; capacity. Ca'pp-be, a able to hold or contain; intelligent susceptible; equal to; qualified for.
Ca'pp-ble-ness, s. the state of being capable.

Ca-pac'i-f 9, v. a. to qualify. Barrow. [R.] Ca-pa'cious, (ka-pa'shus) a. holding much; com-

prehensive; extensive; wide; large. Ca-pa'cious-ly, ad. in a capacious manner. Ci-pa'cions-ness, a. state of being capacious Ca-pac'i-tate, v. a. to make capable; to enable.

Ca-pac'i-ty, n. state of being capacious or capa-

ble; room; space; power; ability.

Cap-q-pit', ad. [Fr.] from head to foot; all over
Ca-par'i-son, n. a superb dress for a horse. Ca-par'j-son, v. a. to dress pompously.

Cipe, n. a headland : - the neck-piece of a cost. Ca per, n. a leap; a jump: - a bud; a pickle.

Ca'per, v. n. to dance; to leap; to skip.
Ca'per, v. n. to dance; to leap; to skip.
Ca'pi-da, n. [L.] (Law) a sort of writ or process.
Cap-il-la'ceous, (kap-il-la'shus) a hairy.

Cap-il-ita ceous, (nap-i-ita sins) a. mary.

Cap-il-itar-(, kap-il-itar) n. [Fr.] a sirup.

Ca-pil-ia-ry, or Ca-pil-ia-ry, [kap-il-ia-re, W. F.

Ja. K. Sm. R. Wh. [kap-il-ia-re, S. P. J. E.] a.

long and slender, like a hair; small; minute

(Spil-ia-ry, or small tube or blood-weather)

\*Cap'il-is-ry, n. a small tube of blood-vessel. Cap'i-iai, a relating to the head; affecting the head or life; chief; principal; large.

Cap'i-iai, a. the upper part of a column or pillar:—chief city:—stock; principal sum:—a

large letter.

Ctp'j-tal-ist, n. one who has a capital or stock. Cap'i-tal-ly, ad. in a capital manner; chiefly.

Clip-j-ta/tion, n. numeration by heads; poll-tax. Cip'i-te, n. [L.] (Low) a kind of tenure. Cap'i-tol, n. a large temple; a public edifice.

Ca-pit'q-lar, In a statute; a body of statutes;

Ca-pit'u-la-ry, a member of a chapter. Ca-pit'u-la-ry, (ka-pit'yu-la-re) a relating to the chapter of a cathedral.

Ca-pit'u-late, v. n. to surrender by treaty. Cu-pit-u-la/tion, n. act of capitulating; surrender.

Ca-pit'u-la-tor, n. one who capitulates.

Ca-pir u-ia-or, n. one who capitulates.
Ca-pi'ri, (ka-pō're) n. balsam of copaiba.
Cap'no-màn-cy, n. divination by smoke.
Ca'pon, (kā'pn) n. a castrated cock.
Caponaicrs, (kāp-q-nēr') [kāp-q-nēr', W. Sm.;
kāp-q-nyār', S.; kāp-qn-yār', Ja.] n. [Fr.]
(Fort.) a covered lodgement, with a little parapet.

parapear. Ca-pôt', n. [Fr.] a winning at the game of piquet. Ca-pôuch', or Ca-pôch', n. a monk's hood. Cap'pō-por, n. coarse brown paper for covers. Ca-prā'o-lāte, or Cap'rō-o-lāte, a. having ten-

90

Capriccio, (ka-pret'cho) n. [It.] (Mus.) a loose, | Car'ban-cled, (kar'bang-kid) a. spotted. irregular species of composition. Carricioso, (ka-pret-che-o'so) [It.] (Mus.) noting a capricious, free, or fantastic style.

Ca-price', [ka-pres', S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ka-pros' or kap'res, W.] m. a sudden start of mind; freak; fancy; whim. Ca-pri"cious, (ka-prish"us) a. changeable; fica.e.; whimsical; fanciful. Ca-pri'/cious-ly, (ka-prish'us-le) ad. whimsically. Ca-pri'/cious-ness, (ka-prish'us-nes) n. caprice. Cap'ri-com, n. [L.] the tenth sign of the zodiac; the winter solstice. Cap-rj-fj-cā'tion, n. a ripening of figs. [dance. Cap'rj-ōle, n. [Fr.] a leap without advancing; Cap'si-cam, n. a guinea pepper, or its berry.
Cap-size', e. a. (Naut.) to overturn; to upset.
Cap'stan, n. a machine or engine to draw up Cap'sy-lar, a relating to a capsule; hollow, Cap'sy-lary, as a chest. Cap'sy-late, or Cap'sy-lat-ed, a. enclosed. Cap'sule, n. the seed-vessel of a plant : - a dish. Cap'tain, (kap'tain) n. the commander of a ship, a troop of horse, or a company of foot; a chief. Cap'tain-cy, Cap'tain-ship, n. office of a captain. Cap'tain-ry, a. chieftainship; captaincy. Cáp'tion, w. act of taking; a seizure; an arrest. Cáp'tious, (káp'shus) a. apt to cavil; insidious. Cáp'tious-ly, ad. in a captious manner. Cáp'tious-něss, w. inclination to find fault. Cap'tj-vate, v. a. to take prisoner; to charm. Cap-tj-va'tion, n. the act of captivating; charm. Cap'tive, n. one taken in war; one charmed. Cap'tive, a. made prisoner; taken by force. Cap-tiv'i-ty, n. state of a captive; bondage. Cap'tor, a. one who takes prisoners or prizes. Căpt'ure, (kapt'yur) n. act of taking; a prize. Căpt'ure, (kăpt'yur) v. a. to take as a prize. Căp-u-chin', (kăp-u-shēn') n. a Franciscan friar or monk:—a female garment:—a pigeon.

Ca'put mòr-tu-um, n. [L.] worthless remains.

Car, n. a chariot; car; a vehicle or čarriage:—
a constellation; ·Cliarles's-Wain, or the Bear.

Car's-bine, n. [Fr.] a sort of fire-arm.

Car-bin-8br', n. one armed with a carabine. Car'sc, a. a large Spanish ship of burden. Car's-côle, a. [Fr.] an oblique tread of a horse. Car's-côle, v. n. to move in caracoles. Car'at, n. a weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed. Chr-q-van', [kar-q-van', W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; kar'q-van, S. E. K. Wb.] n. a body of travelling Eastern merchants or pilgrims; a large carriage. Car-s-van'ss-ry, n. a kind of inn or house, in the East, for lodging caravans and travellers. Car's-vel, a. a light ship or vessel. Car's-way, n. a plant and its spicy seed. Car'bine, or Car-bine', [kar'bin, S. E. F. Sm.; kar-bin', W. P. Wb.] n. a small fire-arm. See Carabine. Car'bon, n. [carbo, L.] (Chem.) pure charcoal. Car-bo-nā'ccous, (kār-bo-nā'shus) a. containing carbon. †Car-ho-nu'do, a. ment cut across and broiled. †Car-bo-nā'dō, v. a. to broil upon the coals. Car'bo-nate, n. (Chem.) a salt, or a substance formed y the union of carbonic acid with a

Car-bön'jc, a. relating to, or containing, carbon. Car'bān-cie, s. a beautiful gem, or precious stone: — a hard tumor.

Car-bun'cu-lar, a. belonging to a carbuncle. Car-ban-cy-la'tion, n. the blasting of buds.
Car'by-ret, n. (Chem.) a compound of carbo
and some metallic substance. Car'ca-net, n. a chain or collar of jewels. Car'cass, w. a dead body of any animal: - a born Car'ce-ral, a. belonging to a prison.

Car-ci-nō'mq, n. [L.] (Mod.) a cancer; an ulces

Car-ci-nōm'a-tous, a. cancerous. Card, M. a note; a message of civility; a billet
—a painted paper used for games:—an in
strument for combing wool:—a paper con taining the points of the compass. Card, r. a. to comb; to open wool; to separate. Card, v. z. to play at cards; to game. Car'ds-mine, n. the plant lady's-smock. Car'da-mom, s. a medicinal, aromatic seed. Card'er, n. one who cards, or plays at cards. Car'di-ac, or Car-di'a-cal, a. cordial. Car'di al-ty, n. (Med.) the heart-burn. Car'di-nal, n. a dignitary in the Roman church next in rank to the pope: - a woman's cloak Car'di-nol, a. chief; principal. - Cardinal vi tuce, prudence, temperance, justice, and forti tude. — Cardinal points, north, south, cast, ass west. - Cardinal signs, Aries, Libra, Cancer and Capricorn.
Car'di-nal-ate, / s. the office or rank of a car
Car'di-nal-ship, / dinal. Car'di-nal-fze, r. a. to make a cardinal. Car'di-61d, n. an algebraic heart-shaped curve. Card'ma-ker, w. n maker of cards. Cărd'ună-ker, m. a maker of cards.
Card-dôn', m. a species of wild artichoke.
Cărd'-tā-ble, m. a tabile for playing cards.
Căre, n. solicitude; anxiety; caution; charge.
Căre, n. m. to be anxious; to be inclined.
Căre'-crăzed, (kār'krāzd) a. broken by care.
Ca-rēcn', v. a. (Naut.) to lay a vessel ou noe sida
Ca-rēcr', m. a course; a race; speed; procedure.
Ca-rēcr', m. a course; n race; speed; procedure.
Ca-rēcr', n. a course; provident; watchful.
Căre'ful-iy, ad. heedfully; providently.
Căre'ful-hess, m. vigilance; anxiety; care. Care'ful-ness, n. vigilance; anxiety; care. Care'less, a. having no care; heedless. Care'less-ly, od. in a careless manner. Care'less-ness, n. state of being careless. Ca-ress', v. a. to treat with fondness; to fondle. Ca-ress', n. nn act of endearment. Ca'rct, n. [L.] this mark [A], which shows where something interfined should be read. Car'gō, n.; pl. car'gōce; the lading of a ship. Car'i-ce-ture, n. a ludicrous likeness or representation of a person or thing. Car-j-ca-ture', v. a. to represent by caricature. Cari-ca-tu'rpt, n. one who caricatures. Car'i-cous, a. resembling a fig. Ca'ri-es, s. [L.] rottenness of a bone. Car'-nāt-ed, a. shaped like the keel of a ship. Car'-let, n. n light carriage for one person, drawa by one horse. Ca-ri-os'j-ty, n. ulceration of a bone. Ca'ri-ous, a. rotten; ulcerated. Cark, n. care; anxiety. - r. n. to be careful. Carle, n. a mean, brutal man : - a kind of hemp Car'lings, x. pl. (Naut.) timbers lying fore and aft in a ship. †Carl'ish, a. churlish; rude. Car'man, n. a man who drives a car or cart. Car'mel lie, n. a mendicant friar: — a pear. Car min's-live, n. medicine to dispel wind.

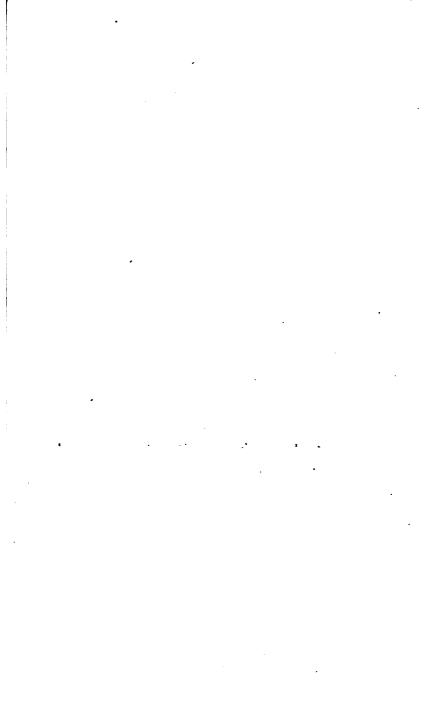
Car-min's-tive, a. expelling wind; warming, Car'mine, or Car-mine', [kar'min, S. E. F. Le

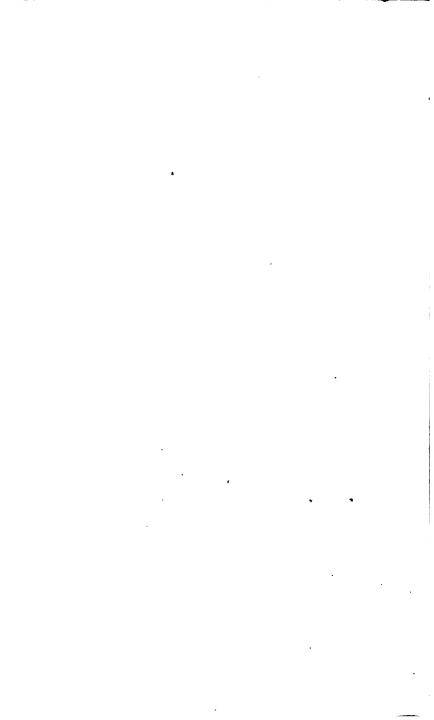
20 Captive all that fell into their hands.

His protecting care over them.

I have always taken care not to give any To care for - I hardly care to speak.

To the coreful int what heads they are commit chen safely - to be careful to distin guir.





used in a darkened room, for throwing image

Căi'iph-ate, n. the government of a caliph.
Căi-s-thōn'ica, n. pl. exercise for health, &c.
Căi-j-ve, n. a hand-gun; an arquebuse.
Căi'lix, or Găi'lyz, [kā']ix, P. Wê. Rees; kki'jx,
E.] n. [L.] (Bot.) a flower-cup. See Calgr.
Câlk, (kāwk) v. a. to stoper stuff, as the seams between planks in a ship.

Calk'er, (kā'wk'er') z. one who calks — calkin.

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Calkin, (kā'wki or kāwk'en) z. a prominence
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Căll'er, n. one who calls. [scold; †Căl'let, n. a trull or a scold. — v. n. to rail; to Căl-lid'i-ty, or Căl'lid-nëss, n. craftiness. [R.]

Căl-ligraphy; c. a relating to calligraphy.

Căl-lig'ra-phy, n. beautiful writing.

Căl-li-phish', / n. terms of cookery in dressing a

Căl-li-phē', / n. terms of cookery in dressing a

Căl-li-phē', turtle. Cal-los'i-ty, a. a hard swelling without pain. Cal'lot, n. a cap. See Calotte. Cal'lous, a. hard; indurated; insensible. Cal'lous-nëss, a. hardness; insensibility. Cal'low, (kal'lō) a. unfledged; naked. Callow, (killis) a. unfledged; naked.

Calligs, n. [L.] an induration; a hardness.

Calm, (kim) a. quict; serone; undisturbed.

Calm, (kim) a. serenity; quiet; repose.

Calm, (kim) v. a. to still; to pacify; to quiet.

Calm', (kim') v. a. to still; to pacify; to quiet.

Calm'ness, (kim'nes) n. tranquillity; mildness.

Callow, (kim') v. a. calm; quiet.

Callowic, n. principle or matter of heat; heat.

Callowic, n. principle or matter of heat; heat.

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Callowic, n. principle or matter of heat;

Callowic, n. a. a. n. instrument to measure

Callowic, (kim') v. a. n. instrument to measure

Callowic, (kim') v. a. instrument made with

Calligry, n. a. a military instrument made with

Callywic, n. a. instrument made with

Callywink, n. an Indian pips; emblem of peace.

Callim'ni-ste, v. a. to accuse falsely; to slander.

Callimni-z'tion, n. false accusation; slander. Ca-lum-nj-a'tion, a. false accusation; slander. Ca-lum'nj-a-tor, n. a slanderer. Ca-lum'ni - to-ry, Ca-lum'ni ous, a. slanderous. Cal'um-ny, z. slander; false accusation; abuse. Calve, (kav) v. z. to bring forth a calf. Cal'vin-lism, s. the doctrine or system of Calvin. Cal'vin-list, s. an adherent to Calvinism. Cal-vin-Is'tic, Cal-vin-Is'tic, } a. relating or adhering to Cal-Cal-vin-Is'ti-cal, \ vin or Calvinism. Calx, s. [L.] pl. L. cal'cay; Eng. calx'cay; lime or chalk; an earthy substance left after burn-Cal'y-cle, (käl'e-kl) n. a row of leaflets. [ing. Cal'yz, n. [L.] pl. L. oll'y-ce; Eng. cal'yz-ce; (Bot.) a flower-cup.
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W. P. Ja.; kam'el-o-pära, S. K. Sm. Wb.) n. a Tr. A. ... san yeaptru, S. A. Sm. Well & atall African animal; the giraffe.

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Camp, v. z. See Encasp.

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Cămi'pho-rate, a. impregnated with cam-Cămi'pho-rate, b. a. impregnated with cam-Cămi'pho-răte, a. a tree found in Borneo, &c. Cămp'ring, a. the act of playing at foot-ball.

Căn, a. a metal cup or vessel for liquora.

Căn, v. n. [i. could; l to be able.—It is used in forming the potential mood; as, "I cam do h."

Cq-nāille', (kṣ-nāil') n. [Fr.] the lowest of the people; the dregs of the people; lees; dregs.

Cṣ-nāil', n. a watercourse made by art; a passare: a conduit: a duct in the body of as sage; a conduit; a duct in the body of an animal. Can'al-coal, [kin'al-köl, P. E. Ja. Sm.; kën'al-köl, J. W.] n. a kind of coal; cannel-coal.
Ca-na'ry, n. wine brought from the Canaries, sack : - an old dance. Ca-na'ry-bird, a. a singing-bird. Can'cel, v. a. to blot out; to afface; to obliter-Can-cel-la're-ste, a. relating to a chancellor. Can'cel-lit-ed, a. cross-barred, like network. Can-cel-latton, a act of expunging.

Can'cer, a a crab-fish; the sign of the summer solstice: — a scirrhous, livid tumor or sore. solstice:— a scirrhous, livid tumor or sore. Can'cer-atte, v. n. to become a cancer. Can-cer-atten, n. act of growing cancerous. Can'cer-oës, a having the qualities of a cancer. Can'cer-oës-ness, n. state of being cancerous. Can'crip-a, having the qualities of a crab. Can-de-labrum, n. [L.] pl. L. can-de-labrum, pl. [L.] pl. L. can-de-labrum, can-de-labrum; a branched candlestick. Can'dent, a hot; glowing with heat.
Can'dent, a hot; glowing with heat. Can'did, a. fuir; open; frank; ingenuous. Can'di-date, a. a competitor; one who proposes Can'd, date, m. a competitor; one wno propose himself, or is proposed, for some station. Can'did-ly, ad, in a candid manner; fairly. Can'did-ness, m. ingenuousness; candor. Can'die, m. a light made of tallow, &c.; a light. Can'die-höld-qr, m. a holder of a candle. Can'die-light, m. the light of a candle. Can'die-mas, m. the feast of the purification of the Virgim Mary, February 2, celebrated with lights. Can'dle-stick, n. an instrument to hold candles. Can'dor, n. [L.] frankness; openness; fairness Can'dy, v. a. to conserve, as sugar, or with

sugar.

This opinion has been were in question hore proud of being called from the petty state what gives them tirthe , then by the more weel-known title of serman my attention was called of to am brid-the papers called for - we are called upon to investigate - they called upon him to danbag Callous to Camonile, xapaipapon. To break camp, He broke up his camp His difficult & perceive how it can have been used

The cardidates for fame

Call'iph-ate, n. the government of a caliph.
Call-is-then'ics, n. pl. exercise for health, &c.
Call-iver, n. a hand-gun; an arquebuse.
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Căl'o-mēl, n. a chloride of mercury. Ca-loric, n. principle or matter of heat; heat. Căi-p-tif ;e, a. causing heat; heating. [heat Cai-p-tif ye-q-t, n. an instrument to measur Cq-lotte', (kp-l8t') n. [Fr.] a cap or coif of hair. [heat. measure Caby'er, a a most of the Greek church.

Cal'trop, \( \) a military instrument made with

Cal'throp, \( \) four spikes:—a kind of thistle.

Cal'u-met, a an indian pipe; emblem of peace.

Calium'ni-ate, v. a. to accuse falsely; to slander. Ca-lum-ni-a'tion, n. false accusation; slander. Ca-lum'ni-a-tor, n. a slanderer. Ca-lum'n; a-to-ry, Ca-lum'n;-ous, a. slanderous. Cal'um-ny, a. slander; false accusation; abuse. Calve, (kuv) v. a. to bring forth a calf. Cal'vin-Ism, s. the doctrine or system of Calvin. Cal'yin-lyin, m. the doctrine or system of Calvin.
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Cam'e-5, n.; pl. cam'e-5; a kind of onyx; a precious stone, or shell, having imitative designs engraved on it in bus-relief.

Cam'e-ra ob-sch'ra, n. [L.] an optical mackin used in a darkened room, for throwing mag of external objects upon a plane surface.

Cam'e-rate, v. a. to ceil or vault. [R.] Cam-e-rā'tien, n. a vaulting or arching. [R.]
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Că'moys, a. flat ; depressed:— used of the nos Cămp, s. the order of tents; a place of the c camping of an army.

Camp, v. n. See *Encamp*.

Camp, vin, see *Encamp*.

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Can'cef-ois, a. having the qualities of a cancer.
Can'cef-ois-ness, n. state of being cancerous.
Can'cef-ferm, a. like a cancer; cancerous.
Can'cef-ferm, a. having the qualities of a crab. Can'cripe, a., having the qualities of a cruu.
Can-de-la'brum, n. [L.] pl. L. can-de-la'brum; n. [L.] pl. L. can-de-la'brum; a branched candlesticl
Can'dent, a. hot; glowing with heat. Can'eigh, a. not; gowing with near.

Cân'eigh, a. fair; open; frank; ingenuous.

Cân'eigh, a. a competitor; one who propose himself, or is proposed, for some station.

Cân'eigh-riss, a. ingenuousness; candor.

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Can'dy, v. a. to conserve, as sugar, or with

This opinion has been well in question More proud of being called from the petty state what gives them hirthe ten by the more weel known title of german. In papers called off to an object— to investigate — they called upon him to santre Callous to La momile, xapaipapon. To break comp. He broke up his camp His difficult & perceive how it can have been used

The cardidates for fame





Gapable of austing

He had not capacity to comprehend - lts

corporate for mischief.

Спрен, хаптаріз.

On'ty, z. z. to grow congesied. Cie'ty, z. a conserve of sugar ; a sweetmeat. Clase, a. a reed ; sugar-cane ; a walking-staff. Cine, v. a. to beat with a cane. Cine brake, n. a thicket of canes. Craic's iq, m. [L.] Sirius; the dog-star. Craic's lar, s. belonging to the dog-star. Cyaine', a relating to or like a dog. Cin'm-ter, m. a box for tea, &c. ; a small basket. Cink'er, (king'ker) a an eating or corroding hu-mor; corrosion; virulence; a disease in trees. Clink'er, s. s. to grow corrupt; to decay.

Clak'er, s. a. to corrupt; to corrode; to infect. Clak'ered, (king'kerd) a. crabbed; morose. Clak'ereds, a. corroding like a canker.

Ciak'er-worm, (-wiirm) a. an insect or sort of small caterpillar.

Cin'm blue, a. pertaining to hemp; hempen. Can'ni bal, a a man who eats human flesh. Car's-b-l-lym, z. the eating of human flesh. Car'sa, z. a great gun for battery, &c. Cason &c., z. a to attack with great guns. Cason &de', z. a to attack with great guns. Carapa-bill, / m. a ball for a cannon or a great Carapa-bit, / gum. Carapa-br, m. one who manages cannon. Carapa-brid, a. proof against cannon.

Cin'act, v. v. to be unable:—a word com-pounded of com and not, noting inability. C+a5r', (k+n6') s. an Indian boat; a small

tops.

Ciava, a. a rule: a law:—the books of Holy

Ciava, a. a rule: a law:—the cathedrals.—Can-Scripture : - a dignitary in cathedrals. - Cona im, a collection of ecclesiastical laws.

Christian, a a woman possessed of a probend.
Christian, a a woman possessed of a probend.
Christian, a included in the canon; regular.
Christian, a included in the canon; regular.
Christian, a state of being canonical.
Christian, a pt. the full dress of a clergyman.
Christian, a conservation of a canonical.
Christian, a conservation of a canonical.
Christian of the canonical canonical canonical canonical.

Claya-ist, m. a man versed in canon law.
Claya-istic, a. belonging to a canonist.
Claya-istic, a. belonging to a canonist. Cia'en-ize, v. a. to declare or enrol one a saint. Cin'sa-ry, | a. office of a canon; a benefice in Cin'sa-chip, | a cathedral or collegiate church.

Car (+py, n. a covering over a throne or bod, or over the head; a tester; a projecting mould-Car(+py, n. a. to cover with a canopy. . [ing. (+m) rops noise, n. musical ; tuneful. (+m) rops noise, n. musical noise.

(1-b) roys-ness, a musicalness. Cint, a a corrupt dislect; a whining, affected manner of speech; slang:—a toss; a throw. Cas, a. a to speak whiningly or affectedly. Cas, a. a to sell by auction; to toss; to turn. Carti-loupe, a semail muskimelon.

Carti-loupe, a semail muskimelon.

Carti-loupe, a semail muskimelon.

Carti-loupe, a semail or carrying liquors.

Cartir, a a vessel for carrying liquors.

Cartir, a one who cants:—an easy gallop.

Carter, a : to sullog easily or grantly.

On tr., n. one who carities:— an easy game, On tr., n. to gallop easily or gently.

Chritheris, n. [L.] pl. opa-thdr's-de; Spanish face, used for blistering.

Owner, a. [L.] (Anat.) the corner of the eye. Cin'ti-de, a a song; canto: — Song of Solomon. Cin tile ver, a (Arch.) a bracket or projection

which supports a cornice, moulding, &c. which supports a cornice, mounting, acc.
Clarite, v, ad. in a canting manner.
Clarite, a. [a fragment, State.] a protuberant
part of a saddle behind.
Clarite, a. a piece; a fragment.
Clarite, a. a piece; a fragment.
Clarite, a. a piece; a part or section of a
poem:—a treble part in music.

Can'ton, a a division of a country; a clan. Can'ton, v. a. to divide into little parts. Can'ton-ment, a. quarters for soldiers. Can-ton-ment, a. quarters for soldiers. Can-tôn', a. a kind of fustian. Can'ty, a cheerful; talkative. [Local, Eng.] Can'vas, a a coarse linen or hempen cloth for to solicit Ckn'vass, v. a. to sift; to examine; to debate; Ckn'vass, v. n. to solicit votes. Can'vass, a. an examination; solicitation. Căn'vass-or, n. one who canvasses. Cā'ny, a. full of canes; consisting of canes. Can-zo-neit, n. Cancer, tonesame of cancer.
Can-zo-neit, n. Cancer. It.] a little song.
Caoutchouc, (kō'chūk) n. gum-elastic.
Cap, n. a covering for the head; the top. Cap, v. a. to cover the top or end; to excel. Cappa-bit/j-ty, s. capableness; capacity.
Ca'ppa-bit/j-ty, s. capableness; capacity.
Ca'ppa-bie, a. able to hold or contain; intelligent
susceptible; equal to; qualified for.
Ca'ppa-bio-ness, s. the state of being capable. Ca-păc'i-f , v. a. to qualify. Barrow. [R.] Ca-pā'cious, (ka-pā'shus) a. holding much; com-

prehensive; extensive; wide; large. professive; outersive; wide; sarge.

Ca-ph'cious-ly, ad. in a capacious manner.

Ca-ph'cious-nèss, a. state of being capacious.

Ca-ph'ci-ty, n. state of being capacious or capable; room; space; power; ability.

Capa-pu'd, ad. [Fr.] from head to foot; all over

Ca-partison, n. a superb dress for a horse.

Ca-par'i-son, v. a. to dress pompously. Cipe, n. a headland : - the neck-piece of a cost. Ci per, n. a leap; a jump : - a bud; a pickle.

Ci'per, v. n. to dance; to leap; to skip.
Ci'pi-da, n. [L.] (Law) a sort of writ or process.
Cip-ll-lk'ceous, (ksp-jl-lk'shus) a. bairy. Cap-il-laire', (kap-il-lar') n. [Fr.] a strup. Ca-pil'la-ment, n. a fine thread, hair, or fibre.

 Cap'il-la-ry, or Ca-pil'la-ry, [kap'il-la-re, W. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; ka-pil'a-re, S. P. J. E.] a. long and slender, like a hair; small; minate \*Cap'i-tal, a. relating to the head; affecting the head or life; chief; principal; large.

Cap'i-tal, n. the upper part of a column or pillar: - chief city: - stock; principal sum: - a large letter.

Cap'i-tal-Tst, u. one who has a capital or stock. Cap'i-tal-ly, ad. in a capital manner; chiefly. Cap ta'tion, n. numeration by heads; poll-tax. Cap'i-tol, w. a large temple ; a public edifice. Ca-pit'q-lar, \() n. a statute; a body of statutes; Ca-pit'q-la-ry, \() a member of a chapter. Ca-pit'q-la-ry, \((\) (\) n-pit'q-la-re) a. relating to the chapter of a cathedral.

Ca-pit'y-late, v. n. to surrender by treaty. Ca-pit-q-la'tion, n. act of capitulating; sur-

render. render.

Ca-pit'u-lā-tor, n. one who capitulates.

Ca-pit'vi, (ka-pā've) n. balsam of copalba.

Cap'no-man-cy, n. divination by smoke.

Cap'no, (kā'pm) n. a castrated cock.

Caponsiere, (kāp-o-nēr') [kāp-o-nēr', W. Sm. ;

kāp-o-nyār', S. kāp-o-nēr') n. [Fr.]

(Fort.) a covered lodgement, with a little

Ca-pôt', s. [Fr.] a winning at the game of piquet. Ca-pôuch', or Ca-pôch', s. a monk's hood. Cap'pā-per, a. coarse brown paper for covers.
Ca-prā'o-lāte, or Cap'rē-o-lāte, a. having tendrila.

irregular species of composition.

Capriccioso, (ka-prêt-che-ö'sö) [it.] (Mus.) noting a capricious, free, or fantastic style.

Ca-price', [ka-prês', S. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ka-prês' or kap'rēs, W.] n. a sudden start of Ka-pres' or kap'res, w. a. a studen start or mind; freak; fancy; whim.
Ca-pri''cious, (ka-prish'us) a. changeable; fica.e; whimsical; fanciful.
Ca-pri''cious-us, (ka-prish'us-lo) ad. whimsically.
Ca-pri''cious-uss, (ka-prish'us-nës) a. caprice.
Cap'ri-com, a. [L.] the tenth sign of the zodiac; the winter solstice. Cáp-ri-fi-cātton, s. a ripening of figs. [dance. Cáp'ri-ōle, s. [fr.] a leap without advancing; Cáp'si-căn, s. a guinea pepper, or its berry. Cap-size', s. a. (Naut.) to overturn; to upset. Cap'stan, w. a machine or engine to draw up Cap'sy-lar, a. relating to a capsule; hollow, Cap'sy-lary, as a chest. any great weight : - called also capstern. Cap'su-lute, or Cap'su-lat-ed, a. enclosed. Cap'sule, n. the seed-vessel of a plant: — a dish. Cáp'tain, (kšp'tin) s. the commander of a ship, a troop of horse, or a company of foot; a chief. Cáp'tain-cy, Cáp'tain-shìp, n. office of a captain. Cap'tain-ry, n. chieftainship; captaincy. Cap'tion, n. act of taking; a seizure; an arrest. Cap'tious, (kap'shus) a. apt to cavil; insidious. Cap'tious-ly, ad. in a captious manner. Cap'tious-ness, a inclination to find fault. Cap'ti-vate, v. c. to take prisoner; to charm. Cap-ti-va'tion, a. the act of captivating; charm. Cap'tive, a. one taken in war; one charmed. Cap'tive, a. made prisoner; taken by force. Cap'tiv'i-ty, a. state of a captive; bondage. Cap'tor, a. one who takes prisoners or prizes. Capt'yre, (kapt'yyr) n. act of taking; a prize.
Capt'yre, (kapt'yyr) n. a. to take as a prize.
Capt'yre, (kapt'yyr) n. a. Franciscan friar or monk:—a female garment:—a pigeon. Ca'mut mor'tu-um, n. [L.] worthless remains. Car, s. a chariot; cart; a vehicle or carriage:— a constellation; cliarles's-Wain, or the Bear. Car's-bin-ser', s. one awned with a carabine. Car'ac, z. a large Spanish ship of burden. Car'a-côle, z. [Fr.] an oblique tread of a horse. Car's-cole, v. n. to move in caracoles. Car'at, n. a weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed. •
Căr-ş-văn', [kăr-ş-văn', W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.;
kăr'ş-văn, S. E. K. Wb.] n. a budy of travelling Eastern merchants or pilgrims; a large carriage. Car-van'sa-ry, n. a kind of inn or house, in the East, for lodging caravans and travellers. Car's-vel, n. a light ship or vessel. Car's-way, n. a plant and its spicy seed. Car'bine, or Car-bine', [kar'bin, S. E. F. Sm.; kar-bin', W. P. Wb.] n. a small fire-arm. See Carabine. Carbon, n. [carbo, L.] (Chem.) pure charcoal. Car-bo-na'ceous, (kar-bo-na'shus) a. containing †Car-ho-na'do, n. ment cut across and broiled. †Cur-to-nā'dō, v. a. to broil upon the coals.
Car'bo-nate, v. (Chem.) a salt, or a substance
formed y the union of carbonic acid with a base Car-bon'ic, s. relating to, or containing, carbon. Car'ban-cle, s. a beautiful gem, or precious stone: — a hard tumor.

Capriccio, (ka-pret'cho) n. [It.] (Mus.) a loose, | Car'bun-cled, (kar'bung-kid) a. spotted. Car-hūn'cu-lar, a. belonging to a carbuncle. Car-būn-cu-la'tion, n. the blasting of buds. Car'by-ret, n. (Chem.) a compound of carbus and some metallic substance. Car'ca-net, n. a chain or collar of jewels. Car'cass, n. a dead body of any animal: - a borni Car'ce-ral, a. belonging to a prison.

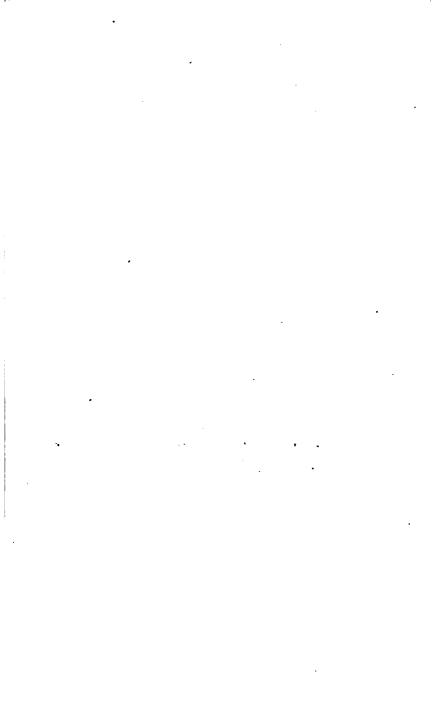
Car-ci-no'ma, n. [L.] (Med.) a cancer; an ulcer.

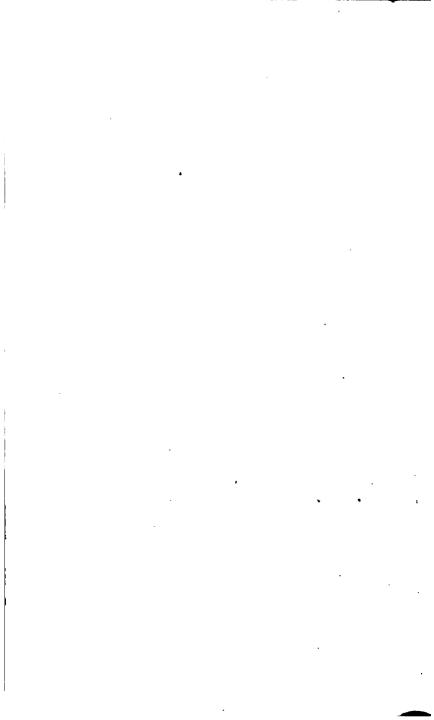
Car-ci-nom'a-tous, a. cancerous. Card, n. a note; a message of civility; a billet —a painted paper used for games:—an in strument for combing wool: - a paper com taining the points of the compass. Card, v. n. to comb; to open wool; to separate. Card, v. n. to play at cards; to game. Car'dy-mine, n. the plant lady's-smock. Car'da-mom, s. a medicinal, aromatic seed. Card'er, n. one who cards, or plays at cards. Card'ei-ac, or Cardi's-cal, a. cordinl. Car'di-lay, n. (Mad.) the heart-burn. Car'di-nal, n. a dignitary in the Romish church next in rank to the pope: - a woman's cloak. Car'dj-nel, a. chief; principal. - Cardinal vir tues, prudence, temperance, justice, and forti-tude. — Cardinal points, north, south, east, and west. - Cardinal signs, Aries, Libra, Cancer and Capricorn.
Car'di-nal-ate, a. the office or rank of a car
Car'di-nal-ahlp, dinal. Car'di-nal-ize, r. a. to make a cardinal. Car'di-5id, s. an algebraic heart-shaped curve. Card'mā-ker, ». a maker of cards. Car-dôôn', n. a species of wild artichoke. Card'-tā-ble, n. a table for playing cards. Cáre, n. solicitude; anxiety; caution; charge. Cáre, n. n. to be unxious; to be inclined. Cáre-crazed, (kár/krázd) a. broken by care. Carefon', v. a. (Naul.) to lny a vessel on one side. Carefell', s. a. course; a race; speed; procedure. Carefel', s. a. course; a race; speed; procedure. Careful, a. anxious; provident; watchful. Careful-ly, ad. heelfully; providently. Careful-ness, a. vigilance; anxiety; care. Care'less, a. having no care; heedless. Care'less-ly, ad. in a careless manner. Care'less-ness, n. state of being careless. Carress', v. a. to treat with fondness; to fondle. Carress', n. an act of endearment. Ca'rct, n. [L.] this mark [A], which shows where something interlined should be read. Car'go, n.; pl. car'goce; the lading of a ship. Car'i-ca-ture, n. a ludicrous likeness or representation of a person or thing. Car-i-ca-ture', v. a. to represent by caricature. Car-j-ca-tu'rist, n. one who caricatures. Car'i-cous, a. resembling a fig. Ca'ri-es, n. [L.] rottenness of a bone. Car'j-nat-ed, a. shaped like the keel of a ship. Car'i-ôle, n. a light carriage for one person, drawn by one horse. Ca-ri-5s'i-ty, n. ulceration of a bone. Ca'ri-ous, a. rotten; ulcerated. [Cark, n. care; anxiety. - v. n. to be careful. Carle, x. a mean, brutal man : - a kind of hemp Car'lings, n. pl. (Nout.) timbers lying fore and aft in a ship. †Carl'ish, a. churlish; rude. Car'man, n. a man who drives a car or cart. Car'mel-Ite, n. a mendicant friar: - a pear. Car-min'a-tive, a. medicine to dispel wind. Car-min's-tive, a. expelling wind; warming. Car'mine, or Car-mine', [kar'min, S. E. F Ja

Les tive all that fell into their hands.

His protecting care over them.

I have always taken care not to give any.
To care for I hardly care to speak.
To be careful int what heads they are commit when safely — to be careful to distinguish.









to carp at.

Canot, Nauxon, & Pauxos
He carried is in a string at his back

In such a case. - this is there as it case is the same with the other forms. We great with the case is court them is the case in either & - nerice a Agrice.

M.; kpr-min', W. P. J. Sm.] n. a bright red | Car'ti-lege, n. a tough, clastic substance; grade or classon color, paint, or pigment.

Simple, n. shanghter; havoe; massacre, Cart'ded, n. a quantity sufficient to load a cart Cartôôn', n. a sketch or pattern for tapestry; a Carage, a. slaughter; havoc; massacre Cirmi, a. fleshly; not spiritual; lustful. Cirmi-ist, a. one given to carnality. Carnality, s. fleshly lust; sensuality. Carnalize, r. a. to debase to carnality. Cirnelly, ed. in a carnal manner. Car'sel-mind'ed, a. worldly-minded Car'nal-mind'ed-ness, n. grossness of mind. Car-aa'ton, n. a flesh color: - a fine flower. Carnelian, (kar-nel'yan) n. a precious stone. Carne-ous, a. fleshy; fat; carnal. Carney, (kar'ne) n. a disease in horses. Carnej ca'tion, n. the making of flesh. Car'ni-f), v. n. to breed or form flesh. Car'ni-val, n. a Catholic feast held before Lent. Curaiv's rous, a. feeding o. flesh; greedy. Carnos i-ty, n. a fleshy excrescence. 'Cariche', n. a carriage of pleasure. Cariel, n. a song of exultation or praise; hymn. Car'ol, v. u. to sing ; to warble. Carol, v. a. to celebrate in song. Carolid, a. a term applied to two arteries. Co-still, z. one of the arteries of the neck. Co-stilled, z. a festival; a revelling; a carouse. Carriage, s. s. to drink hard; 10 revel. Carriage, s. a noisy drinking-match. Carriager, s. a noisy, hard drinker. fer, s. a noisy, hard drinker. Carp, a. n. to censure; to cavil. — n. a pond fish.
Carpenter, n. a builder of houses and ships. Carpentry, a. the trade or art of a carpenter. Carpet, a a covering for the floor or table. Carpet, r. s. to spread with carpets. Carpeting, a. materials for carpets. Carping, p. a. captious ; censorious. Carping, a. a cavil; censure; abuse. Carping, n. a cavii; censure; nouse.
Carping, n. [L.] (Janc.) the wrist.
Carping, n. [L.] (Janc.) the wrist.
Carping, the sample. See Carsings.
Carpings, (karrij) n. act of carrying; a vehicle
with wheels:— behavior; conduct; manners. Cirrier, a one who carries; a sort of pigeon. Cir'n-ea, a. dead, putrefying flesh. Or'n-ea, a. relating to, or feeding on, carcasses. Cir'n-eade, a. a short piece of ordnance. Carret, a an esculent, garden vegetable. Carret, a like carrots; of reddish yellow. Chrisws, a. pl. strolling gamesters in Iroland. Carry, v. a. to convey; to transport; to bear; to effect; to gain; to behave; to conduct. Ority, s. s. to convey; to transport.
Ority, s. s. to convey; to transport.
Ority-fil, s. a light, four-wheeled carriage.
Ori, s. a carriage for burden, with two wheels. Carl, s.e. to carry or place in a cart. Carl, s. s. to use carts for carriage. Curiste, a act of carting, or charge for it.

Cart-klingher, (kurt-blanch') n. [Fr.] a blank
neper intrusted to a person, to be filled up as
he pleases; unconditional terms.

Cir-tel', [kar-tel', S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; kar'tel, P. E. Wa.] a. an agreement between two states at war, relative to the exchange of prischallenge.

Cart'er, a one who drives a cart; a teamster. Creatings, (kar-te'zhan) a relating to Des Cartes, or his philosophy. Creatings, n. a follower of Des Cartes. Cart'-horse, n. a horse that draws a cart. Op-the sign, (kar-the zhan) n. a monk of the Car-thi/pipm, a. relating to monks so called.

Cart-soor, s. a section or pattern for tapestry; a painting or drawing on large paper.

Cart-souch', (kart-soch') s. a case to hold muskets balls and powder; a portable box for cartridges.

Cart'tridge-box, s. a box for cartridges.

Cart'tridge-box, s. a box for cartridges. Cart'-rope, n. a strong rope for draught. Cart'rut, w. the track made by a cart-wheel Cart'u-le-ry, n. a register; a place for records. Cart'wright, (kurt'rit) n. a maker of carts. Car'un-cle, s. a smail protuberance of flesh. Ca-run'cy-lät-ed, a. having a protuberance. Carve, v. a. to cut matter into elegant forms; to sculpture : - to cut meat at the table ; to cut. Carve, v. n. to cut stone or meat. Car'vel, s. a caravel. See Caravel. Carv'er, a one who carves; a sculptor.
Carv'ing, a act of carving; sculpture.
Cary-ing, a act of carving; sculpture.
Cary-dit'; det, } n. [L.] pi. (Arch.) figures of
Cary-dit';-det, } women, instead of columns, to support entablatures.

Cas-cāde', m. a small catanact; a waterfall.

Cāse, m. a box; a sheath; a cover:— condition; state:— a cause in court:—an inflec-

tion of nouns. Case, v. a. to put in a case; to cover; to encase. Case/har-den, (kas/har-dn) v. a. to harden on the

outside, as iron. Case'-knife, (kas'nif) n. a table-knife.

Case-knite, (karnit) n. a tane-knite.
Cāse/māte, n. a kind of moulding:—a vault.
Cāṣe/ment, [kāz/ment, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sat. j
kās/ment, P. Wb.] n. a part of a window operaing upon hinges:—a kind of moulding.
Cā/se-ūs, (kā/she-ūs) a. resembling cheese. Ca'sern, n. a lodging for soldiers. Case'-shot, a. iron or bullets enclosed in a case,

Case'worm, (-wurm) a. a grub or worm that makes itself a case. Cash, z. money ready money; coin; bank-notes. Cash, v. a. to pay money for; to turn inte

money. Ca-shew'nut, (ka-shu'nut) z. sort of nut-tree.

Ca-shiër', (ka-shër') s. one who has charge of the money in a bank, &c. Ca-shier', v. a. to discard; to dismiss from a

post or office; to break. Cásh'-köēp-er, z. a man intrusted with money. Cásh'ôô, z. the gum or juice of an Indian tree.

Cas'ing, n. act of covering; a covering; case. Cask, (19) s. a hollow wooden vessel; a barrel. Cas'ket, s. a small box for jewels.

Casque, (tisk) n. a helmet; armor for the head. Cas-esi'ds, or Che'ss-ds, [kits's-ds, S. W. Ja Sm. Wb., kas-es'ds, K. Grubb, P. Cyc.] n. c plant. Sec Cassava.

†Cas sate, v. a. to vacate; to invalidate. Cas sa'tion, n. [† act of annulling:] — a high Cas sa'tion, n. [†

Cas-sa'vs, or Cas'sa-va, s. a species of starch or fecula; a plant from which taploca is formed. Cas's;-a, (kish'e-a) n. a sweet spice: — a tree. Cas's;-do-ny, n. a plant; a mineral. Cas's;-mēre, n. a thin woollen cloth: — written

also kerseymere.

Cqs-st'no, n. a game at cards. Cqu-n'no, n. a game at carus.
Cas'n-c-wa-ry, n. a large, stitt-legged bird.
Cas's-c-k, n. a long under-garment of a pricet.
Cass'weed, n. a weed; shepherd's pouch.
Cast, (12) v. a. [i. cast; pp. casting, cast;] to throw; to fling; to send; to scatter: — to com-

wins, str; move, not, son; ball, bur, rais.—C, G, c, g, soft; E, G, c, g, hard; q as z; x as gz;—this.

demn: - to compute; to contrive: - to shed: to found: — to bring forth abortively. Cast, v. n. to grow into a form; to warp. Cast, s. a throw; a casting; a mould:—a shade; air or mien; shape; touch:—race; breed. Cas'ta-net, s. a small shell of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their bands. Cast'a-way, a. a person lost or abandoned. Caste, x. a race or class of people. Cas'tellan, a. the governor of a castle. Cas'tel-la-ny, n. the lordship of a castle. Cas'tel-lat-ed, a. formed like a castle. †Castel·la'tion, n. the act of fortifying. Cast'er, n. one who casts:—a viol; a wheel. Cas'ters, n. pl. a frame for holding bottles. Cas'ti-gate, v. a. to chastise; to correct. Cas-ti-ga-tion, n. punishment; chastisement. Cas-ti-ga-tor, n. one who corrects. Castings. to. the act of throwing, casting, or founding; a vessel or thing cast. Cast'ing-net, s. a net to be thrown. Cast'ing-vote, a. the vote given by the presiding officer of any assembly, which decides the question, when the votes are equally divided. Cas'tle, (kas'sl, 12) n. a fortress or fortified house Cas'tled, (kas'sid) a. furnished with castles. Cas'tie-guard, (kas'si-gard) n. a feudal tenure. Cas'tie-ry, n. the government of a castle. Cast'ling, n. an abortion. — a. abortive. Cas'tor, n. [L.] a beaver; one of the Twins, or - a wheel. Bee Caste Gomini : -Cas-to're-lin, n. [L.] matter found in a beaver. Cas'tor-oil, n. an oil from the palma Christi. Cas-tra-me-ta'tton, n. the act of forming camps. Cas'trate, v. a. to emasculate; to geld. Cas-tra/tion, n. act of gelding or castrating. Cas'trel, n. a kind of hawk. Cas-tren'sian, a. belonging to a camp. Cas-tren'sign, a belonging to a camp.
Cay'u-ql. (kazh'u-ql.) a accidental; fortuitous.
Cay'u-ql-ly, (kazh'u-ql-le) ad. accidentally.
Cay'u-ql-less, m. state of being casual.
Cay'u-ql-ly, (kazh'u-ql-le) n. accident; chance.
Cay'u-lst, (kazh'u-lst) n. one versed in casuistry; ore who settles cases of conscience.

Cas-q-1s'ti-cal, (kxxh-u-1s'te-kal) a. relating to casulatry or cases of conscience. [casulat. casuary or cases or conscience. [Casuar. Caguar. Cagua Cat-a-chres ti-cal, a. forced; far-fetched. Cat's-ciyent, a. a deluge:— a shower-bath.
Cat's-conb, (kkt's-kom) n.; pl. cat's-combe; a
cavern for burish of the dead.
Cat-s-cous'ties, n. pl. science of reflected sounds. Cat-a-di-op'tric, Cat-a-dj-op/trj-cal, a. reflecting light. Cat's-graph, s. the first draught of a picture. Cat-a-lec'tic, a. wanting a syllable. Căt-a-lec'tic, n. a verse wanting one syllable. Cat's-löp-sy, n. a vight kind of apoplexy.
Cat's-lögue, (kat's-lög) n. & list of names of persons, or of the titles of books, &c. sous, or or the titles of books, etc. Cât'ş-logue, (kât'ş-loğ) v. e. to make a list of. Cş-tât'y-s, n. a large flowering tree. Cş-tâm'ş-tân, n. (Maul.) a sort of raft. Cât-q-mê'ni-q, n. [L.] menstrual discharges. Cât'ş-môūnt, or Cât'ş-môūn-taṇ, n. a whicat. Cât'ş-pagn, n. (Maul.) a mixture of powders. Cât'ş-pagn, n. (Maul.) a mixture of powders. Cât-q-phôn'jcs, n. pl. doctrine of reflected sound

[ Cit's-phract, s. a horseman in complete arrange. Cit's-plikm, n. a poultice; a soft plaster. Cit's-plikm, n. [catapulte, L.] an ancient military engine. Cat's-ract, n. a waterfall : - a disease in the eye. Ca-turrh', (ka tur') a. a discharge of fluid from the nose; a cold influenza. Ca-tarrh'el, (ka-tar'rus) | a. relating to a ca-Ca-tarrh'ous, (ka-tar'rus) | tarrh or cold. Ca-tar'tro-phe, n. a final event; calamity. Cat'call, s. a small squeaking instrument. Catch, v. a. [i. caught or catched; pp. catching, caught or catched;] to lay hold on with the hand; to seize; to stop; to insuare; to take; to receive. Citch, v. n. to be contagious; to lay hold.
Citch, n. seizure; an advantage taken; a santch;
a hold; any thing that catches; a song, or past of a song, sung in succession.
Catch's-ble, a liable to be caught
Catch'er, a the person or thing that catches Catch'ing, p. a. apt to catch; contagious. Cătch'pēn-ny, a. a worthless publication.
Cătch'pōll, a. a sergeant; a bumbailiff.
Cătch'up, [käch'up, S. W. J. F.; kāt'sup, P.;
kēch'up, Ja.] a. a sauce or condiment. Catch'word, (-wird) a a word under the lest line of a page, repeated at the top of the next.

Cât-e-chêt/ic. } a. consisting of questions are Cat-e-chēt'ic, } a. consisting of questions and Cat-e-chēt'ic, } a. consisting of questions and Cat-e-chēt'i-cal-ly, ad. by question and answer. Cat'e-chētyn, s. a form of instruction by question and answer. tions and answers; an elementary book. Cat'e-chist, n. one who teaches the catechism.
Cat-e-chist'it-cal, a. by question and answer.
Cat'e-chize, v. a. to instruct by questions and answers; to question; to interrogate. swers; to question; to interrogate.

Cat'e-chiz-er, n. one who catechizes.

Cat-e-chu'men, n. one who is yet in the rudiments of Christianity; a pupil little advanced.

Cat-e-chu-mēn'-cal, a relating to catechumeas.

Cat-e-gōr'-cal, a. absolute; positive; express.

Cat-e-gōr'-cal-ly, ad. directly; positively.

Cat'e-gōr'-ry, n. an order of ideas; a predicament'

Cat-e-nā'ri-nī, a relating to a chain. Cat'e-na-ry, a a curve line formed by a rope or chain suspended by both ends. Cat'e-nate, v. a. to link together; to chain. Cat-o-na/tion, s. a regular connection. Ca'ter, v. n. to procure or provide food. Ca'ter er, z. a provider; a purveyor. Ca'ter-ess, n. a woman employed to cater. Cat'er-pil-lar, n. an insect; a worm:—a plant. Cat'er-waul, v. n. to make a noise as cats. Cat travall, v. n. to hate a horse case.

Cates, n. pl. dainties; viands; food.

Cat'f ish, n. an American sea-fish.

Cat'git, n. a string for musical instruments:—
a species of linen or canvas.

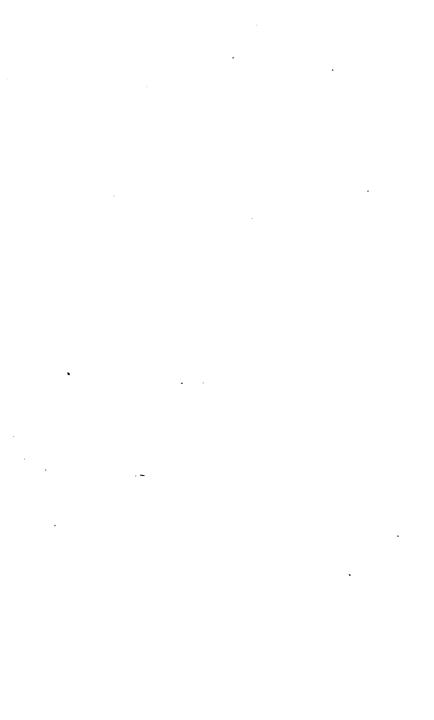
Cath's-rist, n. one who claims great purity. Catti s-1::st, n. one who came great pairty. Cat'hat-pings, n. pl. (Naut.) small ropes in a ship. Ca-thar'tic, n. a purging medicine. [ing. Ca-thar'tic, Ca-thir'ti-cal, a. purgative; cleaned 'St'hēad, n. a piece of timber:— an apple. Ca-thār'dial, n. the head church of a diocese. Ca-thār'dial, a. poleting to a cathardial. Ca-the dral, a. relating to a cathedral. Cath'e-ter, n. an instrument to draw off urinc. Cat'hôles, n. pl. two little holes astern in a ship Cath'o-lic, a. universal; general; liberal. Cath'o-lic, n. a Roman Catholic; a Papist. Ca-thôl'j-cişm, [kṣ-thôl'y-eizm, S. W. P. J. F Ja. K. Sm.; kāth'y-le-alzm, Wh.] n. the doc trine of, or adherence to, the Catholic church

- liberality; largeness of mind.

the outject.

No catch at.

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Without assigning course for - there was not cause why he should not be careful a war cantioning the public to be careful a cantioning of againers in - I cantion you to evoid it.

The ceases to affect.

Celey, ereno reziron.

93 Cave-lièr'ıy, n. the doctrine of, or adherence to, the Catalic church; catholicism. [Modern.]

Cave-lièr'nças, n. diadainful conduct.

Cave-lièr'nças, n. diadainful conduct.

Cave-lièr'nças, n. diadainful conduct.

Cave-lièr'nças, n. military troops on horses. Cythicon, s. a universal remedy; a panacea. Orkin, s. a kind of inflorescence; ament. Oxing, a a dismembering knife; catgut. Cht'mint, | s. a strong-scented, perennial plant. nine tails, n. a whip with nine lashes. C) thy sis, n. a morbid quickness of vision. Ca-top trical, a. relating to catoptrica. Cathytrics, a. pl. that part of optics which treats of reflected light, or reflected vision. Cattle tree, a. a kind of optic glass. Chi'ste, a a squeaking pipe; a catcall. Chi's'-eje, (khis'i) a. a silicious mineral. Chi's'-hot, (-ful) a. the ground-ivy; a plant. Chiv plw, z. the dupe of an artful person. Cal'sup, m. a sauce. See Catchup. [&c. Carde, a. st. b. asts of pasture, as oxen, cows, Carces, a. a word used in America to denote a Chrick, a a word used in ... merica w ucused meeting propuratory to an election. Christia, or Caridal, a relating to the tail of an animal. Christia, or Caridal, a a mixture of wine, gruel, &c. Carida, a a mixture of wine, gruel, &c. Cari, a a cheat with holes to keep live fish in. Clught, (klawi) i. & p. from Catch. See Catch.
Claik, a sulphate of barytes; a sort of spar.
Claik; e, a a prominence in the heel of a
Cawkin, horseshoe; calkin; cork. Chai, a part of a woman's cap; a kind of network :- a membrane covering the intestines. Cis-li'grous, a having a caulis or stalk.
Cla-li-grous, a having a caulis or stalk.
Cla-li-grous, a (or kbl'.) a species of cabbage.
Cla-li. See Calk.
Clatk. See Calk. Che's ble, a that may be caused. Ar'sı, a relating to, or expressing, a cause, legil'ity, a the agency of a cause.—(Phre the facility of tracing cause and effect. Chu en'tion, a. the act of causing. Chr mulve, a that expresses a cause. Christively, ed. in a causative manner. Che a th, z. one who causes. Chape, a that which produces an effect; res com; motive; object; side; party; suit. Chape, s. a. to effect as an agent; to produce. Cameless, a having no cause; groundless. Chap'er, a one who causes; the agent. Chap'wiy, a a way or road raised and paved. Chap'er, a mane as easterney. Chap's is a relating to an advocate. Claric, a a corroding and burning substance. Claric, or Caus'ti-cal, a burning; corroding. Claric, by Caus'ti-cal, a burning; corroding. Claric, by the quality of being caustic. Clastic new, s. the quality of being caustic. Christ, a cautious; wily; cunning. Christ, a a searing, hot iron. Cin'ter-lam, a the application of cautery. Cin-ter+za'tion, a the act of cauterizing. Carter-lae, a. e. to burn with a cautery ; to sear. Cartery, a a iron for burning; a caustic. Carting a provident care; advice; prudence; fereight; a provisionary precept; a warning. Carting r. a to give notice of danger; to warn. Chrima, r. a. to give notice of danger; to warn.
Chrima, r. a. given as a pledge; warning.
Chrima, (kiw'shus) a. wary; watchful.
Chrima, h. a. cautious manner.
Chrima, rhas, s. watchfulness; vigilance.
Christia, s. a. procession on horseback.
Christia, rhas, s. a. a. armed horseman; a.
knight: — one of the party of Charles L.
Christia, a. gay; hrave; disdainful; haughty.

†Cā'vāte, v. a. to excavate; to hollow out. Cav.-ct'ng, n. [It.] (Mus.) a short air. Cave, n. a. cavern; a grotto; a den; a cell.
Cave, n. a. to make hollow.—v. n. to fall in.
Cave, dt, n. [L.] (Law) a kind of process to stog
proceeding; a caution; a hint.
Cavern, n. a hollow place in the ground; cave.
Caverned, (ktw/end) a. full of caverns.
Caverned, (ktw/end) a. full of caverns. Cdo'es-son, n. [Fr.] a sort of moseband for a Ca-viare', (kp-ver') [kp-ver', S. W. J. F. R.; kkv-s-r', P.; kw'-sir, Ja.; kw'-yir', Sm.] a. [caviar, Fr.] food or muce prepared from Case, (e8s) v. n. to leave of i namens m MCECO.
Case, (e8s) v. n. to leave off i to fail i to stop.
Case, less, a. without stop; incessant.
Cec-chin', (che-kān') v. See Sequin and Zeckin.
Cec', i-v, or Ce', ci-v, [e8e', e-v, W. P. J. F ; sê'-se-te, S. Ja. K. Sm. Wh.] n. blindness. Cē'dar, z. a large evergreen tree. Codur, we amore everyone use.

Obdarn, a belonging to the codar-tree; codrine.

Code, v. a. to yield; to resign; to give up.

Codull's, m. [cdsills, Fr.] a mark placed under

the letter a [thus, c] to make it sound soft. like s. Cô'dṛne, a. belonging to the cedar-tree.
Côil, (sēl) v. a. to overlay or cover the inner roof.
Côil'ne, n. the covering of the inner roof.
Côil'an-dine, n. a plant; swallow-wort.
Côil'a-tûre, isôil'a-tûn, is. E. Ress; sê'la-tûr, S.
P. Sm. Wb.; sôil'a-tûn, W.] n. the art of engraving.
Cel'e-brate, v. a. to praise; to extol; to honor; to distinguish by rites; to commemorate. Cel'o-brat od, p. a. renowned; famous; eminent. Cel-o-bra'tion, n. act of celebrating; praise. Cel'e-bra-tor, a. one who celebrate Ce-leb'ri-ty, a. fame; renown; distinction. Ce-ler'i-ty, a. swiftness; rapidity; speed. Ce-ler'i-ty, a swiftness; rapidity; speed.
Ce-lest'i-ty, a plant used for salad.
Ce-lest'isl, a plant used for salad.
Ce-lest'isl, a n inhabitant of heavenly; othereal
Ce-lest'isl, a n inhabitant of heaven.
Ce-lest'isl, a n monk of a religious order.
Cel'i-te, a n monk of a religious order.
Cel'i-te, a relating to the belly. See Caliac.
Cel'i-ba-cy, [edi'e-ba-ee, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Z.
Sm. ; se-l'ib-ee, W. D. ] a unmarried state; sin[Cel'i-bate, a celibacy.
[ge life.
[cel'i-bate, a celibacy. Cell, n. a small, close room; a cavity; a cave. Cell'lar, n. a room in the ground under a house. Cel'lar-age, a. room of a cellar; a cellar. cer: gr-age, n. room of a ceuar; a ceuar. Cél'la-ler, or Cél'la-lat, n. a butler. Cél'la-ler, a. consisting of cells or cavities. Cél'si-tade, n. height: elevation. \*Cél'tic, [eél'tik, 8m. 19h.; sél'tik or kél'tik, Ja] a. relating to the Cétta, or Gauls. \*Cél'tic, n. the language of the Celta.

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Căm'ent, (114) săm'ent, S. W. P. J. F. E.; sê'-ment, E. Ja.; se-ment', Sm.] n. a substance which unites; mortar. Co-ment', v. 4. to unite by the use of coment. Co-ment', v. z. to cohere; to unite. Co-ment', v. n. to cohere; to unite. Cem-en-ta'tion, n. the act of cementing. Co-ment'er, n. the person or thing that unite Cem'e-ter-y, s. a place, area, or edifice where the dead are buried. Cen'a-to-ry, [son'a-tur-e, W. P. Ja. K.; se'na-tur-e, S. Sm.] a. relating to supper. †Cen-o-bit'j-cal, a. living in community. †Cen'o-by, s. place where persons live together. Cen'o-taph, s. a monument for one buried else †Cense, n. a rate; a tax; census. Cense, v. a. to perfume with odors. where. Cen'ser, a. a pan in which incense is burnt. Cen'sor, a. an officer of ancient Rome who was an inspector of morals; a censurer. Cen-so'ri-al, a. full of censure; censorious. Con-so'ri-an, a. relating to a consor; censorial. Con-so'ri-ous, a. addicted to censure; severe. Cen-so'ri-ous, a. addicted to censure; severe. Con-so'ri-ous-ly, sd. in a censorious manner. Cen-so'ri-ous-nèss, n. a disposition to reproach. Cen'sy-ra-bip, n. the office of a censor. Cen'sy-ra-bie, (sen'shy-ra-bie, a. culpable; fanity. Cen'sy-ra-bie, den'shy-ra-bie, a. culpable; fanity. Cen'sy-ra-biy, den'shy-ra-bie, a. culpably. Cen'sy-ra-biy, den'shy-ra-bie, sd. culpably. Cen'sy-ra, (sen'shy-ra, imputation of wrong; blame; reproach; judicial sentence. Cen'sy-ra, (sen'shy-ra, n. a. to judge. Cen'sy-ra, (sen'shy-ra) n. one who blames. Cen'sy-ra, (sen'shy-ra) n. one who blames. Cen'sy-ra, [L.] an official conversation of the inhabitants of a country. Cent, n. a hundred; an American copper coin. Cent'sge, n. rate by the cont or hundred. Cent'age, a. rate by the cent or hundred. Cen'thur, (sen'thwr) n. a fabulous being, half man and half horse; the Archer in the zodiac. man and man norse; the Archer in the Evolusion Centenarijan, as a person 100 years old. Căn'te-na-ry, a the number of a hundred. Cen-tăn'ni-ai, a consisting of a hundred years. Cen-tă-i-fa'ii-ai, a hundredth. Cen-tă-i-fa'ii-ai, a hundred hundred leaves. Cen-1-10-10-00a, a. having a hundred degrees.
Cen-til'o-quy, a. a hundred-fold discourse.
Centime, (shn'tëm') n. [Fr.] a hundredth part of a franc; a hundredth part.
Cön'ti-pöd, a. a poisonous insect.
Cön'tō, n.; pl. cön'tō; a collection of scraps from various authors. Cên'tral, a. relating to, or placed in, the centre.
Cen-tral'i-ty, a. the state of being central.
Cên-tral-za'tion, a. act of centralizing.
Cên'tral-ize, v. a. to make central. Cen'tral-ly, ad. in a central manner. Cen'tra-iy, sa. in a central manner. Imagaie. Cen'tre, (sén'ter) ». the central point; exact Cén'tre, (sén'ter) ». a. to place on a centre. Cén'tre, (sén'ter) ». a. to be in the midet. Cén'tre-bit, a. a tool for drilling holes. Cén'tric, or Cén'tri-cal, a. placed in the centre. Cén'tric, be to be not sent exact in the centre. Cen'tri-cal-ly, ad. in a centrical situation. Con-tric'i-ty, n. the state of being centric. Con-trif'u-gal, [son-trif'u-gal, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; son-tro-fa'gal, Kourick, Dycke.] a. flying from the centre. Cen-trip'e-tal, [sen-trip'e-tal, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; sen-tre-pe'tal, Kourick.] a. tending to the centre. Căn'try, n. a sentinel. See Sentry. Crn-tilm'vi-ri, n. pl. [L.] the hundred judges in the Roman republic.

\*Cilts, n. pl. the ancient inhabitants of Gaul, &c. | Cen'ty-ple, a. a hundred-fold Cën'ty-ple, v. a. to multiply a hundred-folks Cen-tû'pli-cāte, v. a. to make a hundred-folks Cen-tû'ri-āte, v. a. to divide into hundreds. Cen-tū'ri-ā-tor, or Cēnt'u-rīst, a. an historia: who distinguishes time by centuries. Cen-tā'rj-on, s. a Roman military officer, who commanded a hundred men. Cěnt'y-ry, n. a period of 100 years; a hundred. Cěph'y-lái gy, n. (Med.) the headache. Ce-phál'ce, a relating, or medicinal, to the head Ce-padries, n. [Gr.] a serpent having horns. Ce'rate, p. an unguent of wax, oil, &c. Ce'rat-ed, a. covered with wax. Cere, v. c. to cover with wax; to wax. Côre, a. d. to cover wan wax; to wax.
Côre, a. the naked skin on a hawk's bill.
Côr'e-bell, n. [corebellum, L.] a part of the brain.
Côr'e-bril, a. relating to the brain.
Côre'c-bril, n. [l.] the brain.
Côre'cloth, | n. cloth dipped in melted wax of
Côre'ment, | glutinous matter.
Côre ment, | glutinous careemony | formal. Cör-q-mo'ni-al, a. relating to coremony; formal. Cör-q-mo'ni-al, a. outward form; external rite. Cer-e-mo'ni-ous, a. full of ceremony; scrupu Cor-q-mo'nj-ous-ly, ad. in a ceremonly; scrapa lous; exact; civil; formal; precise. Côr-q-mô'nj-ous-nèss, a. great formality. Côr-q-mo-ny, n. outward rite; external form in religion, in state, or in manners. Cê'ro-ous, a. waxen; like wax.
Cêr-o-ous, a. waxen; like wax. ale or barley-wine; beer.

Cê'rj-üm, n. (Min.) a grayish-white metal

Ce-rög'rs-phy, n. art of engraving on wax.

Cêr'rus, n. [L.] the bitter cak.

Cêr'tain, (sêr'tin) a. sure; indubitable; resolved

unfailing; fixed; regular:—some or one.

Cêr'tain-ly, (sêr'tin-te, n. quality of being certain.

Cêr'tain-ty, (sêr'tin-te, n. quality of being certain; ron state; truth; fact; regularity.

Cêr'tês, ad. certainly; in truth.

Cer-ii'-cate, n. a testimony in writing.

Cer-ii'-cate, n. a testimony in writing.

Cêr'i-i'-cate, n. a testimony certificate to.

Cêr'i-i'-re, n. one who certificate; an assurer. Cir'i-1-e, n. one who certifies; an assurer.
Cir'i-1-e, n. one who certifies; an assurer.
Cir'i-1-y, v. a. to give certain information to.
Certiforari, (eër-she-o-ra'rf) n. [L.] (Less) a write
issuing out of a superior court to an inferior Cer'ti-tude, n. certainty. Drydon. Certifyen, Certainty. Drysem. [28] Certifyen, Certifeous, a. sky-colored; blue. Cër-q-lif'jc, a. producing a blue color. Gerd'men, a. [L.] the wax of the ear. Cel'faso, [sel'ris, W. P. J. R. Ja.; sel'ris, Sm.; sel'les, S. Wb.] n. white lend; carbonate of \*Cē'rūsed, (sē'rūst) a. washed with white lead. Cer'vi-cal, a. belonging to the neck.

stop; a rest; a pause of hostility. Ces-sa'vit, n. [L.] (Low) an obsolete writ for recovering lands.

Cos-si-bil'i-ty, n. the quality of giving way. [R.]

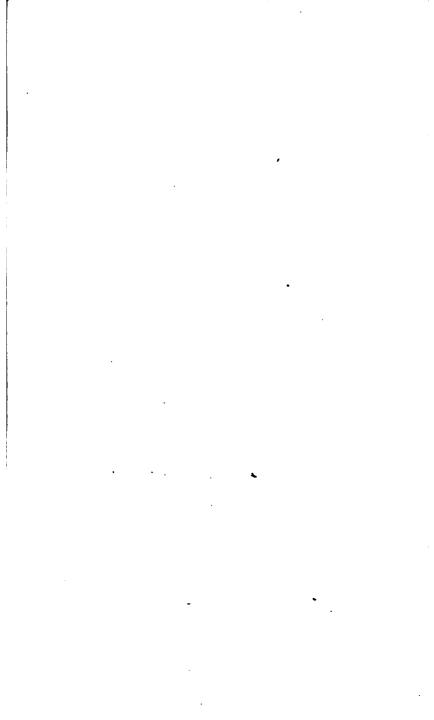
Ces'si-ble, a. yielding; easy to give way. [R Ces'sion, (sesh'un) a. retreat; act of yielding. Ces'sion-e-ry, (sesh'un-e-ro) a. yielding. Ces'sor, n. (Law) one who ceases so long to perform a duty as to incur the danger of law. CEs'tue, n. [L.] the girdle or zone of Venus.

However, certain is is, we shall be able to ...

was doubted no certainty that its generious the conjugation is certified for lar-tify you that I have baptized this do.

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• . • . . .

He chafed at the notion doe thay should escape him.

it is predented former in fechance) It is two to one whether . La might be trusted for two pents.

the possibility of a change for to better.

I some received him changing sexes.

= lecoming a roman).

CHA 95 Cryst, (st'zhur) n. See Casura. Ce Sen, (se-ta'shan) n. the whale. Ce-fi ceeps, (se-ta'sbus) a. of the whale kind. hychne', or Cha-coon', n. [chacona, Sp.] a tune and a dance, like a saraband. Chife, r. a. to fret by rubbing; to make angry. Chafe, r. n. to rage; to be fretted; to fret. Chife, a. a fret; passion; a heat; a rage. Chifer, a. one who chafes; an insect. Chif'er-y, s. a forge in an iron mill. [hay. Chif, (12) s. the husks of grain; refuse; cut Chaf fer, c. s. to treat about a bargain; to hag-Chif'fer, s. a. to buy; to exchange. Chif'fer-er, n. one who chaffers. (gle. 'Chai' fora, a. a vessel for heating water. Chai' fach, a. a small bird. Chaf'y, a full of chaff; light; foul; bad. Chaf'ng dish, n. a portable grate for coals. (hagreen', n. a rough-grained leather. (hagrin', [sha-grèn', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; sha-grin', W. ] n. ill-humor; vexation. Chim, a a series of links or other things consected; bondage; a fetter; a bond; a manade; a connected series. Chia, v. a to fasten with a chain; to enslave. Chimplen, z. a pump used in large vessels. Chimpship, z. bullets fastened by a chain. Chan'work, (-würk) n. work with links. Char, (char) n. a movable seat; a sedan. Chin'man, a. the premiding officer of a meeting of meet Chal'ce-de-ny, or Ehal-ced'e-ny, [kal'se-de-ne, W. Ja. K. R.; kal-sed'e-ne, Sm. Wb. Brands.] a a silicious stone used in jewelry. Zhal-cog'ra-pher, a. an engraver in brass.

Zhai-Ge'ra-pher, a. an engraver in brass.
Ehi-Ge'ra-phy, n. art of engraving in brass.
Ehi-Ge'ra-phy, n. art of engraving in brass.
Ehi-Ge'ra-phy, n. art of engraving in brass.
Chil-Geo, Chal'Gran, [chil'dran, P. J.;
chin'dran, E. Ja. K. Sm.; chil'dran, P. J.;
chin'dran, E. Ja. K. Sm.; chil'dran, P. J.;
Chil'ira, E. Ja. K. Sm.; chil'dran, R. Sm.
W.; chil'ira, P. Jac. a cup; communion cup.
Chil'chil'ira, P. Jac. a cup; communion cup.
Chill-Ehiwk) n. a white carbonate of line.
Chill-Ehim, a pri in which chalk is dug.
Chill-Edia, chilis, a. a calcareous concretion in the base and feet of persons affected by the rout. half stone, n. a calcareous concretion in the hands and feet of persons affected by the gout. Chik'y, (chawk'e) a. consisting of chalk; like chalk; white.

Chillenge, s. c. to call to answer for an offence by combat; to accuse; to claim; to object to.
Challenge, z. a summons to fight a duel; a call; a demand : - an exception against. Chairnes, ble, a that may be challenged.
Chairnes, r. one who challenges.
Chairnes, r., a relating to iron; chalybeate.
Chairnes, r. one of That with iron. Cham, n. the movereign of Tartary. See Khan. drum, as a signal for a parley or a surrender.

"Chim'ber, {chām'ber, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; chām'ber, S. E.; chām'ber or chām'ber, P.} a an apartment in an upper story of a house; a bedroom; a room; a cavity; a hollow "Chimber, v. n. to lodge; to be wanton.

Chamber, v. c. to shut up, as in a chamber. Chim'ber-cann'sel, n. a counsellor who gives his opinion in private, but does not plend.

\*Chām'ber-er, n. one who chambers. \*Chām'ber-fel'lōw, n. a room-mate. \*Chām'ber-Ing, n. intrigue; wantonness.

\*Cham'ber-lain, a. an officer of state; a servant who has the care of the chambers, \*Cham'her-lain-ship, n. office of a chamberlain.

\*Chām'bọr-màid, \*. a unaid who takes care of bedrooms, and walts on a lady.

Châm'brel, \*. a joint in a horse's leg; gambrel.

Cha-me'le-on, a. an animal of the lizard kind. Cha-me'le-on-ize, v.a. to change to many colors Cham'fer, v. a. to channel ; to cut furrows in.

Cham'rer, v. a. o channer, we can remove a gutter. Cham'rer, or Cham'ret, n. a furrow; a gutter. Chamois, (sham'e or she-möi') (sham'ine, P. E. Wh.: she-möi', S. W. J. F. Ja.: sham'wis, Sm.] n. [Pr.] a kind of antelope or wild goat, whose skin is made into soft leather, called

Cham'o-mile, n. a plant. See Camonile. Champ, v. a. to bite; to chew; to devour. Champ, v. z. to bite with much action.

Cham-pagne', (sham-pan') [sham-pan', S. W. J. E. F. Ja.; sham'pan', K. x. a kind of sparkling wine from Champagne in France.

\*Cham-paign', (sham-pan') [sham-pan', P. E. Sm. Wb.; cham'pan, W. F.; cham-pan', S.; sham'pan, J. Ja.) n. flat, open country.

\*Cham-paign', (sham-pan') a. open; flat.

\*(ham/per-tor, s. (Law) one guilty of cham/per-to, fam/per-to, fam man in his suit, upon condition of having part of the thing, if recovered.

Cham-pign'on, (sham-pin'yun) z. a mushroom. Cham'pjon, n. a single combatant; a hero. Chance, (12) n. an event without an apparent cause; a fortuitous event; accident; fortune.

Chance, a. fortuitous; happening by chance Chance, v. n. to happen; to fall out; to occur. †Chance'ful, a. full of chance; fortuitous. Chan'cel, n. the eastern part of a church, in

which the altar is placed.

Chan'cel-lor, n. a high officer of state or of a university:—a judge of a court of equity or

chancery.

Chan'cel-lor-ship, n. the office of chancellor. Chance'-med'ley, n. (Law) the casual killing of a person, when the slayer is doing a lawful act.

Chan'cer-y, a. a high court of equity. Chan'ces, n. pl. a branch of analysis, which treats of the probability of events.

Chan'ere, (ahāngk'er), a. venereal ulcer. Chan'erous, (ahāngk'erys) a. having chancres. Chan-de-lier', a. a branch for candles or lamps. Chandler, a. one who makes and sells candles. Chand'ler-y, z. the articles sold by a chandler. †Chân'dry, n. a place where candles are kept. Chân'frin, n. the fore part of the head of a horse.

Change, v. a. to put one thing in the place of another; to alter; to make different; to exother; to alter; to make different; to exchange, v. n. to undergo change. [change, Change, e. a. alteration; novelty:— small money. Change's-ble, a. subject to change; inconstant. Change's-ble-n'sss, ninstability; inconstant. Change's-bly, ad. inconstantly; variably. Change'ful, a. full of change; changeable. Change'ling, n. a child left or taken in the place of another; an iduation of another; an iduation of another; an iduation on a structure.

of another; an idict; one apt to change. Chan'ger, n. one who changes.

Chan'nel, a. the hollow bed of running water a long cavity; a strait; a furrow of a pillar. Chan'nel, v. a. to cut in channels.

a map.

to merchandise.

purity; modesty.

Chär'it-p-biy, ad. kindly; benevolendy.
Chär'it-y, n. tenderness; love; alms; candos.
Chär'la-tän, n. a quack; a mountebank.
Chär'la-tän-ry, n. quackery; deceit.
Chär'la-tän-ry, n. quackery; deceit.
Chärle-tän-ry, n. quackery; deceit.
Chärley's-wäin', n. the Great Bear, a constella-Chärlock, n. a pernicious weed; wild mustard.
Chärm, v. a. to bewitch; to delight; to subdue.
Chärm, v. a. to act as charm.

Cham'ing, p. a. highly pleasing; delightful. Cham'ing-ty, ad. delightfully. Cham'ing-tes, ad. delightfully. Cham'ing-ness, n. the power of pleasing. Cha'n'nel, a. containing flesh or dead bodies. Cha'nel-hôûse, n. the place, under churches, where the bones of the dead are reposited.

Chart, [chart, P. E. Sm. Wb.; kart or chart, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.] n. a delineation of coasts;

Char'ter, v. a. to let or hire, as a vessel : - to es-

Char'ter, s. a writing bestowing privileges or rights; privilege; immunity. Char'ter-land, n. (Law) land held by charter. Char'ter-par'ty, n. an indenture or agreement

between merchants and scafaring men relating

\*Chāst'en, (chās'sn) [chās'tn, S. W. J. E. Ja.; chās'sn, P. F. Sm. R.] v. a. to correct; to

Chas-tie', v. a. to punish; to correct; to chasten; to repress.

Chas'tise-ment, [chas'tiz-ment, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; chas-tiz'ment or chas'tiz ment,

P.] n. act of chastising; punishment.
Chastiser, n. one who chastises.
Chastiser, n. one who chastises.
Chastiser, Chastises.

Chateau, (shāt-ō') n. [Fr.] a castle; a country Chāt'el-la-ny, [shāt'el-len-e, S. E. F. Ja.; chāt'-el-len-e, W. P.] n. the district of a castle.

Seal.

tablish by charter; to incorporate.

Char'y, a. careful; cautious; sly; wary. Chase, v. a. to hunt; to pursue; to drive Chāse, s. hunting; pursuit; ground stored with game; — a printer's frame: — bore of a gum

Chas'er, n. one who chases; a pursuer. Eham, s. a cleft; an opening; a vacuity. Chas-sobir, s. [Fr.] a hunter; a horseman. Chaste, a. without taint; pure; uncorrupt. Chaste'ly, ad. in a chaste manner.

\*Chāst'en-er, n. one who chastens. Chāste'ness, n. chastity; purity. Chas-tis'a-ble, a. that may be chastised.

Charm, v. z. to act as a charm. Charm'er, z. one who charms or enchants. Charm'ful, a. abounding with charms.

Char'it-a-bly, ad. kindly; benevolently.

Chant, v a. to sing the church service; to sing. Chant, v. n. to sing, as in the church service. Chânt, n. a song; a part of the church service. Chânt er, n. one who chants; a singer. Chân ti-clēër, n. a cock; a loud crower. Chau'tress, n. a woman who chants. Chan'try, n. a chapel for priests to sing mass in. Chan'try, n. a chapet for private to sing mass in Ehâ'ōs, n. a confused mass of matter; confusion. Châ-ōt'jc, a. confused; indigested.

\*Chap, (chāp or chōp) [chōp, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.; chāp, Sm. Wb. Kenrick! v. a. to cleave; to split.

\*Chap, (chāp or chōp) n. a cleft; an aperture.

Chap, (chōp) n. a part of a beast's mouth. Chap, s. a boy; an abbreviation of скартан. Скареан, (sháp'd) ж. [Fr.] (Her.) a hat; a cap. Chap'el, н. a place of public worship; a building or place of worship subordinate to a church. Chap'el-la-ny, n. a chapel and jurisdiction subordinate to some church. Chāp'e-ry, n. the jurisdiction of a chapel.

\*Chāp'er-on, [shāp'er-on, Ja.; shāp-er-on', F.; shāp-er-ong', K. Sm.] n. [Fr.] a kind of hood or cap. \*Chap'er-on, e. a. to attend on a lady in public. Chap'ez-len, (chōp'fāl-in) a. having the lower chap depressed:—dispirited; silenced. Chāp'-ter, m. (Arch.) the capital of a column. Chap'lain, s. one who performs divine service in the army, navy, a public body, or a family. Chap'lain-cy, Chap'lain-ship, a. the office of a chaplain. Chap'let, s. a garland or wreath for the head. Chap'man, n. a buyer and seller; a cheapener. Chaps, (chops) n. pl. the mouth of a beast. Chap'ter, n. a division of a book:—an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral:— a decretal epis-fChip'ter, v. a. to tax; to correct. Dryden. [tle. Chip'trel, w. an impost or support of arches. Chir, n. a delicate kind of fish. Char, v. a. to burn wood to a black cinder. Char, or Chare, n. work done by the day; a small job: — in America, called chore. See Chore. Char, or Chare, v. z. to work by the day. Char, or Chare, v. a. to perform a business. Char ac-ter, s. a mark; a stamp; a letter; a

personage; personal qualities; reputation.

Character, v. a. to inscribe; to engrave. [R.]

Character-frie, n. that which characterizes. Char-ac-ter-is/tic, ) a. constituting or agreeing Char-ac-ter-is/ti-cal, ( with the character. Char-ac-ter-is'ti-cal-ness, n. the quality of being characteristic. Char'sc-ter-ize, v. a. to give a character of; to engrave or imprint; to mark with a stamp Cha-rade', (she-rad') n. [Fr.] a species of riddle. Char'coal, n. coal made by burning wood. Charge, v. a. to intrust; to impute as a debt; to accuse; to command; to enjoin; to load. Charge, v. n. to make an onset.

Charge, s. care; precept; mandate; trust; ac-cusation; imputation; expense; cost; onset. Charge'a-ble, a. expensive; costly; imputable. Charge d'affaires, n. expense; cost.

Charge d'affaires, (ahār-zhā'dáf-fār') n. [Fr.]

a foreign minister of the third or lowest class.

Charg'er, n. one who charges; a large dish; a Char'i-ly, ad. warily; frugally. Char'i-ness, n. caution; nicety.

Char'i-ot, n. a carriage of pleasure or state. Char-i-ot-ser', n. one who drives a charlot. Char'it-a-ble, s. kind; bountiful; candid. Char'it-a-ble-ness, z. disposition to charity.

Chat'tel, (chat'tl or chat'el) [chat'tl, S. W. J. F. E. Sm. Wb.; chat'el, P. Ja. K. R.] a. any movable property or goods. Chat'ter, v. s. to make a noise like birds, or with the teeth; to talk idly or carelessly. Chat'ter, s. noise of birds; idle prate; chat.

Chat, v. n. to prate; to converse at ease. Chat, n. idle or familiar talk; prate.

Chat'ter-box, n. un incessant talker. Chat'ter-box, w. an incessant tauxer.

Chat'ter-r, w. one who chatters; an idle talker.

Chat'ter-ing, w. idle or unprofitable talk; chatChat'ty, a. chattering; conversing freely.

Chat'wood, (chat'wdd) w. little sticks; fael.

Chaunt, (chant) v. See Chant.

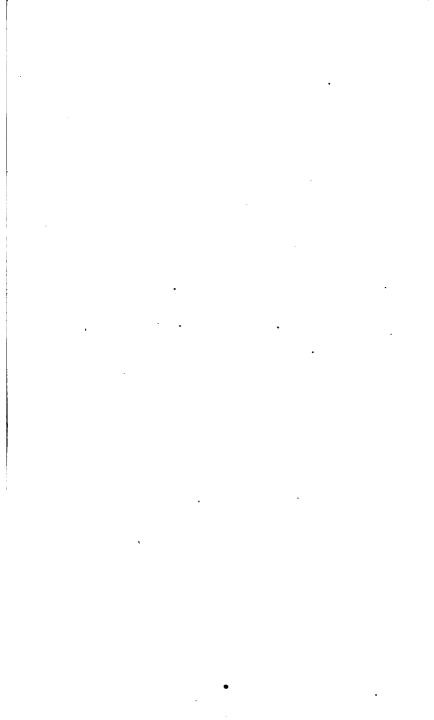
Chaven-der, w. the cheb; the cheven; a fish.

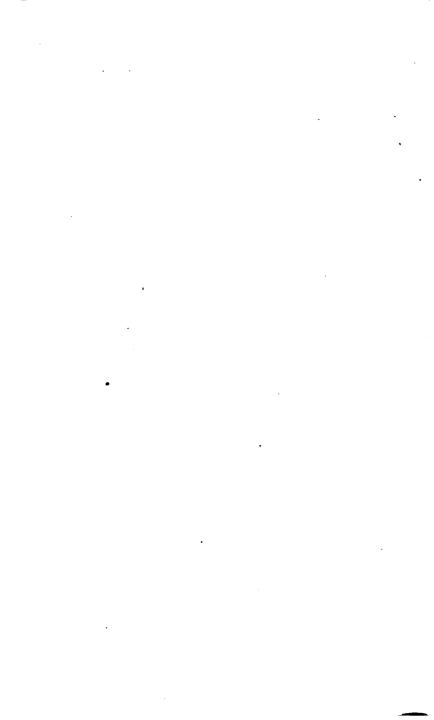
Chaw, v. a. to chew. Dryden. See Ches.

Châw, o. a. to chew. Dryden. See Ches. †Châw'dron, n. entrails. Shak. Chēap, (chēp) a. bearing a low price; common.

E, & L &, Q, F, long: E, E, I, &, E, F, short; \$, \$, i, \$, \$, \$, \$, obscure.—fare, far, fhat, fall; bair, bar;

The section with which bear charged by The section of a secretain -it was charged by Chargeable on him - with artifus can be compared on I was charged on I was charmed at the proposal





As a check upon the other

Cherry, xepdown

Chestrat, na taron . Chestration, in na taria . Chickper, EpiBirdos

CHE 97 Chin/en, (chif/pn) v. s. to attempt to buy; to Chies-board, n. a board for playing ches-chiler; to make cheap; to lessen the value of. Chies-min, n. a piece or puppet for che Chierles or, s. one who cheapens. Chieffy, (chip'le) asi, at a small price.
Chiay's, a. lowness of price.
Chia, v. a. to defraud; to impose upon; to trick.
Chiat, a. fraud; a trick; a deceiver; a cheater.
Chieffy, a. one who cheats or practises fraud. Chick, s. a. to repress; to curb; to reprove. Chick, a. a. to stop; to clash; to interfere. Chick, n. a stop; restraint; curb; a reproof: - an order for money: - a kind of linen or cot-Chick'er, s. s. to vary ; to diversify. [ton cloth. Check'er, s. 4. so wary ; to diversity. [Lon conn. Check'er, s. one who checks; a rebuker. Check'er-büard, s. a board to play checkers on. Check'er, s. p.t. a game on a checker-board. Check'ers, s. a uncontrollable; violent. Check'mate, s. a movement on a chess-board that mine and and a the same. that gains and ends the game. [mate. Chick mails, n. a. to finish; to defeat by check. Chick, n. the side of the face below the eye. Chick bone, n. the bone of the check. Chick thath, a. the hinder tooth. Chier, a entertainment; gayety; shout of joy. Chier, a a to incite; to encourage; to applaud. Chier, a a to grow gay or cheerful. Chiefer, a none who choers.

"Chieffil, [chēr'fūl, P. J. E. Ja. Sm. Wb.;
chieffil, &; chēr'fūl or chēr'fūl, W. F. K.] a. minuted; moderately joyful; lively; gay. "Chairful-ly, ad. in a cheerful manner." "Chairful-ly, ad. cheerful manner." "Chairful-ly, ad. cheerfully; briskly. Chierity, al. cheerfully; briskly.
Chieritys, a. without gayety or gladness.
Chierity, a. brisk; gay; cheerful.
Chierity, a. ato animate; to cherup.
Chierity, a. soy; sprightly; metry; cheerful.
Chier, a. food made of the curd of milk.
Chiericals, a. a cake of curds, sugar, ac.
Chiericals, a. a cake of curds, sugar, ac.
Chiericals, a. a. engine for pressing curds.
Chiericals, a. a wooden case for curds.
Chiericals, (ph. day") a. [Pr.] a canital p Cay-Court, (sha-dôvr') n. [Pr.] a capital per-fermance; a masterpiece.
Che'y, a. the claw of a shell-fish. Chimic, (këm'ik or kim'ik) s. same as che Chimic, cki, s. pertaining to chemistry. "i cal, a pertaining to chemistry.
"i cally, ad in a chemical manner (hoster, (she.mdz') z. [Fr.] a shift.
'Chin' jet, a. a person versed in chemistry.
'Chin' jet, y. (kön' jet re \* km' jetre) z. a scisace which investigates the composition, the mane, and proporties of material substances. Chiquer, (chik'er) v. & n. See Checker. Chiq'ni, v. a. to support; to encourage; to nurse. Chiq'ni, v. a. to support; to encourage; to nurse. Chiq'ni, v. one who cherishes. Chirry, a. a small stome-fruit. Chirty, a negative form of the charty.

Chirty-pit, a a child's play with cherry-stones.

Chirty-tree, a a tree that hears cherries. Chir'y-tree, m. a tree that bears cherries.

Chât, a a kind of fiint; hornstone.

Chât, a a kind of fiint; hornstone.

Chât, a like chert; fiinty.

Châtya, a; je. chōr'yibja and chōr'y-bim; a coleitina, a; je. chōr'yibja and chōr'y-bim; a coleitina, je. choryibja and chorubs or cher
Chord'bic, (1921) a relating to cherubs or cher
Char'y-bim, a the Hebrew plural of Chorub.

Châty-bim, a chorubic; a meelical. wry-bin, a cherubic ; angelical.

men are moved in opposition to each other.

Chèst. na large box or coffer:— the thorax Chèst. na large box or coffer:— the thorax Chèst'ed, a. having a chest. Chèst'nut, (cliés'nut) n. a fruit; a nut. Chèst'nut, a. colored like a chestnut; brown. Chèst'nut-trèé, n. a tree that bears chestnuts. ('Aèro-Lièr', (shèv-Lièr') n. [Fr.] a knight; a cellant man. a causlier gallant man; a cavalier. galiant man; a cavalier.

(Event.) a piece of timber furnished with spikes to defend a passage.

(he've-ul, n. a kid; kid-leather.

(he'v'-yda.c., (ahe'v'-zina) n. [Fr.] enterpriso.

(he'v'-ya, (ahe'v'-ya) n. [Fr.] (Her.) an honorable ordinary.—(Arch.) a zigzag ornament.

(he'v'-yoned, (ahe'v'-ya) d. shaped like a chevel.

(he'v'-yoned, and diminutive of cherves. from. Chevroneil, as a dininutive of chevren. [run. Chew, (chu) v. a. to crush or grind with the teeth; to masticate; to ruminate. Chew, (chd) v. n. to ruminate; to meditate.

Chewing, (chd) n. n. to ruminate; to meditate.

Chewing, (chd) n. n. mastication.

Shd-d'ro-po-cd'ro, or shd-d'ro scd'ro, n. [it.]

the art of combining light and shade in painting. Chi-cane', n. a mean trick or art; chicanery. Chi-cane', v. n. to prolong a contest by tricks. Chi-can'e, z. a. to protong a contest by tricas.

Chi-can'er, z. one guilty of chicanery.

Chi-ca'ner, y. a. mean arts of wrangling.

Chick, z. the young of a bird, a chicken.

Chick'en, z. the young of a bird, particularly of a hen; a term for a young person.

Chick'en-heart-ed, z. cowardly; timorous. Chick'en-pox, n. a mild, eruptive disease Chick'ling, n. a small chicken. Chick'pēa, (chik'pē) n. a kind of pea. Chick'wēēd, n. an annual weed or plant. Chide, v. a. [i. chid; pp. chiding, chidden or chid;] to reprove; to scold; to check; to cencana; in reprove; to scola; to check; to cent.
Chide, v. a. to clamor; to scold.
Chidé'gr, z. one who chides.
Chidé'ing, n. rebuke; quarrel; noise; sound.
Chief, (chef') a. principal; most eminent; first.
Chief, z. a commander; the head of a party.
Chief'tain, z. a lendor; a commander.
Chief'tain, z. a lendor; a commander.
Chief'tain, z. a state or rank of a chief Chief'tain-ry, } n. state or rank of a chief-Chief'tain-ship, | tain. Chilbiain, n. a sore made by cold or frost. Child, n., pl. child'en; an infant; a very young person; a son or daughter.
Child'bear-ing, n. act of bearing children.
Child'bear-ing, n. act of bearing children.
Child'böd, n. the state of a woman in labor.
Child'birth, n. the act of bringing forth. Chil'der-mas-day', a. day on which the feast of the holy Innocents is solemnized; Dec. 28. Child'hood, (child'hūd) z. the state of children infancy; the properties of a child. Child'jah, a. like a child; trifling; pucrile. Child'jah-ly, ad. in a childish, trifling manner. Child'ish ness, a. puerility; triflingness. Child'less, a. having no child. Chirp, s. a. to chirp; to use a cheerful voice.
Chirp, s. a. to quicken; to chirup.
Chirp, a. a. to quicken; to chirup.
Chis, z. a scientific game; in which two sets of Chill, v. a. to make cold; to depress; to blast. Chill'i-ness, z. a sensation of shivering.

Chill'ness, n. cociness; coldness; chilliness. Chil'ly, a. somewhat cold. — ad. coldly. Chime, a sound of bells; concord of sound: - the ends of a barrel, &c.; chimb or chine. Chime, v. s. to sound in harmony; to agree Chime, v. a. to move, strike, or sound in har-Chime, v. a. one who chimes bells. [mony. Chime're, s. a feigned monster; an odd fancy. Chi-mere', a a robe. See Simer.
Chi-mer', a la constant de la cons Chim'ney, (chim'ne) z.; pl. chim'neys; a pas-sage through which smoke ascends; a flue. tage through which sander accerds; a nuc.

Chim'ney-cör'ner, s. the fireside.

Chim'ney-place, (chim'ne-plac) s. the ornamental work round a fireplace. Chim'ney-sweep-er, n. a cleaner of chimneys. Chin, a. the lowest part of the human face.
Chi'ng, [chi'ng, P. E. Ja. K. Sm. W.; chā'ng,
S.; chi'ng or chā'ng, W. P.] a, porcelain.
Chin'căugh, (chi'nköf) z. a violeut cough. Chine, a. the back-bone or spine : - the ends of a barrel or cask : written also chime and chimb. Chine, v. a. to cut into pieces or chines. Chined, (chind) a having a chine. Chi-nēse', whe language and people of China. Chin'gie, (shlug'gi) n. gravel free from dirt. Chink, a. a narrow aperture; an opening. Chink, v. a. to shake so as to make a sound. Chink, v. n. to sound by striking each other. Chink'y, a. having chinks or narrow clefts. Chintz, a. cotton cloth printed with colors Chip, v. a. to cut into small pleces; to hack Chip, v. n. to break or crack; to chap. Chip, a. a small plece cut or broken off. Chip Azo, n. a one-handed plane-aze. Chip'ping, n. act of cutting off; a chip.

Chi-rig'ri, n. [L.] the gout in the hand.

Ehi-rig'ri-cal, a. having the gout in the hand. Chi'ro-graph, a. a deed in writing; a fine. Ehl-rog ra-pher, n. a writer.— (Eng. Law) an offi-cer in the common pleas, who engresses fines. Ehl-rog'ra-phist, n. a chirographer. Chi-rog're-phy, n. art of writing; handwriting. Chi-rog're-fry, n. art of conversing by the hands and fingers; dactylology. \*Ehi'ro-man-cer, or Chir'o-man-cer, n. one who foretells future events by inspecting the hand. \*Chi'ro-man-cy, ki'ro-man-se, S. E. Ja. R. Sm.; kir'o-man-se, W. J. F. Wb.; ki-rom'an-se, P.] a. divination by inspecting the hand. Chirp, v. z. to make a cheerful noise, as birds. Chirp, n. the voice of birds or insects. Chirpling, n. the gentle noise of birds. Chirryp, v. a. to quicken; to cheerup. Comper. icht-türig-on, a. a surgeon. icht-türig-ry, s. surgery. icht-türigic, or Ehi-türigi-cal, a. surgical. Chis'el, a a tool for paring wood or stone. Chis'el, v. a to cut or curve with a chisel. Chit, a. a child; a taby; a sprout of corn. Chit'chat, n. prattle ; idle talk ; chat. [animal. Chit/ter-lings, n. pl. the bowels of an entable Chiv'ei-rings, n. pr. the bowers or an estable Chi-vil'ric, a. galiant; chivalrous.

Thiv'si-rous, a. relating to chivalry; galiant.

Chiv'si-ro, or Chiv'si-ry, [shiv'si-ro, S. P. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.: chiv'si-ro, W. R. R.] n. the system of knighthood in the middle ages; projectioned. knighthood Chives, [chivz, W. P. F. J. Ja. Sm. Wb.; shivz, S. E.] n. pl. threads or filaments in flowers. Chlo'rate, n. (Chem.) n salt composed of chloric acid and a base.

Chib'ride, n. a substance compounded of chlorin and a combustible body. [from common said Chib'rine, n. (Nem.) a gazeous fluid obtains Chip-ro's, n. (Med.) the greensickness. Chip-ro'ie, a. affected by chlorosis. Choick, (chok) v. a. See Clate. Choick-full, a quite full; choke-full. Choc-lete, n. a preparation of the cocca-nut; also the liquor made with it. Choice, a the power or act of choosing; election; option; the best part; the thing of Choice, a. select; precious; very valua Choice ly, ad. curiously; excellently. Choice nose, a excellence; niceness.

Choir, (kwir) [kwir, S. W. Je. Sm. Wh.; kwir
or kölr, P. J. F.; köir, E.] n. an assembly or
band of singers; quire; the part of a church
where the singers are placed. Choke, v. a. to sufficate; to stop up; to sup. Choke, v. n. to be choked or obstructed. [press. Chōke, s. the capillary part of an artichoke. Chōke-damp, s. a noxious vapor in coal-mines Choke'-full, a. as full as possible; chock-full. Chōke'-pear, s. an unpalatable kind of pear. Chōk'er, s. he or that which chokes or silences Chok'y, a. tending to choke; suffocating. Ehdi'er, n. the bile; anger; rage.
Ehdi'ers, n. [L.] a malignant disease accompanied by vomiting and purging; choleramorbus. Chilipro-mbribus. n. [L.] a painful disease.

Chilipro-(c. (193) a. full of choler; angry; iractiChilipro-chies. n. iractibility.

Chilipro-chies. n. iractibility. Chôbe, v. a. [i. chose; pp. choosing, chosen;] to prefer; to pick out; to select; to elect. Chôbe, v. a. to have power of choice; to prefer Chôbe, r. a. one who chooses. Chop, v. a. to cut with a quick blow :— to barter Chop, v. a. to do any thing with a quick motion Chop, v. n. to us any tring with a quick motion Chop, n. a small piece of meat; a cleft. Chop-fal-len, (-fal'n) a. See Chap-fallen. Chop'-hödse, n. a house of entertainment. Chopin, (chop'in or cho-pen') [cho-pen', W. J. Ja.; chôp'in, P. F.; sho-pen', S.] n. [chopsis, Fr.] a French liquid measure. Fr.; a Frence isquis measure. Chôp'per, a one who chops; a cleaver. Chôp'ping, p. a. stout; as, "a chopping boy." Chôps, n. pl. the mouth of a beast. See Chaps. shor-n'gue, n. [L.] a leader of a chorus. Chôrial, a. belonging to, or singing in, a choir. Choral ly, ad. in the manner of a chorus.

Chord, s. the string of a musical instrument; a certain combination of notes; a line. Chord, v. a. to furnish with strings Ehor-dee', n. (Med.) a contraction of the framum. Chore, n. a small job. [U. &.] See Char Eho-ri-am'bjc, n. the foot of a verse consisting of four syllables; as, darkfels. [tus. Cho'r; on, a. a membrane that inwraps the forcho'rist, [kô'rist, K. Sa. Wb.; kôr'ist, Ja.] n. a
singer in a choir; a chorister. Shor is eq. (Kor'is ter, J. E. Ja. Sm. Wb. : kwir'-is-ter, W. F.; kwer'is-ter, S.; kor'is-ter or kwir'is-ter, P. K.) n. n singer in cathedrals, or in a concert; a leader of a choir. Cho-rog'ra-pher, n. a writer of chorography. Cho-ro-graph'i-cal, a. descriptive of regions. Eho-rög'ra-phy, n. the description of a place; art of forming maps of particular regions. Ehō'rus, n. [L.] pl. L. chō'ris. Eng. chō'rus-eq; a number of singers; a concert; verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

The fancy chiming in with his humor

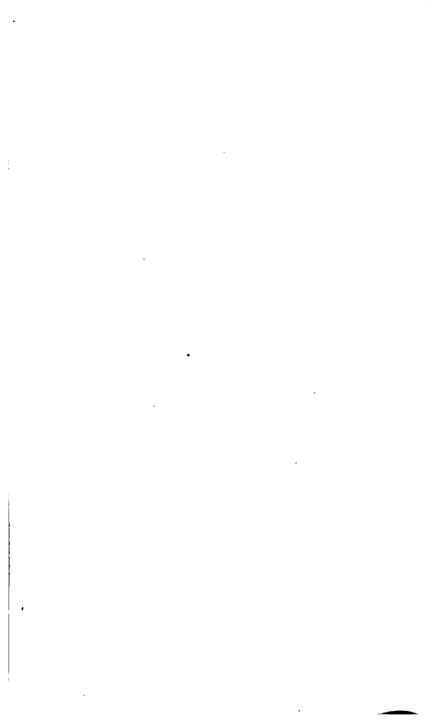
other chose to reserve - they are chosen on I every people.

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As a check upon the other

Cherry, xepdown

May'en, (chā'pn) v. a. to attempt to buy; to chāi'r; to make cheap; to lessen the value of. Chōas'-hōard, n. a piece or puppet for chess. Chōat', n. a large box or coffer: — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer: — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or coffer; — the thorax Chōat', n. a large box or co Chier'en er, n. one who cheapens. Chap'ry, (chēp're) ad. at a small price. Chiap'ness, a. lowness of price. Chiat, s. a. to defraud ; to impose upon ; to trick. Chief, s. a fraud ; a trick ; a deceiver ; a cheater. Chief er, s. one who cheats or practises fraud. Chick, e. a. to repress; to curb; to reprove. Chick, s. a. to stop; to clash; to interfere. Chick, s. a stop; restraint; curb; a reproof: — an order for money: — a kind of linen or cot-Chick'er, v. c. to vary; to diversify. [ton cloth. Chick'er, s. a. to vary; to diversity. Lon canal. Chick'er, n. one who checks; a rebuker. Chick'er-bëard, s. a board to play checkers on. Chick'ers, s. l. a game on a checker-board. Chick'ers, s. uncontrollable; violent. Chick'ersite, s. a movement on a chees-board these exists and ends the same. [mata. that gains and ends the game. Chick'nain, v. a. to finish; to defeat by check-Chick. n. the side of the face below the eye. Chick. the side of the face below the eye. Charle' thich, a. the hinder tooth. Cheer, n. entertainment; gayety; shout of joy. Cheer, R. entermannent; gayery; strout or joy. Cheer, R. entermannent; gayery; strout or joy. Cheer, R. et oincite; to encourage; to applaud. Cheer, R. e. none who cheers.
Cheerful, [cheerful, P. J. E. Ja. Sm. Wh.; cheerful, R.; cheerful or cherful, W.F. K.] a. chierfül, &; chierfül er chierfül, W. F. E.]
mnimated; moderately joyful; lively; gay.
"Chiefrül-ly, ed. in a choerful manner.
Chiefrül-ly, ed. cherfull; briskly.
Chiefrül-nien, a. without gayety or gladness.
Chiefriy, a. brisk; gay; cheerful.
Chiefry, a. gay; sprightly; merry; cheerful.
Chiefry, a. gay; sprightly; merry; cheerful.
Chiefry, a. gay and of the card of milk.
Chiefre'chie, n. a cake of curds, sugar, &c.
Chiefr'smag-er, n. one who deals in cheese.
Thiefr'-pries, n. engine for pressing curds.
Chiefr'-wit, n. a wooden case for curds.
Chiefr'-wit, n. a wooden case for curds. Case - val., a. a would case no casa.

Case - val., (ab. dövr') n. [Fr.] a capital performance; a masterpiece.

Che'ly, a. the claw of a shell-fish.

Che'ly, a. the claw of a shell-fish. Chim'ic, (këm'ik er kim'ik) a. same as ch Chim'ical, a. pertaining to chemistry. [i Chim'ical-ly, ad. in a chemical manner Chester, (a), and max') n. [Fr.] a shift.
Chemist, n. a person versed in chemistry.
Chemist, n. a person versed in chemistry.
Chemistry, (kemistry or kimistry) n. a science which investigates the composition, the nature, and properties of material substances. Chiq'ner, (chik'er) v. & n. See Checker. Chirinh. n. a. to sure. Chir jah, v. a. to support ; to encourage ; to nurse. Chir jah-er, s. one who cherishes. er'ry, s. a small stone-fruit. Chiefry, a summi securities.
Chiefry, a red; raddy; like a cherry.
Chiefry-pit, a. a child's play with cherry-stones.
Chiefry-tr66, a. a tree that bears cherries. Learry-tree, a. a tree that bears chernes.

Chirt, m. a kind of film; hornstone.

Chirt, m. a kind of film; hornstone.

Chirty, a. like chert; filmty.

Chirtyh, m.; pl. chir'oby and chör'u-birn; a coleathis spiris; an angel.

Chartyh, c. (1991) a. relating to cherulus or cher. Chart'bic, (132) a. relating to cherubs or cher-Chart'bical, ubim; angelic. Chir's bim, a. the Hebrew plural of Cherub. Cher's bin, a. cherubic; angelical. Chir'sp, s. s. to chirp; to use a cheerful voice. Chir'sp, s. s. to chirchen; to chirrup. Chis, s. a scientific game, in which two sets of

men are moved in opposition to each other.

Chěst'nyt, (chěs'nyt) z. a fruit; a nut.
Chěst'nyt, a. colored like a chestnut; brown.
Chěst'nyt-tröd, z. a tree that bears chestnuts.
('hèv-q-lēr') z. [Fr.] a knight; a
gallant man; a cavalier.
Cheoaux-do-frise, (ahōv'ō-do-frōz') z. pl. [Fr]
(Fort.) a piece of timber furnished with
spikes to defend a passage.
Chōv'qr-li, z. a kid; kid-leather.
('hèv'qr-li, z. a kid; kid-leather.
('hèv'q-li, z. a kid; kid-leather. Chari-yadacc, (ahav'ç-zins) n. [Fr.] enterprise. Chari-yadacc, (ahav'ç-zins) n. [Fr.] (Her.) an honorable ordinary. — (Jr.) a. [Fr.] (Her.) a ligzag ornament. Chari-yoned, (shav'yond) a. shaped like a chev-chari-yoned, Chew, (chú) v. a. to crush or grind with the teeth; to masticate; to ruminate. Chew ing, (chú) v. a. to ruminate; to meditate. Chew (chú) v. a. to ruminate; to meditate. 6M-4'10-00 kt-ii'rō-os-cii'rō, or ght-ii'rō scii'rō, n. [it.] the art of combining light and shade in painting. Chi-cane', n. a mean trick or art ; chicanery. Chi-cane', v. n. to prolong a contest by tricks. Chi-cane', v. n. to protong a contest by treas.

Chi-chi'er, n. one guilty of chicanery.

Chi-ch'ner, n. mean arts of wrangling.

Chick, n. the young of a bird; a chicken.

Chick'en, n. the young of a bird; particularly of a hen; a term for a young person.

Chick'en-heart-ed, a. cowardly; timorous. Chick'en-pox, n. a mild, eruptive disease Chick'ling, n. a small chicken. Chick ing, n. a small cincken.
Chick weed, (chik'pe) n. a kind of pea.
Chick weed, n. an annual weed or plant.
Chide, v. a. [i. chid; pp. chiding, chidden or
chid;] to reprove; to seeld; to check; to cenChide, v. a. to clamor; to scold. [sure
Chide, v. n. to clamor; to scold. Chiding, n. robuke; quarrel; noise; sound. Chief, (chef) a. principal; most eminent; first. Chief, a. a commander; the head of a party. Chief'ly, ad. principally; eminently.
Chief'tain, n. a leader; a commander.
Chief'tain-ry, } n. state or rank of a chiefChief'tain-ship, tain. Chil'blain. n. a sore made by cold or frost. Child, m. ; pl. chil'dren ; an infant ; a very young Child, w. ; pt. children; na iniant; a very youn person; a som or daughter. Child/bed, a. the state of a woman in labor. Child/birth, n. the act of bringing forth. Child/birth, n. the act of bringing forth. of the holy Innocents is solemnized; Dec. 28. Child'hood, (child'had) a. the state of children infancy; the properties of a child. Child'sah, a. like a child; triding; puerile. Child'ish-ly, ad. in a childish, triding manner. Child'ish-ness, a. puerility; tridingness. Child'less, a. having no child. Calleries, a. having no chud.
Child'like, a. like or becoming a child.
Chil'-idd, (kil'e-id) n. a thousand.
Chil'-i-i-le'dryn, n. a figure of a thousand sides.
Chil'-i-i-le, n. a commander of a thousand.
Chil'-i-i-le, n. a hody of a thousand men. Chil'i-tat, n. one of a sect of millenarians. Chil-i-fac'tive, a. See Chylifuctive. Chill, s. cold; depressed; cold of temper. Chill, n. chilliness; a shivering; cold.
Chill, v. a. to make cold; to depress; to blast.
Chill'i-ness, n. a sensation of shivering.

Chill'ness, n. cochees; coldness; chilliness. Chil'ly, a. somewhat cold. — ad. coldly. Chime, a. a sound of bells; concord of sound: — the ends of a barrel, &c. ; chimb or chine. Chime, v. s. to sound in harmony ; to agree. Chime, v. s. to move, strike, or sound in har-Chim'er, s. one who chimes bells. [mony. ghi-me're, s. a feigned monster; an odd fancy. Chi-mēr', a. a robe. See Simer.
Chi-mēr', cal, a. imaginary; fanciful; unreal.
Chi-mēr', cal-ty, ad. in a chimerical manner. Chim'ney, (chim'ne) a.; pl. chim'neys; a passage through which smoke ascends; a flue.
Chim'ney-cor'ner, a. the fireside. Chim'ney-pièce, (chim'ne-pès) a. the ornamen-tal work round a fireplace. Chiminey-sweep-er, n. a cleaner of chimneys. Chin, a. the lowest part of the human face.
Chi'na, [chi'na, P. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wh.; chi'na,
S.; chi'na or chi'na, W. P.; a porcelain.
Chin'cough, (chin'kof) a. a violent cough. Chine, x. the back-bone or spine : - the ends of a barrel or cask : written also chine and chimb. Chine, v. a. to cut into pieces or chines. Chined, (chind) a. having a chine. Chi-need, (chind) a naving a chine.

Chi-need, n. the language and people of China.

Chin'gle, (shing'gl) n. gravel free from dirt.

Chink, n. a narrow aperture; an opening. Chink, v. c. to shake so as to make a sound. Chink, v. z. to sound by striking each other. Chink'y, a having chinks or narrow clefts. Chintz, a. cotton cloth printed with colors. Chip, v. c. to cut into small pieces; to back Chip, v. n. to break or crack; to chap. Chip, n. a small piece cut or broken off. Chip axe, n. a one-handed plane-axe. Chip ping, n. act of cutting off; a chip.

Chi-rd grq, n. [L.] the gout in the hand.

Ehi-rag'ri-cal, s. having the gout in the hand. Ehitro-graph, n. a deed in writing; a fine. Ehit-rog ra-pher, n. a writer.— (Eng. Law) an offi-cer in the common pleas, who engresses fines. Ehi-rog'ra-phist, n. a chirographer. Ehi-rog'ra-phy, n. art of writing; handwriting. Ehi-rog'o-gy, n. art of conversing by the hands and fingers; dactylology. \*Chi'ro-man-cer, or Chir'o-man-cer, n. one who foretells future events by inspecting the hand. \*Chi'ro-man-cy, [ki'ro-man-ee, S. E. Ja. R. Sm.; kir'o-man-se, W. J. F. Wb.; ki-rom'an-se, kir'o-man-se, W. J. F. Wb.; ki-rom'; P.] n. divination by inspecting the hand. Chirp, v. z. to make a cheerful noise, as birds. Chirp, z. the voice of birds or insects. Chyrp'ing, a. the gentle noise of birds. Chirrup, a. the gentle noise of olds.

Chirrup, v. a. to quicken; to cheerup. Comper.

†Ehl-rür'ge-ry, s. surgery.

†Ehl-rür'ge-ry, s. surgery.

Ehl-rür'ge, or Ehl-rür'ge-cal, a. surgical.

Chiy'el, s. a tool for paring wood or stone. Chis'el, v. a. to cut or carve with a chisel. Chit'chat, n. prattie; idle talk; chat. [animal. Children-lings, n. pl. the bowels of an entable \*Chi-val'ric, a. gallant; chivalrous.
\*Chiv'al-rous, a. relating to chivalry; gallant. white darry, or Chiv'al-ry, is the 'al-ry, S. P. E. Ja. E. Sa. Wh: chiv'al-ry, B. F. E. Ja. E. Sa. Wh: chiv'al-ry, W. & F. R.] a. the system of knighthood in the middle ages; inighthood. Chives, [chivz, W. P. F. J. Ja. Sm. Wb.; shivz, S. E.] n. pl. threads or filaments in flowers. Chlo'rate, n. (Chem.) a salt composed of chloric acid and a base.

Ehis'ride, n. a substance compounded of chioring and a combustible body. [from common sale Ehis'rine, n. (Chen.) a gaseous fluid obtaine Ehis-rid'; a. affected by chloronis. Chie-rid'; a. affected by chloronis. Chie-rid'; a. affected by chloronis. Chiek, Chiek, ball, a. quite fluil; choke-fuil. Choc'o-late, s. a preparation of the cocos-sut; also the liquor made with it. Choice, a the power or act of choosing; eletion; option; the best par; the thing ch Choice, a select; precious; very valuable. Choicely, ad. curiously; excellently. Choice nose, n. excellence; niceness.

Choir, (kwir) [kwir, s. W. Ja. Sm. Wh.; kwir
or köir, P. J. F.; köir, E.] n. an asseembly or
band of singers; quire; the part of a church
where the singers are placed. Chake, v. a. to suffocate; to stop up; to sup-Choke, v. z. to be choked or obstructed Chōke, a. the capillary part of an artichoke. Chōke'-dāmp, a. a noxious vapor in coal-mines Chōke'-fūli, a. as full as possible; chock-full. Chōke'-pear, s. an unpalatable kind of pear. Chōk'er, s. he or that which chokes or silences Chök'y, a. tending to choke; sufficating. Ehöl'er, n. the bile; anger; rage. Eböl'e-ra, n. [L.] a malignant disease accom-panied by vomiting and purging; choleramorbus Cholle-ro-mor/bus. n. [L.] a painful disease. Ehol/er-Ic, (199) s. full of choler; angry; irasci-Chol'er-ic-ness, z. irascibility. Chō-li-am'bjc, a. a kind of verse. Chôbe, v. a. [i. chose; pp. choosing, chosen;] to prefer; to pick out; to select; to elect. Chôose, v. a. to have power of choice; to prefer Chôos or, a. one who chooses. Chop, v. a. to cut with a quick blow : - to barter Chop, v. n. to do any thing with a quick motion Chop, n. a small piece of meat; a cleft. Chop-fal-len, (-fal'in) a. See Chap-fallen. Chop'-tal-ten, (-tal in) a Chop'-tal-ten, (-tal in) a Chop'in, (chôp'in or cho-pēn') [cho-pēn', W. J. Ja.; chôp'in, P. F.; sho-pēn', S.] n. [chopine, Fr. a Prench liquid measure. Chöp'per, n. one who chops; a cleaver.
Chöp'ping, p. a. stout; as, "a chepping boy."
Chöps, n. pl. the mouth of a beast. See Chaps. Cho-ra'gus, n. [L.] a leader of a chorus. Cho'ral, a belonging to, or singing in, a choir. Chô'rpi-ly, ad. in the manner of a chorus.

Chô'd, s. the string of a musical instrument; a
certain combination of notes; a line. certain combination of notes; a line.

£börd, v. a. to furnish with strings.

£bor-dēē', n. (Med.) a contraction of the framum.

Chôre, n. a small job. [U. S.] See Char

Ebō-rj-dim'pic, n. the foot of a verse consisting

of four syllables; as, daxfétds. Chò'ri-on, n. a membrane that inwraps the for-Chò'rist, [kō'rist, K. Sm. Wb.; kōr'ist, Ja.] n. a singer in a choir; a chorister. Choris-ter, [kör'is-ter, J. E. Ja. Sm. Wb. : kwir'is-ter, W. F.; kwer'is-ter, S.; kör'is-ter or
kwir'is-ter, P. K.] a. a singer in cathedrals, or
in a concert; a leader of a choir. Cho-rog'ra-phor, n. a writer of chorography. Cho-ro-graph'i-cal, a. descriptive of regions. Sho-règraphy .- the description of a place; art of forming maps of particular regions. Sho'rus, a. [L.] pl. L. che'ri: Eng. che'rus-eş; a number of singers; a concert; verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

The fancy chiming in with his humor

They choose to reserve - they are chosen on of every people.

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Chie, i. from Chesse. See Chesse.
Chipen, (chi'xm) p. from Chesse
Chough, (chiif) m. a kind of sea-bird.
Chiise, n. a. to cheat; to trick.
Chiise, n. a. babble; a tool; a trick or sham
Chiider, n. fish boiled with biscult, dc. Ehrism, a. unction used in sucred ceremonies. Ehris'mai, (krīz'mai) a. relating to chrism. Eury map by, n. a little oil vessel. Ehristen, (kris'sn) v. e. to baptize and name. Ehristen dam, (kris'sn) w. to the testions of which the inhabitants profess Christianity. Christon in indicates process of the control of the Carsumany; ecceenisation.
Ehristipa igm, u. the Christian religion.
Ehristipa igm', ty, (krist-yo-an'o-to) [kris-cho-an'o-to, N. L.; kris-ty-an'o-to, R. E. San, kris-to-an'o-to, F.] a. the religion tanglat by Christ, or that of Christians. Christian-tre, v. c. to convert to Christianity. Elrichya-lie, a. a. to convert to Christianny. Elrichya-ly, a. becoming a Christian. Elrichya-ly, al. like a Christian. Elrichya-ly, al. like a Christian. Elrichya-line, a. a name given in baptism. Elrichya-la, (kris'mpa, (kris'mpa) a. the featival of Christians-day. Elrichya-böx, a. a box for presents; a present. Elrichya-la, a. relating to color, or to music. Elrichya-la, a. relating to color, or to music. Element. a. a cort of metal: chromium. Chrime, a. a sort of metal; chromium. Chrimium, a. a whitish, brittle metal. Christic, or Christical, a. of long duration. Christich, a. a register; a record; a history. Christich, a. a. to record; to register. Chron'i-cler, a. a recorder of events; historian No ognim, a an inscription in which the ste is expressed by numeral letters. Chris o gram mat'i cal, a belonging to a chron (grams. Enth-o-grim'ma-tist, n. a writer of chrono-Enth-nig'ra-phy, n. description of past time. Enth-nig'ra-phy, n. description of past time. Enth-nig'ra, n. one who is versed in chro-Enth-o-lig'ra, n. description of time; Enth-o-lig'ra, n. descript of chronology. Enth-o-log'ra, n. the science of gamputing and sijusting the dates of events, or the periods of time: a tables visue of events. time; a tabular view of events.

hy-nim's-ter, n. an instrument for measuring time with great exactness. Chybels, a the pupe of an insect; aurelia. Chybels, a the pupe of an insect; aurelia. Chybels'she, as [L.] a genus of plants. Chybels'she, as a precious stone. [stone. Chibels, a a river fish. Chibels, a liver fish. Chibels, a big-headed, tike a chub; chubby. Chibles, a blumn, abort and thick Chick, v. s. to make a noise like a ben. Chick, z. a. to call as a hen ; to strike gently ; to throw, by a quick motion; to pitch.
Chick, n. the voice of a hen; a pat or blow.
Chick, T.t.-thing, n. a play.
Chickle, v. n. to laugh convulsively; to laugh inwardly with triumph. Chackie, u. a. to call as a hen; to fondle. Chief, a a coarse, fat-headed, blunt clown. Chief, a a coarse, fat-headed, blunt clown. Chief, a blunt; fat; surly; angry. Chie, a a chamber-fellow in a college, ac Champ, s. a thick, heavy piece of wood.

Chink, a a short, thick piece of wood. Ray.

Chirch, z. the collective body of Christians, a particular body of Christians; a place of divine worship; ecclesiastical authority.

Chürch, v. a. to assist to return thanks in church.

Chürch-ale, s. a wake or feast in commemora tion of the consecration of a church. Church'dom, n. church government. Church'-gō-er, n. one who attends church. Church'ing, a. act of returning thanks in church Church'man, z. an ecclesiastic; an Episcopalian. Church-warden, z. an officer of the church. Church'yard, a the burial-ground adjoining to a church, or belonging to a church. Chitri, n. a surly, ill-bred man; a miser. Chitrijah, a rude; brutal; selfish; avaricious Chitrijah-ness, n. rudeness; niggardiness. Churn, z. a vessel in which cream is churned. Chilm, v. a. to agitate; to make butter. Churn'ing, n. the act of making butter. Churn'staff, a. instrument employed for churn Chüze, v. a. See Choose. Chỹ-lắ/ceous, (kĩ-lã/shus) a. belonging to chyle Chỹle, n. a milky fluid formed in the stomach. · Chyl-j-fac'tion, n. the process of making chyle. \*Chỳi-j-făc'tive, or Chỳ-li-făc'tive, [kli-p-făk'-tiv, W. R. Wb.; ki-lp-făk'tiv, S. P. Ja. K Sm.] a. making chyle. \*Chỹi-i-fi-ca'tion, n. the act of making chyle. Chỹ'lous, (kī'lus) a. consisting of chyle. Chyme, n. a soft pap produced in the stomach by the digestion of food. Chym'is-try, n. See Chemistry. Ci-ba'ri-ous, a. relating to food; edible. Cib'ol, n. a sort of small onion. Ci-cd'da, n. [L.] an insect; a sort of locust. Cic'a-trice, n. a scar left by a wound; a mark. Cic-a-tri'sant, n. that which induces a cicatrice. Cic-a-tri'sive, a. that induces a cicatrice. Cic-a-tri-zā'tion, n. act of healing a wound. Cic'a-trize, e. a. to heal a wound; to skin over. Cicerone, (chē-che-ro'ne or sīs-e-ro'ne) [chē'che-rō-ne, Ja.; che-cha-rō'na, Sm.; sis-e-rō'-ne, Wb.] n. [It.] pl. It. ciceroni, (che-che-rō'ne;) Eng. clc-e-ro'nes; a guide; one who explains curiosities or antiquities Cic-e-ro'nj-an, a resembling Cicero. Cic-e-ro'nj-an-ism, w. an imitation of Cicero. Cicibra, (chê-chịs-bū'ô or sọ-sĩs'bẹ-ō) [chê-chịs-bū'ō, Sm.; chịch-Is'bẹ-ō, K.; chỉ-chịz-bê'ō, E.; sọ-sĩs'bẹ-ō, Wb.] n. [lt.] a gallant attending a lady. CI'der, n. the juice of apples fermented. CI'der-kin, n. an inferior kind of cider. Ci-devant, (se-de-vang') ad. [Fr.] formerly. Ci-accast, (se-ne-vang') at. [Fr.] formerly. Cicli'ing, n. Sec Cailing.
Ci-gar', n. a little roll of tobacco for smoking.
Cil'is-ry, (sil'ys-re) a. relating to the eyelids.
Cil'is-ys, (se-lish'ys) a. made of hair.
Ci'ma, n. (dred.) a kind of moulding. Cim'o-ter, n. a short Turkish sword; scymitar. Cim-më'ri-an, a. (Cimmerii, L.) extremely dark. Cim'o-line, n. (Min.) a grayish white clay. Cin-cho'ne, n. Peruvian or Jesuit's bark. Cinct'ure, (sinkt'yur) n. a belt; a sash; a girdle Cin'dur, n. relics of burnt coal or wood; ashes a mass ignited and quenched. Cin-e-ra'tion, n. the act of reducing to nahea Cine're-ous, a. like ashes; ash-colored.
Cine-ri'rtious, (sine-rish'us) a. like ashes.
Cin'gle, (sing'gl) n. girth for a horse; surcingle.
Cin'na-bar, n. a red sulphuret of mercury.
Cin'na-nan a the arisk bark of a horse. Cin'na-mon, n. the spicy bark of a tree.
Cinque, (singk) n. [Fr.] the number five in dicu

Cinque'-föil, (singk'föil) m. five-leaved clover. Ci'on, m. a shoot engrafted. See Scion. Ci'pher, m. the arithmetical character [0]; figure ; a secret manner of writing. CI'pher, v. n. to practise arithmetic; to compute. CI'pher, v. a. to write in occult characters. Ci'pher-Ing, a. the practice of arithmetic. Cir-cen'sian, (sir-sen'shan) a. of the circus. Circinate, v. a. to make a circle. [R.]
Circination, a. an orbicular motion. [R.]
Circle, a. a line continued till it ends where k began, having all its parts equidistant from a common centre; the space included in a cir-cular line; a round body; an orb; compass; a circumlocution:—a class of people; a district. Chricle, v. a. to move round; to enclose. Cir'cle, v. n. to move circularly. Circlei, (sirklet) n. a little circle.
Circuit, (sirklet) n. act of moving round; the pace enclosed; extent: - visitation of judges; the tract of country visited by the indges.
Circuit, (air'kit) v. a. to move round.
Circuit-cor', a. one who travels a circuit. Cir-cu-i"tion, (sir-ku-ish'un) s. a going round.

Cir-cu-i"tion, (sir-ku-ish'un) s. a going round.

Cir-cu'i-tous, ser-ku'e-tus, W. P. F. Ja. K. Sm.;

sir'ki-is, Wb.) a round about; not direct.

Cir-cu'i-tous-ly, ad. in a circuitous manner. Circu-lar, a. round, like a circle; spherical. Cir-cu-lar j-ty, n. state of being circular. Circularly, ad. in form of a circle. Cir'cu-late, v. n. to move round; to be diffused. Cir'cu-late, v. a. to spread; to diffuse about. Cir-cu-la-tion, a act of circulating; circular mo-tion; a return; extent of diffusion; currency. Cir'cu-la-to-ry, a a chemical vessel. Circula-to-ry, a. circular; moving round. Circulate, n. [L.] a surgical instrument. Cir-cum-im/bi-en-cy, n. act of encompassing. Cir-cum-im/bi-ent, a. surrounding. Cir-cum-am/bu-late, v. n. to walk round about. Circum-cise, v. a. to perform circumcision. Circumcite, r. n. one who circumcises. [rite. Circumcites, p. n. one who circumcises. [rite. Ci Cir-cum-fer-ence, a a line that bounds be space of a circle; periphery; an orb; a circler. Cir-cum-fe-ren'tiel, a circular. Cir-cum-fe-ren'tor, a an instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles. Cir-cum flect', v. a. to fix the circumflex. Cir'cum-flëx, n. an accent denoting a long sylla-ble; marked in Greek [~]; in Latin [^]. Cir-cum'flu-Ence, n. an enclosure of waters. Cir-cum'flu-ent, a. flowing round. Cir-cum-fo-ra'ne-an, a. travelling about. Cir-cum-fo-ra'ne-ous, a. wandering about. Cir-cum-fuse', v. a. to pour round. Cir-cum-fusic, a. that may be poured round. Cir-cum-fu'sjon, n. a pouring round.
Cir-cum-fu'sjon, v. a pouring round.
Cir-cum-fu'don, (-Ish'un) n. a going round.
Cir-cum-fa'cent, a. lying round; surrounding.
Cir-cum-fi-ga'tton, n. a binding round; a band Cir-cym-li-gă'tion, n. a binding round; a bead.
Cir-cym-lo-cû'tion, n. a circuit or compass of
words; periphrasis; indirect expressions.
Cir-cym-lôc'u-to-ry, a. periphrastical.
Cir-cym-māv-iga-ble, a. that may be sailed round.
Cir-cym-nāv-igā-to, a. to sail round.
Cir-cym-nāv-igā-to, n. a. to sail round.
Cir-cym-nāv-igā-to, n. a. to failing round.
Cir-cym-nāv-igā-to, n. a. wrapping round.
Cir-cym-pi-cā'tion, n. a wrapping round.

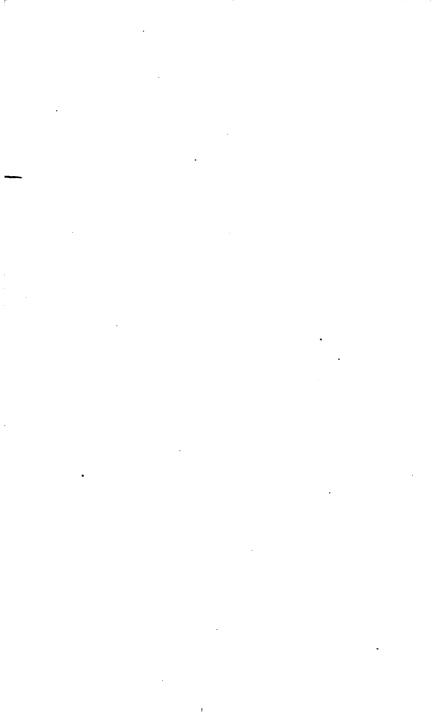
Cfr-cum-p8/1sr, a. round or near the pole. Cfr-cum-po-pi'/tion, n. act of placing circularly. Cfr-cum-ro'4s'-to-ry, a. whirling round. Cfr-cum-acribe', v. a. to enclose; to bound; to Cfr-cum-acribe', be, j. cumscribed; limited. Cfr-cum-script'ion, n. limitation; bound. Cfr-cum-script'ion, n. limitation; bound. Cfr-cum-script'ion, a. enclosing the limits. Cfr-cum-script'ion, a. enclosing the limits. C'ir-cum-spect, a. cautious; watchful; discreet. C'ir-cum-spec'tion, s. watchfulness; caution. Cir-cum-spective, a attentive; cautious.
Cir-cum-spective, a attentive; cautious.
Cir-cum-spective, ad vigilantly; cautiously.
Cir-cum-spectives, a vigilance; caution.
Cir-cum-stance, a an adjunct of a fact; accident; incident; event.—pl. oue's state or condition; state of affairs. Circum-stance, v. a. to place in situation. Circum-stantial, a. accidental; not essential Chr-cum-stin'tial, a accidenta; not ensemme incidental; particular; minute. Chr-cum-stin-ti-ali'-ty, (shr-kum-stin-ahe-ali e-te) n. state as modified by circumstances. Chr-cum-stin'ti-ale, n. n. tinings not essential. Chr-cum-stin'ti-ale, v. a. to place in a condition. Chr-cum-ter-ra'ne-oùs, a. being round the earth. Chr-cum-vil-lize, v. a. to fortily around. Chr-cum-vil-liz'tion, n. an enclosing fortification. Chr-cum-vic'tion, n. the act of carrying round. Cir-cum-věn'ton, a. to deceive; to cheat. Cir-cum-věn'tion, a. fraud; deceit; prevention. Cir-cum-věn'tive, a. deluding; cheating. Cir-cum-vest', v. a. to cover round; to ciothe Cir-cum-vo-la'tion, n. act of flying round. CYr-cum-vo-lu/tion, a. act of rolling round. Cir-cum-volue', n. a. act or roung round.
Cir-cum-volve', n. a. to roll round.
Cir-cum, n. [circus, L.; pl. circi;] pl. cir-cus-ee; an
area for sports, with seats round for speciations.
Cis-st-lin-tic, a. on this side of the Alps.
Cis-st-lin-tic, a. on this side of the Atlantic.
Cis-st-lin-tic, a. on this side of the second order
Cis-st-lin-tic, a. on the side of the Atlantic. Cist, n. a case; an angry tumor. See Cyst. Cis-ter cian, (-shan) n. a Benedictine monk. Cip-ter'cipn, (-ann) n. a Henedictine monk.
Cip'tern, n. a vessel to hold water; a reservoir.
Cir'tun, n. Li.] a plant; the rockross.
Cit, n. a citizen; —used hasontering.
Cit's-del, n. a fortress in or next a city.
Ci'tul, n. reproof; summond citation.
Ci-talken, n. gummons to appear before a index—quotation; words quoted; enumeration.
Ci'ta-to-ry, a. calling; containing citation.
Cite, n. a. to summon to answer in court: —to
Cit'er, n. a who cites. Cit'er, a. one who cites. Cith'era, a. a kind of harp. Cit'; cigm, a. the behavior of a citizen. [quote Cit';-cum, n. an inhabitant of a citizen.
Cit';-zen, n. an inhabitant of a citizen.
Cit';-sen-ship, n. state or rank of a citizen.
Cit'ric, a relating to citron, lime, or lemon.
Cit'rina'(tion, n. a turning to a yellow color
Cit'rine, a. like a citron; of dark yellow. Cit'rine, n. a species of yellow quartz. Cit'ron, n. a fruit resembling a lemon. Cit'rul, z. a pumpkin or pompion. Cit'y, z. a large town, walled or incorporated. Cit'y, a relating to a city.

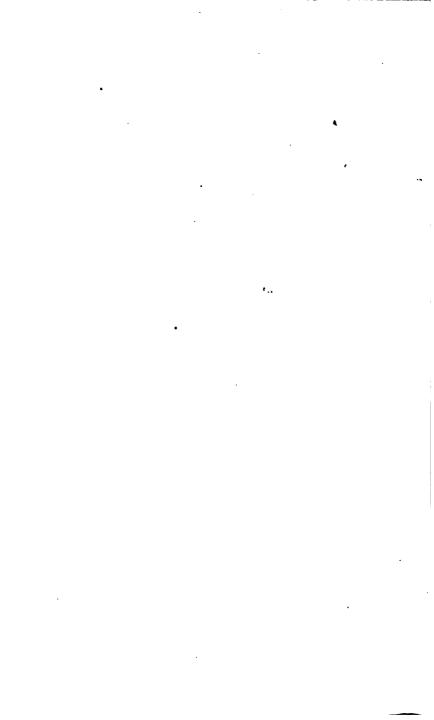
Civey, n. pl. a species of leek or allium. [et cat.
Civey, n. a quadruped:—a perfume from the civCive'ic, a. relating to civil affairs or honors.

Cive'il a. evaluation to the community: numerical. Civ'il, a. relating to the community; municipal; intestine; political, opposed to criminal:—complaisant; well-bred.— Civil law, the law of state or country; but appropriately, the institutes of the Roman law.— Civil war, an instead tine war.

from the circustance those they were in circumstancy to be fully informed circumcircumvolution = dista round

Their citations from Plato





He clamas to rank with

He has no claims from his own merit to dis nester instance don solical claims to an force his petitions. — his claim for a con personation in what claims he may have up on the claim of thisper source. If knowledge is them resorted to

clammy, xom wins.

other class themselon with ... - classe, him

Me will be prepor clear I som com-

C-Winn, (se-wil'yan) n. one versed in civil | Clasp, (13) n. a kind of book; an embrace law; one in a civil capacity.

C-Winn, n. refinement; politeness; couriesy.

Clasp'er, n. he or that which clasps. [hand] my; one in a civil capacity.

Cy-Fi-ty, a refinement; politenem; courtery.

Cy-Fi-tz-tipe, a. act of civilizing; civility.

Cy-Fi-tz, a. act reclaim from savagenem.

Cy-Fi-tz-ty, a. act who civilized.

Cy-Fi-tz-ty, a. one who civilized. Click, a a lasting and importunate noise, Click, a a to make a sudden, sharp noise. Click'er, a the clack of a mil. Clid, a from Clothe; clothed. See Clothe. Chim, s. a. to demand of right; to require.
Chim, s. a demand of any thing due; a title.
Chim-ble, a. that may be claimed. Chim'sat, or Claim'er, n. one who claims. Chim, n. a small bivaive shell-fish. Cha, e. c. to clog with any glutinous matter. Chim, v. n. to be moist; to stick. Cla'munt, a. crying; beseeching earnestly. Chim'ber, v. n. to climb with difficulty. Chim'mi ness, n. viscosity; viscidity. Chim'my, a. viscous; glutinous; slimy. Chu'my, a. viscous; glutinous; slimy.
Chin'er, n. an outery; noise; vocification.
Chin'er, n. at omake outeries; to vocification.
Chin'er, n. a. to make outeries; to vocificate.
Chin'er-ohe by ad. in a noisy manner.
Chin, n. a. pince of wood joined to another.
Chin, n. a. pince of wood joined to another.
Chin, n. a. family; a race; a tribe.
Chin, a. a family; a race; a tribe.
Chin, a. a family; a race; a tribe.
Chinderine, a. secret; hidden private.
Chinderine and private.
Chinderi Chag, w. m. to cratter; to make a surful hoise.
Chag, s. a. to strike together with a noise.
Chargors, a. a lond, shrill sound; clang.
Chargors, a. making a clang.
Chargors, a. making a clang.
Chargors, a. massociation of persons.
[plaud.
Char, w. a. to strike together; to add; to ap-Can, w. n. to strike the hands together in ap-

planae; to begin or move briskly.

Clip, n. a load explosion of thunder; an act of applease; a blow:—a venereal infection.

Clap bean, (klib bord) n. a thin, narrow board, and in America for the outermost covering of wooden houses.

ip board, v. a. to cover with clapboards. Chip per, n. one who claps; the tongue of a bell. Chip per claw, v. a. to scold; to revile. Chr'en-cietx, ond king at arms.

Chr'en-cietx, ond king at arms. Chise'sb schre', n. light and shade in painting. Chis'et, n. a species of reddish French wine. Care, a a species of resonar resuct when Care-j-carting, n. a musical instrument. Care-j-C. a. a. to purify it of fine; to brighten. Care-j-C. a. a. to purify; to fine; to brighten. Care-j-C. a. n. to clear up; to grow bright. Christer, n. a. musical wind instrument: often writen christer.

written carvant.
Chri-pa, [Rhr'q-un, P. J. Ja. Sm.; khir'yun, S.
E. E.; khir'yun, W.; khir'q-un, F.] n. a kind
of trumpet, of a shrill, clear tone.
Chri-tade, or Chir'-ity, n. brightness; splendor.
Chri-tade, or Chir'-ity, n. brightness; splendor.
Chri-tade, or Chir-ity, n. [t.] clare-obscure. See Chi-

Click, v. n. to act in opposition; to interfere Click, v. a. to strike one thing against another. Cheb ing a opposition ; conflict ; collision.

Clasp'er, n. he or that which clasps. [handle. Clasp'-knife, n. a knife which folds into the Class, (12) n. a rank; an order; a division; a set, as of pupils or students class, n. a. to arrange in a class; to classify.

Class'a;c, | a. relating to authors of the first
Clas'a;c, a, an author of the first classic, n. an author of the first tank.

Clas'a;c, n. an action of the first tank.

Clas'a;c, a, forming or noting a class. Classification, a act of arranging into classes. Classify, v. a. to arrange in classes; to class. Clas'sis, n. [L.] pl. clas'ses; order; body; class. Chit'ter, v. n. to make a confused noise Chit'ter, v. a. to cause to sound and rattle. Clat'tor, n. a rattling, confused noise; a rattle. Clat'ter-ing, n. a noise; rattle; a clatter. Cha'tier'ing, n. a noise; rattle; a clatter.
Clau'di-cait, a. limping; halting. [R.]
Clau'di-caite, v. n. to halt. [R.]
Clau'di-caite, n. nameness. [R.]
Clause, n. part of a sentence; a stipulation.
Claus'rral, a. relating to a cloister.
Claus'gre, (klaw'zhur) n. confinement. [R.]
Clav's-tod, a. club-shaped; set with knobs.
[Clav's-tod, a. club-shaped; set with knobs.
[Clav's-tod, a. club-shaped; set with knobs.
[Clav's-tod, n. the Colar-bone.
Clav's-tod, n. the Colar-bone.
Clav, n. the Cot of a beast, bird, or fish.
Claw, v. a. to tear with claws; to scratch.
Chwed, (klawd) a. furnished with slaws. (Paw, v. a. to tear with claws; to claws. Clawed, (klawd) a. furnished with slaws. Clay, (kla) n. a tenacious kind of earth. , Clay, v. a. to cover with clay. Clay, v. a. to cover with clay. Clay-cold, a. lifeless; cold as earth. Clayes, (klaz) s. pl. (Fort.) wattles made with stakes interwoven with osiers. stakes interwoven with oalers.
Chay'ey, (khā'e) a. constaing of or like elay.
Clāy'-māri, n. a whitish, chalky clay.
Clāy'-mōre, n. a large, two-handed sword.
Clāy'-pīt, n. a pit where clay is dug.
Clāy'-stōne, n. argillaceous limestone.
Clēan, (clēn) a. free from dirt and impurity elegans; neat; not foul; entire; innocent.
Clēan, ad quite; perfectly; completely.
Clān, ad quite; perfectly; completely. Clean, ad. quite; perfectly; completely.
Clean, r. a. to free from dir; to purify; cloanse
Clean'i-j, (klén'i-j-je) ad. in a cleanly manner
Clean'i-j-ness, (klén'i-j-ness) n. neatness.
Clean'i-j, (klén'i-j-ness) n. neatness.
Clean'i-j, (klén'i-j-ness) n. neatness.
Clean'i-j, (klén'i-j-ness) n. neatness.
Clean'i-j, (klén'i-j-ness) purify; innocence.
Clean-j-loi, a. that may be cleansed.
Clean-j-loi, a. that may be cleansed.
Clean-j-loi purify; io scour; to clean.
Clean-j-loi purify; serene; pure; perspicuous; indisputable; manifest; innocent; free.
Clear, (kler) ad. plainty, clean; quite. Clear, (kler) ad. plainly, clean; quite. Clear, a. the space within walls or any covering. Clear, v. a. to make clear; to free from obscurity; to vindicate; to cleanse. Clear, v. n. to grow bright, fair, or disengaged. Clear age, n. the removing of any thing. Clear anco, n. the act of clearing; the certificate Cléar-snco, a. the act of clearing; the certif of a ship, giving permission to sail. Cléar-gr, a. one who clears; a purifier. Cléar-ing, a. justification; defence. Cléar-iness, a. transpurency; distinctness. Cléar-sight-ed. (kléi-sit-gd) a. seeing well. Cléar-sight-ed-noss, a. discernment. Cléar-sight-pd-noss, a. discernment. Clear'-starch, v. a. to stiffen with starch.

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Clear'-stirch-er, n. one who clear-starches.
Cleat, n. a piece of wood for fastening or
strengthening; a thin metallic plate.
Cleav'ege, n. act or manner of splitting.
Cleave, (klev) v. n. [i. cleaved, (tclave;) pp.
cleaving, cleaved;] to adhere; to hold to; to unite aptly. Clauve, (klav) v. a. [i. clove or cleft, (†clave;) p. cleaving, cloven or cleft;] to split; to pp. cieaving, divide; to separate. Cleave, v. n. to part asunder; to separate. Cleft, n. (Mus.) a character or mark for the key. Cleft, i. & p. from Cleave; divided. Lieu, 1. sc p. Irom Cleave; divided.

Cleft, n. a space made by the separation of parts.

Clen, n. the horsefly. [Local, Eng.]

Clem'en-cy, n. mercy; mildness; leniency.

Clem'ent, a. mild; gontle; merciful; kind.

Clem'en-tine, a. relating to Clement.

Clem'en-tine, a. relating to Clement.

Clem'en-tine, a. relating to Clement.

Clement. Sec Clenck. †Clēpe, v. a. to call. - v. n. to call. Tileps, v. a. to cair. — v. m. w cair.
Clop'sy-drq, or Clop-sy'drq, [klby'sp-dra, W. Sm.
Wb.; klop-si'dra, Ju. K. Brande.] n. [L.] a
kind of water-clock among the ancients; a chemical vessel tiller (i-ca), a relating to the clergy; clerical.
Cler by, w. the body set apprend or the services of seligion; the priesthood. Eligion; An Priesthood. F.

Cler'gy-a-ble, a. (Law) admitting benefit of clegy, or exemption from punishment.

Cler'gy-mpn, w. one of the clergy.

Clerk, (Klark or klerk) (klark, S. W. P. J. E.

F. Ja. K. Sm.; klerk) (klark, S. W. P. J. E.

Ja. K. Sm.; klerk, W. P. n. a secretary or
book-keeper:—one who reads the responses
in the church apprise. in the church service. \*Clerk/like, a. like a clerk; learned. \*Clerk/ship, n; the office of a clerk. Clev'er. a denterous; skillnit; ingenious.—
[U. S.] well-disposed; good-natured; honest.
Clev'er-ly, ad. in a clever manner.
Clev'er-ness, a quality of being clever.
Clev's, } a draught iron in the form of a bow,
Clev'y, } to put on the end of the tongue of a cart, wagon, &c. Clew, (kid) n. a thread wound upon a bottom or ball; a guide; a direction:—corner of a sail. Clew, (kid) n. a. to direct; to raise the sails. Click, v. n. to make a sharp, small noise. Click, v. a. to catch or snatch hastily. Click, n. the latch of a door: — a sharp sound. Click er, n. a servant who invites in customers. Cli'en', a. a dependant; one who employs a law-Cli-en'tal, a. dependent. Burka. [yer. Cli'ent-ed, a. supplied with clients. viii çin-qu, a. suppuse with chemis.
Cliff, n. fitch or condition of a client.
Cliff, n. fCliff, n. a steep rock; a precipice.
Cliff, n. fCliff, n. same as climacteric.
Climacter, n. same as climacteric.
Climacteric, or Climacteric, clients climacteric.
Climacterik, W. J. E. F. Ja. Sat. R.; klimak-terik, c. n. et himaktery W. J. E. E. Ja. Sat. R.; klimak-terik, c. n. et himaktery W. J. E. E. Ja. Sat. R.; klimak-terik, c. n. et himaktery W. J. E. E. Ja. Sat. R.; klimak-terik, c. n. et himaktery W. J. E. E. E. Sat. R.; klimak-terik, c. n. et himaktery W. J. E. E. Sat. R.; klimaktery W. J. E. E. Sat. R.; klimaktery W. J. E. E. Sat. R. et himaktery W. J. E. E. Sat. R. et himaktery W. J. E. E. Sat. R. et himaktery W. E. Sat. R. et himaktery W. et hima S. P. K.; klj-mák/ter-ik, Wb. Kenrick, Entick. z, a critical year in human life, when some great change is supposed to befall the body. The 63d year is called the grand climacteric. CHm-ac-ter'ic, or CHm-ac-ter'jc, a. critical. Cli'mate, n. a space upon the surface of the earth; a region, or tract of land; temperature tCli'mature, n. climate. [of the air, Oli'max, n. gradation; ascent. — (Rkel.) a figure by which the sentence rises gradually.

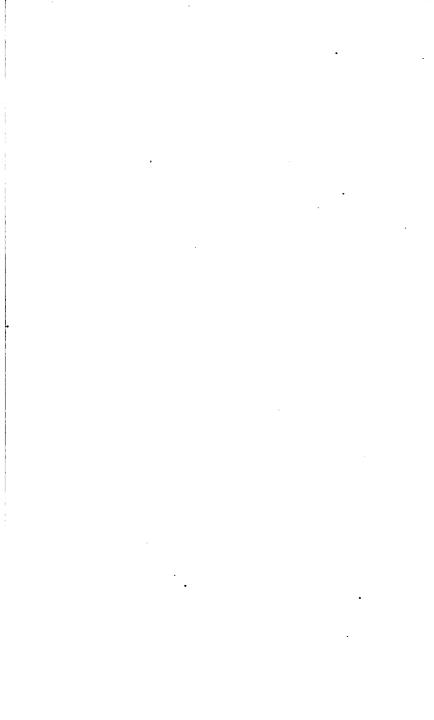
clumbing, climbed, (tclomb);] to ascend with labor. Climb, (klim) v. a. to ascend; to mount. Climb's-ble, (kli'me-bl) a. ascendable. Climb'er, (klim'er) v. one who climbs. Clime, n. climate; region.
Clinch, v. a. to grasp; to contract; to rivet; to fix.
Clinch, v. n. to hold fast; to adhere. Clinch, n. a pun; a witty saying: — part of a ca-Clincher, n. one that clinches; a cramp. Cling, v. n. [i. clung; pp. clinging, clung;] to hang upon by twining round; to adhere. Clingy, a. apt to cling; adhesive.
Clin'sc, a. pertaining to a bed; confined to
Clin's-cal, the bed; bed-ridden. Clin'ic, a. one confined on a bed of sickness Clink, v. a. to ring; to jingle; to clank. Clink, v. n. to emit a small, sharp noise. Clink, a. a sharp, successive noise; clank. CHIME, W. R. HIMED, SUCCESSIVE ROUSE; CHIME Climpsent, (Ritingk's) a. [Fr.] gittlering. Clip, v. a. to cut with shears; to curtail. Clip'ping, v. act of cutting; a barber. Clip'ping, v. act of cutting; a part cut off. Cloak, (kiok) v. an outer garment; a cover Cloak, e. to accommish. Cloak, v. a. to cover with a cloak; to hide. Cloak-big, a. a portmanteau. Clock, a. an instrument to show time:—a [ BECK Clock, v. z. to make a noise like the ha; to clock Clock, v. z. to call, as a hen. See Chick Clock-min ey, z. one who makes clocks. Clock'-est-ter, n. one who fugulates clocks.
Clock'-work, (-wirk) n. the work of a clock
well-adjusted work.
Clod, n. a lump of earth or clay:— a dolt; clown. Clod, v. n. to gather into concretions; to clot. Clid, v. e. to pelt with clods. Clid/dy, e. consisting of clods; gross. Clid/bbp-pr, n. a dull clown; a laboring farmer. Clid/pate, or Clid/pall, n. a stupid fellow; a dok. Clod'pat-od, a. stupid; dull. Clor, v. a. to encumber; to hinder; to obstruct. Clor, v. a. to encumber; to hinder; to obstruct. Clor, v. a. to conlesce; to be encumbered. Clog, an an encumbrance; a wooden aboo. Clog gi-ness, a. the state of being clogged. Clog ging, a. an obstruction; a hinderance. Clory, a. clogging up; obstructing. 
Clors'ter, a. a monastery; a nunnery; a plazza.
Clors'ter, a. a. to shut up in a cloister; to com-Closs'ter-et, a. solitary; recluse. Closs'ter-er, n. one belonging to a closser. Clots'tress, (klots'tres) n. a nun. Shak. Cloke, s. an outer garment. See Cleak. †Clomb, [klöm, W. Sm.; kläm, P.; klös K.] i. from Climb; climbed. See Climb. Clomp, v. n. to walk with heavy steps; to clamp. †Cloom, v. a. to close with glutinous matter. Close, v. s. to shut; to conclude; to terminate: to enclose; to join; to unite. Close, v. n. to coalesce; to unite; to end. Close, v. a. conclusion; end; pause; cossation. Close, n. an enclosed place; a field; a passage. Close, a shut fast; compact; solid; secret, trusty; sly; retired; intent; near to; peamer Close, ad densely; closely.
Close-b5d-jed, a made to fit close to the body. Close'-fist-ed, or Close'-hand-ed, a. penurious. Close'ly, ad. in a close manner; secretly. Close'ness, n. state of being close; secrecy; pri-Clos'er, n. a finisher; a concluder. Close'stool, n. a chamber cabinet. by which the sentence vises gradually.

Climb, (kilm) v. π. [i. climbed, (tclomb;) pp. Clög'et, v. a. to shut up in a closet; to conceal.

To clean to the

To climb up into the tree

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Glover, Tripuxxor, TPIPUXXION

lying, n. period; conclusion; termination.

twyws, (E0'Zept') a. act or snutting up; ond. CR, a. any thing clotted; congulation; a clod. CR, a. to form clots or clods; to congulate. Cash, (thick or kinwth, 21) [kitch, W. P. P. J. J. Sa.; kitwith, S. J. K. Wh.] n.; pl. clotts, (thiwhs) any thing woven for dress; a woven histic; a covering for a table. The, (kidth) v. a. [6 clothed or clad; pp. clothing, clothed or clad;] to cover with garments; to dress; to invest.

Citches, (kitche or kits) [kitche, P. F. Sm.; kitc., S. J. E.; kitche or kits) [kitche, W. Ja.] a pt. garments; raisment; dress; vesture; apparel.

Citche or clothes. (U. S.) a fuller of cloth. cioth or ciothen. — (V. S.) a fuller of cloth.
CRM'rig., a. dress; vesture.
CRM'rig., a. n. to concrete; to conquiste.
CRM'rig., a. full of clots; clotted.
CRM, a. a dense collection of vapors in the air.
CRM, a. a. to darkien with clouds; to obscure.
CRM, a. a. to grow cloudy or obscure.
CRM cipl., a. topped with clouds.
CRM cipl., a. topped with clouds.
CRM cipl., a. topted with clouds.
CRM cipl., a. topted with clouds.
CRM cipl., a. topted with clouds.
CRM cipl., a. without clouds; obscurely.
CRM cipl., a. without clouds; obscurely. Chid'i-nies, a state of being cloudy; darkness. Chid'isa, a without clouds; clear. Chid'y, a covered with clouds; dark; obscure. Chid'y, a covered with clouds; dark; obscure. Chid, kiki or kiki', kiki, Ja. R. Sm. W.; kiki, P.; kiki, W.; a cliff; a cleft. Clough, (kiki') a allowance in weight. See Cleft. Clough, (kiki') a allowance in weight. See Cleft. Chid. a cleft for any mean use: a natch. Clot, a. a cloth for any mean use; a patch. Clot, a. a to patch; to cover with a cloth. Clove, i. from Closue. Cave, a. pice: — a weight; a cleft. Ch'vea, (kh'vn) p. from Cleave. Ch'vea-houded, (kh'vn-hit-ed) } a. having the Ch'vea-houded, (kh'vn-hit) foot divided. Ch'vea-houded, (kh'vn-hit) foot divided. Ch'vea-houded, (kh'vea) a. covered with clover. CB'vered, (kB'verd) a. covered with clover. CB's, n. a nustic; a coarse, ill-bred man. CB'sh (s-y, n. ill-breeding; rudeness. CB'sh'ssh, a. coarse; rough; ill-bred; ungainly. Clo's', ish-aks, n. rusticity; incivility. CB', n. a to satiste; to fill to leathing; to glut. (CB', men, n. surfak; satisty. Skat. CBh, n. a heavy stick: — a society; suit of cards. CBh, n. a to tota in a common extense. CBb, a. to join in a society; suit of carus.
CBb, s. a to join in a common expense.
CBb, s. a to pay to a common reckoning.
CBbed, (tilbd) a. heavy or thick, like a club.
CBb-f-(tist-pd, a. having a large fist.
CBb-foot-pd, (-fitt-) a. having crooked feet.
CBb-foot-pd, the law of rude force; compulsion. City-min, a. one who carries a club. Child-room, a. the room in which a club meets. Click, s. e. to call chickens, as a hen Click, v. n. to call, as a hen calls chickens. Ole, s. See Cless. Case, a see Case.
Chap, a shapeless mass; a cluster of trees.
Char;-i-j, ad. in a clumsy manner.
Char;-i-das, a awkwardness.
[dy.
Char;-i-das, a awkwardness; unhan-Cling, i. & p. from Cling. Clivaric, n. a reformed Benedictine monk. Clister, n. a bunch; a collection; a body. Clister, v. n. to grow in bunches or clusters Clieber, n. a. to grow in bunches or custers. Clieber, n. a. to collect into bodies; to gather. Clieber, a. growing in clusters. [hand. Cliebe, n. a. to gripe; to grasp; to contract the Cliebe, n. grasp.—pl. the pawe; the talons; hands, in a sense of rapactly or cruelty. Clieber, n. a bustle; disorder; clatter. Clieber, n. a. to make a noise or bustle.

Ciye'tor, [kiie'tor, W. P. E. Ja. Sm. ; glie'tor, S. J. F. K.] n. an injection into the rectum. Co-ocir'vite, v. a. to heap up together. [R.] Cönch, (köch) n. a four-wheeled pleasure-curriage; a carriage for travelling.
Cōach, s. s. & a. to ride or carry in a coach.
Cōach'-bōz, s. the seat of the driver of a coach. Coach'nhre, a money paid for using a coach.
Coach'man, a the driver of a coach.
Coach'man-shp, a the skill of a coachman. Coacriman-anny, at the sain of a coacriman.
Cô-āc'tiye, a. compulsory; acting in concurrence
Cô-āc'tiye, a. compulsory; acting in concurrence
Cô-āc'tiye, a. belping; assisting.
\*Cô-ad-jū'tor, [kō-āc']u-tor, E. Dycha,] n. a feblow-helper; an assistant.
\*Cô-ad-jū'trix, n. abe who is a fellow-helper.
Câ-ād-jū'trix, n. abe who is a fellow-helper. Cō-ad'ju-van-cy, n. help; concurrent help. [2.] Cō-ad-vent'ur-er, n. a fellow-adventurer. Co-life vent ur-pr, n. a renow-as ventures.
Co-life u-la-ble, a. capable of concretion.
Co-life u-la-ble, a. capable of concretions.
Co-life u-la-ble, a. to force into concretions. y-agy-like, v. n. to run into concretions.
y-agy-liftin, n. act of congulating; comeretion; congelation. Co-lig's-live, a producing congulation Co-lig's-li-tor, a he or that which congulates. Co-lig's lim, s. [L.] a congulating substance. Coal, (kd) s. a combustible fossil; charcoal. Coal, v. s. to burn wood to charcoal. Coal-blick, s. black as coal; very black. Coal'-box, n. a box to carry coals to the fire. Courtou, x a nox to carry count of the Nrc. Chalfer, y, a coal-mine; a colliery. Chalfer, x a coal-mine; a colliery. Chalfect, (kh-a-lēs') v. x. to unite; to join. Chalfect, a mino; concretion. Chalfect, x a place to put coals in. Chalfect, x a place to put coals in. Chalfect, x a measurer of cast. Coal'me-ter, n. a measurer of coal. Coal'-mine, a. a mine in which coals are dug. Coal-pit, a. a pit wherein coals are dug. Conf-pit, s. a pit wherein come are using. Coal'-stone, s. a sort of canal-coal.
Coal'y, (ko'le) s. containing coal.
Coaly, (ko'le) s. containing coal.
Coarse, (kon s. a. on fine; not refined; not soft; rough; rude; ufficivit; gross; inelegant; mean. Coarse'ly, ad. in a coarse manner. Coarse'ly, ed. in a coarse manner.
Coarse'ness, m. rudences; roughness; grossmess.
Co-ss-edume', v. a. to assume together.
Coast, (kot) m. an edge; shore; side; frontier.
Coast, v. a. to sail close by or near the coast.
Coast, v. a. to sail close by or near the coast.
Coast'ey, (kot'ey) m. he or that which sails ness
the shore; a small trading vessel.
Coat, (kot) m. the upper garment; a petticoat;
the hair or fur of a beast; any tegument.
Coat, n. a coarse: to invest. Coat, v. s. to cover; to invest.
Coat-card, n. a card: — called also court-card. Comv-card, n. a card: — called also cowd-card.
Cant'ing, n. act of covering; a covering.
Can, (£8ks) v. a. to wheedle; to flatter.
Can'or, (k8ks'er) n. a wheedler.
Can'or, (k8ks'er) n. a wheedler.
Cab'batt, or Cob'att, [£6b'att, S. W. P. J. E. F.;
k5'bātt, J. S. W. M. S.] n. a gray mineral.
C5b'ble, v. a. to mend or make coarsely.
C5b'ble, v. a. fiship-chart: a wennd stoma. Cob'bler, n. a fishing-boat; a round stone; a bird Cob'bler, n. a mender of old shoos. Cob'ndt, n. a boy's game; a large nut. Cob'wöb, n. the web or net of a spider; a trap. Coo'wes, a. time slight, or filmy.
Coc-tif' or-oin, a. bearing berries.
Coc-tif' or-oin, a. bearing berries.
Coc'o-tile he'd-cite, n. [L.] a poisonous berry.
Coch'-heal, (Koch'-nell, J. E. Ja. Wh.; kich'
p-nel, S. W. P. F. K.; köch-p-nel', Sm.] n. s

Clear'-stirch-er, n. one who clear-starches.
Cleat, n. a piece of wood for fastening or
strengthening; a thin metallic plate.
Cleav'ege, n. act or manner of splitting.
Cleave, (klev) v. n. [i. cleaved, (tclave;) pp.
cleaving, cleaved;] to adhere; to hold to; to Cleave, (klev) v. a. [i. clove or cleft, (†clave;) pp. cleaving, cloven or cleft;] to split; to divide; to separate. unite aptly. Cleave, v. n. to part asunder; to separate. Cleav'er, m. a butcher's instrument Cleff, s. (Mus.) a character or mark for the key. Cleft, i. & p. from Cleave; divided. Cleft, w. a space made by the separation of parta Cleg, w. the horsefly. [Local, Eng.] Clem'en-cy, w. mercy; mildness: leniency. Clem'ent, a. mild; gentle; merciful; kind. Clem'en-line, a relating to Clement. Clem'ent-ly, ad in a merciful manner. Clench. See Clinch. †Clepe, v. a. to call. -- r. r. to call. Jlēpe, v. a. to cail. — r. n. to cail. lēp'sy-drq, or Clep-sy'drq, [klēp'se-dra, W. Sm. Wb.; klep-st'dra, Ja. K. Brande.] n. [L.] a kind of water-clock among the ancients; a chemical vessel Cler's; a. relating to the clergy; clerical. Cler'sy, n. the body set apart for the services of Eligion; the priesthood. Eligion; Anc Briesthood. F.

Cler'gy, shle, a. (Law) admitting benefit of clergy, or exemption from punishment.

Cler'gy-mayn-w one of the clergy.

Clerk, (klark or klerk) [klark, S. W. P. J. E.

F. Ja. K. San; klerk, Wb.] n. a secretary or book-keeper:—one who reads the responses to the church service. in the church service. \*Clerk'like, a. like a clerk; learned. \*Clerk'ship, n: the office of a clerk. "Clerk'ship, n: the office of a clerk.

(U. S.) well-disposed; good-natured; honest.

Clev'er-ly, ad. in a clever manner.

Clev'er-ndss, n. quality of being clever.

Clev'er-ndss, n. a drought iron in the form of a bow,

Clev's, \ n. a drought iron in the form of a bow,

Clev's, \ to put on the end of the tongue of a

cart, wagon, &c.

Clew, (kid) n. a thread wound upon a bottom or

ball: a guide: a direction:—corner of a mil ball; a guide; a direction:—corner of a sail. Clew, (klū) v. a. to direct; to raise the sails. Click, v. n. to make a sharp, small noise. Click, v. a. to catch or snatch hastily. Click, n. the latch of a door: — a sharp sound. Click'er, n. a servant who invites in customers. Cli'ent, a. a dependant ; one who employs a law-Cli-in'ial, a. dependent. Burks.
Cli'ent-ed, a. supplied with clients.
Cli'ent-ship, n. state or condition of a client. Cliff, or †Clift, n. a steep rock; a precipice. Cliff, or †Clift, n. a steep rock; a precipice. Cliff'y, a. broken; craggy.
Cli-mac'ter, n. same as climacteric. \*Clim-9c-tőr'je, or Cli-mac'ter-ic, (122) [klim-9k-tőr'jk, W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.; kli-inşk-tőr'jk, S. P. K.; klj-mak'ter-ik, Wb. Kenrick, Entick. n, a critical year in human life, when some great change is supposed to befall the body. The 63d year is called the grand climacteric. •Clim-ac-teric, or Clim-ac-teri-cal, a. critical. Cil'mate, n. a space upon the surface of the earth; a region, or tract of land; temperature Cil'mater, n. climate. (of the air, Cil'max, n. gradation; ascent. — (Rect.) a figure by which the sentence rises gradually. Climb, (klim) v. n. [i. climbed, (tclomb;) pp.

clumbing, climbed, (†clomb);] to ascend with Climb ebe, (klim) v. a. to ascend; to mount. Climb ebe, (klimebl) a. ascendable. Climb e, (klimer) v. one who climbs. Clime, a. climate; region. Clinch, v. a. to grasp; to contract; to rivet; to fix. Clinch, v. a. to hold fast; to adhere. Clinch, v. a. to hold fast; to adhere. [blied Clinch, w. a pun; a witty saying: — part of a ca-Clincher, w. one that clinches; a cramp.
Cling, v. a. [i. clung; pp. clinging, clumg;] an hang upon by twining round; to adhere.
Clingy, a. apt to cling; adhesive.
Clingy, a. apt to cling; adhesive.
Clinging, b. a. pertaining to a bed; confined as Clinging, the bed; bed-ridden.
Clinging, w. one confined on a bed of sicknesse
Clinking, a. to rings; to limbs; to clamb Clink, v. a. to ring; to jingle; to clank. Clink, v. n. to emit a small, sharp noise. Clink, v. v. to emit a small, sharp noise.

Clink, a. a sharp, successive noise; clank.

Clinquant, (klingk'ant) a. [Fr.] glittering.

Clip, v. a. to cut with shears; to curtail.

Clip'per, v. one who clips; a barber.

Clip'ping, v. act of cutting; a part cut off.

Clöak, (kök) v. an outer garment; a cover.

Clöak, v. a. to cover with a cloak; to hide.

Clöak, v. a. to make a noise like the ima; contail.

Clöck, v. a. to make a noise like the ima; to cluck

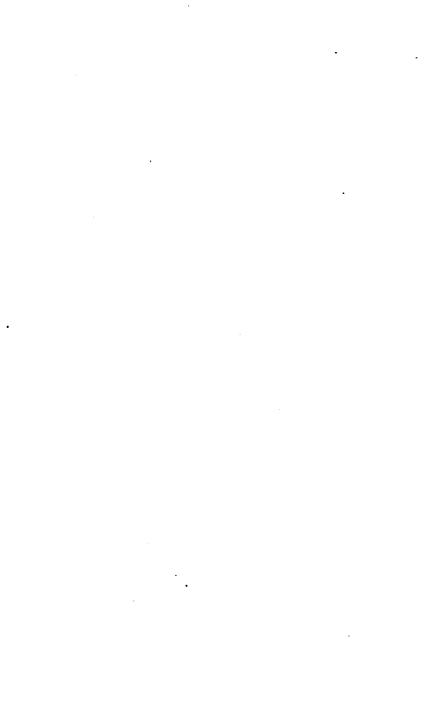
Clöck, v. a. to claik, as a hen. See Clack.

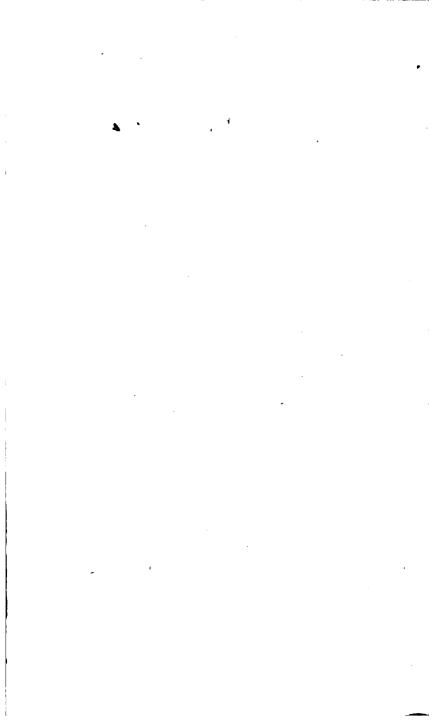
Clöck'-sik-ter, v. one who regulates clocks. Clock deft.etg. n. one who regulates clocks. Clock'-work, (-würk) n. the work of a clock well-adjusted work. Clod, n. a lump of earth or clay: — a dott; clown. Clod, v. s. to gather into concretions; to clot. Clod, v. a. to gather into concretions; to clos. Clod, v. a. to pet with clods.
Clod'dy, a. consisting of clods; gross.
Clod'bbp-per, a. a dull clown; a laboring farmer.
Clod'pāte, or Clod'pōll, n. a stupid fellow; a dot.
Clod'pāte-od, a. stupid; dull.
Cloff, n. an allowance of weight. See Closufa.
Clog, v. a. to encumber; to hinder; to obstruct.
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Clôse, v. v. to coalesce; to unite; to end.
Clôse, v. conclusion; end; pause; cossation.
Clôse, v. an enclosed place; a field; a passage.
Clôse, a. shut fast; compact; solid; secret,
trusty; sty; retired; intent; near to; peansClôse, ad. densely; closely.
Clôse'-böd-jed, a. made to fit close to the body.
Clôse'-böd-jed, a. made to fit close to the body. Close'-f'ist-ed, or Close'-hand-ed, s. penurious. Close'ly, ad. in a close manner; secretly. Close'ness, n. state of being close; secrecy; pri-Clos'er, n. a finisher; a concluder. Close'st881, n. a chamber cabinet. Clog ot, n. a small room for privacy; a cupboard Clog ot, v. a. to shut up in a closet; to conceal.

To cleare to the

To climb up into the tree

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Coloren, Tripuxxor, TPIPUXXION

Claim, a. a distemper in the feet of cattle.
Claying, a. period; conclusion; termination.
Clayine, (kid/xhar) a. act of shutting up; cnd.
Cla, a. any thing clotted; congulation; a clod. CER, w. a. to form clots or clods; to coagnize.
Cloth, (ki6th or kikwth, 21) [ki8th, W. P. F.
Ja. Su.; ki2wth, S. J. K. Wb.], n.; pl. cloths,
(ki3wthz) any thing woven for dress; a woven
fabric; a covering for a table.

Cloth, (ki2wth. S. J. K. Wb.) n.; pl. cloths,
(ki2wth.) any thing woven for dress; a woven
fabric; a covering for a table. Clitthe, (kioth) v. a. [is clothed or clad; pp. clothing, clothed or clad;] to cover with garments; to dress; to invest Ethes, (klöthz or klöz) [klöthz, P. F. Sm.; klöz, S. J. E.; klöthz or klöz, W. Ja.] n. pl. garments; raiment; dress; vesture; apparel. Sth'ier, (ki8th'yer) n. a maker or seller of cloth or clothes. -(U.S.) a fuller of cloth. Cloth ing, a. dress; vesture. CRR'up, z. s. to concrete ; to congulate. CRR'up, a full of clots ; clotted. CRA4, s. a dense collection of vapors in the air. CR44, s. a. to darken with clouds ; to obscure. CRS44, s. a. to darken with clouds; to obscure. CRS44, s. a. to grow cloudy or obscure. CRS46/s.pt, a. topped with clouds. CRS46/s.pt, a. topped with clouds. CRS46/s.pt, a. with clouds; obscurely. CRS46/s.a. s. state of being cloudy; darkness. CRS46/s.a. evered with clouds; clear. CRS46/s.a. covered with clouds; dark; obscure. CRS46/s.a. evered with clouds; dark; obscure. CRS46/s.a. evered with clouds; dark; obscure. CRS46/s.a. accepts for any mean use; a match. Clost, a. a cloth for any mean use; a patch. Clost, a. a. to patch; to cover with a cloth. Clove, i. from Closes. CBVe, a. a spice: — a weight; a cleft.
CBVen, (kib'vn) p. from Cleave.
CBVven-foot-ed, (kib'vn-fôt-ed)) a. having the
CBVven-hôôfed, (kib'vn-hôft) | foot divided.
CBVvered, (kib'vered) a. covered with clover.
CBVvered, (kib'vered) a. covered with clover. CBF vered, (kBF verd) a. covered with clover. CBF n. a. rustic; i a course, ill-bred man. CBF n. a. coarse; i rudeness. CBF n. a. coarse; rough; ill-bred; ungainly. CBF, n. a. to satiate; to fill to loathing; to glut. (CBF, n. a. to satiate; to fill to loathing; to glut. (CBF, n. a. to ivid in a common expense. Clab, a a heavy stick:—a society; suit of cards. Clab, s. a. to join in a common expense. Clab, v. a. to pay to a common reckoning. Clabbed, (kilbid) a. heavy or thick, like a club. Clabf-fist-ed, a. having a large fist. Clabf-floot-ed, (-fist-) a. having crooked feet. Clabf-flow, s. the law of rude force; compulsion. Clabf-flow, s. one who cardes a club. Chib'-man, a. one who carries a club. Chib'-rôden, s. the room in which a club meets. Click, v. n. to call, as a hen calls chickens. Cite, a. Bee Cless. Clamp, n. a shapeless mass; a cluster of trees. Clam's by, ad. in a clumsy manner. Clam's bases, n. awkwardness. Charty, a. awkward; heavy; artiess; unhan-Chart, i. & p. from Cing. Charte, a. a reformed Benedictine monk. Charter, a. a bunch: a collection on the Charter, s. a. to collect into bodies; to gather. Clirkey, a growing in clusters. [hand. Click, n. a. to gripe; to grasp; to contract the Click, n. grasp.—p. the pawe; the talons; hands, in a sense of repacty or cruelty.

Cita'tor, n. a bustle ; disorder ; clatter. Cita'tor, n. n. to make a noise or bustle. Ciye'ter, [klie'ter, W. P. E. Ja. 8m.; glie'ter, S J. F. K.] a. an injection into the rectum. Co-post'wite, v. s. to heap up together. [R.] Coach, (kôch) a. a four-wheeled pleasure-carriage; a carriage for travelling.
Coach, w. n. & a. to ride or carry in a coach.
Coach-box, n. the seat of the driver of a coach. Clach'-hire, a. money paid for using a coach. Clach'man, n. the driver of a coach. Clach'man-ship, n. the skill of a coachman. Ct-ac'tion, n. force; compulsion. Cl-ac'tive, a. compulsory; acting in concurrence Co-4d'ju-tant, a. helping; assisting.

Co-ad-ju'tor, [kō-ad-ju'tur, S. W. P. J. P. Ja.
K. Sm. Wb.; kō-5d'ju-tur, E. Dyche.] n. z. feblow-helper; an assistant. \*Cō-ad-jū'trix, n. she who is a fellow-helper. Ci-ad'ju-van-cy, n. help; concurrent help. Ct-ad-vent/ur-er, n. a fellow-adventurer. Ct-a'gent, n. an associate; a fellow-agent. Co-ag'u-la-ble, a. capable of concretion. Co-ag'u-late, v. a. to force into concretions. Co-ag'u-late, v. n. to run into concretions. Co-ag-q-la'tion, n. act of coagulating; concre tion; congelation. Co-ag'u-la-live, a, producing coagulation
Co-ag'u-la-live, a, producing coagulation
Co-ag'u-la-lor, n, he or that which coagulates.
Co-ag'u-la-lor, n, Le la coagulating substance.
Coal, (köl) n, a combustible fossil; charcoal. Coal, v. a. to burn wood to charcoal. Coal black, a. black as coal; very black Coal'-box, n. a box to carry coals to the fire. Coal'-roox, n. a coal-mine; a colliery.

Cô-p-lêsce', (kô-p-lês') v. n. to unite; to join.

Cô-p-lês'cence, n. union; concretion.

Cô-p-lês'esce, n. a place to put coals in.

Cô-p-li'tien, (kô-p-lîn'un) n. union; junction

Côal'-mô-ter, n. a measurer of coal. Coal'-mine, a. a mine in which coals are dug. Coal -pit, a. a pit wherein coals are dug. Coar-pix, a. sp. wherem coals are dug.

Coal'-stone, n. a sort of canal-coal.

Coal'y, (kô'le) a. containing coal.

Coarpe, (kôre) a. containing coal.

Coarpe, (kôre) a. not fine; not refined; not soft;

rough; rude; uficivil; gross; inclegant; mean.

Coarse/ly, ad. in a coarse manner. Cearse ness, a rudeness; roughness; grossness Ceas-sême, v. a. to assume together. Ceast, (kës) a an edge; shore; side; frontier. Ceast, b. a. to sail close by or near the coast. Coast, v. a. to sail near; to keep close to.
Coast, v. a. to sail near; to keep close to.
Coast, v. a. to sail near; to keep close to.
Coast, v. (koat, v. a. he or that which sails near
the shore; a small trading vessel. Coat, (kot) a, the upper garment; a petticoat; the hair or fur of a beast; any tegument. Cost, v. s. to cover; to invest. Cost-cird, s. a card: — called also court-card. Coat'ing, n. act of covering; a covering. Coax, (koks) v. a. to wheedle; to flatter. Coax, (koks) v. a. to wheedle. COD, n. a pony; a coin; a spike of maize.
C2/balt, or C3b/slt, [k3b/slt, S. W. P. J. E. F.;
k3/balt, or C3b/slt, [k3b/slt, S. W. P. J. E. F.;
k3/balt, Je. Sm. W. B.]. n. a gray mineral.
C5b/ble, v. a. to mend or make coarsely. C5b/ble, n. a fishing-boat; a round stone; a bird C5b/bler, n. a mender of old shoes. Cöb'nut, s. a boy's game; a large nut. Cöb'wěb, s. the web or net of a spider; a trap. Coo wee, s. the web or net of a spider; a trap.
Cob web, a. fine, slight, or filmsy.
Coc-cif'er-ous, a. bearing berries.
Coc or the he'd-cut, a. [L.] a poisonous berry.
Coch'-heal, fichch'-oni, J. E. Ja. Wh.; kich'
e-nel, S. W. P. F. K.; köch-e-nel', Sm.] s. s

rubstance consisting of dried insects, used in CS-S'vous, a. being of the same age.

CS-cy-ist', (k3-cg-zist') v. n. to exist together.

CS-cy-ist', (k3-cg-zist') v. n. to exist together.

CS-cy-ist', (k3-cg-zist') v. n. to exist together. dycing scarlet.
Cách le-e-ry, a having the form of a screw.
Cách le-āt-ed, a of a screwed form. Cock, s. the male of birds:—a spout to let out water:—part of a gunlock:—a heap of hay: - the form of a hat : - the style of a dial. — the form of a hat: — the style of a dial. Cöck, v. a. to set up the hat; to fix the cock. Cöck-āde', s. a ribbon or badge worn on the hat. Cöck-āde', a. wearing a cockade in the hat. Cöck'ş-höb', a. a bird of the parrot kind. Cöck'ş-trice, [kök'ş-tris, W. J. F. Sm.; kök'ş-tris, S. E. K.] s. a kind of serpent. Cöck'bot, s. a small boat belonging to a ship. Cöck'cröw-ing, s. the time at which cocks crow. Cöck'or. a cockifishter: — a spatterdash. Cock'er, n. a cockfighter: - a spatterdash. Cöck'et, n. a ticket from the custom-house. Cöck'ftght, Cöck'ftght-ing, n. a battle of cocks. Cocking, n. cockfighting. Cockle, (kök'kl) n. a small testaceous fish. Coc'kle, v. a. to contract into wrinkles. C&c'kle, v. n. to grow wrinkled. C&ck'ler, n. one who takes or sells cockles. C&ck'l&t, n. the top loft or room. Cock'match, s. a cockfight for a prize. Cock'ney, s. a native of London, in contempt. Cock'pit, a. the area where cocks fight. Côck'pit, n. the area where cocks ngm. Côck'rôcch, n. an insect; a species of beetle. Côck's'-cômb, (kôks'kôm) n. a plant; a flower. Côck'splir, n. Virginian hawthorn; medlar. Côck'splir, (kôk'shôr) a. confidently certain. Cockswain, (kôk'swân or kôk'sn) [kôk'sm, s. W. P. E. E.; kôk'swân or kôk'sn, Jc. San] n. the officer who commands the cockboat. C8'c5a, (k5'k5) s. the chocolate-nut tree and its seeds or fruit; — written also cacas.

C9-c86n', s. the ball made by the silk-worm. Co-cook; a. the sun made by the sur-worm.

Co-tile, a. made by baking, as brick.

Co-tile, a. made by baking, as brick.

Co-tile, a. the set of boiling or digesting.

Cod, or Cod/fish, a. a common sen-fash.

Cod, a. a case or husk containing seeds; a bag.

Cod/dle, v. a. to parboil; to fande; to candle.

Code, a. a collection or digest of laws. Cod'ger, s. a rustic; a clown; a miser. Cod'j-cil, s. an appendage to a will. Co-dillo', (ko-dil') s. [Fr.] a term at ombre. Ch-diller, (E)-dil') R. [FL.] a term at centre.

Côd'ling, R. a species of apple.

Cô-df'f-ca-cy, R. joint efficacy.

Cô-df-f'l'cien-cy, (kô-df-f'lah'en-a) R. coöpera
Cô-df-fl''cient, R. that which unites in action

with something class.— a. coöperating.

Cô-dl'der, R. an elder of the same rank.

Ch'l's A. Calla N. partaining to the heliv. Cœ'li-c, (sē'le-k) a pertaining to the belly. Cō-ēmp'tion, n act of buying up the whole. Co-struct, a equal; of the same rank.
Co-struct, a equal; of the same rank.
Co-struct, (ko-skwölf-10) n. equality.
Co-struct, (ko-skwölf-10) n. equality.
Co-struct, (ko-skwölf-10) n. restrain; to force.
Co-struct, (ko-skwölf-10) n. restraint; check.
Co-struct, co-structure, checking, complete of complete constructions. Co-sir'cye, a. restraining; checking; forcible. Co-se-sen'tipi, a. partaking of the same essence. Co-se-sen-tial'i-ty, (ko-se-sen-sh-ki'o-to) s. par-ticipation of the same essence. Cō-es-sen'tial-ly, ad. in a coëssential manner. Cō-es-tāb'ljah-ment, a. a joint establishment. Cō-e-tā'ne-an, a. one of the same age. Co-t-ting-on, a. of the same age with another. Co-t-ting-on, a. of the same age with another. Co-t-ting-on, a. equally eternal with another. Co-t-ting-on, a. equal or joint eternity. Co-t-via, a. of the same age with another. Co-t-via, a. one of the same age.

Cô-gi-ist/ence, a catsionce at the same time.
Cô-gi-ist/ent, a existing at the same time.
Cô-gi-tênd', v. a. to extend to the same space.
Cô-gi-tênd', v. a. to extend to the same space.
Cô-gi-tênd', v. a. to extend to the same space.
Cô-gi-tênd', v. a. to extend to the same extent.
Côt'(fee, n. a berry, and the drink made from it
Côt'(fee, n. a berry, and the drink made from it
Côt'(fee, mill, n. a mill for grinding coffee.
Côt'(fee, mill, n. a mill for grinding coffee.
Côt'(fee, fett'(fee, W.P. J. E. F. J. Sa.; kô'.
fer, & ] n. a chest; a money-chest; a treasure.
Côt'(fin, n. a chest in which a dead body is in.
Côt'(fin, n. a chest in which a dead body is in.
Côt'(fin, n. a to enclose in a coffin; to cover. Cof'fin, v. a. to enclose in a coffin; to cover. Cog, v. a. to flatter; to wheelle; to falsify: to fix cogs in a wheel. to in cogs in a whosa.

Cog, v. n. to lie; to wheedle. [R.]

Cog, n. the tooth of a wheel; a little boat.

Cogner, n. force; strength; power.

Cognent, a. forcible; powerful; convincing

Cogner, n. a flattern. [R.]

Cogner, n. trick; falsehood. [R.]. Cog'ger, n. a insterer. [R.]
Cog'ger-y. n. trick; faisehood. [R.]
Cog'ge-stone, n. a pebble; a cobble-stone.
Cog'-t-a-ble, a. capable of being thought on.
Cog'-t-a-ble, n. n. to think; to meditate.
Cog'-t-a-tre, n. n. to think; to meditate.
Cog'-t-a-tre, n. n. to thinking; owner to thought.
Cognac, (kön-yak') n. [Fr.] a French brandy.
Cognac, (kön-yak') n. [Fr.] a French brandy.
Cognac, (kön-yak') n. [Fr.] a french brandy. Cog-nā'tion, n. relationship; kindred. Cog-nī''tion, (kog-nīsh'un) n. knowledge. Cog'ni-tive, a. having the power of knowing.

\*Cog'ni-za-ble, a. liable to be tried or examined. \*Cog'ni-zance, (kög'ne-zins or kön'e-zans) [kön'e-zans, S. P. E. Ja. R. Sm.; kög'ne-zans, F. R.; kög'ne-zans or kön'e-zans, W. J.] n. judicial notice; trial; a badge; a crest. \*Cog.ni.zcot', n. (Law) he to whom a fine is acknowledged. \*Cog.ni.zor', n. one who acknowledges a fine.
Cog.no'.man, n. [L.] a surname; a family name.
Cog.no'...i. a. i. belonging to the surname.
Cog.no'...i. a. to give a name.
Cog.no'...i. n. a. to give a name.
Cog.no'...i. n. a. to give a name.
Cog.no'...i. n. [IL.] pl. cog.no-c'n'... one
well versed in any thing; a connoisseur.
Cog.no'...i. (Law) an acknowledge.
Cog.no'... (Law) an acknowledgment by
the defendant of the justice of the plaintiff's
cause. \*Cog-ni-zee', n. (Law) he to whom a fine is accause Cause.

Cop. wheel, n. a wheel furnished with cogs.

Co-hib'j-iant, n. an inhabitant of the same placa.

Co-hib'-ia'ton, n. the act of cohabiting.

Co-hoir', (ko-ar') n. a joint heir with others.

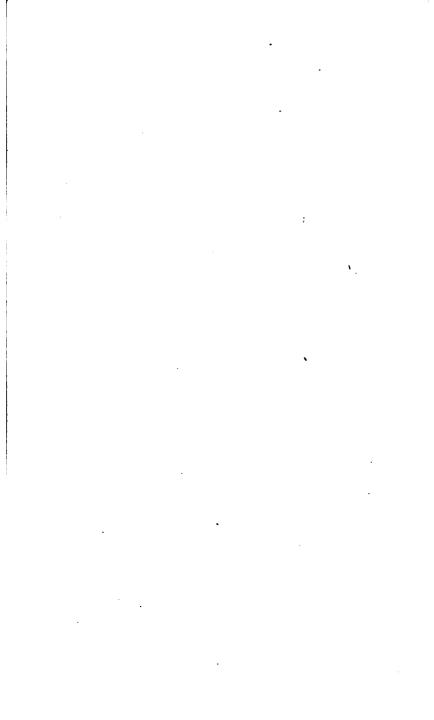
Co-hoir's, (ko-ar') n. a joint heir with others.

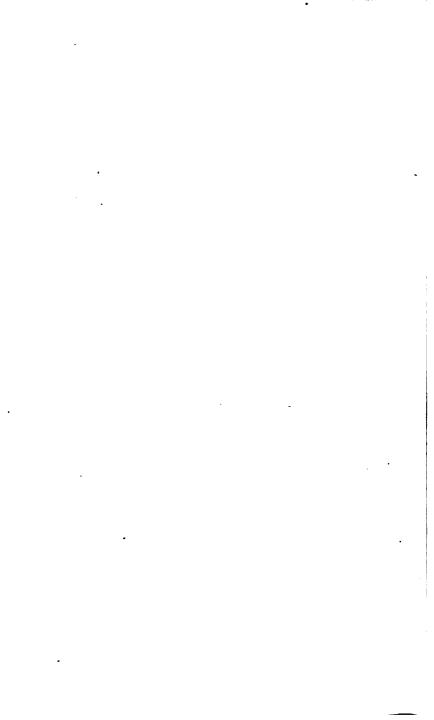
Co-hoir's, n. n. to stick together: to fit; to agree

Co-ho'rence. ) n. act of cohering: union: cohe Op-he'rence, | n. act of cohering; union; cohe Co-he'rency, | sion; connection. Co-he'rent, a. sticking together; consistent. Co-he'sion, (ko-he'zhun) n. act of cohering. Co-Bession, (ac-Bession). In act or concerning. Co-Bession, (ac-Bession). The concerning the power of sticking. Co-Bession-Bession, at the quality of being colleans Co-Bo-Bession, a. to distil again; to redstill. Co-Bo-Bession, a. repeated distillation.
Co-Bo-Bession, a. a body of about 500 soldiers. Cosf, n. a head-dress; a cap. Cosfed, (kosft) a. wearing a cosf. Cosf fure, n. a head-dress; a cosf.

He was coëval with the sport of the sof-lonish captions.

It count be brought int any co-





Strict verbal eonincidena letween a want of verbal conincidena with

color to color wol.

The collect of (or for) at day.

Cline, (killin) n. a corner; a wooden wedge. Clin, a. a. to gather into a narrow compass. Cas, a rope wound into a ring; a winding.
Cas, a money bearing a legal stamp.
Cas, a money bearing a legal stamp.
Cas, a conser. See Coigne, and Quoin.
Cas, a corner. See Coigne, and Quoin.
Cas, a a corner of coming; forgery.
Coin-tide', v. z. to agree with; to concur. Co-in'ci-dence, n. concurrence; agreement. Co-in'ci-dent, a. agreeing with; consistent. in cid'er, a he or that which coincides. Cò in di ca'tion, n. concurrent sign. Cain'er, a a maker of money; an inventor. Cen, a. a quoit. See Quest. Col'tion, (ko-lish'un) a. copulation. Cipin, v. a. to join with another. Cipin, a. a witness of another's credibility. Cite, a. feed coal burnt to charcoal. Carander, a. a sieve ; a strainer ; cullender. Colition, a act of straining; filtration.
Col'ature, [kō/la-tār, S. P. J. F. Sm.; köl'a-chūr,
W.; köl'a-tūr, Ja. R.] a. filtration.

Cal'co-thar, n. a brown red oxide of iron Cold, a not hot; not warm; chill; indifferent; tipd; without passion or affection; reserved.
Cad, a privation of heat:—a disease; entarrh.
Cad'-blood-ed, (-blod-ed) a. without feeling.
Cad'-blood-ed, (-blod-ed) a. without feeling. Cald bearted, a wanting feeling or passion. Cald by, ad without beat; without concern. Cad'sees, a. want of heat or warmth; frigidity. Cate, a. a general name for all sorts of cabbage. Cale of teral. | a. having four wings with Cale of teral. | sheaths, as the beetle.
Cale of teral. | a. having two pairs of

wings; a bastle.

Cile/wort, (kil/wirs) & a sort of cabbage Care, a a painful disorder of the bowe Colline', a a fall; a washing or shrinking.
Ci-line', (a.-line') v. a. to fall together.
Ci-lined', (kol-lined') a. withered; slosed.
Ci-lined', (kol-lined') a. withered; slosed.
Ci-lined', a. a ring round the neck; a band.
Cirls; a. a to seize by the collar.
Cirls; a. a. to seize by the collar.

Collite', u. a. to compare things similar; to confer:—to place in an ecclesiastical benefice. Cylift'er-al, a being side by side; not direct.
Cylift'er-al-ly, ad side by side; indirectly.
Cylift'er-al-ly, ad side by side;

Collinion, a act of collating; comparison: repart: — act of bestowing a benefice. Collitive, a. conferred by a hishop or patron. CWilague, (kol-leg, 114) v. a. to unite with.
Chilet, v. a. to gather togother; to gain.
Chilet, v. a. to gather togother; to gain. Collect, (114) z. a short, comprehensive prayer. of lect'ed ness, a. state of being collected. Callett'i-ble, a capable of being gathered. Collecting, a act of collecting; that which is collecte; contribution; assemblage; a group:

—a corollary; a deduction.

Cel-lic'tive, a gathered into one body or mass. Orlicitye, a gamereu mus culture, a gameral mass.

Cillerive-ly, st. in a general mass.

Cillerive-ness, n. state of union; a mass. lec'tor, a one who collects or gathers. Callictor ship, a the office of a collector. Chilig's tary, s. (Low) a joint legatee. (Wiege, a a community; a society of men set

apart for learning or religion; a seminary of learning; house in which collegians reside. CHE (5-4), a relating to a college; collegiate.

Col-16'fj-at, a a member of a college.
Col-16'fj-ate, a pertaining to a college.
Col-16'fj-ate, a member of a college.
Col-16'fj-ate, a a member of a college.
Col'16t, a part of a ring in which the stone is Col-16e', v. a. to strike against each other.
Coll'16t, (köl'yer) a a coll-mine, coal-ship.
Col'1-16'fo-or, a. See Cauliferer.
Col'1-16'fo-or, a. See Cauliferer. Col-li-ma'tion, a. act of aiming at a mark. Col-1;-ma'tion, a. act of aming at a mark.
Col'1;-qua'tion, a. the act of melting.
Col-1;-qua'tion, a. the act of melting.
Col-1;-qua'tive, a. melting; dissolvent.
Col-1;-qua'tive, a. melting together.
Col-1;-yon, (kol-1;xh'yn) a. act of colliding, or of
striking two bodies together; opposition; a clash ; interference.

Cöl'lo-căte, v. a. to pince; to arrange. Côl-lo-că'tion, s. act of placing; arrangement. †Côl-lo-că'tion, s. conference; conversation. | Col-lo-Cu'thya, n. conterence; conversation. | Col-lo-Cu'tor, n. a speaker in a dialogue. | Col-logue', (köl-log') v. n. to wheedle; to plot. | Col-logue, a small cut or alice of meat. | Col-logue, a. relating to common conversation. | Col-logue, latin, n. a word or phrase used in conversation. conversation.

Col'lo-qu'ist, m. a speaker in a dialogue Collidey, s. conversation; a dialogue. Collide, s. s. to conspire in a fraud. Col-lud'er, a. one who conspires in a fraud. Col-lu'sion, (kol-lu'zhun) a. deceitful agreen Col-ld'sive-ly, ad. in a collusive manner.
Col-ld'sive-ness, n. a fraudulent concert. Col-ld'sp-ry, a. containing collusion or fraud. Col-ly, or Col'low, n. the smut of coal; grime. Col-ly, v. d. to grime with coal. Col-ly 'j-un, n. [L.] medicine for the eyes. Collyr'i-um, n. [L.] medicine for the eye Colly-cynth, n. the pith of the bitter-apple

Co'lon, s. the point, thus, [:] used to mark a pause: — the largest of the intestines. [ment pause: — the largest of the intestines. [ment Colone]; (kür'nel) s. the commander of a regi Colonelcy, (ktir'nel-se) s. the office of a colonel. Colonelship,(ktir'nel-ship) s. the office of colonel. Co-le'nj-al, a. relating to a colony or colonies. Côl'o-nist, a. an inhabitant of a colony. Côl-o-nj-zā'tion, a. the act of colonizing.

Col-on-i-zé'tion, a, the act of colonizing.
Col'on-nizé', v. a. to establish a colony in.
Col-on-nizé', n. a range of pillars or columns.
Col'on-nizé', n. a range of pillars or columns.
Col'on-pòn in a distant region, continuing subject to the mother country; the country planted.
Col'op-bòn, n. the conclusion of a book, containing the date and place of publication.
Col-bōn'o-ny, [ko-lof'o-ne, N. Ja.; köl'o-fōne, Nb.; köl'o-fōne, K. Sm.] n. a black resin.
Col-o-quin'ti-da, n. the bitter-apple; colocynth.
Col'or, (kūl'ur) n. the hister-apple; colocynth.
Col'or, (kūl'ur) n. the hister-apple; colocynth.
are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo,

are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet:—the tint of the painter; concealment; pretence.—pl. a standard; a flag. Cellor, (kdl/yr) p. a. to mark with some hue; to palliate : to excuse.

Cel'or, (kul'ur) v. s. to blush. Côl'or-a-ble, a. specious; plausible. Côl'or-a-bly, ad. specious y; plausibly. Côl-or-a'tion, n. the acc of coloring. Collor-ing, a. an art in painting:—an excuse Collor-ing, a. an art in painting:—an excuse Collor-ist, a. a painter who excels in coloring.

Col'or-less, a. without color; transparent. Co-los'ani, or Col-os-se'an, a. like a colossu Col-os-se'um, n. [L.] a great amphitheatra.

Do-Rie'siang, (ho-lösh'ann) s. pl. the inhabitunts of the ancient city of Colosse. Co-lite'sus, n. [L.] pl. L. op-lite's; Eng. co-lite's ma-op; a statue of enormous magnitude. Col'staff, n. a large staff, on which a burden is carried between two men on their shoulders. Colt, a a young horse; an inexperienced person. Col'ter, a. the sharp iron of a plough. Cölt'jah, a. like a colt; wanton. Cölts'-foot, (költs'füt) s. a plant. Col'u-brine, a. relating to a serpent; cunning. Col'um-be-ry, or Co-lum'be-ry, [ko-lum'be-re, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.; kol'um-be-re, E. Sm. R. W. Kenrick J. a. dove-cot; a pigeon-house
Cöl'um-bine, n. a genus of pinnts.
Cöl'um-bine, n. a genus of pinnts.
Cöl'um-di, n. [columella, L.] n. (Bot.) the central
part of a capsule, or of the theca of moss.
Cœ'umn, (köl'um) n. a cytindrical pillar: ... a file of troops: — part of a page; a line of figures. Co-lum/nar, a. formed in columns. Co-lures, n. pl. two imaginary great circles, sup-posed to intersect each other in the poles of the world. the world.

Co'ma, n. (Mod.) a morbid disposition to sleep.

Co'maie, (kô'mai, S. P. E. Wb.; kô-mait', W.
F. Ja. R. Sm.; n. a fellow-mate; a companion.

Compa-thee', a lethargic; drowsy; dozing.

c. [Sama. (kôm) n. an instrument for the hair: —

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Conto, o' a cokk: — Colls is, which bees lodge their honey; — a quegaure. See Cooss.

Conto, (kôm) v. a. to divide and adjust the hair; to dress and lay any thing smooth. to dress, and lay any thing smooth.

\*Com'bat, or Com'bat, [kum'bat, S. W. J. F. Sm.; kom'bat, P. E. Je. K. W. J. v. n. to fight; to content; to act in opposition.

Com'bet, or Com'bet, or a. to oppose; to fight.

Com'bet, n. contest; battle; light; del.

Com'bet int, n. one who combats; a champion. \*\*Charbst-fr. s. disposed to quartel. \*\*Charbst-fr. s. disposed to quartel. \*\*Charbst-fr. sr Căm'bst-or, s. one who fights. \*\*Charbst-fr. sr Căm'bst-or, s. one who fights. \*\*propensity to fight. Cômb'er, (kôm'er) n. one who combs. Com-bī'na-ble, a. capable of being combined. Com-bi-na'tion, a union; association; coalition. Com-bine', v. a. to join together; to unite. Com-bine', v. a. to unite; to coalesce; to agree. Combless, (köm'les) a. destitute of a comb.

Com-bus-ti-bli'-ty, / n quality of being com
Com-bus-ti-ble-ness, bustible.

Com-bus'ti-ble, a. that may burn or be burnt. Com-bus'ti-ble, n. a combustible material. Com-bus'tion, n. conflagration; a burning. to draw near; to advance toward; to arrive; to happen; to fall out; to appear; to arise. Co-me'di-an, n. an actor of comedy; a player. Com'e-dy, s. an amusing dramatic piece. Come'li-ness, s. grace; beauty; dignity. Come'ly, a. grace(ul; becoming; decent. Com'er, z. one who comes Com'et, n. a heavenly body with a tail or train of light, and an occentric motion. Co-met, a. a game at cards.

Com-et-a'ri-um, a. a machine to show the rev-Com'et-e-ry, olutions of comets. Com'et a-ry, or Co-met'ic, a. relating to a comet. Com-et-og'ra-phy, n. a description of comets. Com'fit, or Com'fiture, n. a dry sweetment. Com'fort, v. a. to enliven; to console; to cheer. Com'fort, s. support; countenance; consolation. Obm'fort,-ble. (kum'furt,-bl) s. possessing comfort; cheerful; dispensing comfort.

Com'fort-p-blo-noss, n. a state of comfort. Com'fort-p-bly, ed. in a comfortable manu Com'fort-or, z. one who administers consolictle Com'frey, n. a medicinal plant. Com'rey, s. a medicinal plant.
Com're, a. relating to comedy; raising misth.
Com'real, a. diverting; sportive; droll.
Com'real-ly, a.d. in a comical manner.
Com'real-dag, s. quality of being comical.
Com'ring, (kam'ring) s. act of coming; arrival. Com'ing, p. a. future; being about to come. Co-mi''d-a, (ko-mish'e-a) n. pl. [L.] popular as-semblies of the Romans. Co-mi''tial, (ko-mish'al) a. relating to the command Comity, a courtesy; civility; good-breeding.
Com'na, s. a point marked thus [,].
Com-mand', s. a. to govern; to order; to lead.
Com-mand', s. s. to have the supreme authority
Com-mand', s. power; rule; direction; order.
Com-mand', s., power; rule; direction; order.
Com-mand'er, s. one who commands. Com-mand'er-y, z. a body of knights. (ful Com-mand'ing, a. ordering; directing; power-Com-mand'ment, s. a mandate; a command. Com-ma-të/ri-al, a being of the same matter. Com-mëas/u-ra-ble, (kom-mëzh/u-ra-bl) a. redu-cible to the same measure Comme if faut, (köm'el-fo') [Fr.] as it should be. Com-mëm'o-ra-ble, a. worthy of remembrance. Com-mëm'o-ra-ble, a. to celebrate with homor. Com-mëm-o-ra'tion, s. act of public celebration. Com-mem'o-ra-tive, a. preserving in memory. Com-memo-ra-to-ry, a preserving in memory.
Com-mence, c. a & z. to begin; to enter upon.
Com-mence/ment, z. a beginningsthe time when
students in college racely-shell degrees. Com-mend', v. a. to recommend; to praise. \*Com-mend's-ble, [kom-mend's-bl, P. Ja. E. Sa. \*Com-mēnd's-bie, ikām-mēndispā, P. Je. A. sm. R. Wb. Johason, Jah, Kesrick; kām'mon-dṣ-bi, J. F.; kām'mon-dṣ-bi-bi or kam-mēn'dṣ-bi, S. W.] a. laudabie; worthy of praise.

\*Com-mēnd's-bie-nēss, n. the being commends-Com-mēnd's-biy, ad. laudabiy.
Com-mēnd's-biy, ad. laudabiy. Com-man'da-ta-ry, a. the holder of a living in commendam commendam.
Com-mon-divion, n. recommendaton; praise.
Com-mon'do-to-ry, a. serving to commend.
Com-mon-sul-ry, n. followship of table. [2.]
\*Com-mon-su-ry-bil-ry, n. capacity or state
\*Com-mons-y-rp-bil-ness, of having a com mon measure. \*Com-mens'u-re-ble, [kom-men'shu-re-bl, W P J. F.; kom-men'su-re-bl, S. Ja. Sm.] a. hav-ing a common measure. Com-mens/u-rate, v. a. to reduce to some common measure. \*Com-mens/u-rate, [kom-men/shy-rat, W. P. F.; kom-mön/su-ret, £; kom-men'sin-ret, J. kom mön'su-rat, Ja.] a. equal; couxtensive. \*Com-möns-y-ra'tion, a. reduction to some com mon measure; proportion.

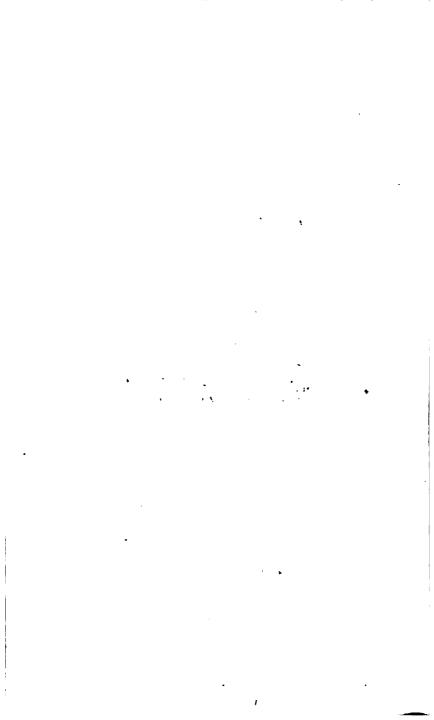
\*Cam'ment, [köm'ment, S. W. F. Ja. Sm. A
Wb.; kom-ment', P. J. E. K.] v. n. to anne
tate; to expound. \*Com'ment, v. c. to explain. Com'ment, s. a note; explanation; exposition. Com'men-ta-ry, s. an exposition; annotation. Com'men-ta-tor, s. an expositor; an unnotator. Com'ment-er, or Com-ment'or, [kom-ment'er. S. W. P.; kom'ment-er, Ju. Sm. R. Wb.] a one who comments.

The combination of H. with others—enters it combination with there.

It came on to snow (= ( TOX + 1 , 20 X 10 ) This comes of londing you the use of my castle - by her dering he came in for a large fortune. He gave commandment to depart white The other side. It is commended to be honorable

the commentation on Status commentary in





Strict verbal eon incidence letvem -a want of verbal con incidence with Coincident with

color to color wood.

The collect of (or for) at day.

Nigne, (killin) a. a corner; a wooden wedge. Nil, a. a. to gather into a narrow compass. CMB, a. a rope wound into a ring; a winding.
CMB, s. money bearing a legal stamp. [vent.
CMB, s. a. to stamp money; to inCMB, s. a corner. See Coigns, and Quois. Cala'age, a. act or art of coining; forgery. Co-in-cide', v. a. to agree with; to concur-Co-In'ci-dênte, a. concurrence; agreement. Co-In'ci-dênt, a. agreeing with; consistent. in-cld'er, a. he or that which coincides. Co-In-di-ca'tion, a. concurrent sign. Can'er, a a maker of money; an inventor. Cest, n. a quoit. See Quest Co-l'tion, (ko-lab'un) a. copulation. Co jain', v. n. to join with another. Co ja'ror, n. a witness of another's credibility.

Coke, s. fossil coal burnt to charcoal. CM'an-der, a. a sieve ; a strainer ; cullender. Co-lating, n. act of straining; filtration.
Col'3-tare, (kö/3-tar, S. P. J. P. Sm.; köl/3-chür,
W.; köl/3-tar, Ja. R.) n. filtration. Colfee-thar, a. a brown red oxide of iron

Cold, a not but; not warm; chill; indifferent; Figid; without passion or affection; reserved.

Cad, a. privation of heat:—a disease; catarrh.

Cad-blood-ed, (-blod-ed) a. without feeling. Cild'-heirt-ed, a. wanting feeling or passion.
Cild'ly, ad. without beat; without concern. Md'uces, a. want of heat or warmth; frigidity. Me, s. a general name for all sorts of cabbage. Case, a general name for all sorts or cabbage.

Ca-le-5p'te-rid, | a. having four wings with

Ca-le-5p'te-rids, | sheaths, as the beetle.

Ca-le-5p'te-rin, a. an insect having two pairs of

wings; a bastle.

Calle-wort, (foll-wist) & a sort of cabbage.

Calle, a. a painful desorder of the bowels.

CWig., n. a painful disorder of the bowels.
Opl-lapse', n. a fall; a wrafting or shrinking.
Opl-lapse', (tol-lapse') v. n. to fall together.
Opl-lapse', (tol-lapse') v. n. to fall together.
Opl-lapse', (tol-lapse') a. withered; plosed.
Opl-laps'gion, n. act of collapsing or closing.
Owler, n. a ring round the neck; a band.
Owler, n. a. to seize by the collar.
Owler-bane, n. the clavicle.
Owler-bane, n. to compare things similar; to confer:— to place in an ecclesisatical benefics.
Obl-lat's' a. d. being side by side; not direct.

ar: — to pance in an eccessisation benefice.

ch-lift'er-al. a being side by side; incidirect.

ch-lift'er-al-ly, ad side by side; indirectly.

Ch-lift'er-al-ly, ad side; indirectly.

Cal-la'tive, e. conferred by a bishop or patron. Cal-la'tor, z. one who collates or compares. Cylifyr, n. one who collates or compares. Cylifyr, n. one who collates or compares. Cylifagne', (kolify, n. a partner; associate. Cylifagne', (kolify', 114) n. a to unite with. Cylifet', n. a. to gather together; to gain. Diffect, (114) n. a short, comprehensive prayer. Cylifect, 1140 n. a short, comprehensive prayer. Cylifet', n. a, gathered up together. Cylifet', ble, a. capable of being gathered. Cylifet', ble, a. capable of being gathered. Cylifet', ble, or capable of being gathered. Callectum, m. act of collecting; that which is collected; contribution; assemblage; a group:

-a corollary; a deduction. Cel-lic'tive, a. gathered into one body or mass. Critic tive-ly, ed. in a general mass.
Critic tive-ness, n. state of union; a mass. Cyllictor, n. one who collects or gathers.
Cyllictor-ship, n. the office of a collector.

CHIE's 194-1911, a the lines of a consecution of the chief's 1947, a. (Law) a joint legates. CH's 1962, a. a community; a society of men set spart for learning or religion; a seminary of serving; house in which collegians reside. CHIE's 1, a. relating to a college; collegiate.

Col-14' fi-at, a. a member of a college.

Col-14' fi-ate, a. pertaining to a college.

Col-14' fi-ate, a. a member of a college.

Col-16' fi-ate, a. a member of a college.

Col-16' fi-ate, a. a to strike against each other.

Coll'ier, Koll'yer, a. a digger of coals; coal-abig.

Coll'ier-y, (köl'yer-o) a a coal-mine, coal-trade

Col'11-16' or, s. See Casificers.

Col-1-i-mi'tion, s. act of aiming at a mark.

Col'1-i-mi. s. a. d. s. to melt to dissolve. [s. Côl'i quâte, v. a. & n. to melt; to dissolve. [R.] Côl-li-quâ'tion, n. the act of melting. Col-lig'us-tive, a. melting; dissolvent. Col-liq-up-faction, m. a meiting together.
Col-living, (kol-lish'un) m. act of colliding, or of striking two bodies together; opposition; a clash; interference.

Col'lo-cate, v. a. to place; to arrange. Col-lo-ca'tion, n. act of placing; arrangement. Col-lo-cu'tion, n. conference; conversation. Coll-be-divor, a a speaker in a dialogue.
Col-logue', (Kül-lög') v. a. to wheedle; to plot.
Collogue', a small cut or site of meat.
Collogue, a small cut or site of meat.

Col-16'qui-al-15m, s. a word or phrase used in convergation.

Col'lo-qu'ist, s. a speaker in a dialogue. Col'lo-quy, s. conversation; a dialogue. Col-lade', s. s. to conspire in a fraud. Col-lud'er, s. one who conspires in a fraud. Col-ld'sjon, (kol-ld'shun) s, deceltidi agreement Col-ld'sjon, a fraudulently concerted; knavish Col-ld'sjoe, a fraudulently concerted; knavish Col-ld'sjoe-ness, z. a fraudulent concert. Col-la'syc-ness, s. a fraudment concert.
Col-la'syc-ness, s. as fraudment concert.
Col'ly, or Col'low, s. the smut of coal; grime.
Col'ly, v. a. to grime with coal.
Col'cy'-gram, s. [L.] medicine for the eyes.
Col'col'nth, s. the pith of the bitter-apple.

Co'lon, s. the point, thus, [:] used to mark a pause:—the largest of the intestines. [ment. Colonel; (kür'nel e.) s. the commander of a regi-Colonelcy, (kür'nel e.) s. the office of a colonel. Colonelship, (kür'nel ship) s. the office of colonel. Co-lo'nj-al, a relating to a colony or colonies. Col-o-nist, n. an inhabitant of a colony. Col-o-ni-za/tion, n. the act of colonizing.

Col-o-ni-ză'tion, a. the act of colonizing.
Col'o-nze, c. a. to establish a colony in.
Col'o-ny, a. a body of people who remove and settle in a distant region, continuing subject to the mother country; the country planted.
Col'o-phön, a. the conclusion of a book, containing the date and place of publication.
Col-boph'o-ny, [ko-löf'o-ne, W. Ja.; köl'o-fö-ne, Wb.; köl'o-fön-o, K. Sm.] a. a black resin.
Col-o-quin'ti-da, n. the bitter-apple; colocynth.
Col'or, (käl'ur) a. the hue or appearance of bodies to the eye: the seven principal colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo,

are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet:—the tint of the painter; concealment; pretence.—pl. a standard; a flag. Côl'or, (kāl'er) v. a. to mark with some hue; to palliate; to excuse.

Col'or, (kul'ur) v. z. to blush. Côl'or-a-ble, a. specious; plausible. Côl'or-a-bly, ad. specious;; plausibly. Côl-or-a-tion, n. the acc of coloring.

Col-or-if'ic, a. able to give color. Col/or-ing, a. an art in painting: -an exc

Côl'or-ist, s. a painter who excels in coloring. Côl'or-löss, s. without color; transparent. Co-lös'esl, or Cöl-os-së'an, a. like a colossus. Cöl-os-së'um, n. [L.] a great amphitheatre.

Do-Rie'siang, (ho-lösh'ann) n. pl. the inhabitunes of the ancient city of Colonse. Op-Rie'sus, n. [L.] pl. L. op-Rie's; Eng. co-Rie'-us-on; a statue of enormous magnitude. Col'star, n. a large staff, on which a burden is carried between two men on their shoulders. Calt, a. a young horse; an inexperienced person.
Calt'se, a. the sharp iron of a plough.
Calt'seh, a. like a colt; wanton. Colts'-foot, (kolts'fût) z. a plant. Colte'-foot, (költe'fat) m. a plant.

Col'u-brine, a relating to a serpent; cunning.

Col'um-be-ry, or Co-lüm'be-ry, [ko-lüm'be-re, S.

W. P. J. F. Ja.; köl'um-be-re, R. Sm. R. Wb.

Kewick.] m. a dove-cot; a pigeon-house

Col'um-bine, m. a genus or plants.

Col'um-bine, m. a genus or plants.

Col'um-bine, m. [colsmella, L.] m. (Bot.) the central

part of a capsule, or of the theca of moss.

Col'umn, (köl'um) m. a cylindrical pilar: — a file

of troops: — part of a page; a line of figures.

Co-lüm'nar, a formed in columns.

Co-lüm'nar, a su two ümarinary errest circles, suc-Co-lures', s. pl. two imaginary great circles, sup-posed to intersect each other in the poles of the world. Cö'ma, n. (Med.) a morbid disposition to sleep. Cō'māte, [kō'māt, S. P. E. Wb.; kō-māt', W. F. Ja. R. Sm.] n. a fellow-mate; a companion. F. Ja. H. Sm. | S. a fellow-mate; a companion.

Compa-theo', a lethargic; drowny; dozing.

Compa-theo', a lethargic; which bees lodge
their-honey.—a measure. See Compa.

Camb. (kom) s. a. to divide and adjust the hair; to dress, and lay any thing smooth. to dress, and say any tuning smooth of the "Com'pst, or Com'pst, [kum'pst, S. W. J. F. Sm.; kom'pst, P. E. Ja. K. Wh.] v. n. to fight; to contend; to act in opposition.

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Com';-cal-ness, a quality of being comical.
Com'ing, (kum'ing) a act of coming; arrival. Coming, a. future; being about to come.

Coming, p. a. future; being about to come.

Coming, (ko-mishe-a) n. pl. [L.] popular as sembles of the Romans. Co-mi'tial, (ko-mish'al) a. relating to the con Com'i-ty, n. courtesy; civility; good-breeding. Com-ray, n. coaressy; truthy; goods-recume, Com-man, n. a point marked thus [,]. Com-mand', v. a. to govern; to order; to lead. Com-mand', v. n. to have the supreme authority Com-mand', v. power; rule; direction; order. Com-mand', n. [Fr.] a military officer. Com-mand'er, n. one who commands. Com-mand'er-y, z. a body of knights. [ful Com-mand'ing, a. ordering; directing; power Com-mand'ment, z. a mandate; a command. [fel Com-ma-te'ri-al, a. being of the same matter. Com-meas/u-ra-bic, (kom-mezh/u-ra-bi) a. roducible to the same measure Commo il fant, (köm'el-fö') [Fr.] as it should be. Com-mom'o-re-ble, a. worthy of remembrance. Com-mem'o-rate, v. a. to celebrate with homor. Com-mem-o-ra'tion, n. act of public celebration. Com-mem'o-ra-tive, a. preserving in memory. Com-mem'e-ra-to-ry, a preserving in memory.
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\*Com-men-shi'i-ty, s. fellowship of table. [22.]

\*Com-mens-u-ra-bli'-ty, s. capacity or state

\*Com-mens'u-ra-ble-ness, of having a com mon measure. Com-měns'u-ra-ble, [kom-měn'shu-ra-bl, W P J. F.; kom-měn'su-ra-bl, S. Ja. Sm.] a. having a common measure. \*Com-mens/u-rate, v. a. to reduce to some common measure. \*Com-mens'ų-rate, [kom-men'shy-rat, W. P. F.; kom-mön/sy-ret, S.; kom-mön'shy-ret, J. kom mön/sy-rät, Ja.] a. equal; couxtensive. \*Com-möns-y-rä'tion, a. reduction to some con mon measure; proportion.

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The combination of H. with others—acting it combination with them.

It came on to snow (= ( TOXI V in , 20 XITE )

Comedy is defined to be a picture

This comes of landing you the use of my castle—by her dexing he came in for a larger fortisis.

He gave commandment to depart unto the other side.

It is commended to be honorable

the commentation on Status commentary on



This commerce with the

The is commissioned to do

To commission int the hands The Committee or to judiciary

To common with one's self. he exposed the come

To communicate it here from another - to gon white the air from - a free con numication with the air with air with a communion with - wanted to the letters are communion to the letters are communion for cach other (Stewart's Hebr. from.)

and of communication from the to men

I was in company with a politician

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Chimpice, z. trade; traffic; intercourse. |Commèrce/, c. z. to traffic; to hold intercourse. |Commèrcial, (Lonn-méréale)| a relating to com-

merce or traffic ; mercantile.

Com-mercial-ly, ed. in a commercial manu Can'm grate, v. n. to migrate together. [R. Comm.praction, s. a migrating together. [R.] Comm.ni'tion, s. a threat; a denunciation. Com-min's-to-sy, a. demunciatory; threatening. Commin'gle, v. c. to mix together; to blend. Commin'gle v a. to unite one with another. Comminate, a a to grind; to pulverize Com-mi-na'tion, n a grinding; pulverisation. Com-min'cr-fire, w. a. to pity; to compassionate Com-min'cr-fire, a. compassionate. Com-min er-dive, a. compassionate. Com-min er-dive, a. compassionate. Com-min er-dive, a. Circ fire, in the body of officers under the commissary-general.

Clam'min-sp-ry-ship, a. office of a commissary.

Clam'min-sp-ry, m., a delegate; a deputy:—an officer attending an array, who inspects mustravity or regulates provisions, dec.

Clam'min-sp-ry-fire'er-sl. n. an officer of an army who has the charge of providing supplies. Acc.

Clam'min-sp-ry-fire'er-sl. n. an officer of an army who has the charge of providing supplies, dec.

Clam'min-sp-ry-fire'er-sl. n. an officer of an army who has the charge of providing supplies, are compensation:—office:—per-petration:—a body of commissioners. m-mis/cr-ate, v. a. to pity; to compassionate

petration: — a body of commissioners. Cya-mis'riya, v. a. to empower; to appoint. Cya-mis'riya-yr, v. one empowered to act. Cya-mis'rya, (kyar-mish'yyr) (hyar-mish'yar, W. J. F. E. Sm.; köm'mish-ür, S.; kyar-mis'-

ir, Ja.] n. a joint; a seam; a seture. m-mir, s. a. to intrust; to send to prison; to

deposit; to do; to perpetrate; to expose, to expose, to entrance, the act of committing, when the entrance of 
pointed to examine or manage any matter. Committee thip, at the office of a committee.

Com-mit ti-ble, a. limble to be committed.

committies, a. immee to be committed.

com mix', v. a. to mingle; to blend; to mix.

com mix', v. a. to unite; to be mixed.

com mix'ine, (kom-mixi'yyu) n. mixture.

com-mix'yre, (kom-mixi'yyu) n. a compound.

com-mix'ere, (kom-mixi'yyu) n. a compound.

com-mixer or small sidebolud.

Commô di colle, (kom-mô dyna, S. E. P. K.; kom-mô do lis, P. J. Je. Sm. R.; kom-mô do m w kom-mô jo-lis, W.] e. convenient; suitdie ; useful.

Commodicately, ad. conveniently; suitably.

Cus mod'; ty, n. interest; profit; merchandise.
Cus'ns-dore, or Com-mo-dore', n. the captain
who commands a squadron of ahips of war.
Cus'mon, a. belonging equally to the public, to
many, or to more than one; vulgar; mean;
ast carree; public; general; frequent; usual.

Com'mon, n. an open public ground or space. Com'mon, v. n. to possess or board with others.

Can'mon, v. n. to possess or board Can'mon-p-bie, s. held in common Car'mya-si-r, s. the right of feeding on a com Car'mya-si-ry, s. the common people. [mon Car'mya-cö6n'ci], s. the council of a city.

Car mpn-r, a a man not noble.
Car mpn-r, a a man not noble.
Car mpn-taw', a. unwritten law, which receive
its binding force from immemorial usage.
Car mpn-ly, ed. frequently; swally; jointly.
Car mpn-loss, a. state of being common.
Car mpn-like, a. ardinary; common; usual.

n'mon-piace, a. ordinary ; common ; usual.

Com-mon-place', v. a. to reduce to general heads Côn/mọn-plāce, n. a memorandum; a note. Côm/mọn-plāce/-book, (-bôk) n. a book in which things are ranged under general heads.

Com'mons, a. pl. the common people : - the low er house of parliament : - food on equal pay.

Com-mon-weal', w. the public good.

Com'mon-wealth, n. a state; properly, a free state; the public; the community.

Com'mo-rance, or Com'mo-ran-cy, n. residence. Com-mo'tion, n. tumult; disturbance; sedition. Com-motion-er, n. one causing commotion.

Com-môve', v. a. to disturb; to agitate. Com-mû'nal, a. relating to a commune.

Com-mune', [kom-mun', W. Ja. K. Sm. Wh. Ash, Rose; köm'mun, S. J. E. F; kom-mun' or köm'mün, P.] u. n. to converse together. Cöm'müns, u. [Fr.] a French territorial district.

Com-mu'ni-bus an nis, [L.] one year with an nicable. other.

Com-mū-ni-ca-bīl'i-ty, n. state of being commu-Com-mū'ni-ca-ble, a. that may be imparted. Com-mū'ni-ca-ble-ness, a. communicability.

Com-md'ni-cant, n. a partaker of the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Com-mū'ni-cāte, v. a. to impart; to reveal Com-mu'ni-cate, v. n. to partake of the Lord's supper; to have something in common.

Com-mu-ni-ca'tion, n. act of communicating; common inlet; conference; conversation. Com-mū'nj-ca-tive, a. ready to impart.

Com-mū'nj-ca-tīve-ness, n. readiness to impart. Com-mu'ni-ca-to-ry, a. imparting knowledge. Com-mun'ion, (kom-mun'yun) w. intercourse,

fellowship; celebration of the Lord's supper Com-mu'ni-ty, n. the commonwealth; the purlie; an association; common possession.

Com-mū-ta-bīl'i-ty, n. capacity of exchange. Com-mū'ta-ble, a. that may be commuted. Com-mu-ta'tion, n. change; alteration; ranson Com-mu'ta-tive, a. relating to exchange,

Com-mū'ta-tīve-ly, ad. in the way of exchange. Com-mûte', v. a. to exchange; to buy off. Com-mûte', v. n. to bargain for exemption.

Com-mut/9-al, a. mutual; reciprocal. Com'pact, n. a contract; a mutual agreement. Com-pact', (114) v. a. to join together; to league. Com-pact', a. firm; solid; close; held together.

Com-pact(ed-hess, n. firmness; density. Com-pact'ly, ad. closely; densely.

Com-pact'ness, n. firmness; closeness, Com-pact'ure, (kom-pakt'yur) n. structure, Com-pa'ge, n. [L.] a system of parts united. Com-pag-i-na'tion, n. union; structure.

Com-pan'ion, (kom-pan'yun) a. a partner; an associate; a comrade; a fellow; a mate.

Com-pan'ion-able, a. social; agreeable. Com-pan'ion-a-ble-ness, a. sociableness.

Com-pan'ion-ship, a. company; fellowship. Com/pa-ny, a. persons assembled together; fel-lowship; a band; a society; a body corporate; a subdivision of a regiment.

Com'pa-ra-ble, [kom'pa-ra-bl, S. W. P. J. .ks Sm.; kom-par'a-bl, Ash.] a. worthy to be com

Com'pa-rates, [kom'pa-rats, Ja. Sm. Wb.; kom par'a-tez, P.] n. pl. two things compared. Com-par'a-tive, a. estimated by comparison. Com-par's tive-ty, ad. in a comparative state. Com-pare', v. a. to measure one thing by an other:—to show the degrees of comparison.

Com-pare', n. comparison; simile; similitude. Com-par'er, a. one who compares.

Open-pairi-son, m. act of comparing; a comparative estimate; a simile; similitude.
Open-pairi, v. a. to divide; to mark out.
Open-pairi-ments m. a division of a picture, &c.
Oben-pairi-ment, m. act of dividing; division.
Open-pairi-ment, m. a division; separate part.
Oben-pairi-ment, m. a division; separate part.
Oben-pairi-ment, m. a division; separate part.
Oben-pairi-ment, m. a circle; [rasp; space; "extenis; enclosure; power of the voice: — a magnetic apparatus for steering ships.

Com passes, n. pl. an instrument for dividing, making circles, &c.

Com-piss'sion, (kom-pissh'un) n. grief for the suffering of others; plty; commiseration. Coms-pis'sion-ate, a. inclined to pity; merciful. Com-pis'sion-ate, v. a. to pity; to commiserate. Com-pis'sion-ate-by, ad mercifully; tenderly. Com-pis'sion-ate-bess, n. tenderness. \*\*Tom-pa-sid'nisty n. the relation of noffsther.

†Com-pa-ter'ni-ty, n. the relation of godfather.
Com-pāt-j-bl'i-ty, n. consistency; suitableness.
Com-pāt'j-ble, a. suitable to; fit for; consistent.
Com-pāt'j-ble, ness, n. consistency; fitness.
Com-pāt'j-bly, ad. fitly; suitably.
\*Com-pāt'ri-bly, ad. fitly; suitably.
\*Com-pāt'ri-bly, n. fitly; suitably.
\*Ja. Sm.; kom-pāt'ri-ut, Nb.] n. one of the

\*Com-pā/tri-ot, [kom-pā/tre-ot, S. W. P. J. R. P. Ja. Sm.; kom-pā/tre-ot, Wb.] n. one of the same country; a fellow-countryman.
\*Com-pā/tri-ot, a. being of the same country.
Com-pā/tri-ot, a. being of the same country.
Com-pē/tri-ot, a. to force; to oblige; to constrain.
Com-pē/l', v. a. to force; to oblige; to constrain.
Com-pē/l-b-le, a. that may be compelled.
Cōm-pell-ā/tion, n. style or manner of address.
Com-pēll'er, n. one who compels.
Cōm-pell-ā/tion, n. style or manner of address.

Com-pend, n. an abridgment; compendium.

"Com-pend; notation, [kom-pende-üs, P. J. La. Sm.; kom-pendivus, R. E. P. R.; kom-pende-üs, P. J. La. Sm.; kom-pendeys, R. E. P. R.; kom-pende-üs, W.] a. short; concise; summary; abridged.

"Com-pended-üs-ness, n. shortness; brevity.

"Com-pended-üs-ness, n. shortness; brevity."

Com-pen aj-un, n. an arragment; summary.
Com-pen sabe, le, a. susceptible of recompense.
Com-pen sate, kom-pen sat, S. W. P. J. E. P.
Ja. Sm.; kom/pen-sat, Wb.] w. a. to recompense; to pay; to requite. See Contemplate.
Com-pen-satten, n. recompense; amends.
Com-pen-satten, three compenses; amends. Com-pen'sa-tive, a. that compensates. Com-pen'sa-to-ry, a. making amends. Com-pense', v. a. to compensate. [contend. Com-pete', v. n. to carry on competition; to Com'pe-tence, | n. state of being competent; Com'pe-tency, | capacity; sufficiency. Com'pe-tent, a. suitable; fit; able; capable. Com'pe-tent-ly, ad. adequately; moderately. Com-pe-ti"/tion, a. rivalry; rivalship; contest. Com-pet/j-tor, n. a rival; an opponent. Com-pj-la/tion, n. act of compiling; collection. Com-pile', v. a. to collect from various authors. Com-pfle/ment, n. coacervation ; a piling togeth Com-pill'er, n. one of the compiles. (cr. Com-pill'er, n. one of the compile's compile compile compiles. Com-pla'cent-ly, ad. in a soft or easy mann Com-plain', v. w. to murmur; to find fault. Com-plain's-ble, a. that is to be complained of. Com-plain'ant, w. one who urges a suit. Com-plain'er, n. oue who complains. Com-plaining, a expression of sorrow.

Com-plain'ing, n. expression of sorrow. Com-plaint', n. accusation; a lamentation; malady; a disease; information against. Com-plai-sance', n. civility; courteousness. Com-plai-sant', n. civil; courteous; polite. Côm-plai-sint'ly, ad. civilly; politory.
Côm-plai-sint'ness, n. civility; politoness.
Com-plai-sint'ness, n. civility; politoness.
Côm-plai-sint'ness, n. com piane', a. a. to level.
Côm'ple-mênt, n. a. full quantity or number.
Côm-ple-mênt, n. a. full quantity or number.
Côm-plete', a. perfoct; full; finished; ended.
Com-plete', n. a. to perfect; to finish; to fulfil.
Com-plete'ly, ad. fully; perfectly; entirely.
Com-plete'ly, ad. fulling; making complete.
Com-plet'ive, a. fulling; making completes.
Com-plet'eve, a. fulliling; completing.
Côm'plets, a. intrinate; completing.
Côm'plets, a. intrinate; completing.
Com-plet's, a. intrinate; completing.

parts; not simple.
Cem'piex, n. complication; collection.
Com-piex, n. complication; complex of com

Com-plex'son, (com-plex'shun) n. the color of the skin or of the external parts of any body; temperature or habitude of the body.
Com-plex'son-al-1, a. pertaining to complexion.
Com-plex'son-al-1, a.d. by complex manner.
Com'plex-al-2, a.d. in a complex manner.
Com'plex-al-2, a.d. in a complex manner.
Com-pli's-al-2, a.d. based to comply; yielding.
Com-pli's-ble, a.d. shosed to comply; yielding.
Com-pli'ance, n. act of complying; assent.
Com-pli'ance, n. act of complying; assent.
Com-pli'ance, a. compounded; complicated.
Com'pli-cate, (ll?) s. a. to entangle; to involve.
Com'pli-cate-ly, ad. in a complicated manner.
Com'pli-ment, n. an act of civility or respect.
Com-pli-ment, n. a. to nee adulatory language
Com-pli-ment, n. a. to nee adulatory language
Com-pli-ment's-ly, ad. by way of civility.
Com-pli-ment's-ly, ad. by way of civility.
Com-pli-ment's-ly, a. bestowing compliments;
expressive of civility; civil; flattering.

Com-pil-mēnt's-ry, a. bestowing compliments; expressive of civility; civil; flattering. Com'pil-mēnt-er, n. one who compliments. Com'pilot, (114) [köm'pilöt, S. W. J. F. Sm. Wh.; kom-pilot', P. Ja.] m. a confederacy in a secret plot; a joint plot.

Com-plöt', v. s. to form a plot; to conspire Com-plöt'ment, s. conspiracy. [R.] Com-plöt'ter, s. a conspirator.

Com-piy, v. n. to yield; to assent; to consent. Com-po'nent, a. forming a compound or a part. Com-port, v. n. to agree; to suit; to bear. Com-port, v. a. to hear; to endure; to behave. [Com-port, k. n. to hear; to endure; to behave. [Com-port, k. n. hear), p. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. W.; kom-port, S. P.] n. behavior; conduct. Com-port/s-ble, a. consistent; suitable.

†Com-pōrt'meut, n. beliavior; mien; demoanes. Com-pōge', v. a. to form; ns a compound; to puis, a together; to write, as an author:—to quist; to adjust; to settle:—to arrange, as types. Com-pōg'ed-ly, ad. calmly; sedately; quietty. Com-pōg'ed-ness, n. sedatenes; tranquillity.

Com-pos' in, a compounded; united.—(drch)
noting the last of the five orders of columns.
Com-post''tion, (köm-po-wish'un) a mixture;
a written work; adjustment; compact.

Com-po-gi/tion, (köm-po-kib/un) s. a mixture; a written work; adjustment; compact. Com-po/gi/tor, n. one who sets types. Com-po-seff its, [L.] being of sound mind. Com/post, s. a mixed manure; any mixture.

compare his present fortune with the pash. tore hade a disparaging comparison of them with often duties, worthy of comparison with I compensate for & dinamine court of Colors They pretend to the utmose comparation on her me to the compelled to obedience - compelt me to the contrary a frigion of compelent witness yapres Eudoxipes compelent witness yapres Eudoxipes complaining to them of wo. weese of domplaint againsi. of which we should complain and be humble. Their of mysellite Complimenting each other upon their To be complied with - & comply with en compliance with the cleanents of which it is composed. To come it competion with any but. The sources from which is compiler It soes not conjust with the polemente.

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Their commerce with the The is commissioned to do To commission into the hands The Committee or do judiciary To commune will one I self. he exposed the cane To communicate it has to one mother.

To communication from - a free com

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To come into communion with - ward

it come out st your nostrily. Run. 11,20

The letters are commuted for call other (Stewart's Hebr. (son.)

I was in company with a politician

and of communication from the town

Commerce, s. trade; traffic; intercours fCommerce', v. s. to traffic; to hold inte Commerce", v. n. to traffic; to hold intercourse, commerce or traffic; mercantile.

om-mercial-ly, ed. in a commercial manner. Com-mer'cial-ly, ed. in a commercial manner.

Cém'mi grâte, v. n. to migrate together. [R.]

Côm-mi-grâtion, n. a migrating together. [R.]

Côm-mi-grâtion, n. a threat; a denunciation.

Com-min'a-to-sy, a denunciatory; threatening.

Com min'gle, v. a. to mix together; to blend.

Com-min'n'gle, v. a. to mix together; to blend.

Com-min'n'ate, v. a. to grind; to pulverize.

Côm-mi-n'a'ton, n. a grinding; pulverization.

Com-mis'er-s-ble, a. worthy of compassion.

Com-mis'er-s-te, v. a. to pity; to compassion.

Com-mis-er-a'tivn, n. pity; compassion.

Com-mis-er-a'tivn, a. pity; compassion.

Com-mais-cr-attyn, n. pry; compension.
Com-mais cr-a-tive, a. compensionate.
Com-mais-ca: y-d-tor, n. one who has compassion.
Com-mais-ca: y-dt, n. [Fr.] the body of officers under the commissary-general.
Com'mais-n-ry, a., a. delegate; a. deputy:—an

Cent maps any, an a delegate; a deputy:—an officer attending an army, who inspects muster-rolle, or regulates provisions, &c. Cont maps any -pt of rest, a an officer of an army who has the charge of providing supplies, &c.

Cyan-mis'sion, (kom-mish'un) n. a trust ; a warrant ; charge ; compensation : -- office :- perpetration: - a body of commissioners.

m-mis'sion, v. c. to empower; to appoint. pm-mis'ston, v. a. w cupower, w speciments'ston-or, n. one empowered to act.
pm-mis'sure, (hom-mish'yur) [hom-mish'yur,
W. J. F. E. Sm.; kom'mish-ur, S.; hom-mis'-Com-un to sure, (

F. J. S. M. OM.; ROM: manner, S.; Rym-mis-dr, Ja.; B. a. a joint; a seam; a seture. Com-mil', w. a. to intrust; to send to prison; to deposit; to do; to perpetrate; to expose. Com-mil'rapix, a. the act of committing. Com-mil'rapix, a. act of committing; commitment.

-militee, s. a select number of persons appointed to examine or manage any matter. Com-mit'tee-ship, s. the office of a committee.

Com-mit'tec-saip, s. the office of a committee.
Com-mit'tier, s. one who commits.
Com-mit'ti-ble, s. liable to be committed.
Com mix', v. s. to mingle; to blend; to mix.
Com mix', v. s. to mingle; to blend; to mix.
Com mix', v. s. to mingle; to be mixed.
Com mix'tiys, (kom-mix'yun) s. mixture.
Com-mix'tys, (kom-mix'yun) s. a compound.
Com-mide', s. a lady's head, dress:—a piece of formiture or small tideboard.
\*\*Com-mix'dicite\*\* [Com-middens. S. E. R. K. t. S. Com-middens. 
\*Com-mo'dj-bis, [kom-mo'dyss, S. E. F. K.; kom-mo'dj-bis, P. J. Js. Sm. R.; kom-mo'do-ss r kom-mo'je-bis, W.] a. convenient; suk-shie; useful.

Com-mo'd; olis-ly, ed. conveniently; suitably. Com-mo'd; olis-ness, n. convenience; use. Com. mod'jty, n. interest; profit; merchandise. Cim'mo-dôre, or Cim-mo-dôre, n. the captain who commands a squadron of ships of war. Cim'mon, a. belonging equally to the public, to

many, or to more than one; vulgar; mean; not scarce; public; general; frequent; usual. Cim'mon, z. m open public ground or space.
Cim'mon, z. z. to possess or board with others.
Cim'mon-p-ble, c. held in common

Cim'mon-sie, a. the right of feeding on a com Cim'mon-si-ty, a. the common people. [mon Cim'mon-ciún'cil, a. the council of a city.

Cim'men-er, s. a man not noble.
Cim'men-law', s. unwritten law, which receives
its binding force from immemorial usage.

Cim'mon-ly, ed. frequently; usually; jointly. Cim'mon-ndes, a. state of being common. Cim'mon-piñes, c. ordinary; common; usual.

Common-piace', v. a. to reduce to general heads. Common-piace, v. a memorandum; a note. Common-piace-book, (-bbt), v. a hook in which things are ranged under general heads.

Com/mons, a. pl. the common people : — the low er house of partiament : — food on equal pay.

Com' myna, a p. the common people: - Les low er house of parliament: - food on equal pay. Obn-mon-well', a the public good. Com'mon-well', a state; properly, a free state; the public; the community. 108m'mo-rance, or Com'mo-rancy, a needdence. Com-mo'tion, a tumult; disturbance; sedition.

Commytion, a tunnit; disturbance; sedimon. Commoftion, as tunnit; disturbance; sedimon. Commofvel, v. a. to disturb; to agitate. Commofvel, a. relating to a commune. Commine', (kpm-min', W. Ja. E. Sm. Wh. Ash, Rese; köm'mün, S. J. E. F; kpm-män' er köm'mün, P.] v. a. to converse togethes. Com-min'mi-bis dis'mis, [L.] one year with ancher.

Cym-mā'ni-cş-bil'j-ty, n. state of being commu-Cym-mā'ni-cş-ble, a. that may be imparted. Cym-mū'ni-cş-ble-nāss, n. communicability. Cym-mū'ni-chint, n. a partaker of the sacrament of the Lord's supper

Com-mū'ni-cite, v. a. to impart; to reveal. Com-mū'ni-cite, v. s. to partake of the Lord's supper; to have something in common.

Com-mu-nj-ca/tion, m. act of communicating; common inlet; conference; conversation. Com-ma'ni-ca-tive, a. ready to impart.
Com-ma'ni-ca-tive-ness, m. readiness 
Com-mun'ion, (kom-mun'yun) s. intercourse, fellowship; celebration of the Lord's supper.

Com-md'nj-ty, s. the common wealth; the pub-lie; an association; common possession. Com-md-ty-bil'j-ty, s. capacity of exchange. Com-mu'ta-ble, a. that may be commuted

Cim-my-ta'tion, n. change; alteration; ransom Com-mu'ta-tive, a. relating to exchange. Com-mu'ta-tive-ly, ad. in the way of exchange. Com-mûte', v. a. to exchange; to buy off. Com-mûte', v. a. to bargain for exemption.

Com-mut/v-al, a. mutual; reciprocal. Cim'păct, w. a contract; a mutual agreement. Com-păct', (114) v. a. to join together; to league. Com-păct', a. firm; solid; close; held together.

Com-packed-hess, u. firmness; density. Com-pact'ly, ad. closely; densely.

Com-pact'ness, n. firmness; closeness. Com-pact'ure, (kom-pakt'yor) n. structure.

Com-pa' f'er, n. (L.) a system of parts united.

Com-pa's'-ind'ton, n. union; structure.

Com-pan'ion, (kom-pan'yon) n. a partner; an

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Com-pan'ion-ship, n. company; fellowship. Com'pany, n. persons assembled together; fel-lowship; a band; a society; a body corporate; a subdivision of a regiment.

Côm/pa-ra-ble, [kôm/pa-ra-bl, S. W. P. J. Ja Sm.; kom-par'a-bl, Ash.] a. worthy to be com

pared.

Com'ps-rates, [köm'ps-rate, Ja. Sm. Wh.; kom phr's-tas, P.] n. pl. two things compared.

Com-pir's-tive, a. estimated by comparison.

Com-pir's-tive-ty, ad. in a comparative state. om-pare', s. s. to measure one thing by an other:—to show the degrees of comparison. om-pare', s. comparison; simile; similitude. Com-parer, s. one who compares.

pur-purij-con, n. act of comparing; a compara-tive estimate; a simile; similitude. e estimate; a simile; aminitate; -part';-nënty n. a division of a picture, &c. -par-ti'tion, n. act of dividing; division. om-parturuya, s. act of dividing; division, om-parturopa, s. a. division; separate part. dar/pass, s. a. to encircle; to encompass; to grasp; to procure; to obtain; to attain. dar/pass, s. à circle; grasp; space; "attenb; enclosure; power of the voice: — a magnetic apparatus for steering ships.

Com passes, n. pl. an instrument for dividing, making circles, &c.

Com-pas'sion, (kom-pash'un) n. grief for the suffering of others; pity; commiseration.

Cons-pas'sion-ate, a. inclined to pity; merciful.

Com-pas'sion-ate, v. a. to pity; to commiscrate. Com-pas'sion-ate-ly, ad. mercifully; tenderly. Com-pas'sion-ate-ness, n. tenderness. tCom-pa-ter'nj-ty, n. the relation of godfather.

Com-pat-j-bil'j-ty, n. consistency; suitablen Com-pat'i-ble, a. suitable to; fit for; consistent. Com-pat/j-ble-ness, n. consistency; fitness. Com-pat/j-bly, ad. fitly; suitably. \*Com-pat/j-bly, ad. fitly; suitably. \*Com-pat/rj-bly, lkom-pat/rre-bly, S. W. P. J. E. F.

Ja. Sm.; kom-pat're-ut, Wb.] n. one of the same country; a fellow-countryman. \*Com-pa'tri-ot, a. being of the same country. Com-pēēr', s. an equal; a companion. Com-pēēr', s. a. to be equal with; to mate. Com-pēl', s. a. to force; to oblige; to constrain. Com-pël'îş-bie, a. that may be compelled. Com-pel-lä'tion, n. style or manner of address. Com-pell'er, n. one who compels.

Com-pen'd, n. an abridgment; compendium.

\*Com-pen'dj-ous, [kom-pen'de-us, P. J. Ja. 8m.; kom-pen'dyus, S. E. P. K.; kom-pen'dye-us, W.] a. short; concise; summary; abridged.

\*Com-pen'dj-ous-ly, ad. shortly; in epitome.

\*Com-pen'dj-ous-less, n. shortness; brevity. \*Com-pën'dj-üm, n. an abridgment; summary. Com-pën'sa-ble, a. susceptible of recompense. Com-pën'sāte, [kom-pën'sāt, S. W. P. J. E. P.

Ja. Sm.; köm'pen-sät, Wb.] v. a. to recom-pense; to pay; to requite. See Contemplate. Com-pen-sa'tion, n. recompense; amends. Com-pen'sa-tive, a. that compensates. Com-pen'sa-to-ry, a. making amends. †Com-pense', v. a. to compensate. [contend. Com-pete', v. n. to carry on competitor; v. of com-peter competent; Com'petence, n. state of being competent; Com'petency, capacity; sufficiency. Com'pe-tent, a suitable; fit; able; capable. Com/pe-tent-ly, ad. adequately; moderately. Com-po-ti'/tion, n. rivalry; rivalship; contest. Com-pot'i-tor, n. a rival; an opponent. Com-pj-la'tion, n. act of compiling; collection. Com-pile', v. a. to collect from various authors. Com-pile'ment, n. concervation; a piling togeti Com-pil'er, n. one solo compiles. [or. Com-pil'eçne, h. gratification; safefaction; Com-pil'eçne, h. gratification; civility. Com-pil'eçne, a. civil; affable; mild; casy. Com-pla/cent-ly, ad. in a soft or easy manner. Com-plain', v. n. to murmur ; to find fault. Com-plain'a-ble, a. that is to be complained of. Com-plain'ant, n. one who urges a suit. Com-plain'er, n. one who complains. Com-plain'ing, a. expression of sorrow. Com-plaint', a. accusation; a lamentation; malady; a disease; information against.

Com-plai-sant', a. civility; courteous ness. Com-plai-sant', a. civil; courteous; polite.

Côm-plai-gant'ly, ad. civilly; politary Côm-plai-gant'ngas, a. civilly; politaness. Com-pla'nāte, or Com plāne', a. a. to level. Côm'ple-mēnt, a. a full quantity or number. Côm-ple-mēnt'al, a. filling up; completing. Com-plety', a. perfect; full; finished; endec Com-plete', a. carfect; full; finished; endec Com-plete', a. a. to perfect; to finish; to fulf Com-plete'ly, ad. fully ; perfectly ; entirely. Com-plete'ness, n. perfection ; complete Com-ple'tion, n. accomplishment ; perfect Com-ple'tive, a. filling; making complete. Com-ple'to-ry, a. fulfilling; completing. Com/plex, a. intricate; complicated; of ma parts; not simple.

Com'plex, n. complication; collection. Com-plexed', (-plext') a. complicated; complex Com-plex'ed-ness, n. complication.

Com-plex'ion, (kom-plex'shun) n. the color of the skin or of the external parts of any body; temperature or habitude of the body. Com-plex'ion-al, a. pertaining to complexion Com-plex'ion-al-ly, ad. by complexion. Com-plex'ion-a-ry, a. relating to complexion. Com plex'ioned, ('yand) a having a complexion. Com-plex'i-ty, n. state of being complex. Com'plex-ly, ad. in a complex manner. Com'plex-ness, n. state of being complex. Com-plex'ure, (kom-plex'yur) a. complication. Com-pli'a-ble, a. disposed to comply; yielding. Com-pli ance, n. act of complying; as Com-plī'ant, a. yielding; bending; civil Com'pli-cate, (117) v. a. to entangle; to involve Com'pli-cate, a. compounded; complicated. Com'pli-cate-ly, ad. in a complicated manner. Com'pli-cate-ness, n. intricacy; perplexity. Com-pli-ca'tion, n. a mixture; intricacy. Com-pli'er, n. one who complies.
Com'pli-ment, n. an act of civility or respect.
Com'pli-ment, v. a. to flatter; to praises Com'pli-ment, v. n. to use adulatory language Com-pli-ment al, a. implying compliments. Com-pli-ment/al-ly, ad. by way of civility

Com-pli-ment's-ry, a. bestowing compliments; expressive of civility; civil; flattering. Compliment, n. compliments.

Compliments, come who compliments.

Complete, (114) [kom'plöt, S. W. J. F. Sm. Wa.;

som-plöt', P. Ja.] n. a confederacy in a secret
plot; a joint plot.

Com-plöt', v. n. to form a plot; to conspire

Com-plöt' ment, n. complimer. [R.]

Com-plot/ter, n. a conspirator.

Com-ply', v. n. to yield; to assent; to consent. Com-po'nent, a. forming a compound or a part. Comport', v. a. to range companies of a part. Comport', v. a. to bear; to endure; to behave, to myori, [köm/port, W. J. F. Ja. R. Sm. Wo.; kom-port', S. P.] n. behavior; conduct. Comport'g-ble, a. consistent; suitable.

†Com-port'ment, a. behavior; mien; demeanor. Com-pose', v. e. to form, as a compound; to put atogether; to write, as an author: - to quiet, to adjust; to settle: — to arrange, as types. Com-posed', (kom-pozd') p. a. calm; quiet. Com-pos'ed-ly, ad. calmly; sedately; quietly. Com-pos'ed-ness, n. sedateness; tranquillity. Com-pos'er, n. one who composes; an author

Com-pos'ite, a. compounded; united. — (drch.)
noting the last of the five orders of columns. Com-po-el'tion, (kom-po-rish'un) n. a mixture; a written work ; adjustment ; compact.

Com-pos'i-tor, n. one who acts types.

Com'pos men'tis, [L.] being of sound mind.

Com'post, n. n mixed manure; any mixture.

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Company ore, (kom-pô'zhur)-a. adjustment; compostion; tranquillity; sedateness. Com-so-tition, a act of drinking together. Cim'po-ta-tor, a. one who drinks with another. Com-pound', (114) v. a. to form of different parts ; to mingle; to combine; to adjust.

Com-pound', r. a. to come to terms ; to agree.

Com'pound, a. formed out of many ingredients. Com-pound, a. a mixture of many ingredients. Com-pound'a-ble, a. that may be compounded. Cyan-pôlnd'a-ble, a. that may be compounded.
Own-pôlnd'er, m. one who compounds.
Own-pôlnd'er, m. one who compounds.
Own-pre-bênd', v. a. to include; to understand.
Own-pre-bên's;-ble, a. intelligible; conceivable.
Own-pre-bên's;-bly, ad. with comprehension.
Own-pre-bên's;-bly, ad. with comprehension.
Own-pre-bên's;-ve, a. capacious; large; wide.
Own-pre-bên's;-ve, ad. with comprehension.
Own-pre-bên's;-ve, ad. with comprehension.
Own-pre-bên's;-ve, a. capacious; large; wide. Compressors year, as. with complementarial Compressors, a capaciousness.

Compressor, v. a. to press together; to crowd.

Compressors, (114) m. (Surgery) a bolster of lines.

Compressors, bil'j-ty, m. the being compressible.

Compressors, bil'j-ty, m. the being compressible.

Compressors, bil'pressors, m. compressibility. Com-pres sion, (kom-presh'un) n. act of com pressing; condensation; compressure.

Com-pressive, a. having the power to compress.

Com-pressive, (kon-pressiv) or a. act of pressing.

Com-pringle, a. the act of comprising. Cym-prise, v. a. to contain; to include.

Cym-prise, w. a. to contain; to include.

Cym-pro-mise, a. an adjustment; a compact in

which concessions are made on each side. Com'pro-mise, v. a. to compound; to adjust a ate by mutual concessions; to adjust. Compre-mise, v. m. to agree; to accord. com pry-mise, c. m. to agree; to according to the compromises.

Com'pry-mit, v. a. to 'pledge; to promise,

Com-pry-fit cipl, n. one of the same province.

[Compt. (kdastes, a. to count. See Const.

Compt. (konstrol'c); n. (Less) an officer

who examines the accounts the see colleges to of the public money. See Controller.

Com-pal's tive, a compelling; forcing.
Com-pal's tively, ad. with compulsion. Om pul'sp-to-ry, a. compelling; forcing.
Om pul'sion, a. the act of compelling; force. Com-pal'sive, a. compelling; forcing. Compairsively, ed. by force; by violence. Compairsive-ness, s. force; compulsion. Compairsorily, ed. by compulsion. Compal'so-ry, a. compelling; constraining. Compane'tion, a. act of pricking; remorso. Cympanc'tious, a. repentant; sorrowful.
Cimper-ga'tion, a. the act of establishing any
man's veracity by the testimony of others. Cim'per-ga-tor, n. one who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

Cim-pa'ty-ble, a. capable of being numbered. Cim-pa'ty-ble, a. capable of being numbered. Cim-pa'te', v. a. to reckon; to calculate. Computer, v. a. to reckon; we calculate.
Computer, n. a reckoner; a calculator.
Computer; [köm'pu-tist, S. W. P. F.; kom-pu'tist, Ja. Sa.] n. a computer; a calculator.
Com'rade, or Com'rade, [kūm'rad, S. W. P. J.
F. Ja.; kom'rad, F. Ja. Sm. Wb.] n. a companton; an associate.

Com'rade of the Latin word com-

Cia, ad. an abbreviation of the Latin word con tre against; as, to dispute pro and con; that is, for and against.

On, a. to study; to commit to memory.
On panore, [It.] with love or inclination.
One-can-raike, v. a. to arch over; to vault.
One-can-raike, v. a. an arch; a vault.

Con-căt'o-năte, v. a. to link together. Con-cat-y-nato, v. a. to link together.

Con-cat-p-nation, n. a linking; series of links.

Con-cat-ya'tion, n. the act of making concave.

Con'cave, (kong'kav) n. a hollow; a cavity.

Con'cave-ness, n. hollowness; concavity.

Con-cavity-ty, n. inside cavity; hollowness. Con-câ'vo-côn'cāve, a. concave on both sides.
Con-câ'vo-côn'vĕx, a. concave on one side, and
convex on the other. Con-ca'vous, a. concave; hollow.

Con-cād'vous-ly, ad. with hollowness.
Con-cād', (hen-sēl') v. a. to hide; to secrete.
Con-cād's with, a. capable of being concealed. Con-ceal'ed-ness, n. privacy; obscurity. Con-ceal'er, n. one who conceals.

Con-calfer, a. one who conceals.
Con-calfer, a. a hiding, or keeping close.
Con-calfunent, a. act of hiding; hiding-place.
Con-cadef, v. a. to yield; to admit; to grant.
Con-catff, v. a. to admit; to make concession.
Con-catff, (kon-atff) a. fancy; imagination, notion; opinion; idea:—pride; vanity.
Con-catffed, p. a. proud; opinionative; vain.
Con-catffed-ness, a. pride; opinionativeness.
Con-catffed-be-ness, a. pride; opinionativeness.
Con-catffed-be-ness, a. s. the being conceived.

con-ceiv's-ble-ness, a that may be conceived.

Con-ceiv's-ble-ness, a the being conceivable.

Con-ceiv's-bly, ad in a conceivable manner.

Con-ceive', (kon-sev') v. a. to admit into the

womb; to form in the mind; to imagine. Con-ceive', v. n. to think; to become pregnant. Con-ceiv'er, n. one who conceives.

Con-ceiving, a. apprehension; understanding. Con-cen'trate, v. a. to bring together, or to a centre; to condense.

Con-con-tra/tion, n. act of concentrating.
Con-con-tra-tive-ness, (Phron.) the power.of concentration.

Con-cen'tre, skon-sen'ter) v. n. to tend to one irter) . to Concente

Con-cĕn'tric, con-cen'fric, a. having one common cen-Con-cen'tri-cal, tre. Con-cen-tric'i-ty, n. state of being concentric. Con-cent'u-al, a. harmonious.

Con-cep'ta-cle, n. a receptacle; a follicle. Con-cep'ti-ble, a possible to be conceived. Con-cep'tion, m. act of conceiving; thing con-ceived; notion; linage in the mind; thought Con-ceptive, a producing conception.

Con-esta v.a. to belong to; to affect; to interest; to disturb:—to intermeddle. Con-cern', n. business; affair; interest; care

Con-cern', n. business; anair; interest; care Con-cern', ng, prep. relating to. Con-cern'ing, prep. relating to. Con-cern'ingnt, n. concern; care; business. Con-cert', v. a. towettle; to contrive; to adjust Con-cer', v. n. to consult; to contrive. Con-cer'to, n. a plan:—a musical entertainment. Con-cer'to, n. [It.] a piece of music; a concert. Con-cer'sion, (kon-cen'), n. act of conceding thing conceded; a grant. Con-cer'sion.

Con-ces'sion-a-ry, a. given by allowance.

Con-cas sive, a. implying concession.
Con-cas sive, ad. hy way of concession.
Conch, (kongk) n. a marine shell.
Conchite, (kong'kit) n. a petrified shell. Cön'chide, (Rong'kii) n. a permieu sizon.
Cön'chide, (köng'köid) n. a kind of curve.
Con-chid'al, a. resembling the conchold.
Con-chid'o-gist, n. one versed in conchology.
Con-chid-gy, n. the science of shells.
Con-cli'-site, (kon sil'yāt, S. W, E. F. Ja.; kön sil'e-sit, P. J. Sm. R.] v. a. to gain by favor 'to win: to reconcile.

to win; to reconcile.

Con-cli-i-a'tion, n. act of conciliating; peace. Con-cli'i-a-tor, n. one who conciliates. Con-cil'i-a-to-ry, [kon-sil'e-a-tur-e, W. P. J. Ja. K.; kon-sil'ya-tur-e, S. E. F. Sm.] a. tending to reconciliation; pacifying; persuasive. Con-cin'nj-ty, n. decency; fitness. Con-cise', a. brief; short: comprehensive. Con-cise'ly, ad. in a concise manner; briefly. Con-cise'ness, a. state of being concise; brevity Con-cl'sion, (kon-slzh'un) n. act of cutting off. Con-clude, v. a. to early to infer; to determine.

Con-clade, v. a. to earmine to firm the con-clade, v. a. to determine; to firsh.

Con-clude, v. a. to earmine; to firsh.

Con-clude, v. a. to end; to infer; to determine. Con-clud'er, n. one who concludes. Con-clū'sion, (kon-klū'zhun) n. act of conclud-ing; final decision; the close; the end. Con-clu'sive, a decisive; final; ending debate. Con-clu'sive-ly, ad. in a conclusive manner. Con-clu'sive-ness, a state of being conclusive. Con-co-ag'u-late, v. a. to congent together. Con-co-ag-u-la'tion, n. act of coagulating. Con-coct', v. a. to digest; to purify; to ripen. Con-coc'tion, n. act of concocting; digestion. Con-coc'tive, a. of a concocting nature. Con-com'i-tance, \(\) n. act or state of subsisting Con-com'i-tance, \(\) with something else. Con-com'i-tant, a. accompanying; attending. Con-com'i-tant, n. an attendant; companion. Con-com'i-tant-ly, ad in company with others. Con'cord, a. agreement ; union ; harmony. Con-cord ance, a. concord : - an index to the Con-cord'ance, a concert — ....

Senptures.

Con-cord'an-cy, a concurd.

Con-cord'ant, a harmonius; agreeing.

Con-cord'ant, a that that is concordant.

Con-cord'ant, a that that is concordant.

Con-cord'ant, a Fr. In compact; is onvent

con-cord'ant, a Fr. In compact; is onvent

con-cord'ant, a Concord in the concordant.

Con-cord pr-rate, v. a. to unite into one body. onventio Con-cor po-rate, v. n. to unite into one body. Con-cor-po-ration, n. union in one mass. Con'course, (kong'kors) n. a confluence; nn as sembly of men; a meeting; a multitude. Con'cre-ment, n. a mass formed by concretion. Con-cres'cence, n. growth by union of particles. Con-cres cive, a growing together; uniting. Con-cres cive, a growing together; uniting. Con-cres cive, v. a. to coulesce into one mass. Con-cres cive, v. a. to form by concretion. \*Con'crete, or Con-crete', kön'kret, S. P. E. F. Sm. Wb.; kon-kret', W. Ja. K.] a. formed by concretion. — (Logic) not abstract, applied to a subject. \*Con'crete, (114) n. a mass formed by concretion. \*Con'crete-ly, or Con-crete'ly, ad. in a concrete \*Con'crete-ness, or Con-crete'ness, n. coagula-Con-cretion, z. the act of concreting; a mass. Con-crettive, a. coagulative; conlescing Con-cu'bi-nage, n. the act of living with a wo-man as a wife, though not married. con-cu'bi-na-ry, to a concubine

(2a. relating to concubinage, or Con-cu'bi-na-ry, to a concubine Con'cu-bine, a a woman kept in concubinage. Con-cu'pis-cence, n. irregular desire ; lust, Con-cd'pis-cent, a. libidinous; locherous. Con-cu'pis-ci-ble, a. impressing desire; enger. Con-cur', v. n. to meet in one point; to agree. Con-cur'rence, n. act of concurring; union. Con-cur'rent, abacting in conjunction; uniting. Con-cur'rent, n. a joint or contributory cause. Con-cur'rent-ly, ad. in an agreeing manner.

Con-cus'sion, (kon-kush'un) a. the act of shaking; agitation; the state of being shaken.

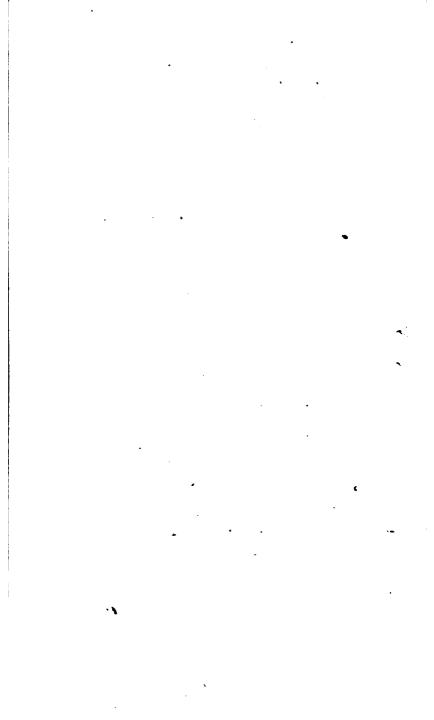
Con-cus sive, a. having the power of shaking.

Con-demn', (kon-dem') v. a. to find guilty; to doom to punishment; to censure; to blame. Con-dem'na-ble, a. blamable; culpable. Con-dem-nation, n. act of condemning; a sen tence of punishment; severe consure. Con-dem'na-to-ry, a. implying condemnation. Con-dem'ner, n. one who condemns. Con-den'sa-ble, a. capable of condensation. Con-den'sate, v. a. to make thicker; to condense Con-den'sate, v. n. to grow thicker ; to condense. Con-den'sate, a. made thick; condensed. Con-den-sa'tion, n. act of making more dense. Con-den's -tive, a tending to condense.

Con-dense', v. a. to make more dense; to thickcon-dense', v. n. to grow dense or thick.

[encon-dense', a. thick; dense; compact. Con-dens'er, n. he or that which condenses; a metallic vessel for condensing air or steam.
Con-den'si-ty, n. condensation; densertess.
Con-de-scend', v. n. to descend from super v. n. to descend from superior on-de-scend', v. n. to descend from rank; to yield; to submit; to stoop. Con-de-scend'ence, n. voluntary submission. Con-de-scend'ing, a. voluntary humiliation. Con-de-scend'ing, p. a. stooping; kind; meck. Con-de-scen'sion, n. descent from superiority. Con-dign', (kon-din') a. merited; deserved; ft. Con-dig'nj-ty, n. merit; desert. Con-dign'ly, (kon-din'le) ad. deservedly. Con-dign'ness, (kon-din'nes) n. suitableness Con'di-ment, w. a seasoning; a sauce. Con-dis-ci'ple, n. a fellow-disciple. Con-dis-ci pie, n. a icitow-auscipie.
Con-dite; r. a. to pickle; to preserve.
Con-di'tien, (kon-dish(un) n. quality; state;
tempers, protessipulation; terms of compact.
Con-di'tien, a. a. to contract; to supplie conCon-di'tien-al, a. containing specialions.
Con-di'tien-al, a. containing specialions. Con-cition all its made of being conditional. Con-divine-try, as stipulated; conditional.
Con-divine-try, as stipulated; conditional,
Con-divined, (kon-dish'und) a. having qualities or properties good or had; stipulated.
Con-dole', v. a. to lament with and for others.
Con-dole' ment, n. grief; condolence. Con-do'lence, n. grief for another's sorrows. Con-dol'er, n. one who condoles. Con-dolling, n. expression of condolence. Con'dor, n. a very large bird; the great vulture. Con-duce', v. n. to tend; to contribute. Con-duce'ment, n. tendency [ R.] Con-du'ci-ble, a. promoting; tending to. Con-du'ci-ble-ness, n. quality of conducing. Con-da'cive, a. tending to conduce; aiding. Con-ducive-ness, n. quality of conducing. Con-ducive-ness, n. quality of conducing. Con-ducive-(114) r. a. to lead; to direct; to man-Con-duction, z. the act of conducting. Con-duc-ti'tious, a. employed for wages Con-duc'tor, n. he or that which conducts; a leader; chief; manager; director. Con-ductress, w. a woman who conducts. Con'duit, [kūn'dit, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; kön'dwit, S; kon'dit, E.] n. a water-pipe; a Con-dū'pli-cate, a. doubled together. [canal. Con-dû-pij-câ/tion, n. a doubling; a duplicate. Con-dô-pi, câ/tion, n. a doubling; a duplicate. Cone, a. a solid body in the form of a sugar-loaf. Cô'ney, or Côn'ey, n. See Cony. Con-lab'y-late, v. n. to talk together; to chat. Con-fab'y-la'tion, n. talk; conversation.

We conclude that The conclusion that it was a shop con dusion to the fact maning from the Concussing in the same Dasign Conditioning his master lay hear? He was condemned to die. condes cound is men of con extate By such a conduct in life. His confidence in They conduce to the improvement To confide in \_ confident of of To consist it with The contine of is a few



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The blessing which he has conferred upon him to confer puely with him It is continue in the body - to the read RATE. the title was contined to them who has the confidence to derive I have contained to have contained to have contained of low assessment of low assessment to To conform to it - they are conformed to it -Swith tonforms it to your apprehension - with conformably to - Conformable to To ect in wonformit, with). - hetween winter and speaking. - being carred in about alle conformity with commen using a quecits. together. In my is with another the confused other together. Congenial &.

Cre his to ry, a. belonging to prattle. Conffet', r. a. to make up into sweetments. Conflict, n. a sweetment; a confection. Confection, a. a sweetment; a preserve. tCon-fec'tion-a-ry, m. a confectioner. Con-fec'tion-er, m. a maker of sweetmeats. Confection er-y, n. sweetments in general; a ace for sweetmeats. Con fed'er-a-ey, s. a league ; federal compact. Con fed'er ate, v. a. & z. to join in a leagu Confed'er ste, a united in a league; allied. Con-fed er-ate, n. an ally; an accomplice.
Con-fed-er-a'tion, n. a league; confederacy.
Con-fed-er-a'tion, n. a league; Con-fer', r. a. to discourse; to consult. Con-fer', r. a. to give; to bestow; to grant. Con'fer-ence, a. formal discourse; a parley. Con-fer rer, n. one who confers. Cya-frey, a. [L.] (Bat.) river-weed; hair-weed. Cya-frey, v. a. to acknowledge; to own; to grant:—to hear the confession of, as a priest. Cya-frey, v. a. to make confession; to reveal. Confession, (kon-fosh'un) a act of confessing; acknowledgment; profession; avowal. Con-fes'sion-al, (kon-fesh'un-al) n. confession-Con-fes'sion-a-ry, n. a confessional. [chair. Con-fersion ary, a belonging to confession. Conference of the Conference o one who hears confessions. Con-first, a synwed:—properly, confused.
Con-first, [kon-fo-dant', S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Su.; kön'fe-dant, P. J. Wb.] n. a confidential fired; one trusted with secrets.

Cas l'ide; a. a. to trust; to have confidence.

Cas l'ide; a. a. to trust; to intrust.

Cas l'ide; a. in in belief; assurance; credit; reliance; boldness Con'i-dent, a positive ; daring ; bold ; impudent. Con'i-dent, a a confidant, which see. Con-fi-den'tial, a. private; trusty; faithful. Ca'i dent ly, ad. without doubt or fear. Ca'i dent ness, a. confidence; assurance. Can fid'er, n. one who confides. Can fig's rate, v. n. to show like the aspects of the planets towards each other. use panets towards each toner.

Cas-fig-veltion, n. external form; figure.

Cas-fig-veltion, n. external form;

Cas-fig-veltion, n. external form;

Cas-fig-veltion, n. external form;

Cas-fine, n. common boundary, border;

Cas-fine, n. Cas'fine, n. n. to border upon. Cya-fine', s. a. to limit; to shut up; to restrain. Cya-fine'less, a. boundless; without end. Cya-fine'ment, a. imprisonment; restraint. Confin'er, a a restrainer; a borderer. Om fin'i ty, a. nearness; neighborhood. Con-firm', r. a. to put past doubt; to settle; to establish; to admit to communion. Can-firm's-ble, a capable of being confirmed. Chefg-ma'tion, z. act of confirming; evidence; Continuing teatmony; an ecclesisatical rite.

Can'incing teatmony; an ecclesisatical rite.

Can'inn's-live, a. having power to confirms.

Can'inn's-post, that agrees to confirm.

Can'inn's-post, that agrees to confirm.

Can'inn's-post, that agrees to confirm.

transfer private property to the state; to cause to be forfeited. See Contemplate. Con-f Is'cate, a forfeited to the public Con-fis-ca'tion, x. the act of confiscating. Con'f is-ca-tor, n. one who confiscates. Con-fis'ca-to-ry, a. consigning to forfeiture. Con-fis'grant, a. burning together. Con-fia gra'tion, n. a great or general fire. Con-fia'tion, n. act of blowing together. Con-flict', v. n. to strive; to contest; to fight. Con'flict, n. collision; contest; strife; struggle. Con'flu-ence, n. the junction of two or more streams; a concourse; collection; concurrence Con'flu-ent, a. flowing together; meeting. Con'fig-rit, a. nowing update; a nowing con'fig-rit, a cributary stream. Can'fidix, n. union of several currents; a crowd. Con-form', v. a. to make like, or of one form. Con-form', v. a. to comply with; to yield. [ont. Con-form', bl. a. agreeable; suitable; consist-Con-form's-bly, ad. agreeably; suitably.
Con-formate, a. having the same form.
Con-for-ma'tion, n. act of conforming; likeness of form; form; structure. Con-förm'er, a. one who conforms. Con-form'ist, a. one who conforms, or complies with the worship of the established church. Con-föund'ed-is, a compliance; similitude.

Con-föund', v. a. to mingle; to perplex; to sationish; to stupefy; to destroy; to overthrow.

Con-föund'ed, p. a. mixed; confused:—ener mous. [Fulgar.]

Con-föund'ed-iy, ad. enormously. [Fulgar.]

Con-föund'ed-iss, a. state of being confounded. Con-f öund'er, n. one who confounds. Con-fra-ter'nj-ty, n. a religious brotherhood. Con-fried'tion, n. act of rubbing against.
Con-frient', or Con-front', [kon-front', S. W. P.

Ja. K.; kon-frunt', P. J. E. Sm. Wb.] v. a. to face; to oppose; to compare. Con-fron-ta'tion, x. act of confronting. Con-tipe-a violet and the control of the control of the confuse of Con-fu-ta'tion, n. act of confuting; refutation. Con-fute', v. a. to convict of error; to disprove. †Con-fute' ment, n. disproof; confutation. Con-fut/er, z. one who confutes. Con'ge, (kon'je) n. [Fr.] act of reverence; bow; courtesy; leave; farewell.
Con'ge, or Con-ge', v. n. to take leave.
Con'ge, n. (Arch.) a sort of moulding. Con-geal', v. a. to turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state; to freeze. a soluti state, where into a mass by cold. Con-geal', n. n. to gather into a mass by cold. Con-geal', n. n. to noglation; a clot. Congé d'élire, (kön'je-de-lêr') n. [Fr.] (Eng. Law) the king's permission to a dean and chapter to chouse a bishop. Con-go-la'tion, n. act or state of congealing. Con gener, n. [L.] one of the same nature. Con-generic, a. being of the same genus. Con-ge-néric, a. being of the same genus.

Cya-firm'-p-ma\_s, that afrèes to confirm.

Cya-firm'-p-ma\_s, that of being confirmed.

Cya-firm'-g-ness, a. state of being confirmed.

Cya-firm'-g-ness, a. state of being confirmed.

Cya-firm'-g-ness, a. that of being confirmed.

Cya-firm'-g-ness, a. that of being congenial.

Cya-fir'-g-ness, a. the state of being congenial.

Con-ge'ri-es, n. [L.] a mass of small bodies. Con-gest', v. a. to heap up; to gather together. Con-ges'tion, n. a collection of matter; an accu-Con-ju-ga'tion, s. act of conjugating, union the form of inflecting verbs. mulation, as of blood or humors. Con-gestive, a. implying congestion.

Con'si-tive, a. implying congestion.

Con'si-tive, v. a gift of the Roman people. [ice.

Con-glac'ciate, (kon-gla-she-s'shun) s. the act

Con-glac'ciate, (kon-gla-she-s'shun) s. the act or state of being changed into ice Con-glo bate, v. a. to gather into a ball Con-glo bate, a, moulded into a firm ball. Con-glo bate-ly, ad. in a spherical form. Con-glo-ba'tion, w. collection into a ball. Cyn-glob'u-late, v. w. to gather into a globule. Con-glom'er-ate, v. a. to gather into a ball. Con-glom'er ate, a. gathered into a ball. Con-glom-er-a'tion, n. collection into a ball. Con-glū'ti-nāte, v. a. to coment; to reitnite. Con-glū'ti-nāte, v. n. to coalesce; to unite. Con-glu'ti-nate, a. joined together. Con-gla ti-na tion, a. the act of uniting bodies. Con-gla ti-na-tive, a. tending to unite. Con-gia'ti-ma-tor, n. he or that which unites. Con'go, (kōng'gō) n. a species of black tea. Con-grat'u-tant, n. rejoicing in participation. Con-grat'u-late, (kon-grat'u-lat) v. a. to wish joy to; to felicitate on some happy event.

Con-grat'u-late, v. n. to rejoice in participation. Con-grat-y-la'tion, n. an expression of joy. Con-grat'u-la-tor, n. one who congratulates. Con-grat'y-la-to-ry, a. expressing or wishing Joy. Con'gre-gate, v. a. to collect together; to gather. Con-nex'ive, a. connective. Con'gre-gate, v. n. to assemble; to meet. Con'gre-gate, a. collected ; congregated. Con-gre-ga'tion, n. a collection; an assembly. Con-gre-ga'tion-al, a. pertaining to a congregation or to Congregationalists; public. Con-gre-ga'tion-pl-ist, a. one of a religious sect. Con'gress, (kong'gres) w. a meeting; an assembly; the legislature of the United States. Con-gres'sion-al, (-gresh'un-al) a relating to the congress of the United States; parliamentary. Con-gres'sive, a. coming together; conflicting. Con-grac', (kong-gra') r. n. to agree; so suit.
Con'gru-ence, or Con-gra'en-cy, n. agreement.
Con'gru-ont, a. agreeing; correspondent. Con-gru'i-ty, x. suitableness; consistency; fitness; a proper adaptation. Con'gro-ods., a greenble; suitable; fit; meet. Con'gro-ods.ly, ad. suitably; consistently. Con'cc., a. having the form of a cone; relat-Con'-cal, j ing to a cone and its sections. Con'-cal-ly, ad. in the form of a cone. Con'ics, n. pl. the doctrine of conic sections. Con'ic sec'tions, n. pl. lines formed by the inter-sections of a plane with the surface of a cone. Co-nif'er-ous, a. bearing cones or conical fruit. Con-ject'n-ra-ble, a. possible to be guessed. Con-ject'u-ral, a. depending on conjecture. Con-ject'y-ral-ly, ad. by conjecture or guesa; Con-ject'yra, (kon-jekt'yrr) n. a guera; an idea. Con-ject'yra, (kon-jekt'yrr) n. a to judge by guesa. — c. n. to form conjectures. Con-ject'ur-er, (kon-jekt'yur-er) n. a guesser. Con-join', r. a. to unite; to associate. Con-join', r. n. to league; to unite. Con-joint, r. n. to league; to unite. Con-joint, a. united; connected; associated. Con-jointly, ad. in union together.

Con-junc'tive, a conjoined; concurrent; united. Con-junc'tive, a conjoined; connecting word. Con-junc'tive, a closely united; uniting. Con-junc'tive-ly, ad. in conjunction.
Con-junc'tive-ness, s. the quality of joining.
Con-junc'ty, ad. jointly; in union.
Con-junc'tyre, (kon-junk'tyr) s. union; combination of events; a crisis; occasion. Con-ju-ra'tion, w. incantation; a plot. Con-ju-ra uon, s. incantanto; a jua-ra con-ju-ra uon, s. incantanto; a jua-con-jure, (kūn'jur) v. a. to influence by magic. Con'jure, (kūn'jur) v. s. to practise charms. Con'jure-r. (kūn'jur-r) s. an enchanter. Con-nas'cence, s. common birth or origin. Con-nate', [kon-nat', S. W. P. J. E. P. Ja. R. Sm.; kön'nat, Wb.] a. born with another; of the same birth. — (Bot.) growing together. Con-nat/u-ral, (kon-nat/yu-ral) a connected by nature; partaking of the same nature.

Con-nat-u-ral/-ty, a union by nature. Con-nat'u-ral-lize, v. a. to connect by nature. con-nat'u-rai-rae, v. a. to connect by nature.
Con-nat'u-rai-ness, n. state of being connatural.
Con-nect', c. a. to join; to link; to unite.
Con-nect', v. n. to cohere; to be joined.
Con-nect'tipe, n. union; junction; a relation.
Con-nect'tipe, n. having the power of connection. Con-nec'tive, a. having the power of connecting. Con-nec'tive, a. that which connects. Con-nec'tive-ly, ad. in conjunction. Con-nex'ion, a. union. See Connection. Con-ni'vance, s. a voluntary blindness to an act Con-nive', v. n. to wink; to forbear to see. Con-ni'vent, a. dormant ; not attentive. Con-niv'er, a. one who connives. Con-niver, a. one was contres.

Con-niver, a. one was contres.

Con-nip-sedr', [kön-ngs-sür', P. J. F. Wh.; kö-nis-sär, W. Ja.; kö-nis-sür', S.; kön'is-sür, E.; kön-nis-sür', S.; kön'is-sür, S.; kön'is-sür, sür, in letters, or literature; a critic.

Con-nois-seür'ship, a. skill of a connoisseur.

Con-nois-seür'ship, a. skill of a connoisseur. Con-nu'bj-al, a. nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal. Con-nū-me-rā'tion, n. a reckoning together. Connotd, s. a figure resembling a cone.

Co-notd, s. a figure resembling a cone.

Co-notd'i-cal, a approaching to a conic form.

\*Con'quer, (kong'ker) [konk'ur, S. J.; kong'-kwer, F.; kongk'ur or kong'kwer, W. Ja.; kong'ker, S.m.] v. a. to gain by conquest; to overcome to subdue.

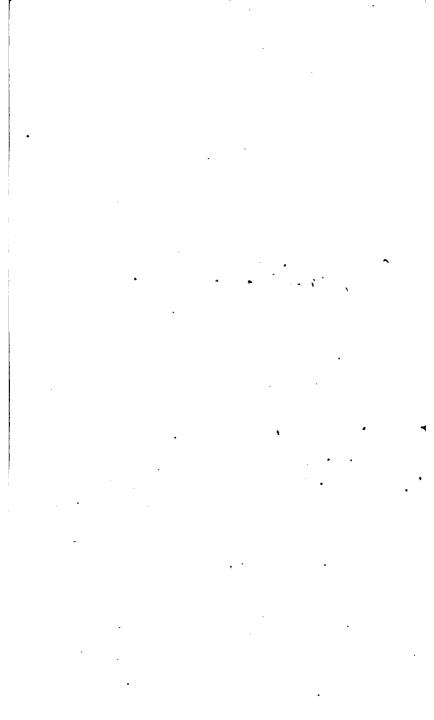
\*Con'quer, (kong'ker) v. s. to overcome. \*Con'quer-a-ble, a. possible to be overcome. \*Con'quer-or, n. one who conquers Con'quest, (kong'kwest) n. nct of conquering, acquisition by victory; victory; success. Con-san-guin'e-ous, a. of the same blood. Con-san-guin'i-ty, s. relation by blood.
Con'science, (kon'shens) s. the faculty of judging of one's conduct with reference to some standard of right and wrong; the moral sense; sense of right and wrong; scruple; justice. sense in right and wrong; scrupic; justice.

Côn-sci-ôn'tious, (kôn-she-ôn'shus) a. regulated
by conscience; scrupulous; just; exact.

Côn-sci-ôn'tious-less, a. quality of being conscience.

Côn-sci-ôn'tious-less, a. quality of being conscientious; scrupulousless. Con'scion-a-ble, (kon'shun-a-bl) agreasonable Con'scion-a-bly, ad. reasonably; justiy. Côn'ju-gal, a. relating to marriage; matrimonial. Côn'ju-gal-ly, ad. matrimonially. Côn'ju-gate, r. a. to decline or inflect, as a verb. Con'scious, (kon'shus) a. knowing one's own thoughts; knowing by mental perception. Con'scious-ly, ad. in a conscious manner. Con'scious-ness, (kon'shus-ness) n. the perception Con'ju-gate, a. (Geom.) A conjugate diameter is a right line, bisecting the transverse diameter. of what passes in one's own mind.

" at its y continues of the grant , en 71 on La res To congratulate one or his victory. Un tell a matter of consider congruous to the character. He reigned conjointly with his trotten amonging fund of thereting a man must be possess of To be conjoined with the Their connexions with each other -- there is no connection between him and than -it's connection with their - between to two. t connects itself with In connivance as there fraud conquest of delyages by a grues scious to supelf of many pailings. We are conscious that they are spectators conssions ness that he is to some peran is c. that he is the same substance.



I consider as atterly unreasonable the Decitions to refuse.

as if it were asked Wherein consists smiliting or equality.

It is rendered for consequence at all 4 It was consecrated to pleasure To this we all consented - if they be consented ? Consequents upon than struggle

the considered again that he had no armon
for his fath. (Pilgrion's orogress.)
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Should be come down Should be considered as a national concern. - who should have considered herself as a green - I consider asself as On consist in being able to in asked wherein one want of several parts - persone is entry consists consistant with consonant to de emotions. The Catilinarian conspinery by Galast. -- conspiracy against

It carries consternation a de bite

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Cite/script, a. written; registered; enrolled. -Conscript fathers, the senators of Rome Contaction, a. one enrolled for the army. Conscription, n. an enrolling, as of soldiers. Ces'e crate, r. a. to make sacred; to dedicate. (3n'se-crate, a. consecrated; sacred; devoted. (en'se-crat-ed, p. a. made sacred ; devoteti. Consecration, a. act of consecrating. Can'se-cra-tor, n. one who consecrates. (en'me-cra-to-ry, a. making sacred. Carse-ta-ry, a. consequent; following. Carse-ta-ry, a. a deduction from premises. Consequences. Cyn cc'y tive, a following in order; successive. Con esc a tive-ly, ad. successively; in order.
Con esnt', m. agreement; compliance; assent. Cya-etat, n. s. to yield; to agree; to assent.
Un-eta-ta'ne-ods, a. agreeable to; accordant.
Con-en-ta'ne-ods-y, ad agreeably.
Con-en-ta'ne-ods-ness, n. agreement.
Con-etat're, n. one who consents.
Con-etat're, n. one who consents.
Con-etat'rent, (kon-etat'shen) a. agreeing.

Cya-etat'rent, (kon-etat'shen) a. agreeing. Coa'se quent, a. tollowing naturally.

sequent: - important; concelted; pompous. Céa ec quen'tial ly, ed. by consequence. Céa ec quen'tial ness, a regular consecution Con'se-quant-ly, ad. by consequence. Con'se-quant-nose, s. regular connection. Con-cerv's-ble, a. capable of being kept. Conservancy, s. conservation.

Conservant, a. that preserves or continues.

Conservation, s. the act of preserving. Cen-serv's tism, a. opposition to change. Con-serv'a-tive, a having power to preserve Con-ser's-tive, a one who opposes radical changes in a state;—opposed to reference.
Con'ser-va-tor, s. a preserver.

Con se quen'tral, a. following as the effect; con-

Con-ser've-to-ry, n. a place for preserving. Chaser've-to-ry, a preservative; conservative.
Chaserve', s. a to preserve; to candy fruit.
Chaserve, s. a sweetment; preserved fruit. Con serv'er, z. one who conserves. Consider, r. a. to think upon; to ponder. Casadian-bia, a respectable; deserving notice.
Casadian-bia, a respectable; deserving notice.
Casadian-bia, a respectable; deserving notice.
Casadian-bia, a respectable; deserving notice.
Casadian-bia, a respectable degree.
Casadian-bia, a respectable degree.
Casadian-bia, a respectable degree.
Casadian-bia, a respectable deserving notice.
Casadian-bia, a respectable respectable deserving notice.

pa-sid-gr-sto-ness, n. cans considering; pru-dence; contemplation; importance; compen-Candder er, n. one who considers. Con-std'er-ing, prep. having regard to ; if allow-sace be made for.

Consign', (kon-sin') v. a. to give in trust. Con-sign-82', (kon-se-në') n. he to whom goods we sent or consigned in trust. Con-sign'er, (kon-sin'er) n. one who consigns. Con-sig-ni-fi-ca'tion, n. similar signification. on-sign/ment, (kon-sin/ment) a the act of con-signing; that which is consigned.

kan-n' mar, Wb. Crabb. ] n. (Law) one who con-signs.

Con-dim';-lar, a. having a common resemblance. Cha-ci-mil'i-tude, n. joint resemblance. Con-dist', n. n. to subsist; to be composed.

Consistence; | n. state of being consistent; Consistency, | fixed state; substance;

degree of density; form; make; congru Con-sist'ent, a. conformable; accordant. Con-sist'ent-ly, ad. in agreement; agreeably. Con-sis-to'ri-al, a. relating to a consistory.

Cön-sis-tő'ri-sì, a relating to a consistory.
Cön'sis-to-ry, or Con-sis'to-ry, [kön'sis-tăr-q, & W. P. J. F. Ja.; kon-sisto-ry, [kön'sis-tăr-q, & Con-sō'ci-tet, [kon-sō'sh-q-t] n. an associate, Con-sō'ci-tet, [kon-sō'sh-st] n. an associate.
Con-sō'ci-tet, [kon-sō'sh-st] n. a. to associate.
Con-sō'ci-tet, n. to coalesce; to associate.
Con-sō'ci-tion, (kon-sō-sh-sō-tyn) n. alliance; union; association; an ecclesiastical body.
Con-sō'le bla c. thet may be consoled.

Con-sol's-ble, a. that may be consoled. Con-so-la'tion, n. comfort; alleviation; solace. Con-sol's-to-ry, [kon-sol's-tur-e, W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; kon-sol's-tur-e, S. P.] a. affording

consolation; giving comfort.

Con-sole', v. a. to comfort; to cheer; to solace.

Con'sole, n. (Arch.) a bracket or shoulder-piece. Con-saler, a. one who consoles or gives comfort Con-sal'i-dant, a. tending to consolidate. Con-sol'i-date, v. a. to make solid ; to harden. Con-sol'i-date, v. a. to grow firm or solid. con-soi;-date, s. n. to grow tirm or solid.

Con-soi;-date, a. formed into a solid mass.

Con-soi;-datition, n. act of consolidating.

Con-soi;-or Con'soig, [kon-soiz; sm.: kön'sois,

K] n. pl. a sort of transferable stocks.

Con'so-nance, / n. accord of sound; harmony; Con'so-nan-cy, agreement; concord. Con'so-nant, a agreeable; consistent; agreeing Con'so-nant, a. a letter not sounded by itself.
Con-so-nant'al, a. relating to a consonant. Con'so-nant-ly, ad. consistently; agreeably. Con'so-nant-ness, n. consistency. Con'so-nous, a. agreeing in sound. Con-so'pj-ate, v. a. to lull asleep. Con'sort, n. a companion; a wife or husband.
Con-sort, v. n. to associate with.
Con-sort, v. a. to join; to mix; to marry.
Con-sort's-ble, a. suitable; fit. [R.] Con'sort-ship, n. fellowship; partnership. Con-spic'u-ous, a. obvious to the sight; eminent. Con-spic'u-ous-ly, ad. eminently; remarkably. Con-spic'u-ous-ness, a. eminence; celebrity. Con-spir's cy, a. a combination for an ill design. Con-spir'ant, a. conspiring; plotting. Con-spi-ra'tion, w. an agreement of many. Con-spir's tor, w. a man engaged in a plot Con-spire', v. n. to concert a crime; to plot. Con spirer, n. one who conspires; a conspirator.
Con sta-ble, (kin'sta-bl) n. a peace officer.
Con'sta-ble-klip, p. the office of a constable.
Con'sta-ble-wick, n. the district of a constable.

Con'stan-cy, a. firmness of mind; stability. Con'stant, a. firm; fixed; perpetual; patient unclanging; resolute; steady; persevering. Con'stant-ly, ad. perpetually; patiently; firmly Con-stellate, v. a. to decorate with stars. [R.] Con-stel-la'tion, n. a cluster of fixed stars. Con-ster-na'tion, n. astonishment; surprise Con'sti pate, v. o. to thicken ; to make costive. Con-sti-pa'tion, n. condensation ; costiveness. Con-stit'u-en-cy, n. a body of constituents. Con-stit'u-ent, a. elementary ; constituting. Con-stit'u-ent, a. one who deputes; an elector. Con'stj-tute, v. a, to make; to form; to compose to depute; to depoint. Con'sti-tut-er, n. one who constitutes.
Con-sti-tu'tion, n. the frame of body or mind; the

laws of a state; form of government. Con-stj-tu'tion-al, a. consistent with the consti-

tution: fundamental: legal.

Con-\$5'ri-\$5, n. [L.] a mass of small bodies. Con-\$5st', v. a. to heap up; to gather together. Con-\$5st'ion, n. a collection of matter; an accumulation, as of blood or humors. Con-gestive, a. implying congestion.

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Con'gru-ods, a agreenble; suitable; fit; meet.

Con'gru-ods-ly, ad. suitable; consistently.

Con'ic, | a. having the form of a cone; relat
Con'i-cal, | ing to a cone and its sections.

Con'i-cal-ly, ad. in the form of a cone.

Con'i-cal-ly, ad. in the form of a cone. Con'ics, n. pl. the doctrine of conic sections. Con'ic sec'tions, n. pl. lines formed by the inter-sections of a plane with the surface of a cone. Co-nif'er-ous, a. hearing cones or conical fruit. Con-ject'n-ra-ble, a. possible to be guessed. Con-ject'n-ral, a. dep-inding on conjecture. Con-jett'u-ral-ly, ad. by conjecture or guess.
Con-jett'ura, (kon-jekt'yur) a. a guess; an idea.
Con-jett'ura, (kon-jekt'yur) v. a. to judge by
guess.—v. n. to form conjectures. Con-ject'ur-er, (kon-jekt'yur-er) n. a guesser. Con-join', r. a. to unite; to associate. Con-join', r. n. to league; to unite. Cou-joint', a. united; connected; asso Con-joint', a united; connected; associated. Con-joint'ly, ad. in union together. Con'ju-gal, a. relating to marriage; matrimonial. Con'ju-gal-ly, ad. matrimonially. Con'ju-gate, r. a. to decline or inflect, as a verb.
Con'ju-gate, a. (Geom.) A conjugate diameter is
a right line, bisecting the transverse diameter.

Con-ju-ga'tion, a. act of conjugating, union the form of inflecting verbs. the form of innecting veros.

Con-janc't, a conjoined; concurrent; united.

Con-janc'tion, n. union; a connecting word.

Con-janc'tive, a. closely united; uniting.

Con-janc'tive-ly, ad. in conjunction.

Con-janc'tive-ness, s. the quality of joining.

Con-janct'ly, ad. jointly; in union. Con-junct/ure, (kon-junkt/yur) n. union; combi-nation of events; a crisis; occasion. nation of events; a crisis; occasion.

Con-ju-f'tion, s. incantation; a plot.

Con-jure, (kin'jur) v. a. to influence by magic.

Con'jure, (kin'jur) v. s. to practise charms.

Con'jure, (kin'jur) v. s. to practise charms.

Con'jur-er, (kin'jur) v. s. to practise charms.

Con-mas' cence, s. common birth or origin. Con-nate', [kon-nat', S. W. P. J. E. P. Ja. E. Sm.; kon'nat, Wb.] a. born with another; of the same birth. — (Bot.) growing together. Con-nat'u-ral, (kon-nat'yu-ral) a connected by nature; partaking of the same nature.

Con-nat-u-ral'i-ty, a union by nature. Con-nat'u-ral-lze, v. a. to connect by nature. Con-nat'u-ral-ly, ad. by nature; originally. Con-nat'u-ral-ness, a. state of being comnatural. Con-nect', v. a. to join; to link; to unite. Con-nect', v. n. to cohere; to be joined. Con-nect', v. n. to cohere; to be joined. Con-nec'tion, n. union; junction; a relation. Con-nec'tive, a. having the power of connecting. Con-něc'tive, n. that which connects. Con-něc'tive-ly, ad. in conjunction. Con-něx'lon, n. union. See Connection. Con-nex'ive, a. connective. Con-ni'vance, a. a voluntary blindness to an act. Con-nive', v. n. to wink; to forbear to see. Con-ni'vent, a. dormant ; not attentive. Con-niv'er, n. one who connives.

\*Con-nois-sear', [kon-nes-sar', P. J. F. FFA.; konis-sar, FF. Ja.; konis-sar, S.; konis-sar, S.; konis-sar, nis-sār, W. Ja.; kō-nis-sūr, S.; kōn'is-sūr, E.; kōn-nās-sūr', Sm.] n. a judge in the fine farts, in letters, or literature; a critic.

Cōn-nōj-seūr'snīp, n. akill of a connoisseur.
Con-nū'bi-sl. a. nuntial Con-nu'bj-al, a. nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal. Con-nu n-p-i, a. nupusi; marrimonar; conjuga.
Con-nu n-p-ra kion, a. a reckoning together.
Co'noïd, n. a figure resembling a cone.
Co-noïd'i-cai, a. approaching to a conic form.
\*Con'quer, (kong'ker) [könk'ur, S. J.; köng'kwer, F.; köngk'ur or köng'kwer, W. Ja.;
köng'ker, Sm.] c. a. to gain by conquest; to
overcome to subden. overcome; to subdue.
\*Con'quer, (kong'ker) v. n. to overcome. \*Con'quer-a-ble, a. possible to be overcume. \*Con'quer-or, n. one who conquers. Con'quest, kong'kwest) n. net of conquering, acquisition by victory; victory; success. Con-san-guin'e-ous, a. of the same blood. Con-san-guin'i-ty, n. relation by blood.

Con'science, (kon'shens) n. the faculty of judging of one's conduct with reference to some standard of right and wrong; the moral sense; senso of right and wrong; scruple; justice.
Con-sci-en'tious, (kon-she-en'shus) a. regulated
hy conscience; scrupulous; just; exact.
Con-sci-en'tious-ly, ad. according to conscience.
Con-sci-en'tious-ness, a. quality of being conscientions; scrupuloumes. Con'scion-a-lile, (kon'shum-a-bl) agressonable Con'scion-a-bly, ad reasonably; justly.
Con'scious, (kon'shus) a. knowing one's own
thoughts; knowing by mental perception. Con'scious-ly, ad. in a conscious manner. Con'scious-ness, (kon'shus-nes) n. the perception of what passes in one's own mind.

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se reigned conjointly with his trotter.

you may conjecture what are amazing find of theretion a man must be possessed of To be conjoined with the Their connexions with each other - there is no connection between him and than - it's connection with their - between to two. tonnet doll with To counivance as these france conquest of delyage by o your Scious to supelf of many failings. We are conscious that day are spectators ionssions ness that he is the same person is c. that he is the same substance.

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Ole/script, a. written; registered; enrolled.-Courset fathers, the senators of Rome Conscript, s. one enrolled for the army. Concription, a an eurolling, as of soldiers. Cor's crate, r. a. to make sacred; to dedicate. ('an'me-crate, a. consecrated; sacred; devoted. Consecrated, p. a. made sacred; devotett. ('an'se-cra-tor, a. one who consecrates. Cen'se-cra-to-ry, a. making sacred. Con'sec-ta-ry, a. consequent; following. Con'sec-ta-ry, n. a deduction from premises. Consequences. Con sec's tive, a following in order; successive. Cya-seat', m. agreement; compliance; assent.
Cya-seat', r. m. to yield; to agree; to assent.
Cya-sen-ta'ne-ods, s. agreeable to; accordant. Consenta'ne ous ly, ad. agreeably. Consenter, a one who consents. Con sen'tient, (kon-sen'shent) a agreeing.

Con'se quence, n. the effect of a cause; an inference; event; issue; importance; moment. Ca'se quent, a. following naturally. Ca-se quentitial, a. following as the effect; consequent: - important : conceited ; pompous. Cin-se-quen'tial ly, ad. by consequence. Con-se-quen'tial-ness, a regular consecution Con'se-quent-ly, ad. by consequence. Con'se-quent-ness, a. regular connection. Conservable, a. capable of being kept. Conservancy, n. conservation. Conservant, a. that preserves or continues. Cin-ser-va'tion, a. the act of preserving. Constraintsm, a opposition to change Con-serv'a-tive, a. having power to preserve. Con-serv'a-tive, n. one who opposes radical

changes in a state ; - opposed to reformer. Căn'ser-vă-tor, n. a preserver. Om ser'va to ry, m. a place for preserving. Con-serve, v. a. preservative; conservative. Con-serve, v. a. to preserve; to candy fruit. Con'serve, a. a sweetment; preserved fruit. Conserver, a one who conserves. Cyn-sid'er, v. a. to think upon; to ponder. Considerate, a respectable; deserving notice. Considerable, a respectable; deserving notice. Considerable, as, importance; value. Onsiderable, as, in a considerable degree. Considerate, a thoughtful; prudent; quict. Consider ately, ed. calmly; prudently. re-sid-er-action, s. act of considering; pru-dence; contemplation; importance; compen-

Consider er, z. one who considers. fantion. Cyn-4ld'er-Ing, prep. having regard to; if allow-nee be made for.

Cha-sign', (kon-sin') w. a. to give in trust.
Cha-sign-52', (kon-so-n5') n. he to whom goods
are sent or consigned in trust.

Consign'er, (kon-sin'er) n. one who consigns. Consign'ment, (kon-sin'ment) at the act of con-signing; that which is consigned.

Cango or', (kön-se-nör') [kön-se-nör', Ja. Sm.; kon-n'nar, Wb. Crabb.] n. (Law) one who con-

Ca-dim'i-lar, a. having a common resemblance. Ca-d-mil'j-tade, a. joint resemblance. Con-sist', s. s. to subsist; to be composed.

Con elst'ence; | n. state of being consistent; Con-cist'en-cy, fixed state; substance; fixed state; substance;

degree of density; form; make; congru Con-sist'ent, a. conformable; accordant. Con-sist'ent-ly, ad. in agreement; agreeably Con-sis-tō'ri-al, a. relating to a consistory. Con'sis-to-ry, or Con-sis'to-ry, [kön'sis-tür-e, & W. P. J F. Ja.: kon-sis-to-re, E. K. Sm. R

W. F. J. F. Ja.; kon-signo-re, E. A. Om. R. W. J., a spiritual court; an assembly. Con-sō'ci-şte, (kon-sō'shọ-ṣt) n. an associate, Con-sō'ci-şte, (kon-sō'shọ-ṣt) v. a. to associate. Con-sō'ci-şte, v. v. to coalesce; to associate. Con-sō-ci-şte, v. v. to coalesce; to associate. Con-sō-ci-şte'ation, (kon-sō-she-ṣt-shun) n. alliance; union; association; an ecclesiastical body.

Con-sol's-ble, a. that may be consoled.

Cön-so-lä'tion, n. comfort; alleviation; solace. Con-sol's-to-ry, [kon-sol's-tur-e, W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; kon-sol's-tur-e, S. P.] a. affording

consolation; giving comfort.

Con-able', v. a. to comfort; to cheer; to solace.

Con-able', v. a. to comfort; to cheer; to solace. Con-solver, n. one who consoles or gives comfort Con-solvi-dant, a. tending to consolidate. Con-sol'i-date, v. a. to make solid; to harden. Con-sol'i-date, v. a. to grow firm or solid. Con-801-date, a. formed into a solid mass.

Con-801-date, a. formed into a solid mass.

Con-801-date, o., to consolidating.

Con-801-dative, a. that consolidates.

Con-804, or Con'8018, [kon-8012, Sm.: kön'8018,

K] n. pl. a sort of transferable stocks.

Con'so-nance, / n. accord of sound; harmony; Con'so-nan-cy, agreement; concord. Con'so-nant, a. agreeable; consistent; agreeing

Con'so-nant, n. a letter not sounded by itself.
Con-so-nant'sl, a. relating to a consonant.
Con'so-nant-ly, ad. consistently; agreeably.
Con'so-nant-ness, n. consistency. Con'so-nous, a agreeing in sound.

†Con-so'pj-ate, v. a. to lull asleep. Con-sort, n. a companion; a wife or husband. Con-sort, v. n. to associate with. Con-sort, v. a. to join; to mix; to marry. Con-sort's ble, a. suitable; fit. [R.]

Con'sort ship, n. fellowship; partnership. Con-spic'u-ous, a. obvious to the sight; eminent. Con-spic'u-ous-ly, ad. eminently; remarkably. Con-spic'u-ous-ness, a. eminence; celebrity.

Con-spir's-cy, n. a combination for an ill design. Con-spir'ant, a. conspiring; plotting. Con-spi-ra'tion, n. an agreement of many. Con-spir's-tor, n. a man engaged in a plot

Con-spire', v. z. to concert a crime; to plot. Con spir'er, a. one who conspires; a conspirator. Côn'sta-ble, (kun'sta-bl) n. a peace officer. Côn'sta-ble-ship, n. the office of a constable. Côn'sta-ble-wick, n. the district of a constable.

Con'stan-cy, a. firmness of mind; stability. Con'stant, a. firm; fixed; perpetual; patient unchanging; resolute; stendy; persevering. Con'stant-ly, ad. perpetually; patiently; firmly Con-stell'late, v. a. to decorate with stars. [R.]

Con-stel-la'tion, n. a cluster of fixed stars Con-ster-na'tion, n. astonishment; surprise. Con'sti-pate, v. a. to thicken; to make costive. Con-sti-pa'tion, n. condensation; costiveness.

Con-stit'u-en-cy, n. a body of constituents. Con-stit'u-ent, a. elementary; constituting. Con-stit'u-ent, n. one who deputes; an elector. Con'sti-tute, v. a. to make; to form; to compose to depute; to point.

Con'sti-tut-er, n. one who constitutes. Con-stj-tu'tion, n. the frame of body or mind; the laws of a state; form of government.

Con-stj-tu'tion-sl, a. consistent with the constitution; fundamental; legal.

Con ge'ri-ee, n. [L.] a mass of small bodies. Con gest', v. a. to heap up; to gather together. Con ges'tion, n. a collection of matter; an accu-

mulation, as of blood or humors. Con-gestive, a. implying congestion.

Con-gis-try, n. a gift of the Roman people. [ice.
Con-gis-ci-atc, (kon-gis-shp-a'shun) n. the act

Con-gis-ci-a'tton, (kon-gis-shp-a'shun) n. the act or state of being changed into ice.

Con-glo'bate, v. a. to gather into a ball. Con-glo'bate, a. moulded into a firm ball. Con-glo bate-ly, ad. in a spherical form. Con-glo-ba'tion, n. collection into a ball. Con-glob'o-late, v. w. to gather into a globule. Con-glom'er-ate, v. a. to gather into a ball, Con-glom'er-ste, a. gathered into a ball. Con-glom-er-a tion, w. collection into a ball. Con-gla'ti-nate, v. a. to cement; to reunite. Con-gla'ti-nate, v. n. to coalesce; to unite. Con-glu'ti-nate, a. joined together. Con-gla-ti-na'tion, n. the act of uniting bodies. Con-gla'ti-na-tive, a. tending to unite. Con-giū'i-nā-tor, n. he or that which unites. Cōn'gō, (kōng'gō) n. a species of black tea. Con-grat'o-lant, a. rejoicing in participation.

Con-grat'y-late, (kon-grat'yy-lat) v. a. to wish joy to; to felicitate on some happy event. Con-grat'g-late, v. n. to rejoice in participation. Con-grat-q-la'tion, n. an expression of joy. . Con-grat'u-la-tor, n. one who congratulates. Con-gral'u-la-to-ry, a expressing or wishing joy. Con'gre-gate, v. a. to collect together; to gather. Con'gre-gate, v. n. to assemble; to meet. Con'gre-gate, a. collected; congregated. Con-gre-ga'tion, w. a collection; an assembly. Con-gre-gu'tion-al, a. pertaining to a congregation or to Congregationalists; public.

Con-gre-ga'tion-al-1st, n. one of a religious sect. Cön'gress, (köng'gres) n. a meeting; an assembly; the legislature of the United States.

Con-gres'sion-al, (-gresh'un-al) a. relating to the congress of the United States; parliamentary. Con-gres'sive, a coming together; conflicting. Con-grae', (kong-gra') v. n. to agree; to suit. Con'gro-ence, or Con-gra'en-ey, n. agreement. Con'gru-ent, a agreeing; correspondent. Con-gru'i-ty, u suitableness; consistency; fit-

ness: a proper adaptation. Con'gu-ous, a agreenble; suitable; fit; meet.
Con'gu-ous-ly, ad suitably; consistently.
Con'ic. \( \frac{a}{a} \), a having the form of a cone; relations. Con'i-cal, ing to a cone and its sections. Con'i-cal-ly, ad. in the form of a cone. Con'ics, n. pl. the doctrine of conic sections

Con'ic sec'tions, n. pl. lines formed by the intersections of a plane with the surface of a cone. sections or a piane with the surface of a conce-confifer-ois, a, bearing conos or conical fruit. Con-ject'n-ra-ble, a, possible to be guessed. Con-ject'n-ra, a, depending on conjecture. Con-ject'n-ra, (a, depending on conjecture or guess. Con-ject'n-ra, (kon-jekt'yur) a, a guess; an idea. Con-ject'n-re, (kon-jekt'yur) v. a, to judge by guess.—r. n, to form conjectures.

Con-ject'ur-er, (kon-jekt'yur-er) n. a guesser. Con-join', r. a. to maite; to associate.
Con-join', r. a. to maite; to associate.
Con-joint', a. united; connected; associated.
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Con-joint', a.d. in union together.
Con'ju-gal-ly, a.d. matrimonially.
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Con'ju-gal-ly, a.d. matrimonially.

Con'ju-gate, v. a. to decline or inflect, as a verb. Con'ju-gate, a. (Geom.) A conjugate diameter is

a right line, bisecting the transverse diameter.

Con-ju-ga'tion, s. act of conjugating, union the form of inflecting verbs. Con-junc'tion, a. conjoined; concurrent; united. Con-junc'tion, a. union; a connecting word. Con-junc'tive, a. closely united; uniting. Con-juncture-ly, ad. in conjunction.
Con-junctive-ly, ad. in conjunction.
Con-junctive-ness, n. the quality of joining.
Con-junctiv, ad. joinity, in union.
Con-junctive, (kon-junktiver) n. union; counds nation of events; a crisis; occasion.

nation of events; a crisis; occasion; Con-ju-r'dion, n. incantation; a plot.
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Cherript, a. written; registered; enrolled. Conscript fathers, the senators of Rome Con'script, w. one enrolled for the army. Con errip'tion, w. an enrolling, as of soldiers. Con'e-crate, r. a. to make sacred; to dedicate. Con'se-crate, a. consecrated; sacred; devoted. ('on'se-crat-ed, p. a. made sucred; devotetl. Can ee cra'tion, a. act of consecrating. Can'se cra tor, n. one who consecrates. Con se-cra to ry, a. making sacred. Carsec-ta-ry, a. consequent; following. Carsec-ta-ry, a. a deduction from premises. Consectium, m. a train of consequences. Consectium, m. a train of consequences. Consectium, m. a following in order; successive. In sectification, admirately; in order. Consecut, m. agreement; compliance; assent. Crastar', n. agreement; compliance; assent.
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\_\_\_\_\_\_, .ssee. wastell is consigned. & sign-dr', (kön-se-nör') [kön-se-nör', Ja. Sm.; kse-si'npr, Wb. Crabb.] s. (Law) one who con-signs.

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Classi-mil'i-tride, a joint resemblance. -mil'j-tude, n. joint resemblance. Con sist', s. n. to subsist; to be composed.

Cyn-dist'ence; } m. state of being consistent; Cyn-dist'en-cy, fixed state; substance; fixed state; substance;

degree of density; form; make; congra Con-sist'ent, a. conformable; accordant. Con-sist'ent-ly, ad. in agreement; agreeably Con-sis-to'ri-al, a. relating to a consistory. Con'sis-to-ry, or Con-sis'to-ry, (kon'sis-tur-e, & W. P. J F. Ja.: kon-sis/to-re, E. K. Sm. R Wb.] n. a spiritual court; an assembly.

70. | % a spirituar court; an assertanty. Con-80'ci-ste, (kon-80'she-st) m an associate, Con-80'ci-ste, (kon-80'she-st) m a to associate. Con-80'ci-ste, n. n. to coalesce; to associate. Con-80-si-si'thon, (kon-80-she-si'shym) m alliance; union; association; an ecclesiastical body. Con 81'sh blue a thet may be concoled.

Con-sol's-ble, a. that may be consoled. Con-sol's tion, s. comfort; alterviation; solace. Con-sol's to-ry, [kon-sol's-ture, W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wh.; kon-sol's-ture, S. P.] a. affording

consolation; giving comfort. consolution; giving counters.

Con-sole, v. a. to comfort; to cheer; to solace.

Con'sole, n. (Arch.) a bracket or shoulder-piece.

Con-sol'-datt, a. tending to consolidate.

Con-sol'-date, v. a. to make solid; to harden.

Con-sol'-date, v. n. to grow firm or solid. Con-sol'i-date, a. formed into a solid mass. Con-sol-i-da'tion, n. act of consolidating. Con-söl'i-dā-tive, a. that consolidates. Con-söls', or Cön'söls, [kon-sölz', Sm.: kön'sölz, K.] n. pl. a sort of transferable stocks.

Con'so-nance, / n. accord of sound; harmony; Con'so-nan-cy, | agreement; concord. Con'so-nant, a. agreeable; consistent; agreeing Con so-nant, a. a letter not sounded by itself. Con-so-nant al, a. relating to a consonant.

Con'so-nant-ly, ad. consistently; agreeably. Con'so-nant-ness, n. consistency.

Con-30-nan-ness, n. consistency.

Con-30-nan-ness, n. consistency.

†Con-80'pj-āte, v. a. to lull asleep.

Con-30't, v. a. to associate with.

Con-30't', v. a. to join; to mix; to marry.

Con-30't', v. a. to join; to mix; to marry.

Con-30't's-ble, a. suitable; fit. [R.] Con'sort-ship, a. fellowship; partnership. Con-spic'y-ous, a. obvious to the sight; eminent.

Con-spic'u-ous-ly, ad. eminently; remarkably. Con-spic'u-ous-ness, n. eminence; celebrity. Con-spir's-cy, a. a combination for an ill design. Con-spir'ant, a. conspiring; plotting. Con-spj-ra'tion, s. an agreement of many. Con-spir's-tor, n. a man engaged in a plot

Con-spire', v. n. to concert a crime; to plot. Con spir'er, n. one who conspires; a conspirator. Côn'sta-ble-wick, n. the district of a constable.

Con'stan-cy, n. firmness of mind; stability. Con'stant, a. firm; fixed; perpetual; patient unchanging; resolute; steady; persevering.
Con'stant-ly, ad. perpetually; patiently; firmly
Con-stěl'läte, v. a. to decorate with stars. [R.] Con-stel-la'tion, n. a cluster of fixed stars.
Con-ster-na'tion, n. astonishment; surprise.
Con'sti-pate, v. a. to thicken; to make costive.

Con-sti-pa'tion, n. condensation ; costiveness. Con-stit'u-en-cy, n. a body of constituents. Con-stit'u-ent, a. elementary; constituting. Con-stit'u-ent, n. one who deputes; an elector. Con'stj-tute, v. a. to make; to form; to compose to depute; to boolnt.

Con'sti-tut-er, n. one who constitutes. Con-stj-tu'tion, n. the frame of body or mind; the laws of a state; form of government.

Con-stj-tu'tion-al, a. consistent with the constitution; fundamental; legal.

Con-stj-ta'tion-al-ist, | n. a framer of, or an ad-Con-stj-ta'tion-ist, | herent to, a constitution. Con-stj-tu'tion-ist, herent to, a constitution.
Con-stj-tu-tu-tion-al'i-ty, n. agreement or accordance with the constitution. Con-stj-tu'tion-al-ly, ad. agreeably to, or in accordance with, the constitution. Con strain', v. a. that constitutes; elemental. Con-strain', v. a. to compel; to force; to press. Con-strain', ble, a. liable to constraint. Con-straint'er, a. one who constrains. Con-straint', a. compulsion; confinen Con-straint', a. compulsion; tonfinement. Con-strain'tive, a. compelling; constraining. Con-strict', v. a. to bind; to contract.
Con-stric'tion, x. contraction; compression. Con-stric'tor, n. he or that which contracts. Con-stringe', v. a. to compress; to contract. Con-strin'gent, a. binding or compressing. Con-struct', v. a. to build; to form; to make. Con-struct'er, n. one who forms or makes. Con-struc'tion, n. act of building; fabrication; con-struction, n. act of building; labrication; form; meaning; interpretation; syntax.

Son-struction of a respecting the agenting. Construction-us, main anterent to construction. Constructive, a formed by construction. Constructive-ly, ad. by way of construction. Constructive-ness, n. (Phena.) the faculty of constructing, or a genius for architecture. Constructive, (kon-struktyvy) n. a structure. Con-struct, (kon-struktyvy) n. a structure. Con-struct, kon-struktyvy) n. a structure. K. Sm.; kön-stru, P. J. F. Ja. Wh.; kön-strü, F. J. Kon-strü or kön-stru, K. Sm.; kön-strü, S. E.; kön-strü or kön-stru, K. I. z. a. to interment: to translate: to explain. W.] v. a. to interpret ; to translate ; to explain. Con'stu-prate, v. a. to violate; to debauch. Con-stu-pra'tion, w. violation; defilement. Con-sub-stat', v. w. to exist together. Con-sub-stan'tial, a. being of the same nature. Con-sub-stan'tial-ist, (kon-sub-stan'shal-ist) s.
one who believes in consubstantiation. Con-sub-stan-ti-al'j-ty, (kon-sub-stan-she-al'e-te)
n. participation of the same substance. Con-sub-stan'ti-ate, (kon-sub-stan'she-at) v. a. to unite in one common substance or nature. Con-sub-stan-ti-a'tion, (kon-sub-stan-she-a'shun)

n. the union of the body and blood of Christ
with the sacramental elements. Con'sul, n. a Roman magistrate: - an officer commissioned in foreign parts to protect the commerce of his country. \*Con'sp.-lar., [kon'sp.-lar., S. W. J. P.; kon'sp.-lar., [kon'sp.-lar., S. W. J. P.; kon'sp.-lar., Ja. Sm. Wb.] a. relating to a consul.

\*Con'sp.-late, n. the state or office of consul. Con'sul-ship, a. the office of consul; consulate. Con-sult', v. n. to take counsel together. [plan. Con-sult', v. n. to take counsel together. [plan. Con-sult', v. n. to ask advice of; to regard; to Con'sult, [kon'sult, F. Ja.; kon-sult', W. P.] n. act of consulting : - a council. Con-sul-ta'tion, n. act of consulting; deliberation. Con-sult'er, n. one who consults. Con-sum's-ble, a. that may be consumed. Con-sume', v. a. to waste; to spend; to destroy.

•Con-sume', v. s. to waste away. Con-stant'er, n. one who consumes.

Con-stant'er, n. one who consumes.

Con-stant'mate, [kon-stant'mat, W. F. F. Ja. Sm.
R.: kon-stant'met, S. J.: kön'sum-mat, K.
Wb.] v. a. to complete; to perfect; to finish.

See Contemplate. Con-sum'mate, a. complete; perfect; finished. Con-sum'mate-ly, ad. perfectly, completely. Con-sum-mate-ty, an perfective completion; perfection,

Con-sum-mitton, n. completion; perfection,

Con-sump'tion, (kon-sum'shun) n. net of consuming; a wasting or pulmonary disease.

Con-sump'tive, a. destructive; wasting.

Con-sump'tive-ly, ad. in a consumptive way.

\*Con-sumptive-ness, n. a consumptive state. Con-tact, a. touch; juncture; close union.

†Con-taction, a. the act of touching.

Con-taction, a. the act of touching.

Con-taction, (kon-taction) population of close by contact; infection; pestilence.

Con-tactous, (kon-taction) communicated by contact, as a disease; infectious. Con-tai, since-ness, n quality of being coatagious.
Con-tai, since-ness, n quality of being coatagious.
Con-tain, n. n. to hold; to comprise; to restrain.
Con-tain, n. n. to live in continence.
Con-tain, n. n. to that may be contained. [rupe. Con-tam'i-nate, v. a. to defile; to pollute; to cor-Con-tam'i-nate, a. polluted; contaminated. Con-tim-i-nā'tion, n. pollution; defilement. Con-tem-i-nā'tion, n. pollution; defilement. Con-tem'ner, a. one who contemns; a scorner. Con-tem per, v. a. to moderate ; to temper. Con-tem per-a-ment, a. temperament. Con-tem per-ate, v. a. to moderate; to temper. Con-tem-per-ation, a act of moderating. \*Con-tem/plate, [kon-tem/plat, S. W. P. J. P. P.

"Con-tem/plate, [kon-tem/plat, S. W. P. J. P. P.

"L. Sm.! kön/tem-plat, W."] v. a. to consider
attentively; to study: to meditate. Words compensate, confiscate, constellate, commen mate, demonstrate, despumate, expurgate, and extirpate, are, often pronounced, in this country, with the accent on the first syllable; yet the English orthogpists, with little variation, place the accent on the second syllable. \*Con-tem'plate, v. n. to muse; to meditate. Con-tem-plation, n. act of contemplating; meditation; studious thought. Con-tem'pla-tive, a. thoughtful; meditative. Con-tem'pla-tive-ly, ad. thoughtfully. Con-tem plator, [kon-tem plator, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.; kön'tem-plator, E. Sm. Wb.] n. one who contemplates. Con-tem-po-ra'ne-ous, a. living or existing at the same time; contemporary.

Con-tem-po-ra/ne-ous-ly, ad. at the same time. Con-tem'po-ra-ri-ness, n. state of being contemporary; existence at the same time.

Con-temporary, a. living or existing at the same time; contemporaneous. Con-tem'po-ra-ry, n. one who lives at the same time with another. Con-tempt', (kon-temt') n. act of despining; scorn; disdain; disgrace; vileness. Con-tempt'i-ble, a. worthy of contempt; vile.

Con-tempt'i-ble ness, a. vilences; baseness.

Con-tempt'i-ble ness, a. vilences; baseness. Con-tempt'u-oùs, a. scornful; apt to despise. Con-tempt'u-oùs-ly, qd/in a scornful manner. Con-tempt'u-oùs-ness, ». disposition to contempt. Con-tend', v. n. to strive; to struggle; to vie. Con-tend'er, n. one who contends. Content', a. satisfied; contented; quiet; easy. Content', v. a. to satisfy; to please; to gratify. Content', n. satisfaction; rest; capacity. Convicuted, p. a. satisfied; easy; content. Con-tent'ed-ly, ad. in a quiet or easy member. Con-tent'ed-ness, s. state of being contentad. Con-ten'tion, n. strife; debate; contest; meal Con-ten'tious, (kon-ten'shus) a. quarreisoma. Con-ten'tious-ly, ad. perversely; quarreisomaly. Con-ten'tious-noss, n. proneness to contest. Con-tent'ment, n. acquiescence; gratification.
Con-tents', or Con'tents, (114) [kon-tents, 2.2]
J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kon-tents' or kon tents. W.: kön'tents, Wb.] n. pl. the heads of a book; index; that which is contained in any thing. Con-ter'mi-na-ble, a capable of the same bounds

They were constituted a peculiar class To be constrained to dutes contemporable ousle with the way. In he construed int absolute wisdom To a consultation with their cook about It is contained in He consulter the man He was Contin porary with him tothe the continue of the continue of collision with His contempt for contents order to was is contained in He contends for its utility . - & content against They have been content to give - content with with your content tourselver, with glancing and was not contented to onske such a book I contenter with fadject of ignorance - muss contented if they find is - the Their whole contents. te ought is he contect if a work to

Con-ju-ga'tion, n. act of conjugating, union the form of inflecting verbs. Con-ge'ri-es, n. [L.] a mass of small bodies. Con-gest', v. a. to heap up; to gather together. Con-ges'tion, n. a collection of matter; an accumulation, as of blood or humors. Con-gestive, a. implying congestion.

Con'gi-q-ry, n. a gift of the Roman people. [ice.
Con-gia'c-ate, (kon-gia'-she-a'shun) n. the act or state of being changed into ice Con-glo'bate, v. a. to gather into a ball. Con-glo'bate, a. moulded into a firm ball. Con-glo'bate-ly, ad. in a spherical form. Con-glo-ba tion, a collection into a ball, Con-glob'y-late, v. n. to gather into a globule. Con-glom'er-ate, v. a. to gather into a ball. Con-giom'er-ate, a. gathered into a ball. Con-glom-er-a'tion, n. collection into a ball. Con-glū'ti-nāte, r. a. to cement; to reunite. Con-glū'ti-nāte, v. a. to coalesce; to unite. Con-gla'ti-nate, a. joined together. Con-gla-tj-na/tion, n. the act of uniting bodies. Con-gla'ti-un-tive, a. tending to unite. Con-glu'ti-na-tor, n. he or that which unites. Con'gō, (kōng'gō) n. n species of black tea. Con-grat'y-lant, n. rejoicing in participation. Con-grat'u-late, (kon-grat'yu-lat) v. a. to wish joy to; to felicitate on some happy event. Con-grat'u-late, v. n. to rejoice in participation. Con-grat-u-la'tion, w. an expression of joy. Con-grat'u-la-tor, n. one who congratulates. Con-grat'u-la-to-ry, a. expressing or wishing Joy. Con'gre-gate, v. a. to collect together; to gather. Con'gre-gate, v. n. to assemble; to meet. Con'gre-gate, a. collected; congregated. Con-gre-ga'tion, n. a collection; an assembly. Con-gre-gu'tion-al, a. pertaining to a congregation or to Congregationalists; public. Con-gre-ga'tion-al-list, n, one of a religious sect. Con'gress, (kong'gres) n. a meeting; an assem-bly; the legislature of the United States. Con-gres sion-al, (-gresh'un-al) a relating to the congress of the United States; parliamentary. Con-gres'sive, a. coming together; conflicting. Con-grae', (kong-gra') v. n. to agree; to suit. Con'gru-ence, or Con-gra'en-cy, n. agreement. Con'gry-ent, a. agreeing; correspondent. Con-gra'i-ty, n. suitableness; consistency; fitness; a proper adaptation. Con'groots, a greenble; suitable; fit; meet. Con'groots, a greenble; suitable; fit; meet. Con'groots, ad suitably; consistently. Con';c, a having the form of a cone; relat-Con';-cal-ly, ad. in the form of a cone. Con';-cal-ly, ad. in the form of a cone. Con'ics, n, pl. the doctrine of conic sections.
Con'ic sec'tions, n, pl. lines formed by the intersections of a plane with the surface of a cone.
Co-nif 'gr-oils, n, bearing cones or conical fruit. Con-ject'a-ra-ble, a. possible to be guessed. Con-ject'n rd, a. depending on conjecture. Conjecture play, ad. by conjecture or guess.
Conjecture, (konjektyn) m. a guess; an idea.
Conjecture, (konjektyn) m. a to judge by
guess. - v. n. to form conjectures. guess.— e. e. to form conjectures. Conjectorer, kenjikk'yur-p'n a guesser. Conjin', e. e. to unite; to associate. Conjin', e. e. to league; to unite. Conjin', e. e. to league; to unite. Conjin', e. united; connected; associated. Conjin', e. to union together.

Con'ju-gal, a. relating to marriage; matrimonial.

Con'p-gate, c. a. to decline or inflect, as a verb. Con'p-gate, a. (Geom.) A conjugate diameter is a right line, bisecting the transverse diameter.

Con ju-gal-ly, ad, matrimonially,

the form of inflecting veros.

Con-junct', a conjoined; concurrent; united.

Con-junc'tion, n. union; a connecting word.

Con-junc'tive, a. closely united; uniting.

Con-junc'tive-ness, n. the quality of joining.

Con-junc'tiy, ad. jointly; in union.

Con-junct'y, ad. jointly; in union.

Con-junct' or events; a risis; coeasion. nation of events; a crisis; occasion. nation of events; a crisis; occasion.

Con-jūre', v. a. to summon or enjoin solemnly.

Con-jūre', (kūn'jựr) v. a. to influence by magic.

Con'jūre, (kūn'jựr) v. n. to practise charms.

Con'jūre, (kūn'jūr) v. n. an enchanter.

Con-may'cence, n. common birth or origin. Con-nāte', [kon-nāt', S. W. P. J. F. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kon'nāt, Wb.] a. born with another; of the same birth. — (Bot.) growing together. Con-nat/u-ral, (kon-nat/vu-ral) a connected by nature; partaking of the same nature.

Con-nat-u-ral/-ty, a union by nature. Con-nat'u-ral-ize, v. a. to connect by nature. Con-nat'u-ral-tze, v. a. to connect by nature.
Con-nat'u-ral-tze, v. a. to connect by nature.
Con-nat'u-ral-nass, n. state of being connatural.
Con-nat'u-ral-nass, n. state of being connatural.
Con-nac't, v. n. to cohere; to be joined.
Con-nac'tion, n. union; junction; a relation.
Con-nac'tive, a. having the power of connacting.
Con-nac'tive-ly, ad in conjunction.
Con-nac'tive-ly, ad in conjunction.
Con-nac'tive-ly, and in conjunction. Con-nex'lon, n. union. See Connection. Con-nex'ive, a. connective. Con-ni'vance, n. a voluntary blindness to an act. Con-nive', v. n. to wink ; to forbear to see. Con-ni'vent, a. dormant; not attentive. Con-niv'er, a one who connives Con-nover, w. one who combress.

Con-nois-sear, [kön-nes-sür, P. J. F. Wh.; ks-nis-sür, P. Ja.; kö-nis-sür, S.; kön-nis-sür, S.s.] na judge in the fine farts, in letters, or literature; a critic.

Con-nois-sear-ship, n. skill of a connoisseur.

Con-noi-bi-el, a. nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal.

Con-noi-bi-el, a. nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal. Con-nū-me-ra'tion, n. a reckoning together. Cynoid, n. a figure resembling a cone.
Co-noid'i-cal, a approaching to a conic form.
\*\*Con'quer, (kong'ker) [konk'ur, S. J.; kong'.
kwer, F.; kongk'ur or kong'kwer, W. Ja.; kong'ker, Sm.] v. a. to gain by conquest; to overcome; to subdue.

\*Con'quer, (kong'ker) v. n. to overcome. \*Cön'quer-s-ble, a. possible to be overcome.
\*Cön'quer-or, n. one who conquers.
Cön'quest, köng'kwest) n. act of conquering, acquisition by victory; victory; success. Con-san-guin'e-ous, a of the same blood. Con-san-guin'i-ty, n. relation by blood. Con'science, (kon'shens) n. the faculty of judg-ing of one's conduct with reference to some standard of right and wrong; the moral sense; sense of right and wrong; scruple; justice.
Cön-sci-ön'tious, (kön-she-ön'shus) a. regulated
by conscience; scrupulous; just; exact.
Cön-sci-ön'tious-ly, ad. according to conscience.
Cön-sci-ön'tious-nöss, n. quality of being conscientious; scrupulousness. Con'scion-a-ble, (kon'shun-a-bl) agressonable Con'scion-s-bly, ad. reasonably; justly.
Con'scious, (kon'shus) a. knowing one's own
thoughts; knowing by mental perception. Con'scious-ness, (kon'shus-ness) n. the perception of what passes in one's own mind.

the service of the second in the service 14 117 To congratulate one on his victory. It is bet a matter of constitution congruous to the character. The reigned conjointly with his trooten amonging fund of teteration a men must be possessed of To be conjoined with the Their connexions with each other - there is no connection between him and than - it's connection with their - between to two. t connects itself with for counivance at these fraud conquest of Asyages by ogrus Scious to supply of news pilings. We are conscious that day are spectators conssious ness that he is to some peran is c. that he is the same substance.

112

Con-ger', v. a. to heap up; to gather together.
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Con'c, A a having the form of a cone; relatCon'i-cal, ing to a cone and its sections. Con'i-cal-ly, ad. in the form of a cone.
Con'i-cal-ly, ad. in the form of a cone.
Con'ica, n. pl. the doctrine of conic sections.
Con'ic sociotyn, n. pl. lines formed by the intersections of a plane with the surface of a cone. Co-nif'er-ous, a. bearing cones or conical fruit. Con-ject'n-ra-ble, a. possible to be guessed. Con-jective, a depending on conjecture.
Con-jective, depending on conjecture.
Con-jective, (kon-jektivyr) m a guess; an idea.
Con-jective, (kon-jektivyr) w a to judge by guess.—r. m. to form conjectures. Con-ject'ur-er, (kon-jekt'yur-er) n. a guesser. Con-ject'ur-er, (kon-jekt'ur-er) n. a guesser.
Con-jön', r. n. to lengue; to unite.
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Con-jönt', a. united; connected; associated.
Con-jönt'ly, ad, in union together.
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Con-ju-rétion, n. incantation; a plot.

Con-jure, (kin'jur) v. a. to influence by magic.

Côn'jure, (kin'jur) v. n. to practise charms.

Côn'jure-er. (kin'jur) v. n. to practise charms.

Con-mas' cence, n. common birth or origin. Con-nāte', [kon-nāt', S. W. P. J. E. P. Ja. R. Sm.; kön'nāt, Wb.] a. born with another; of the same birth. — (Bot.) growing together. Con-nat'u-ral, (kon-nat'yu-ral) a. connected by nature; partaking of the same nature. Con-nat-u-ral'i-ty, a. union by nature. Con-nat'u-ral-lse, v. a. to connect by nature.
Con-nat'u-ral-ly, ad. by nature; originally.
Con-nat'u-ral-nass, v. state of being connatural.
Con-nac't, v. a. to join; to link; to unite.
Con-nac't, v. a. to cohere; to be joined.
Con-nac'tion, v. union; junction; a relation.
Con-nac'tive, a. having the power of connactive, v. that which connects.
Con-nac'tive-ly, ad. in conjunction.
Con-nac'tive-ly, ad. in conjunction. Con-nat'u-ral-lze, v. a. to connect by nature. Con-nex'ion, n. union. See Connection. Con-nex'ive, a. connective. Con-nI'vance, n. a voluntary blindness to an act. Con-nive', v. n. to wink; to forbear to see. Con-ni'vent, a. dormant; not attentive. Con-nt'vent, a. dormant; not attentive.

Con-ntv'er, n. one who condives.

\*Con-nois-sear', [kön-nes-sür', P. J. F. Wb.; könis-sür, W. Ja.; kö-nis-sür', S.; kön'is-sür,
E.; kön-näs-sür', S.s.] n. a judge in the fine
farts, in letters, or literature; a critic.

\*Cön-nois-seur'ship, n. skill of a connoisseur.

Con-nū'd-jal, a. nuptual; matrimonial; conjugal.

Con-nū me-rā'tion, n. a reckoning together.

Canoid a a feure resembling n. cone. Co'noid, w. a figure resembling a cone.

Co-noid'i-cal, a. approaching to a conic form.

\*Con'quer, (kong'ker) [konk'yr, S. J.; kong'-kwer, F.; kongk'ur or kong'kwer, W. Ja.; köng'ker, Sm.] v. a. to gain by conquest; to overcome; to subdue.

\*Cön'quer, (köng'ker) v. n. to overcome. \*Con'quer-a-ble, a. possible to be overcome. \*Con'quer-or, s. one who conquers. Con'quest, 'kong'kwest) n. act of conquering, acquisition by victory; victory; success.

Con-san-guin'e-ous, a. of the same blood. Con-san-guin'i-ty, n. relation by blood.

Con'science, (kon'sbens) n. the faculty of judging of one's conduct with reference to some standard of right and wrong; the moral sense; sense of right and wrong; scruple; justice some or rigit and wrong; scriple; justice.
Con-sci-dritions, (kon-she-forkhus) a. regulated
by conscience; scrupulous; just; exact.
Con-sci-drition-ly, ad. according to conscience.
Con-sci-drition-ness, n. quality of being conscientious; scrupulousness. Con'scion-a-lile, (kon'slium-a-bi) agressonable Con'scion-a-bly, ad. reasonably; justly. Con'scious, (kon'shus) a. knowing one's own thoughts; knowing by mental perception. Con'scious ly, ad. in a conscious manner. Con'scious-ness, (kon'shus-nes) n. the perception of what passes in one's own mind.

The many the sent on a to so that the transfer To congratulate one or his rictory. Wistell a matter of course congruous to the character.

se reigned conjointly with his trotter.

you may conjecture what are amazing
found of literature a man must be possessed of To be conjoined with the Their connexions with each other - there - its connection with their - between to two. t connects itself with for counivance as these fraud conquest of designaling by o yours Scious to supelf of many pilings. We are conscious that day are spectators - conscious of conssious ness that he is to some person is c. that he is the same substance.



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as if it were asked wherein consists militing or equality.

34 is rendered four consequence the all to It was consucrated to pleasure The this we all consented - if they be consented? Consequent upon their struggle

Ha considered again that he had no armon

for his talk . (Pilgrim's organs.) The cousideration that the reporter aray He first contidued det it vollings only be more confortite, had (Citiz. get Wals. 8.2) To consider what a practically proof is. I consider it to inhinic actual Should be considered as a national concern. - who should have considered herself as a gueen - I consider supply as To consist in being able to offereing consists of several parts - it is asked whereing one want of consistency out and sensites consistant with consonant to de emotions. The Catilizarian conspirery by Salast. -- conspiracy against It carries consternation a der bite

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Course fathers, the senators of Rome

Conscript, a. one enrolled for the army

a. written; registered; enrolled.

Oto'script,

Con-ecrip tion, s. an enrolling, as of soldiers. Coo's crate, r. a. to make sacred; to dedicate. Con'se-crate, a. consecrated; sacred; devoted. Con'se-crat-ed, p. a. made sacred ; devotett. Conse crattion, n. act of consecrating. Cor'se-cra-tor, n. one who consecrates. ('da'se-cra to ry, a. making sacred. Cin'sec-ta-ry, a. consequent; following. Cin'sec-ta-ry, a. a deduction from premises. Cin-se ca'tion, z. a train of consequences. The sec yet was a strain or consequences.

The sec y-tive, a. following in order; successively; in order.

The sec yet well as agreement: compliance assessively. The sent', s. agreement; compliance; assent.

Cra-sent', s. a. to yield; to agree; to assent.

Cra-sent', s. a. to yield; to agree; to assent.

Cra-sent', s. a. to yield; to agree; to assent.

Cra-sent', s. a. to yield; to agree; to assent.

Cra-sent', s. a. agreement.

Cra-sent', r. a. agreement. Cen eint'er, n. one who consents. Carsea tiest, (kon-set'shent) a agreeing.
Carse-quence, n. the effect of a cause; an in-ference; cvent; issue; importance; moment.
Carse-quent, a. following naturally. Cin-se quen'tial, a. following as the effect; conrequest: - important; conceited; pompous. Cin ee quen'tist ly, ed. by consequence. Con ee quen'tist mess, a regular consecution Con'se quent-ly, ad. by consequence. Con'se quent-ness, n. regular connection. Con-serv's ble, a. capable of being kept. Con errorn.cy, n. conservation. Con errornt, a. that preserves or continues. Conservation, at the act of preserving. Constru's tiem, m. opposition to change. Conserv's-tive, a. having power to preserve

Con-serve-tive, n. one who opposes radical changes in a state; — opposed to reference.
Con'ser-valor, n. a preserver. Con-ser'va-to-ry, m. a place for preserving. Con-serve, s. a. preservative; conservative. Con-serve, s. a. to preserve; to candy fruit. Con'serve, s. a. sweetmost; preserved fruit. Conserver, a. one who conserves. Consider, r. a. to think upon; to ponder. Cya-sid'Ff, v. 'n' to reffect; to democrate.
Cya-sid'maphie, a. respectable; deserving notice.
Cya-sid'r-a-ble-nôsa, n. importance; value.
Cya-sid'r-a-ble, ad, in a considerable degree.
Cya-sid'r-a-te-ly, ad, in a considerable degree.
Cya-sid'r-a-te-ly, ad, calmly; prudently,
Cya-sid'r-a-te-nêsa, n. calm deliberation.
Cya-sid-q-a'tion, n. act of considering; prudence; contemplation; importance; compencya-sid'r-q-r, n. one who considers.

[sation.

Cuadd'er or, m. one who considers. (sation. Conadd'er ing, prep. having regard to; if allow-ance be made for. Ca-sign', (kon-sin') v. a. to give in trust.
Ca-sign-te', (kon-sp-n6') n. he to whom goods
are seat or consigned in trust.

Con sign'er, (kon sīn'er) n. one who consigns. Con signification, n. similar signification. Consign'ment, (kon-sin'ment) a the act of con-signing; that which is consigned.

kpa-d'ner, Who. Crabb.] n. (Law) one who consigns.

Candin'illar, a. having a common resemblance.
Candin'illar, a. having a common resemblance.
Candin'illar, a. having a common and a common a common and a common a common and a common and a common and a common and a Con-sist', v. n. to subsist; to be composed.

Consistence; | m. state of being consistent; Consistency, | fixed state; substance;

degree of density; form; make; congru Con-sist'ent, a. conformable ; accordant. Con-sist'ent-ly, ad. in agreement; agreeably Con-sis-to'ri-al, a. relating to a consistory. Con'sis-to-ry, or Con-sis'to-ry, [kon'sis-tur-e, & W. P. J F. Ja.; kon-sisto-re, E. K. Sm. R W. F. J. S. A.; kyn-sigty-ry, E. A. San & W. W. J. R. Spiritual court; an assembly. Cyn-sö'ci-şte, (kyn-sö'sh-şt) n. an assembly. Cyn-sö'ci-şte, (kyn-sö'sh-şt) n. an associate. Cyn-sö'ci-şte, v. n. to coalesce; to associate. Cyn-sö'ci-şte, v. n. to coalesce; to associate. Cyn-sö-ci-şte'alıyn n. alliance; union; association; an ecclesiastical body. Con-60'4-ble, a that may be consoled.

Con-60'4-ble, a comfort; alleviation; solace.

Con-60'4-br-yr, [kon-60'4-tur-e, W. J. E. F. Ja.

Sm. Wb.; kon-60'14-tur-e, S. P.] a affording consolation; giving comfort. Con-sole', v. a. to comfort; to cheer; to solace. Con'sole, n. (Arch.) a bracket or shoulder-piece. On-saler, n. one who consoles or gives comfort Con-sali-dant, a. tending to consolidate. Con-sali-date, v. a. to make solid; to harden. Con-sali-date, v. n. to grow firm or solid. Con-801-latte, a. formed into a solid mass.

Con-801-idite, a. formed into a solid mass.

Con-801-idit(ton, n. act of consolidating.

Con-801-idi-t(vo, a. that consolidates.

Con-804', or Con'804g, [kon-8012', Sm.: kön'801s,

K] n. pl. a sort of transferable stocks. Con'so-nance, / m. accord of sound; harmony; Con'so-nan-cy, agreement; concord. Con'so-nant, a agreeable; consistent; agreeing Con'so-nant, a. a letter not sounded by itself.
Con-so-nant'al, a. relating to a consonant. Con'so-nant-ly, ad. consistently; agreeably. Con'so-nant-ness, n. consistency. Con'so-nous, a agreeing in sound. †Con-so pi-ate, v. a. to lull asleep. Con'sort, n. a companion; a wife or husband. Con-sort, v. n. to associate with. Con-sort, v. a. to join; to inix; to marry. Con-sort's-ble, a. suitable; fit. [R.] Con'sort ship, n. fellowship; partnership. Con-spic'y-ods, a. ohvious to the sight; eminent. Con-spic'u-ous-ly, ad. eminently; remarkably. Con-spic'u-ous-ness, a. eminence; celebrity. Con-spir's-cy, a. a combination for an ill design. Con-spir'ant, a. conspiring; plotting. Con-spira'tion, s. an agreement of many.

Con-spir's tor, w. a man engaged in a plot Con-spire', v. n. to concert a crime; to plot. Con-spire, s. as contect a trime; to prote. Con-spire, s. one who conspires; a conspirator. Con'sta-ble, (kin'sta-bl) n. a peace officer. Con'sta-ble-ship, n. the office of a constable. Con'sta-ble-wick, n. the district of a constable. Con'sta-ble-wick, n. the district of a constable. Con'stan-ne-wick, n. the district on a constant.
Con'stan-to, n. firmess of mind; stability.
Con'stant, a. firm; fixed; perpetual; patient
unchanging; resolute; steady; persevering.
Con'stan-ty, ad. perpetually; putiently; firmly
Con-stellilate, v. a. to decorate with stars.
[R.]

Con-stel-la'tion, n. a cluster of fixed stars. Con-ster-na'tion, n. astonishment; surprise. Con'sti pate, v. o. to thicken ; to make costive. Con-sti-pa'tion, a. condensation; costiveness. Con-stit'u-en-cy, n. a body of constituents. Con-stit'u-ent, a. elementary; constituting. Con-stit'u-ent, x. one who deputes; an elector.

Con'sti-tute, v. a. to make; to form; to compose to depute; to booint. Con'sti-tut-er, n. one who constitutes. Con-sti-tu'tion, a. the frame of body or mind; the

laws of a state; form of government. Con-st<sub>i</sub>-tū/tion-sl, a. consistent with the consti-tution; fundamental; legal. Con-sti-ta'tion-al-ist, | n. a framer of, or an ad-Con-sti-ta'tion-ist, | herent to, a constitution. Con-stj-tu'tion-ist, herent to, a constitution.
Con-stj-tu-tion-al'i-ty, n. agreement or accordance with the constitution. Con-stj-tu'tion-al-ly, ad. agreeably to, or in accordance with, the constitution. Con's 1-ta-tive, a. that constitutes; elemental. Con-strain', v. a. to compel; to force; to press. Con-strain's-ble, a. liable to constraint.

Con-straint'er, at one who constrains.
Con-straint', at compulsion: confinem Con-straint', a. compulsion; confinement. Con-strain'tive, a. compelling; constraining. Con-strict', v. a. to bind; to contract. Con-stric'tion, a. contraction; compression. Con-stric'tor, n. he or that which contracts. Con-stringe', v. a. to compress; to contract. Con-strin'gent, a. binding or compressing. Con-struct', v. a. to build: to form: to ma Con-struct'er, n. a. to build; to form; to make.
Con-struct'er, n. one who forms or makes.
Con-struction, n. act of building; fabrication;

form; meaning; interferention; syntax.

Sen-struction, sinterferention; syntax.

Con-struction, rain adherent to construction.

Con-struction, construction. Con-struc'tive-ly, ad. by way of construction.
Con-struc'tive-ness, z. (Phren.) the faculty of constructing, or a genius for architecture. Con-strüct'ure, (kon-strükt'yur) n. a structure. Con'strüe, (kon'strü, P. J. F. Ja. Wb.; kön'strü, K. Sm.; kön'stur, S. E.; kön'strü or kön'stur,

W.] v. a. to interpret; to translate; to explain. Con'stu-prate, v. a. to violate; to debauch. Con-sty-pra'tion, n. violation; defilement. Con-sub-sist', v. n. to exist together.
Con-sub-stan'tial, a. being of the same nature. Con-sub-stan'tial-list, (kon-sub-stan'shal-list) s. one who believes in consubstantiation.

Con-sub-stan-tj-al'j-ty, (kon-sub-stan-she-al'e-te)
n. participation of the same substance.

Con-sub-stan'ti-ate, (kon-sub-stan'she-at) v. a. to unite in one common substance or nature. Con-sub-stan-tj-a'tion, (kon-sub-stan-sho-a'shun)
n. the union of the body and blood of Christ

with the sacramental elements. Con'sul, a. a Roman magistrate: - an officer

commissioned in foreign parts to protect the commerce of his country.

"Con'sy-late, a. the state or office of consul. Con'syl-ship, a. the office of consul; consulate.

Con-sult', v. n. to take counsel together. [plan. Con-sult', v. a. to ask advice of; to ergard; to Con'sult, [kon'sult, F. Ja.; kon-sult', S. Wa.; kon'sult or kon-sult', W. P.] n. act of consulting : - a council.

Con-syl-ta'tion, n. act of consulting; deliberation. Con-sult'er, n. one who consults. Con-sum's-ble, a. that may be consumed.

Con-sūme', v. a. to waste; to spend; to destroy.

Con-sūme', v. a. to waste ito spend; to destroy.

Con-sūm', v. n. to waste away.

Con-sūm'māte, į kon-sūm'māt, W. F. F. Ja. Sa.

R. i kon-sūm'met, S. J. i kon'sūm-māt, K.

Wb.] v. a. to complete; to perfect; to finish. See Contemplate.

Con-sum'mate, a. complete; perfect; finished. Con-sum'mate-ly, ad. perfectly completely.

Con-sum-ma'tion, s. completion: perfection.

\*\*Con-sumprtion, (kon-sum'shun) s. act of con-suming; a wasting or pulmonary disease.

Con-sump'tive, a. destructive; wasting.
 Con-sump'tive-ly, ad. in a consumptive way.

\*Con-sump'tive-ness, n. a consumptive state. Con-tairing vertices, a consumption of the Con-tairing, a touch; inneture; close union. †Con-tairing, a the act of touching. Con-tairing, (kon-tairing) are population of discussion by contact; infection; pestilence. Con-tairing, a communicated by contact, as a disease; infectious.

contact, as a onesase; mectous, contact, contact, as a onesase; mectous, contact, contain, v. a. to hold; to comprise; to restrain. Contain, v. a. to live in continence. Contain, v. a. to live in continence. [rupt, Contain, nate, v. a. to defle; to politic; to contain, ones, 
Con-tam'i-nate, a. polluted; contaminated. Con-tăm-i-nă'tion, s. pollution ; defilement. Con-těmn', (kon-těm') v. a. to despise ; to slight. Con-tem'ner, a. one who contemns; a scorner.

Con-tem'per, v. a. to moderate ; to tempes. Con-tem'per-s-ment, z. temperament. Con-tem'per-ate, v. c. to moderate; to temper. Con-tem-per-attion, n. act of moderating.

\*Con-tem'plate, [kon-tem'plat, S. W. P. J. P. J. P. J. Sm. f kön'tem-plat, W. b. a. to consider attentively; to study: to meditate. Words compensate, confiscate, constellate, consecu mate, demonstrate, despumate, expurgate, and ex-tirpate, are, often pronounced, in this country, with the accent on the first syllable; yet the English orthogpists, with little variation, place

the accent on the second syllable. \*Con-tem'plate, v. z. to muse; to meditate. Con-tem-plation, z. act of contemplating; med-

itation; studious thought. Con-tem'pla-tive, a. thoughtful; meditative. Con-tem'pla-tive-ly, ad. thoughtfully.

Con-tem pa-troy, see the constant platur, S. W. P. J. F. Ja., kön'tem-platur, E. Sm. Wh.] 1. one who contemplates.

Con-tem-po-ra ne-ous, a. living or existing at the

same time; contemporary.
Con-tem-po-ra/ne-ous-ly, ad. at the same time.

Con-tempo-ra-ri-ness, a state of being contemporary; existence at the same time.
Con-tempo-ra-ry, a living or existing at the same time; contemporaneous.

Con-tem'po-ra-ry, n. one who lives at the same time with another.

time with another.

Con-tömpt', (kon-těmt') s. act of despising;
scorn; disdain; disgrace; vileness. -
Con-těmpt',-ble. něss. s. vilenga; baseness.

Con-těmpt',-ble. něss. s. vilenga; baseness.

Con-těmpt',-bly, ad. despleably; basely.

Con-těmpt', něs. s. corntul. -- art to despleab

Con-tempt'u-ous, a. scornful; apt to despise. Con-tempt'u-ous-ly, delin a scornful manner. Con-tempt'u-ous-ness, n. disposition to contempt. Con-tend', v. n. to strive; to struggle; to vie. Con-tend'er, n. one who contends.

Con-tend'er, n. one who contends.
Con-tent', a. satisfied; contented; quiet; easy.
Con-tent', v. a. to satisfy; to please; to gratify.
Con-tent', n. satisfaction; rest; capacity.
Con-tent'ed, p. a. satisfied; easy; content.
Con-tent'ed-ly, ad. in a quiet or easy memner.
Con-tent'ed-ness, n. state of being contented.
Con-ten'tion, n. strife; debate; contest; meal.
Con-ten'tions. (kon-ten'ten's) a comprehense.

Con-ten'tious, (kon-ten'shus) a quarrelsome. Con-ten'tious-ly, ad. perversely; quarrelsomely. Con-ten'tious-noss, n. proneness to contest.

Con-ten'tions-nows, represented to concern Con-tenta', or Con'tents, (114) [kon-tental R. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kon-tenta' or kon'tents, W.; kon'tents, Wh.] n. pl. the heads of a book; index; that which is contained in any

thing. Con-ter'mi-na-ble, a. capable of the same bounds

They were constituted a peculiar class To be constrained to dutes, The are contemporations with one another contemporational with the way.

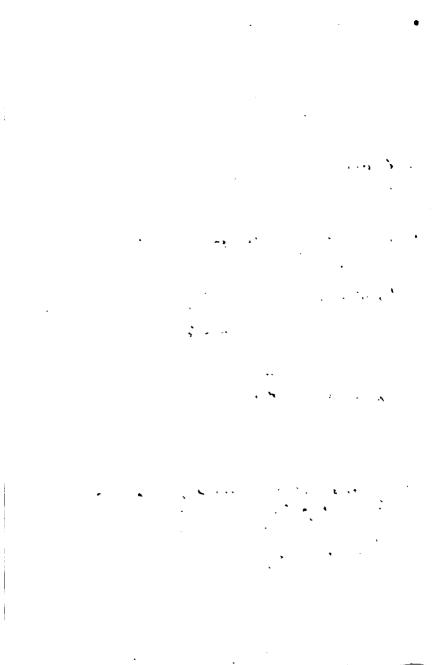
To be construed int absolute wisdom

lester of consulting upon in scousult you about it To a consultation with their cook shows dinner the consulter the man Heres Contin porare with him both the forther of contact of collision with His contempt for content orans I contain that it is He contends for its utility. - to conten against We shall content ourselves with glancing en I was not content to make me such a book I contenter with fadject of ignorance - muss contented if they find is - the Their whole contents. te ought is he contents if a work to

He made tim company for the decord

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Their contests with each other Wom he contracted in contiguous to each They continued to be formidable. In contradiction to him - It is a con-bradiction in terms & say that it is In contradistruction to the - from contrary of all this is true contest between come ; coding, wind ... - My alan in contrart & thouselver. Contrast it with the other The laws which himself has con build the temple - It contributes t the avoided any direct controversy with his opponent -.

Conth'mi-nate, a having the same bounds. Continue note, a. having the same bounds;

hordering upon; touching.
Con-tiet, e. a. to dispute; to debate; to litigate.
Con-tiet, e. a. to strive; to contend; to vie. Cintest, n. a dispute ; a debate ; a quarrel. Coa tos a ble, a. disputable; controvertible. Contest's blo ness, w. possibility of contest. cya-usa s-mo-mens, m. possioninty of contests. Co-tests-lipn, m. act of contesting; debate. Cartex, m. the series of a discourse; shapter. Cya-text-wee, (hon-text-wew), m. the complement of parts; texture; system.

Cis-tig-nation, m. a frame of beams; a making-making m. actual contest a making-

Contigu'j ty, a actual contact; a touching. Costig a ous, a meeting so as to touch; close. Costig-cost, a meeting so as a court; toos, Ossig-cost-y, as, in a manner to touch Costig-cost-y, as, restraint, self-command; for-Costi-stact, because of pleasure; chastity; temperance; moderation. in i-nent, a. chaste; absternious; restrained.

Cla't-nent, z. a great extent of land not disjoined by the sea from other lands.

(% 'ti-nent-ly, ad. in a continent manner. Co-th/gen-ty, as the quality of being contin-ten-th/gen-cy, gent; casualty; accident, Co-th/gen, a happening by chance; casual, Co-th/gen-ty, ad accidentally; casualty. tentingent-ly, as. accidentally; casually. Costing-la, a increasint; uninferrupted. Costing-sl-ly, as. without interruption. Costing-sl-assa, a, permanence. Costing-sl-assa, a, duration; permanence; abode. Costing-slee, a, s. to join closely together. [R.]

Con-tin'u-ste, a. unbroken; uninterrupted.
Con-tin-u-tion, m. uninterrupted succession. Con tin's a tive, a. that which continues.

Contin's a tor, n. one who continues. Con-fin'se, (kon-tin'ya) v. n. to remain in the same state or place; to has; to persevere.

Cealin'uc, c. a. to protract; to extend to reCealin'uc, r. a. one who continues.

[pedt.
Cealin'uc, r. a. one who continues.

Cealin'uc, r. a. one who continues.

Confin's con, a. closely joined; connected.

(vs. Bri', v. a. to twist; to writhe.

Con Stripp, n. state of being twisted; twist.

Con Stripp, n. state of peing twisted; twist.

Con Str', (kon-15r') n. [Fr.] outline of a figure. Ciring, a Latin preposition which signifies agains;— used in composition, as a prefix. Carira-Mad, a. prohibited; illegal; unlawful. Carira-Mad, a. prohibited; illegal; unlawful.

Cin'tra band-ist, a. one who traffics illegally. Christ bo'nos mo'res, [1.] against good manness or morals.

Chatrief, e. e. to lessen; to draw together; to burgain for; to betroth; to abridge; to get. Contract', s. s. to shrink up; to bargain. Chartect, w. a. to surma up; to orangam.

Chartect, a a covenant; a bargain; a compact.

Chartected-by, ad. in a contracted manner.

Chartected-by, ad. in a contracted manner.

Chartect-bil'-iv, a. state of being contracted.

Chartect-bil'-iv, a. capable of contraction.

Chartect-bilander a contractibility Con tract'i ble ness, n. contractibility. Catactie, a. having power of contraction. Catactie, p., a quality of contracting. Catacton, a. abrinking a abortening. Catacton, a. one who contracts. Ca'un-dânce', s. a dance ; a country-dance Ca-tra-dict', v. a. to oppose verbally; to deny. Ca-tra-dict'er, n. one who contradicts.

Con-tro-dic'to-ri-ly, ad. by contradiction. Con-tro-dic'to-ri-nose, n. entire opposition. Con-tra-dic'to-ry, a. opposite to; contrary. Con-tra-dic to-ry, n. a contrary proposition.
Con-tra-dis-tinct, a. having opposite qualities.
Con-tra-dis-tinct(n, (Kon-tra-dis-tingk'shun) a
distinction by opposite qualities. Con-tra-dis-tinc'tive, a. opposite in qualities.

Con-tro-dis-tin'guish, (kön-tra-dis-ting'gwish) e. di distinguish bi opposite qualities.
Con-tra-in'di-can, w. a peculiar symptom.
Con-tra-in'di-cate, v. a to point out some peculiar symptom, or method of cure.

nar symptom, or method of cure.

Con-tra-ni-d-cation, n. a peculiar indication.

Con-tra-ni-tenery, n. reaction; issistance.

Con-tra-ni-tenery, n. roposite position.

Con-tra-ni-g-(kon'tra-riz) n. pl. (Logic) propositions which destroy seek other

tions which destroy each other.

Con-tra-ri'e-ty, a. opposition; inconsistency. Con'tra-ri-ly, ad. in a contrary manner. Con'tra-ri-ness, a. contrariety.

Con'tra-ri-wise, ad. conversely; oppositely. Con'tra-ry, a. opposite; inconsistent; adverse Con'tra-ry, n. a thing or proposition that is con trary. - On the contrary, on the other side.

Con'trast, n. an exhibition of differences.

Con-trast, v. a. to place or exhibit in opposition;
to show the differences of.

Con-tra-ten'or, n. (Mus.) countertenor.
Con-tra-val-la tion, n. a fortification thrown us
round a city, to hinder sallies from a garrison. Con-tra-vene', v. a. to oppose; to baile; hinder. Con-tra-ven'tion, n. opposition; obstruction.

Con-tra-ver'sion, n. a turning against. Con-trib'ute, v. a. to give to a common stock.
Con-trib'ute, v. a. to bear a part; to be helpful.
Con-tribute, v. a. act of contributing; a levy. Con-trib'u-tive, a tending to contribute. Con-trib'u-tor, n. one who contributes

Con-trib'u-to-ry, a contributing to; helping. Contrib'u-to-ry, a contributing to; helping. †Con-trib-ta'tion, n. heaviness of heart. \*Accm. \*Con'trite, [kon'trit, S. W. J. E. P. Ja. R. Wb., kon-trit, P. Sm.] a grieved or broken-hearted for sin; humble; penitent. \*Con'trite-ness, n. contrition. Con-tribing, (kon-trish'un) n. penitence; deep sorrow for sin; repentance.

Con-tri'va-ble, a. possible to be planned.

Con-trivance, n. scheme; device; plan; plot. Con-trive', v. a. to plan out; to devise; to invent. Con-trive', v. n. to form or design; to manage. Con-triv'er, n. an inventor; a schemer.

Con-trôl', n. a check; restraint; command. Con-trôl', v. a. to govern; to restrain; to check. Con-trôl'|a-ble, a. that may be controlled. Con-trol'ler, a. one who controls or directs. Con-trol'ler-ship, h. the office of a controller. Con-trol'ment, a. superintendence; control.

Con-tro-ver'sial, a. relating to controversy. Con-tro-ver'sial-Ist, m. a disputant; controverter Con'tro-ver-sy, m. a dispute; debate; quarrel.

Con'tro-ver-sy, n. a dispute; account; quarrel.
Côn'tro-vert, v. a. to debate; to dispute.
Côn'tro-vert-er, Côn'tro-vert-ist, n. a disputant.
Côn-tro-vert'-isle, a. that may be controverted.
Côn-ty-mā'clous, (kön-ty-mā'shys) a. obstinate;
perverse; inflexible; stubborn; disobedient.
Côn-two-risis and chatinates in inflexible. Con-to-ma'cious-ly, ad. obstinately; inflexibly.

Contu-ma'(c) one who contradicts.

Contu-ma'(c) one who contradicts.

Contu-ma'(c) one who contradicts.

Contu-ma'(c) one who contradicts.

Contu-ma'(c) one obstinacy; contumncy.

Con tu-me'lj-ous-ness, n. rudeness; contuinely. Con'tu-me-ly, x. rudeness; insolence; reproach. Con-tuse', v. a. to beat together; to bruise. Con-tusion, (kon-tushun) n. a beating; bruise. Co-nun'drum, n. n sort of riddle; a quibble. Con'y-sance, n. (Law) cognizance; knowledge. Con'u-sant, a. cognizant, knowing. Con-va-lesce', v. n. to recover health Con-va-les'cence, n. recovery of health. Con ve'ng-ble, a. that may be conveiled. Con-ven', v. z. to come together; to assemble.
Con-ven', v. z. to call together; to assemble.
Con-ven'er, z. one who convenes.
Con-ven'ience, v. litness; proviety; case;
modious; adapted to use. \*Con-ven'ient-ly, ad. commodiously; fitly. Con'vent, a.a body of monks or nuns; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

m-ven'ti-cle, [kon-ven'te-kl, W. P. J. E. F.
Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; kön'ven-tikl, S.] n. an assembly for schismatical worship; a meeting. Con-ven'ti-cler, a a frequenter of conventicles. Con-ven'tion, m. an assembly; a contract. Con-ven'tion-al, a. stipulated; agreed on. Con-ven'tion-a-ry, a. acting upon contract. Con-vention-s-ry, a. acting upon contract. Con-ventiu-sl, a. belonging to a convent. Con-ventiu-sl, a. belonging to a convent. Con-verge, v. s. to tend to one point or object. Con-vergence, s. act of converging. Con-vergent, a. tending to one point from dif-Con-verging, ferent places. Con-ver'se-ble, a. inclined to converse; social. Con-ver'sa-ble-ness, n. sociability. Con-ver'se-bly, ad in a conversable manner.
Con'ver-sent, [kön'ver-sent, E. Ja. Sm. Wb.;
kön'ver-sent or kon-ver'sent, S. W. J. F.; konver'sant, P. R.] a. acquainted with; versed in; connected with; familiar. Con-ver-sation, n. familiar discourse; talk. Con-ver-sa'tion-al, a. relating to conversation. Con-ver's a tive, a. relating to conversation. [R.] Conversazione, (kön-ver-sat-ze-o'ne) n. [It.] conversation; a meeting of company.
Con-verse', v. n. to associate; to discourse. Con'verse, n. conversation; acquaintance: opposite, reciprocal proposition. Con'verse, a. reciprocally opposite; contrary. Con'verse-ly, or Con-verse-ly, ad. by change of order or place. Con-ver'sion, a act of converting; state of being converted; change from a bad to a holy life, or from one religion to another. Con-vert', v. a. to change from one thing, or from one religion, to another; to turn; to apply to. Con'vert, n. a person who is converted. Con-vert'er, n. one who makes converts. Con-vert-j-bil'i-ty, n. state of being convertible. Con-vert'j-ble, a. susceptible of change. Con-vert'i-bly, ad reciprocally; by interchange. Con'vex, a. spherical; opposed to concave Con'vex, n. a convex or spherical body. Con-vexed', (kon-vekst') p. a. formed convex. Con-vex'ed-ly, ad. in a convex form. Con-vex'i-ty, n. a spherical form; rotundity. Con'vex-ly, or Con-vex'ly, ad. in a convex form. Con-vex'ness, n. state of being convex. Con-vex'o-con'cave, a. convex on one side and concave on the other. Con-vex'o-con'vex, a. convex on both sides.

COO Con vey', (kon-vā') v. a. to carry, to transfer Con-voy'ance, (kon-vā'ans) n. act or means of conveying; a deed for transferring property. Con-vey'an-cor, (kon-va'an-ser) n. a lawyer whe draws writings for transferring property. Con-vey'anc-Ing, (kon-va'ans-Ing) a. the busi ness of a conveyancer. Con-vey'er, (kon-va'er) n. one who conveys. Con-vi-cin'i-ty, n. neighborhood. Con-vict', c. a. to prove guilty; to detect.

Con'vict, n. one legally proved guilty; a felom.

Con-vic'tion, n. detection of guilt; confutation. Con-vic'tive, a. tending to convict or convince. Con vince', v. a. to make one sensible of a thing by proof; to satisfy; to persuade. Con-vince ment, n. conviction. Milton. [. Con-vince, n. he or that which convinces. Con-vince, d. capable of conviction. Con-vin'cing-ly, ad in a convincing manner.
Con-vin'cing-ness, n. power of convincing.
Con-viv'al, or Con-viv'al, [Kon-viv'yal, S. W.
J. E. F. Ja.; kon-viv'e-al, P. Sm. Wb.] a. inclined to festivity; festive; social; gay; jovial. Con-viv-j-ti'i-ty, n. convivint disposition. Con'vo-cate, v. a. to call together; to convoke. Con-vo-ca'tion, n. an ecclesiastical assembly. Con-voke', v. a. to call together; to antemble. Con'vo-lut-ed, p. a. twisted; rolled upon itself. Con-vo-lution, n. a rolling together. Con-völve', (korf-völv') v. a. to roll together. Con-völ'vu-lus, n. [L.] (Bot.) a genus of plants. Con-vöy', s. a. to accompany for defence.
Con'vöy', s. an attendance for defence; defence
Con-vülse', v. a. to shake; to disturb; to spirate.
Con-vülsejn, s. state of being convulsed; tumult; contraction of the fibres and muscles. muit; contraction of the nores and muscles. Con-viù/sive, a. producing convulsion.
Con-viù/sive-ly, ad. in a convulsive manner.
\*\*Côn'y, or Côn'ny, [kūn'e, S. W. P. J. F. Ja., kŏ'ne, Wb.; kō'ne or kūn'e, Sal, n. a rabbit.
\*\*Côn'y-būr'rōw, n. a rabbit blot.
\*\*Côn'y-būr'rōw, n. a rabbit blot.
\*\*Côn'y-n. to cry as a dove or pigoon. \*Cook, (kûk, 51) [kûk, P. J. P. Sm. Wb. Nares, kôk, S. W. E. Ja.] n. one who dresses victuals \*Cook, (kik) v. a. to dress or perses victuals.

\*Cook\*(kik) v. a. to dress or perses victuals.

\*Cook\*(r-v, (kik) er. e. art of cooking.

\*Cook\*(mid, (kik) er. n. a maid that cooks.

\*Cook\*(y, (kik) e) n. a sweet cake.

Cööl, a. somewhat cold; not ardent or warm. Côôl, w. a moderate state of cold. Côôl, v. a. to make cool; to quiet passion. Côôl, v. n. to lose heat or warmth. Côôl er, n. he or that which cools; a vegsel. Côôi'ish, a. somewhat cool. Côôl'ly, ad. with coolness; without heat, Côôl'ness, n. gentle cold; want of affection. Côô'ly, n. (India) a porter, carrier, or laborer. Côôm, n. soot collected over an oven's mouth. Côômb, (kôm) n. a corn measure of 4 bushels. Côbp, n. a barrel; a cage; a pen for animals.
Côbp, v. a. to shut up; to confine; to cage.
Côb-pel, n. conpel, Fr. l a motion in dancing.
Côbp'er, [kôp'er, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. kûp'er, Wb.] n. one who makes barrels, &c.
Côby'er-ge, n. the work or pay of a cooper.
Côby'er-ge, n. to labor jointly for the same end; to work together. Cō-ŏp-er-ā'tiọn, a. joint operation; concurrence. Cō-ōp'er-a-tive, a. promoting the same end. Cō-ōp'er-a-tor, n. a joint operator. Cō-ōr'di-nate, a. holding the same rank.

Attribute of is a wood convertile with quely To be conversain with a about com In his conversation with them coffee convertion of sugar of lead intal coffee this conversion to Christianily. of convert anusement int labor \_ convert of from a heater philosophy to 2 ealors thristen to c. every military operation wit a To convey but to their stantagem. being convinced by his manner that the best inetations of the ancients was to write from our row feelings. - it convinces us of the contrary of them of want of thethe I have got a cool hundred.

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Corianden, xoplarron, xoplarer.

copy. A serve copying the one

Coquet, Siappinteodar, Ensiapp-

Chirlingto-ly, ad. in the same rank.
Chirlingto-ness, n. state of being coordinate. Clor, a a small black water-fowl; moor-hen. Opatha, or Co-pi'vi, a. a liquid resis.

Copatha, or Co-pi'vi, a. a liquid resis.

Copat, a. a Mexican resis used in varnish.

Copatco-np-ry, a. (Law) joint heir; a coheir.

Copatco-ny, a. (Law) a joint heir; a coheir.

Copatco-ny, a. equal share of coparceners. Copart'ner, s. a joint partner; sharer. Copertiner ship, m. joint partnership. Cope, r. a. to cover, as with a cope. Cope, r. a. to contend; to struggle; to strive Coper ni can, a relating to Copernicus. Cipier, a one who copies; a copyist.
Ciping, a contention: — top or cover of a wall.
Cipious, a plentiful; abundant; ample. (Tipious, a plentiful; abundant; ample.
(Tipious-ly, ad. plentifully; abundantly.
(Tipious-ly, ad. plenty: abundance; diffusion. Cip'ped, (köp'ped or köpt) a. rising conically. Cip'pel, a. an instrument. See Cupel. ( per, a. a metal ; a large boiler. Copper, s. c. to cover with copper. Copper es, a sulphate of iron; green vitriol. Copper plate, a a plate on which designs are eagraved; an impression from the plate. Copper-smith, a. one who works in copper. Capper-y, a. containing or like copper.
Capper, a. a wood of small trees; a copec. capping, a. a Sec Coping.

Capping, a. Sec Coping.

Capping, a. Sec Coping.

Capping, it is a comic form.

Capping and a comic form. Copyle, a. [L.] (Logic) a word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.
Copylite, r. a. to unite; to conjoin. Cap hate, r. z. to unite as different sexes. Cop 4 la tion, a. embrace of the sexes. Copy b tive, a tending to connect or unite. Cly'y, z. a manuscript; an imitation; a pattern to write after; a transcript from an original; as individual book. Chy, r. a. to transcribe; to imitate; to write Chy-book, (köp'e-bûk) n. a book in which copies are written for learners to imitate. Chy et, a a copier. See Copier. Chy bald, a (Eng. Low) a kind of tenure. Capy-let, a. one who copies; a copier.
Capy-let, a. one who copies; a copier.
Capy-right, a. the sole right to print a book.
Capacitant, (kök-le-kö') w. [Fr.] the wild poppy or com-rose, and its color.
(\*\*quet', (ko-ket') r. a. to decrive in love.
(\*\*quet', (ko-ket') v. a. to jilt; to trifle in love. Cequét', (ko-két') v. n. to jiit; to trine in tove. Cequét', (ko-két're) [ko-két're, S. W. P. J. E. F. Js. Sm.; ko'ket-re, W.b.] n. deceit in love. Cequéties', (ko-két') n. a gay, jilting girl; a jiit. Cequét'igh, a. having the manners of a co-Cé'-t-ke, n. a boat used by fishers. [quette. Cé's], [kôr's], S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; kôr's] who have a hard, calcareous substance, gowing in the sea like a plant; a child's toy. Céraltrae a consistent of course. Crishine, a consisting of coral.
Crishine, a consisting of coral.
Crishine, a a sea-plant, used in medicine.
Crishid, or Coral-End'al, a like coral. Orb, a an ornament in building: — a basket. Carbell, a. a basket used in fortification. Card, s. a small rope; a band; a sinew: \*Co-rô'nal, or Côr'o-nal, [ko-rô'nal, S. W. J. F. Ja.; kör'o-nal, P. K. Sm. Wb.] n. a crown; Because of wood containing 128 cubic feet.

Ciri, v. a. to fasten with cords:—to pile in
Ciri'se, a. a quantity of cords; ropes. [cords.]

Cor'dete, a. having the form of a heart.
Cor-de-lier', (kor-de-lör') n. a Franciscan friar.
Cord'ial, (körd'yəl or kör'de-al) (kör'dyəl, S. E.
F. K.; kör'de-al, P. J. Ja.; kör'de-al, N. N. ] n. a
strengthening or exhilarating medicine of
drink; any thing that comforts.

\*Cord'ial, a. reviving; sincere; hearty; kind.

\*Cord-ial'i-ty, körd-ye-al'e-te) n. sincerity; af\*Cord'ial-nöss, n. heartiness; sincerity.

Cord'on, n. [Fr.] a row of stones; a line of mili
tary posts:—a band; a wreath.

Cor'do-van, n. Spanish leather, from Cordova.

Cor'do-van, n. Spanish leather, from Cordova. Cor'do-roy, n. a thick, ribbed, cotton stuff. Cord'wain-er, or Cord'i-nor, n. a shoemaker. Côre, w. the heart; the inner part of any thing.
Côre/gent, s. a joint regent or governor.
Câ-rel'a-tive, a. See Correlative. Core-doi-game, a see Correctairs.

Core-doi-game, a a personnial plant and its flower.

Corf. a. a coal measure of three bushels.

Corf. a. coal, (kb-re. shups) a consisting of leather.

Cort. a. (c) a substance resembling leather. Co-ri an'der, s. a plant; a hot, spicy seed.
Co-rin'thi-an, a. relating to Corinth:—noting
the third of the five orders of architecture. Cork, n. a tree and its bark; a stopple:—a point on a horseshoe; calkin or cawker. Cork, v. a. to stop or furnish with corks. Cork/ing-pin, n. a pin of the largest size. Cork/screw, (-skrd) n. a screw to draw corks. Cork'y, a. consisting of, or resembling, cork. Corn, a. the grain of wheat, rye, maize, &c.,
maize:—an excrescence on the feet. Corn, v. a. to sprinkle with salt; to granulate. Corn'age, n. (Law) an ancient tenure of lands.
Corn'chand-le, n. one who retails corn. Corn'cut-ter, a. one who extirpates corns.
Corn'sq. a. [L.] the horny coat of the eye.
Cornellian, a. a plant; a shrub.
Cornellian, a. a plant; a shrub. Cor'ne-ous, a. horny; like horn. Cör'ner, n. an angle; a secret or remote place. Cör'nered, (kör'nerd) a. having corners. Cor'ner-stone, n. the principal stone. Cor'ner-wise, ad. from corner to corner. Cor'net, a. a musical instrument : - an officer of cavalry, who bears the standard of a troop. Cor'net-cy, a. the commission of a cornet. Cör'ne, a. the commission of a cornet. Cör'nie, a. the top of a column; a moulding. Cör'ni-ele, n. a little horn.
Cor-nic'u-late, or Cor-nig'er-oüs, a. horned.
Cör'nish, a. relating to Cornwall in England
Cörn'-mill, n. a mill to grind corn.
Cör-nu-c'pi-q. n. [L.] the horn of plenty.
Cor-nute', v. a. to bestow horns; to cuckold.
Cor-nut'ed, a. having borns; cuckolded.
Cörn'y, a. horny; producing grain or corn.
Cör'ol, a. (Bot.) same as corolla.
Cor-nul's, [L.] (Bot.) the inner covering of Co-rollin, n. [L.] (Bot.) the inner covering of a flower, or second envelope, which surrounds the stamens and pistil.

Cŏr'ol-la-ry, or Co-rōl'la-ry, [kŏr'o-lŭr-e, S. W. P.

J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; ko-rŏl'a-re, Bsiley, Kenrick, Scott.] n. a consequent truth ; a consequence; a conclusion.

Co-τδ'na, π. [L.] (Arch.) a large, flat member of the cornice, which crowns the entablature.

\*Co-ro'nal, a relating to the crown; coronary

pile in a garland.

[cords. Cör'o-na-ry, a. relating to a crown; coronal.

Cor-rode', v. s. to est away; to consume.

Dor-o an'tion, a. act or ceremony of crowning. Cor -ner, n. an officer whose duty it is to inquire how any casual or violent death was occasioned. Cor'po-rel, n. a crown worn by the nobility.
Cor'po-rel, n. the lowest officer of the infantry. Cor'po-ral, a. relating to the body; material. Cor-po-ra'le, n. [L.] a communion-cloth. Corpo-rail'i-ty, n. the state of being embodied.
Corpo-raily, ad. bodily; in the body.
Corpo-rate, a. united in a body; incorporated. Cor/po-rate-ly, ad. in a corporate capacity. Cor'po-rate-ness, n. state of a body corporate. Cor-po-ra'tion, n. an incorporated body authorized by law to act as a single person. Côr'po-ra-tor, n. a member of a corporation. Cor-pô/re-al, a. having a body; not spiritual. Cor-pô/re-al-ist, n. a materialist. Cor-po-re-al'j-ty, n. state of being corporeal. Cor-po're-al-ly, ad. in a bodily manner. Cor-po-re'i-ty, n. materiality. Cor'po-sant, n. [corpo santo, lt.] a volatile meteor ; ignis fatuus. Côrps, (kôt) n. [Fr.] pl. côrps, (kôrz) a body of forces or troops. Corps diplomatique, (kor'dip-lo-ma-tek') n. [Fr.] a diplomatic hody.
Corpse, [körps, S. W. P. J. E. F.; körps or körs,
Ja] n. a dead body; a carcasa; a corse. Cör'pu-lence, \ n. state of being corpulent; fat-Cör'pu-len-cy, \ ness; fiesbiness. Cör'pu-lent, a. flesby; fat; stout; lusty; bulky. Cör'pus-cle, (kör'pus-el) n. a minute particle. Cor-pus'cu-iar, { a. relating to or compris-Cor-pus-cu-ia'ri-an, } ing corpuscles or bodies. Cor-ract, a tion, a a conjunction of rays.

Cor-ract, v. a. to free from faults or errors; to amend; to rectify; to punish. Cor-rect', a. free from faults; right; accurate. Cor-rec'tion, n. act of correcting; punishment; discipline; amendment; reprehension. Cor-rec'tion-al, a. tending to correct.
Cor-rec'tive, a. having the power to correct. Cor-rec'tive, n. that which corrects. Cor-rect'ly, ad. accurately; without faults. Cor-rect'ness, n. state of being correct. Cor-rect'or, n. he or that which corrects. Cor-règ'i-dor, n. [Sp.] a Spanish magistrate. Cor-re-late', v. n. to have a reciprocal relation. Cor're-late, n. a correlative. South. Cor-rel'a-tive, a. having a reciprocal relation. Cor-rel'a-tive, n. he or that which stands in a reciprocal relation, as a father and son-Cor-rel'a-tive-ness, n. state of being correlative. Cor-re-spond', v. n. to suit; to answer; to agree; to keep up the interchange of letters. Cor-re-spond'ence, n. relation; reciprocal adaptation; epistolary intercourse Cor-re-spond'ent, a. suitable; adapted; fit. Cor-re-spond'ent, w. one who corresponds. Cor-re-spond'ent-ly, ad. in a suitable manner. Cor-re-sponding, p. a. agreeing to; suiting. Cor-re-spon'sive, a. answerable.
Cor-ri-dor, n. [Fr.] a gallery; a covert way.
Cor-ri-dor/dq, n. pl. [L.] things to be corrected.
Cor'ri-gi-ble, a. capable of being corrected. Cor-ri-val, n. a rival; a competitor. Cor-ri-va'tion, n. the uniting of waters.

Cor-rob'o-rant, a. strengthening; confirming. Cor-rab'o-rate, v. a. to confirm; to establish. Cor-rab-o-ration, n. the act of confirming. Cor-rob'o-ra-tive, n. that which corroborates

Cor-ro'dent, a having the power of wasting. Cor-ro'dent, n. that which eats away. Cor-ro-dj-bil'j-ty, n. state of being corredible. Cor-ro'di-ble, a. capable of being corroded. Cor-ro'si-ble, a. corrodible. See Corrodible. Cor-ro'sion, (kor-ro'zhun) a. the act of corroding or cating, or wearing away by degrees. Cor-ro'sive, a. consuming; wearing away. Cor-ro'sive, n. a corroding substance. Cor-ro'sive-ly, ad. in a corrosive manner. Cor-ro'sive-ness, s. quality of being corrosive. Cor'ru-gant, a. contracting into wrinkles. Cor'ru-gate, v. a. to wrinkle or purse up. Cor'ru-gate, a. contracted; wrinkled. Cor-tu-ga'tlon, m. contraction into wrinkles. Cor-rapt', v. a. to infect; to defile; to bribe. Corrupt', n. n. to become putrid or vitiated.
Corrupt', n. spoiled; tainted; putrid; vicious Corrupt'er, n. one who corrupts or vitiates. Cor-rupt-i-bil'i-ty, n. possibility to be corrupted. Cor-rapt'i-ble, a. susceptible of corruption. Cor-rapt'i-ble-ness, n. corruptibility. Cor-rupt'i-bly, ad. so as to be corrupted. Cor-ruption, n. act of corrupting; state of being corrupted; putrescence; pus; vice.
Cor-rup'tive, a. having the quality of tainting. Cor-rup'tive, a. naving the quanty of tainting. Cor-rüp'tive, a. with corruption; viciously. Cor-rüpt'ness, n. corruption.

Cor'sair, (kör'sa') n. [corresire, Fr.] a pirate; a piratical vessel, in the south of Europe.

Corse, or Corse, (körs, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.; körs, K. Sm. Wh.] n. a dead body; a corpse.

Correc'let, n. a light armor for the body.

Cirifer's n. a right armor for the property of the corpse. Correct, n. a right armor for the body.

Correct, n. [Fr.] an article of dress worn round the body; bodice; stays.

[ants. Corrected, (kör'täzh) n. [Fr.] a train of attend-Cortigs, and the legislative body of Spain.
Cortigs, n. [L.] the outer bark; cover.
Cortical, a. barky; belonging to the rind. Cortical, a barky; belonging to the rind.

Cortical-tod, a resembling the bark of a tree.

Cortic'i-form, a having the form of bark.

Cortic'i-form, a having the form of bark.

Cortis'cate, a full of bark; barky.

Cortis'cate, v. m. to glitter; to flash; to shing.

Cortis'cate, v. m. to glitter; to flash; to shing.

Cortis'cate, v. m. to glitter; to flash; to shing.

Cortis'cate, n. [Fr.] an advice-boat; a small vessel.

Cortist', m. [Cortital, It.] the curvette.

Corting a relating to the crow or rayen. Cor'vo rant, n. a voracious bird; cormorant. Cor'ymb, w. a species of inflorescence. Co-rym'bi-āt-ed, a. having clusters of berries. Cor-ym-bif'er-ous, a. bearing fruit in bunches. Cor-ym-bose', a. relating to or like a corymb. Co-rymbus, n. [L.] a bunch of berries; corymb. Cor-y-phē'us, n. [Gr.] the chief of a company. Co-sē'cant, n. the secant of an arc, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. Côs'en. See Cozen. Cos'en-age, n. (Eng. Law) an ancient writ. Co sey, a snug; warm; social; chatty. Co'sine, a the sine of the complement of an angle or of an arc. Cos-met'ic, n. a wash to improve the skin. Cos-met'ic, a. increasing beauty; beautifying. Cos'mi-cal, a. relating to the world: - rising or setting with the sun; — opposed to acronycal. Cos'mi-cal-ly, ad. with the sun; not acronycally. Cos-mog'o-nist, n. one versed in chamogony.
Cos-mog'o-ny, n. the science that treats of the
origin of the world. Cor-röb'o-ra-tive, n. that which corroborates.

Cor-röb'o-ra-tive, a. strengthening; confirming.

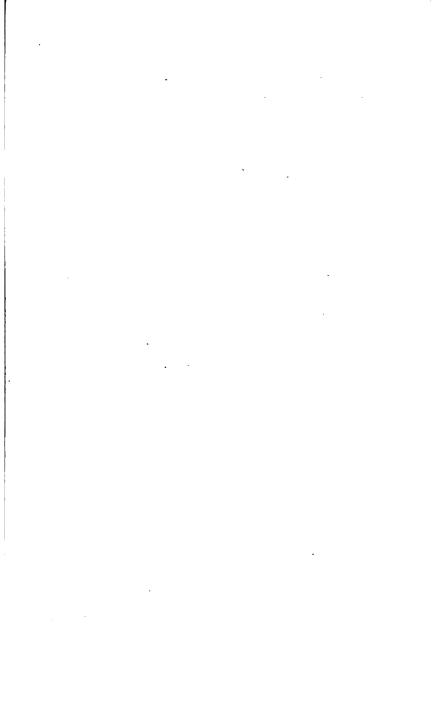
Cor-röb'o-ra-tive, a. strengthening; confirming.

Correction house of, supposerspion.

the correspondence with - a want of correspondence among or between

tis appetite corresponde with his inclination - his consuct corresponds to his character

His correspondent to word





Mo countenance an pinion

a description, of the system of the world.

Cop may ofts, n. one versed in cosmology.

Cop-mol/o-gy, n. the science that treats of the structure of the world. Cosmon'e-try, a. measurement of the world. Cosmop'o lite, n. a citizen of the world. Comp-ra'ma, a an optical machine, giving a picturesque exhibition of the world.

Col'set, z. a lamb brought up by hand; a pet. Cos et, v. a. to make a pet of; to fondle.

Cost. (köst or käwst, 21) [köst, S. W. P. F. Ja.;
klwst, J. K. Wb. Nores.] a. price paid; huxury; charge; expense; loss. \*Cost, (kest or kawst) v. a. [i. cost; pp. costing, cost;] to be bought for; to be had at a price. (Wtal, a belonging to the ribs or side. Carbre, s. a head; a large, round apple. Carterd-mon'ger, a. a dealer in apples and Carter-mon'ger, fruit.
Carter-mon'ger, fruit.
Carter, a bound in the body; restringent. Cwuve-ness, a state of being costive "Con'li-ness, z. state of being costly. \*Con'ly, a. expensive; dear; of great price. Containe, a. [Fr.] style or mode of dress. Cot, a a small house; a cottage; a hut; a dove-cot:—a cover for the finger:—a small bed; a

hammork. Cotan'goni, m. the tangent of the complement of an angle or arc.

or an angre of art.

Get, a a cottage; a sheep-fold; a cot.

G-therin', (k-t-e-re') n. [Fr.] a society; a club.

G-thering, n. [L.] pl. co-therint; a high shoe

worn by ancient tragedians; a buskin.

G-Film (G-thering) D. F. F. [c. therity] covering a state tragetunity; a seekill, chelifyun [he tiliyun] P. F. E. Ja.; he tilyang, W. Saz ] z. [Fr.] a brisk, lively dance, performed by eight persons.

Covering a a man who busies himself with

women's affairs. Cots wold, a. sheepcots in an open country. Cartige, a a hut; a cot; a small dwelling. Cit'ts ger, n. one who lives in a cottage.
Ca'ter, or Cot'tier, (kot'ter) n. a cottager. Ca'ton, (ka'tn) n. a plant the down of the cotton-tree; cloth made of cotton.
Ca'ton, (ka'tn) a. made of cotton.
Ca'ton-gin, a. a machine for cleaning cotton.

('at'ton-y, (kôt'tn-e) a. full of cotton; downy. ('at-y-le'don, n. (Bot.) the seminal leaf of a plant, or the lobe that nourishes the seed of a plant.

Couch, r. a. to lie down; to stoop or bend. -to remove or depress, as cataracts from the

eye.
Cock, a. a seat of repose; a bed.
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Cock, a. (Her.) lying down; squatting.
Cock, a. (Her.) lying down; squatting. Caich'er, n. one who couches catamets. Caich'er, n. one who couches catamets. Caich'el-löw, (köűch'fől-lő) n. a bedfeilow. Coch'ing, a the act of bending; the operation

of removing a cataract.

Cough, (köf er kåuf) [köf, S. W. P. F. Ja. K.
Sa.: kåuf, J. Wb. Nares.] n. a convulsion of the lungs

Cough, (köf) v. n. to have the lungs convulsed. Couch, (köf) c. a. to eject by a cough. Coth see, (köf/aj) a. an Indian bean. Could, (kòd) i. from Can; was able. Cal'ter, (k6l'ter) n. See Colter.
Cain'cil, a. an assembly for consultation. Marcillor, z. a member of a council.

Cöân'sel, n. advice; direction; consultation secrecy; a counsellor or advocate.
Cöân'sel, v. a. to give advice; to advise.
Cöân'sel-la-ble, a. willing to receive counsel. Coun'sel-lor, a one who gives advice; a lawyer an advocate Coun'sci-lor-ship, n. the office of counsellor.

Count, v. a. to number; to tell; to reckon. Count, v. n. to reckon; to rely on. Count, n. number; a charge:—a title of nobili-

ty, equivalent to earl.
Count's-ble, a. capable of being numbered.

Count'e-nance, n. form of the face; air; look; exterior appearance : - po'ronage ; support. Count'e-nance, v. a. to support ; to encourage. Count'e-nan-cer, a one who countenances.

Cöant'er, a. base money:— a reckoner:—the table of a shop, on which money is counted.
Cöan'ter, ad. contrary to; in a wrong way. Counter, as contrary to; to hinder. Counter-scrition, a opposite action or agency. Coun-ter-hal'ance, p. a. to weigh against.

Coun'ter-bal-ance, a. opposite weight.

Coan'ter-nai-nec, n. oppusite weight.
Coan'ter-change, n. exchange; reciprocation.
Coan-ter-change', n. a. to exchange.
Coan'ter-charm, n. that which dissolves a charm.
Coan-ter-chèch', n. a. to destroy enchantment.
Coan-ter-chèch', n. a. to oppose; to check.
Coan'ter-chèch', n. a. to oppose; to check.

Coun'ter-check, n. a stop; rebuke. Coun'ter-cur-rent, n. an opposite current.

Coun-ter-draw', v. a. to trace the lines of a drawing through transparent paper. Coun-ter-ev/j-dence, n. opposite evidence. Coun'ter-fext, (koun'ter-fix) v. a. to forge; to im-Coun'ter-fest, v. z. to feign. [itate; to copy.

Coun'ter-feit, a. forged; fictitious; deceitful. Coun'ter-felt, n. an impostor; a forgery. Coun'ter-feit-er, a. a forger; an impostor

Coun'ter-feit-ly, ad. falsely; fictitionaly. Coun'ter-guard, n. a small rampart. Coun-ter-mand', v. a. to revoke a command.

Counter-mand, n. repeal of a former order. Counter-march, v. n. to march back. Coun'ter-march, n. a marching back.

Coun'ter-mark, n. an after-mark on goods. Coun-ter-mark', v. s. to place a countermark on: —to hollow a horse's teeth to conceal his age. Coun'ter-inine, n. (Fort.) a mine to frustrate the

use of one made by an enemy. Counterwork; to defeat. Coun-ter-mo'tion, n. contrary motion.

Coun-ter-môve ment, n. un opposite movement. Coun'ter-mare, n. a wall built behind another. Coun'ter-pane, n. n coveriet for a bed.

Coun'ter-part, s. a correspondent part; a copy.

Coun'ter-plea, n. (Law) a replication.
Counter-plot', v. a. to oppose one plot by another. Cöun'ter-plot, a. a plot opposed to another plot. Coun'ter-point, a the art or science of harmony.

- an opposite point : - counterpane. Counter-poise', v. a. to counterbalance. Coun'ter-poise, n. equivalence of weight.

Counter-poi/90n, n. antidote to poison.
Counter-pressure, (-press/yr) n. opposite force.
Counter-rev-o-la/tion, n. a revolution succeeding another, and opposite to it.

Coun'ter-scarp, n. (Fort.) that side of a ditch which is next to the camp.

Coun-ter-seal', v. a. to seal together with others. Coun-ter-sign', (köun-ter-sin') v. a. to sign an order of a superior, in quality of secretary.

Cöün'ter-sign, (-sin) n. a military watchword:

—an official signature, as to a certificate.

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Coun'ter-sig-nal, a. a corresponding signal.
 Coun-ter-sink', v. a. to let the head of a screw or
 nail into a board, &c., so that it may not pro-
 iect.
 Coun'tor-stroke, n. a stroke returned.
 Coun'ter-sway, s. an opposite influence.
 Coun'ter-tal-ly, n. a corresponding tally.
 Cöûn-ter-ten'or, n. a middle part of music.
Cöûn'ter-time, n. resistance of a horse.
Countyr-thire, a. resistance of a noise.

Countyr-thire, a. the height of a play.

Countyr-vail, v. a. to be equal to; to balance.

Countyr-vail, v. a. to be equal to; to balance.

Countyr-vail, v. a. qual weight or value.

Countyr-vail, v. a. to counteract.

Countyres, a. the lady of an earl or count.

Countyr-lighter, v. a bouse or count.
Count'ing-house, n. a house or room where mer-
chants keep their accounts, and transact busi-
Count'ing-room, a a room for accounts. [ness.
Counting-room, wa a room for accounts. Inexample. Countings, a. not to be counted; innumerable. Country, (kun'tre, fid) a. rustic; rude. Country, (kun'tre) n. a tract of land; a region; rural parts, opposed to town or city. Country, (kun'tre) a. rustic; rural; rude. Country-dance, n. a kind of dance; contra-
 dance.
Coun'try-man, (kun'tre-man) n. one born in the
same country; a rustic; a farmer.
Country, a a shire; a circuit or district.
Coup de grace, (kô/d-grās') a. [Fr.] the mercy-
stroke; the stroke that puts an end to suf-
 fering.
 Coup de main, (kô'de-mang') n. [Fr.] a sudden
Coup d'ail, (kô-dāl') n. [Fr.] first or elight view.
Côu-pēē', (kô-pē') n. [coupé, Fr.] a motion-in
Coup'la-ble, (kup'la-bl) a. fit to be coupled.
Coup'le, (kup'pl) n. two; a pair; man and wife.
Coup'le, (kup'pl) e. a. to join; to marry.
Coup'le, (kup'pl) v. n. to join in embraces.
Coup'le-ment, (kup'pl-ment) n. union ; embrace.
Coup'let, (kup'let) n. two verses ; a pair.
Courage, (kūr'ai) n. bravery; valor; boldness.
Cou-rageous, (kur-ra'jus) n. brave; daring.
Cou-rageous-ly, (kur-ra'jus-le) ad. bravely.
 Cou-rai'geous-ness, n. bravery; boldness.
Cou-rant', (kô-rant') n. [Fr.] a nimble dance; any
 thing that spreads quick, as a newspaper.
Coverier, (kö'rör) [kö'rör, W. F.: kö'rör, J. Ja.;
kö'rör, S. E.: kö'rö-a, P.; kör'g-g-r, Sm.] z.
[Fr.] a messenger sent in haste; an express.
 Course, (kors) n. a race; career; progress; or-
 der; conduct; a service of dishes; natural
 bent; track in which a ship sails: -pl. men-
 Course, (kors) v. a. to hunt ; to pursue.
 Course, (kors) v. z. to run ; to hunt.
 Cours'er, (kors'er) n. a race-horse; horse-racer.
 Cours'ing, (kors'ing) n. the sport of hunting.
Court, (kort) n. the residence of a prince; a hall;
 a palace: - an enclosed place; a narrow street:
 a hall or place for administering justice;
 the judge or judges.
the judge or judges.
Court, (Kort) v. a. to woo; to solicit; to seek.
Court'-bar'on, n. a court incident to a manor.
Court'-cird, n. See Coat-card.
Court'c-ous, (kur't-üs or kört'yus) [kür'che-üs,
W. P.; kür'chus, S.; kur't-e-üs, J. Wb.; kürt'-
yus, F.; kör'tyus, E. K. Sm.; kör't-e-üs, Ja.]
a. polite; well-bred; civil; respectfully.
Court't-ous-is, ad. politely; respectfully.
Court'c-ous-riess, n. civility; complaisance.
 *Cour'te-ous-ness, n. civility; complaisance.
Oburt'er, (kort'er) n. one who courts.
 Cour-te-san', [kur-te-zan', S. W. J. F. Sm.; kor-
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te-zăn', E. Ja.; kür-te-zăn' or kür'te-zăn, P kür'te-zan, Wb.] n. a prostitute.

Coür'te-sy, (kür'te-se) n. civility; complaisance
Coüre'sy, (kür'te) n. act of respect or reverence
made by women and girls. Courte'sy, (kurt'se) v. n. to make a courtesy. Court'-hand, (kort'hand) n. a manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. Court'ier, (kort'yer) n. one who frequents courts, a person of courtly manners. Court'-leet, n. an English court held annually in a hundred, lordship, or manor.
Court'like, (kort'lik) a. elegant; polite.
Court'li-ness, n. elegance of manners. Court'ling, a. a hanger-on at a court. Court'ly, a. relating to a court; polite; soft. Court-mar'tial, n.; pl. courts-mar'tial; a military court for trying military offences.

Court/ship, n. a making of love to a woman. Cous'in, (kuz'zn) a any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister Cous'in-ger'man, n.; pl. cous'ins-ger'man; a first-cousin. Cove, n. a small creek or bay; shelter; a recess. Cove, v. a. to arch over; to shelter. Côv'é-nănt, (kŭv'e-nănt) n. a contract; agree-ment; a deed; a written contract. Cov'e-nant, v. n. to bargain; to contract. Cov'e-nant, v. a. to contract; to stipulate Cov-e-nan-tee', n. a party to a covenant. Côv'e-nănt-er, n. one who makes a covenant. Côv'e-nous, a fraudulent. See Curinous. Côv'er, v. a. to overspread; to conceal; to hide Côv'er, n. a concealment; a screen; defence. Côv'er-Ing, n. dress; vesture; a cover. Côv'er-let, a. the upper covering of a bed. Cov'ert, n. a shelter; a defence; a thicket. Cov'ert, a. sheltered; private; insidious (Law) under protection, as a married woman-Cov'ert-ly, ad. in a covert manner; secretly. Cov'er-ture, n. shelter: - the state of a wife. Covot, v. a. to desire eagerly or inordinately. Cov'et, (kŭv'et) v. n. to have a strong desire. Cov'et-a-ble, (kŭv'et-a-bl) a. to be wished for. Cov'et-ing-ly, (kŭv'et-ing-le) ad. eagerly.
\*Cov'et-ous, [kŭv'e-tŭs, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sa.
Wb.; kŭv'e-chŭs, S.] a. inordinately desirous; eager for gain; a varicious.

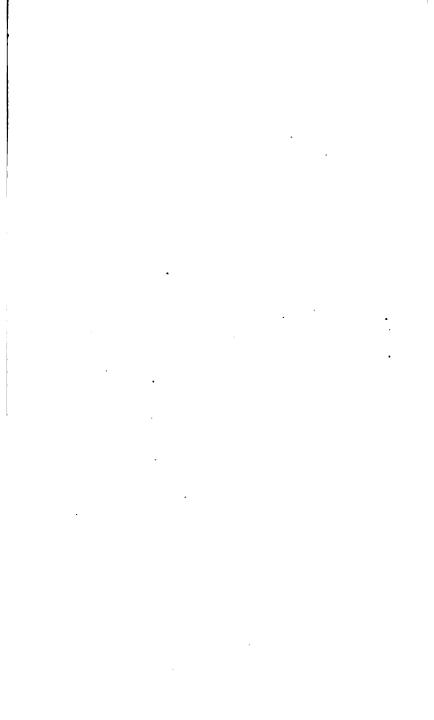
\*Cov'et-ous-ly, ad. avariciously; eagerly

\*Cov'et-ous-noss, s. state of being covetous. Côv'ey, (kŭv'e) n. a hatch or brood of hirds. Côv'in, (kŭv'in), n. (Law) a fraudulent agree ment. ment.
Cōv'jng, s. (Arch.) a projection in a building.
Cōv'jn-oūs, a. fraudulent; dishonest.
Cōv, n.; pl. cöθg, formerly kine; the female of
the bull, or of the bovine genus of animals.
Cōθ, (kiū), v. a. to depress with fear.
Cōψ and s. one wanting courage; a poltroon. Cow'ard, a. dastardly; timid; base; cowardly Cow'ard-Ico, z. fear; habitual timidity. C8% and-like, a resembling a coward.
C8% and-like, a resembling a coward.
C8% and-li-ness, n timidity; cowardice.
C8% and-ly, a fearful; pusillanimous; mean.
C8% er, v. n. to sink by bending the knees. Coŵ'-herd, n. one who tends cows. Cöŵ', n. a monk's hood; a chimney cover. Cöŵ'-lēšch, n. one who cures diseased cowa. Cow'lick, n. a reversed tuft of hair on the human forehead. Cowl'-staff, a. the staff on which a vessel is supported between two men. Co-work'er, (ko-würk'er) n. a fellow-laborer.

With the courage and intelligence to fulfill

In course of time.

in netired & the court of Slexandria



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Oto countinance an opinion

Company i-cally, ad. with cosmography. Cos-mig'ra-phy, (koz-mög'ra-fe) n. the science, or a description, of the system of the world. Cosmology. Co-mology, a. the science that treats of the structure of the world. Cry-mom'e-try, n. measurement of the world. Cos mop o lite, n. a citizen of the world. Co-mo-ra/ma, s. an optical machine, giving a picturesque exhibition of the world. Cos'set, v. a. to make a pet of; to fondle.

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Costline', n. [Fr.] style or mode of dress.
Cot, n. a small house; a cottage; a hut; a dovecot:—a cover for the finger:—a small bed; a barnmock.

Cotin gent, m. the tangent of the complement of an angle or arc. or an angie or arc.
Cote, n. a cottage; a sheep-fold; a cot.
Co-tem'po-ra-ry, a. See Contemporary.
Cote-ris', (to-to-ris') n. [Fr.], a society; a club.
Cottor-may, n. [L.] pl. co-toir'nt: a high shoe
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County-t-line, a cual weight or value.
County-t-line, a countrat.
Count'ing-house, n. a house or room where mer-
chants keep their accounts, and transact busi-
Count'ing-room, a a room for accounts. [ness.
Count'less, a. not to be counted; innumerable.
Coun'tri-fied, (kun'tre-fid) a. rustic; rude.
Coun'try, (kun'tre) z. a tract of land; a region;
rural parts, opposed to town or city.

Coun'try, (kun'tre) a. rustic; rural; rude.

Coun'try-dance, n. a kind of dance; contra-
 dance
Coun'try-man, (kun'tre-man) a. one born in the
same country; a rustic; a farmer.
Country, a a shire; a circuit or district.
Coun de grace, (kô/de-grās') a. [Fr.] the mercy
 stroke; the stroke that puts an end to suf-
 fering.
Coup de main, (kô'de-măng') n. [Fr.] a sudden
 attack.
Coup d'œil, (kô-dāl') n. [Fr.] first or slight view.
Côu-pēē', (kô-pē') n. [coupé, Fr.] a motion-in
 dancing.
Coup'ta-ble, (kup'la-bl) a. fit to be coupled.
Coup'le, (kup'pl) n. two; a pair; man and wife.
Coap'le, (kup'pl) v. a. to join; to marry.
Coup'le, (kup'pl) v. z. to join in embraces.
```

Courie ment, (kūr'pi-ment) n. union; embrace.
Coūr'let, (kūr'qi) n. two venes; a pair.
Coūr'uge, (kūr'ai) n. bravery; valor; boldness.
Couria geous, (kur-ra'jus le) ad. bravely.
Couria geous ly, (kur-ra'jus le) ad. bravely. Cou-ra'geous-ness, a bravery; boldness.
Cou-ran', (kô-ran') n. [Fr.] a nimble dance; any
thing that spreads quick, as a newspaper.
Cou'ran', (kô'rōr) [kô'rōr, W. F.: kô-rēr', J. Ja.;
kô'ryer, S. E.: kô'rō-q, P.; kûr'e-er, Sm.] n.
[Fr.] a messenger sent in harte; an express. Cdurse, (kors) n. a race; career; progress; or-der; conduct; a service of dishes; natural bent; track in which a ship sails: -Course, (kors) v. a. to hunt; to pursue. Course, (kors) v. n. to run; to hunt. Cours'er, (kors'er) n. a race-horse; horse-racer. Cours'ing, (kors'ing) n. the sport of hunting. Court, (kort) n. the residence of a prince; a ball; a palace: - an enclosed place; a narrow street: a hall or place for administering justice; the judge or judges.

Court, (kort) v. a. to woo; to solicit; to seek. Court'-bar'on, n. a court incident to a manor. Court'e-day, n. See Cont-card.
Court'e-da, n. See Cont-card.
Court'e-da, (kür'te-da or kort'yus) [kür'che-da, // Wh.; kürt'chy, s. f. kür'te-da, // Wh.; kürt'chys, F.; kör'tyus, E. K. Sm.; kör'te-da, Ja.]
a. polite; well-bred; civil; respectfull.
Court'et-da-neas, n. civility; complaisance.

kür'te-zan, Wb.] n. a prostitute.

Colir'te-sy, (kür'te-se) n. civility; complaisance
Colire'sy, (kür'te-se) n. act of respect or reverence
made by women and girls.

Courte'sy, (kurt'se) v. n. to make a courtesy. Court'-hand, (kort'hand) n. a manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. Court'-leet, a. an English court held annually

in a hundred, lordship, or manor. Court'like, (kort'lik) a. elegant; polite. Court'li-ness, a. elegance of manners.

Court'ling, n. a hanger-on at a court. Court'ly, a. relating to a court; polite; soft. Court-mar'tial, n.: pl. courts-mar'tial; a milita-

ry court for trying military offences.

Court ship, s. a making of love to a woman.

Court'in, (kuz'zn) s. any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister

Cous'in-ger'man, n.; pl. cous'ins-ger'man; a first-cousin.

Cove, n. a small creek or bay; shelter; a recess. Cove, e. a. to arch over; to shelter. Cov'é-nant, (kuv'e-nant) z. a contract; agree-ment; a deed; a written contract.

Cov'e-mant, v. n. to bargain ; to contract. Cov'e-nant, v. a. to contract; to stipulate Cov-e-nan-tee', n. a party to a covenant. Cov'e-nant-er, n. one who makes a covenant. Cov'e-nous, a fraudulent. See Covinous.

Cóv'er, v. a. to oversprend; to conceal; to hide Côv'er, n. a concealment; a screen; defence. Côv'er-Ing, n. dross; vesture; a cover. Cov'er-let, n. the upper covering of a bed Cov'ert, n. a shelter; a defence; a thicket. Côv'ert, a. sheltered; private; insidious.

(Law) under protection, as a married woman-Cov'ert-ly, ad. in a covert manner; secretly. Cov'er-ture, n. shelter: — the state of a wife. Cov'et, v. a. to desire eagerly or inordinately. Cov'et, (kuv'et) v. n. to have a strong desire. covey, (auv v.) v. n. to nave a strong desire. Cov'et--blo, (kūv'et-bl) a. to be wished for. Cov'et-ling-ly, (kūv'et-ling-le) ad. engerly. \*Cov'et-oūs, [kūv'e-tūs, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sa. Wb.: kūv'e-tūs, 3. a. inordinately desirous; enger for gain; avaricious.

\*Côv'et-ous-ly, ad. avariciously; eagerly
\*Côv'et-ous-noss, s. state of being covetous Côv'ey, (kŭv'e) a. a hatch or brood of birds. Côv'in, (kŭv'in), a. (Law) a fraudulent agree-ment.

Côv'ing, a. (Arch.) a projection in a building. Côv'in-oùs, a. fraudulent; disbonest. Côv, a.; ph. côvs, formerly kine; the female of the bull, or of the bovine genus of animals.

Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. to depress with fear. Cop. (260) s. a. t Cow'ard-like, a resembling a coward. Com'ard-li-ness, n. timidity; cowardice. Com'ard-ly, a. fearful; pusillanimous; mean.

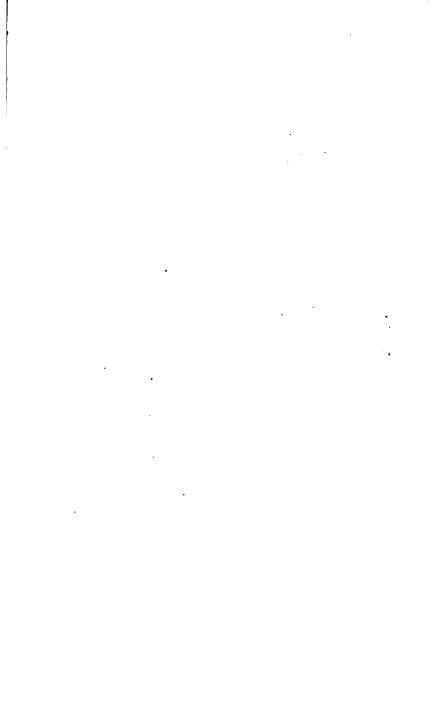
Cowlick, a a reversed tuft of hair on the ho-

Cowl'-staff, a. the staff on which a vessel is sup-

With the courage and intelligence to pulpil - the courage to dislone

In course of time.

in the tired of the court of Alexandria



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Crack, i paya's.

Displie, s. the vaccine disc Fry, a. a small shell used, in India, as cois. Circino, a a plant; a species of primrose. Circino, (koks'kōm) a a fop; — a flower. Carcinal-ry, (köke'köm-ry) z. foppishness. Cu-cim'-cəi, z. foppish; conceited. Cəf, z. modest; reserved; shy; not accessible. Cəf, z. somewhat coy; reserved; shy. Coffy, ed. in a coy manner; with reserve. s, a. reserve ; shyness ; modesty. Chr. (kūz) n. n cant word for consin.
Chrica, (kūz'zn) v. a. to cheat; to trick.
Chrica-qc, (kūz'zn-qi) n. fraud; deceit.
Chris-qc, (kūz'zn-qr) n. one who cheata. Cab, a. a crustaceous fish: - a wild, sour appe: --a pervish person: --at engine.
Csib'bed, a peevish; morose; harsh; difficult.
Csib'bed-by, ad. peevishly; morosely.
Csib'bed-sis, a sourness of taste; asperity.
On'er, a. the water-rat. Cack, a excellent; first-rate. Dibdin. [Low.] Cack, n. a sudden noise; a fissure; a boast. Crack, v. a. to break into chinks; to split. Crick, s. s. to burst; to open in chinks. Crick brained, (krak brand) s. crazy. Crack'er, a. a charge of gunpowder; a fire-work:
— a boaster: — a hard biscuit. Cate/kle, (krāk/kl) v. z. to make slight cracks; to make small and frequent sharp sounds. Calck ling, s. a small but frequent noise. Cri'dle, a. a movable bed on which children are meked:— a case for a broken bone:— a fname of timber for launching snips:—a transce sided to a scythe for cutting grain. Crit (de, n. a. to apply a cradle to; to rock. Orit, (19) a. trade; art; cunning:—small ships. Crit (19) a. trade; art; cunning srt. Crit (19) a. cunning; stratagem; art. Crit (19) a. cunning; artful; shrewd; siy. frame of timber for launching ships : --- a frame Cat, a a rough, steep rock: — [the neck.] Cats fed, a rough; full of prominences; craggy. Cats fed, as rough; full of prominences; craggy. Cats finden, a. the state of being craggy. One ty, a rugged; full of prominences; crag-Cake, a a bird; the corn-crake. [ged. Cam, s. a. to stuff; to thrust in by force. Crim, w. n. to ear greedily or beyond satisty.
Crim'bs, n. a play at which one gives a word
to which another finds a rhyme. Crimp, a. a spasmodic contraction of the limbs; a metriction: — piece of bent iron.
Camp, a. difficult; knotty; troublesome. [R.] Chimp. s. a. to restrain; to confine; to bind. Chimp-fish, s. the torpedo. Chimp-tr-on, s. an iron for fastening together. Compit, w. a thin plate or piece of metal at the hollom of the scabbard of a broadsword. Climpsing, n. pt. Iron instruments fastened to the shoes of a storming party; iron hooks. Charlet-ry, n. an acid serry used for sauce. pipe

Crint, a bird: \_ a machine: a crooked Chair & f. cal, a relating to craniclogy.

Chair & f., a. the art of discovering men's characters from the akull; phrenology. Cai aj om'e-ter, n. an instrument for measuring Of histopp, n. examination of skulls. Odinion, n. [L.] the skull. Clak, n. the end of an iron axis tilrned down;

a contrivance for turning ; a brace : - a pun.

Crink, a. liable to be overset, as a ship:—distorted:—healthy; lusty; bold. [crankle crankle Crank, v. n. to turn; to run in and out; te Crin'kle, v. n. to run into angles; to crinkle. Crin'kle, v. a. to break into bends and angles. Cran'kle, n. a bend; a turn; a crinkle. Cran'njed, (kran'njd) a. full of chinks. Cran'ny, s. a chink; a fissure. Crape, s. a thin stuff used in mourning, &c. Crap'w-la, n. [I..] a surfeit ; crapulence. Crap'u-lence, n. sickness caused by excess Crash, v. a. to make a loud, complicated noise.
Crash, v. a. to make a loud, complicated noise.
Crash, v. a. to break or bruise; to crush.
Crash, a. a loud, sudden, mixed sound.
Crash'ing, v. a violent, complicated noise.
Cras's-tade, v. grossness; coarseness.
Cras's-tade, v. grossness; coarseness. Cras-ti-na'tion, m. a putting off till to-morrow. Cratch, n. a frame for hay to feed cattle in. Crate, s. a pannier for crockery ware, &c. Crater, s. [L.] the vent or mouth of a volcano Craunch, (kranch) v. a. to crush in the mouth. Cr3-vat', n. any thing worn about the neck. Crave, s. a. to ask earnestly; to long for; to beg Craven, (kravn) s. a. cock conquered; a cow Craven, (kravn) a. cowardly; base. (Crā'ven, (krā'vn) v. a. to make recreant. Shak. Craver, a one who craves. Crawing, m. unreasonable desire.—a. that craves Craw, m. the crop or first stomach of birds. Crawifish, or Crayifish, m. a crustaceous fish. Crawl, v. m. to creep; to move as a worm.
Crawl, n. the well in a boat:—an inclosure of hurdles for fish and turtles. Crawler, s. one who crawls; a creeper.
Cray'oa, (kra'un) s. a kind of pencil; a drawings
Craze, v. a. to break; to impair the intellect of. Crā'zed-ness, a. decrepitude; brokenness. Crā'zi-ness, a. weakness; disorder of mind. Cra'zy, a. weak; disordered in mind; insane. Creak, v. n. to make a harsh, protracted noise. Creak ing, n. a small, harsh noise. Crear, i. the oily part of milk; the best part.
Cream, a. the oily part of milk; the best part.
Cream, b. a. to skim off the cream.
Cream's, a. to skim off the cream.
Cream's, a. to skim off the cream.
Cream's, a. to skim off the cream.
Crease, a. a mark take by doubling any thing.
Crease, a. a mark take by doubling any thing.
Crease, a. a. to cause to exist; to form; to make
Cry-3t', b. a. to cause to exist; to form; to make
Cry-3t', b. a. to cause to exist; to form; to make
Cry-3t', b. a. to cause the six of creating; the universe. Cro-a'tive, (126) a. having the power to create. Cre-a'tor, n. one who creates; the Supreme Being who bestows existence. Being who bestows existence.

Creat'gre, (krat'yur, 24) [kra'chār, W. J.; kra'char, S.; kra'tār, E. F. Ja.; kra'tyur, K.; kra'char, or krat'shor, San.] n. a being created; a dependant; a word of contempt or tenderness.

Cra'dence, n. beile; credit; reputation.

Cra-da'dd, n. pl. [1..] things to be believed.

Cra'dent, a. beliaging; easy of belief.

Cra'den'tial, a. giving a title to credit.

Cra'den'tial, a. giving a complete of the contempt Cred-i-bli'i-ty, n. state of being credible.

Cred'i-ble, a. that may be believed; probable. Crěd'i-hie-něss, s. credibility. Crěd'i-bly, sd. in a manner that claims belief. Cred'it, n. belief; honor; reputation; esteem, good opinion; faith; influence: -- sum dua. Cred'it, e. a. to believe; to trust; to confide in. Cred'it,-a-ble, a. reputable; honorable. Cred'it-s-ble-ness, n. reputation; estimation. Cred'it-s-bly, ad. reputably; honorably.

Crediti-or, n. one to whom a debt is owed.
Crediti-ty, n. easiness of belief; credulousness Crēd'u-lous, a. easy of belief; unsuspecting. Crēd'u-lous-ly, ad. in an unsuspecting manner. Crēd'u-lous-ness, a. state of being credulous. Creed, s. a summary of articles of faith; belief. Creek, v. a. to make a harsh noise. See Creak. Creek, n. a small port; a bay; an inlet; a cove: in some parts of America, a small river. Creek'y, a. full of creeks; winding. Creëp, v. z. [i. crept; pp. creeping, crept;] to move slowly, or a worm, insect, or reptile; to crawl; to fawn. Crēēp'er, n. a plant : — an insect : — a grapnel. Crēēp'hōle, n. a retreat ; a subterfuge. Creep'ing-ly, ad. in the manner of a reptile Cre-mo'ns, n. [It.] a superior kind of violin.
Cre'we'r, n. [L.] a milky or creamy satstance.
Cre'nsto, a. having notches; notched.
Cre'nsto, a. notched; indented. Crē'cle, s. a person born in Spanish America or the West Indies, but of European descent. Cre'q-sôte, n. a powerful, antiseptic substance, obtained from distilling tar. Crep'j-tate, v. a. to make a crackling noise. crey-t-auc. v. n. to make a crackling noise. Crépt-tation, n. a small, crackling noise. Crépt, i. & p. from Creep. (Crépt, i. a. p. from Creep. (Crés/cent, a. increasing; growing. Crés/cent, n. the moon in her state of increase. Cress, n. a plant of several species. Crest, a great light or beacon; a torch.

Crest, a plume of feathers; the comb of a cock; an ornament; a tuft: — pride; spirit. cock; an ornament; a tuft: — pride; spirit.
Crést. e. a to furnish with a creat; to streak.
Crést'ed, a. adorned with a plume or crest.
Crést'ed, a. adorned with a plume or crest.
Crést'-fal-len, (krést'fal-ln) a. dejected; sunk.
Cré-tije, a. a poetic, foot of three syllables.
Cré-tijn, a. Fr.] an diot afflicted with the goitre.
Cré-tijn-işm, a. the goitre or swelling on the throat; a species of idiocy.
Cré-tijm, a. a Cretan practice; falsehood.
Cré-vije, a. a crack; a claim a fissure.
Crew, (krd) s. a company; a ship's company. Crew, (krd) a. a company; a ship's company.
Crew, (krd) i. from Crow. [a ball.
Crew'el, (krd'el) a. yarn twisted and wound on Crib, a. a manger; a stall; a child's bed.
Crib, v. a. to confine: — to commit petty thefts.
Orib'bege, a. a game at cards.
Crib'bie, a. a sieve for cleaning corn. Crick, n. a creaking : — stiffness in the neck. Crick'et, n. an insect : — a stool : — a game. Cri'or, n. one who cries ; a crier of goods for sale. Crime, a. an infraction of law; felony; an oforime, a. an intraction of law; felony; an offence; a great fault; a wicked act.

Crime'fall, a. wicked; faulty in a high degree.

Crime'fall, a. dealty; contrary to law; guilty.

Crime'fall, a. a person guilty of a crime.

Crime'fall', by a state of the acciminal; guilty.

Crime'fall-pad, wickedly; guiltily.

Crime'fall-pad, wickedly; guiltily.

Crime'fall-pad, a. to accure to charge with crime. Crim'i-nute, v. a. to accuse; to charge with crime. Crim-j-na'tion, a. act of criminating; charge. Crim'-na-to-ry, a. accusing; censorious. Crimp, a. friable; brittle; easily crumbled. Crimp, s. an agent for coal-merchants, &c. Crimp, v. a. to curl or crisp the hair. Crimple, v. a. to contract; to corrugate. Crim'son, (krim'zn) a. a deep red color. Crim'son, (krim'zn) a. of a deep red. Crim'son, (krim'zn) v. a. to dye with crimson.

Cringe, s. a servile bow; mean civility. Cringe, v. s. to bow, to fawn; to flatter. Cringer, s. one who cringes or flatters. Cri-niger-ous, s. hairy; overgrown with bate Crinke, a having the appearance of hair.
Crinkle, v. n. to run in flexures; to wrinkle. Crin'kle, v. a. to mould into inequalities. Crin'sle, (kring'sl) n. a wrinkle; a sinuosity.
†Cri-nose', a. hairy; rough; crinite.
Crip'ple, n. one who is lame. Crip'ple, v. a. to lame; to make lame. Cri'sis, n.; pl. cri'ses; a critical time or turn. Crisp, a. cutled; brittle; friable; short; brisk. Crisp, v. a. to curl; to twist; to indent. Crisp ing-tron, n. a curling-iron. Crisp'ness, s. quality of being curled or crisp. Crisp'y, a. curled; crisp; short and brittle.
Cri-te'ri-ou, n.; pl. cri-te'ri-q; rarely cri-te'ri-qu
a standard by which any thing is judged of. Crit'ic, n. one skilled in criticism; a judge. Critic, a critical; relating to criticism. Crit'i-cal, a. relating to criticism; exact; dis cerning; captious : - relating to or producing erring; decisive.

criti-cal-ly, ad. in a critical manner; exactly.

Criti-cal-ness, n. exactness; accuracy; nicety, Criti-clim, at art or act of judging; a remark. Criti-clize, v. n. to act the critic; to judge. Criti-clize, v. s. to examine carefully; to judge. Criti-cize, r. n. one who criticizes.

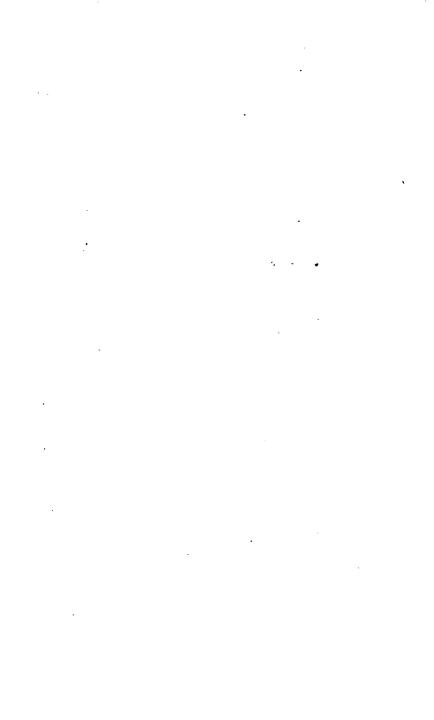
Cri-tique', (kre-42k') n. a critical examination;

critical remark; science of criticism. Croak, v. z. to make a hoarse noise; to murman. Croak, (krok) n. the cry of a frog or raven. Croak er, n. one who croaks; a murmurer. Cro'at, n. a soldier or native of Create Cro'ceous, (kro'shus) a. consisting of suffron. Crock, n. a vessel made of earth : - black soot Crock, v. a. to defile with smut or soot. Forty. Crock or y, a. earthen ware. Crock'et, a. an architectural ornament. Crock'y, a. smutty; defiled with soot. Porby.
Croc'o-dile, or Croc'o-dile, [krok'o-dil, S. W. P.
J. E. P.; krok'o-dil, Ja. K. Sa. W.] n. an
animal of the lizard tribe; a saurian. Cro'cus, n. [L.] pl. L. cro'ct; Eng. cro'cus-os; a genus of plants; a flower:— a powder. Crott, n. a little field near a house. Croï-sade', n. a holy war. See Crusade. Cron lees, n. pl. pilgrims who carry a cross.
Crom lech, a. a series of huge, broad, flat stones,
raised upon other stones set up on end. Crone, s. an old ewe: — an old woman. Cro'ny, a. a bosom companion; an associate, \*Crook, (Bruk, 51) (kruk, P. J. F. Sm. Wh. Never, kruk, S. W. E. Ja. E.) s. nny, thing bent; a bend; a curve; a shepherd's hook. Crook, (krûk) v. a. to make crooked; to bend.
Crook, (krûk) v. a. to bend; to be bent.
Crook, 'back, (krûk'bik) n. a crooked back.
Crook' back, (krûk'bik) n. a crooked back.
Crook' backed, (krûk'bik) a. having a round  6 reso, napsapor

To write a criticism on the mental reflector.

,

To criminate him of legal of fences.





Let us cross to the other side.

I cannot avoid the acknowledging the crown, for once, just in their unanimous approval

ile ins crows et empera.

Colling, (kist'zher) m an archbishop's staff. Chirlet, m a small cross. \*Cress, (krös or kräns, 21) [krös, S. W. P. F. Je Sa.; kräus, J. Ws. Nares.] n. one straight

budy or line placed at right angles over anoth-

er; a gibbet; the ensign of the Christian geli-

, a. (*India*) ten millions.

gon: - minfortune ; vexation ; trial of patience.
\*Crise, a. transverse ; oblique ; peevish ; fretful.
\*Crise, v. a. to lay athwart ; to sign with the cross; to cancel; to pass over; to thwart; to embarrass; to perpler; to ver.

\*Codes, n. to He athwart another thing.

\*Codes bar, n. part of a carriage; a lever. \*Crime Sarred, (krós bàrd) a. secured by bars.
\*Crime bar-aböt', s. a bullet pierced by a bar.
\*Crom-oill, s. bull of a defendant:—a bird. \*Criss/bow, (kros/bo) n. a weapon for shooting. \*Criss/-brand, n. the offspring of parents of different breeds; — applied to animals.
"Crimbia, s. a cake marked with a cross Criss or an i-as tion, n examination of a wit-ness of one party by the opposite party. "Criss-gramine, v. a. to examine a witness graduced by the opposite party. im'èyed, (-id) a. having cross eyes, or havhag both eyes turned towards the nose.
Cons'grained, (krös'graind) s. having the fibres transverse; ill-natured; troublesome. \*Criming, s. an impediment; opposition.
\*Crim'-legged, (legd) a. having the legs crossed.
\*Crimict, s. See Cresiet. Crearly, ad. athwart; adversely; peevishly. Cries'ness, a. transverseness; pecvishnes \*Crim'-pir-pose, n. a kind of enigma or riddle. \*Crim-ques'tion, v. a. to cross-examine. \*Creer'-read, a a road across the country "Criss'-way, n. a path crossing the chiefroad.
"Criss'-wind, n. a wind blowing across a course, "Cities"-wind, n. a wind blowing across a course, from the rights or left.
Citich, n. a hook; the fork of a tree.
Citich'ed, a. having a crotch; forked.
Citich'ed, a. having a crotch; marks or hooks in printing, (thus): — a fancy; a withm.
Citich, n. a to stoop low; to fawn; to cringe.
Citich'ed-fri'ar, n. one of an order of friars.
Citich'ed-fri'ar, n. one of the tree of the but-locks of a horse: — a disease in the throat.
City-lice, a. If's ) = higher lean that a current Consider, a. [Fr.] at higher leap than a curvet. Confered, a. [Fr.] at higher leap than a curvet. Conference on the curvet. Conference on the curvet. Conference on the curvet. Conference on the curvet. — an iron leaves Cow, (krd) w. n. [i crew or crowed; pp. crow-ing, crowed;] to make the noise of a cock; to rest; to exuit; to bluster. Criw'-bur, s. a strong iron bar, used as a lever. Coswd, a. a confused multitude; the populace. Casad, v. a. to press close; to encumber; to Cood, s. s. to swarm; to be numerous. Case'dy, a food made of outment, &c.; food made of bread boiled in milk. Cowfoot, (kro/fut) n. a fluwer; crowsfoot. Cownition of the head of soveriges; top of the head; regal power; honor; waters; top of the head; regai power; honor; asirer coin; a garland: — completion.
Chon, v. a. to invest with the crown; to dig-nify; to adorn; to reward; to complete.
Chon'-glas, v. a fine sort of window-glass.
Chon'-im-pc'ri-al, v. a large, beautiful flower.
Chon'-im, s. the finishing of any decoration.
Chon'-whell, v. the upper whool of a watch.

Crows'foot, (-fut) n.; pl. crows'fest; wrinkles under the eyes: — a plant and flower.

Cro'c;-al, (and she-al) a. transverse; crossing.

Crotic; at Archivesta | all the accounts. Crû'ci-ste, (krû'she-st) s. like a cross. Crû'ci-ble, a. a chemist's melting-pot. Cru-cif'cr-ous, s. bearing the cross. Crd'ci-f'ix, n. a representation, in painting or sculpture, of Christ on the cross. Cru-cj-fiz'ion, (kru-so-fik'shun) a the act of crucifying; the death of Christ. Crif'ci-form, a having the form of a cross. Cru'ci-fy, v. a. to put to death by nailing to the cross; to subdue by religious influence.

Cru-clg'er-ola, a. bearing the cross.

Crdde, a. raw; harsh; unripe; undigested.

Crdde'ly, ad in a crude manner. Cride'ly, ad. in a crude manner.
Cride'nes, s. sate of being crude; rawness.
Crid'di-ty, s. unripeness; rawness perudeness.
Crid'el, a. inhuman; hardhearted; savage.
Crid'el-ty, ad. in a crude manner.
Crid'el-ness, s. inhumanity; cruelty. Crû'el-ty, n. quality of being cruel; barbarity. Crû'et, n. a vial for vinegar or oil. Craise, (krūs) z. a small cup. See Cruss. Craise, (krūz) z. voyage in search of plunder. Cruise, v. n. to rove in search of plunder. Cruis'er, (krūz'er) s. one that cruises. • Crum, s. the soft part of bread; a small particle of bread; a fragment. Crim, v. a. to break into crums or small pieces. Crim ble, v. a. to break into small pieces. Crüm'ble, v. a. to break into small pieces.
Crüm'my, a. soft; consisting of crums.
Crüm'pet, a. a kind of soft cake.
Crüm'pet, v. a. to draw into wrinkles.
Crüm'ple, v. a. to shrink up; to contract.
Crüm'pled, (krüm'pid) a. twisted; crooked
Cräm'pien, a. a small, degenerate apple.
Cräm'ge, n. [L.] gore; coagulated blood.
Crüp'per, [krūp'per, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.
Sm.; krūp'per, Wb.] n. a leather passing under
a horse's tall, to keep a saddle right.
Crä'ral, a. belsenging to the leg. Crd'rel, a. belonging to the leg. Cry-sade', n. an expedition under the banner of the cross against infidels: - a coin. Cru-sad'er, n. one employed in a crusade. Crase, n. a small cup or vial; a cruet. Crů'sét, z. a goldsmith's melting-pot. Crush, v. s. to squeeze; to bruise; to subdus. Crush, a. a collision; act of rushing together. Crust, s. the hard, outer part of bread; an external coat, covering, or case.

Crast, v. a. to envelop; to cover with a case.

Crast, v. a. to gather or contract a crust. Crus-La'cean, (-shen) n. a crustaceous animal. Crus-ta-ce-3'o-gy, n. that part of zoology which treats of crustaceous animals. treats of crustaceous animals. Crus-ta'ceous, (krus-ta'slus) a. shelly; jointed. Crus-ta'ceous-néss, a. the having jointed shells. Crus-ta'cion, a. adherent covering; incrustation. Crust';-ly, ad. peevishly; snappishly. Crust';-nèss, a. quality of crust; poevishness. Crust'y, a. covered with a crust; morose; suriscretches. Cristch, n. a support used by cripples.

Critch, v. a support on crutches, as a cripple.

Critch, v. a. to support on crutches, as a cripple.

Critch, v. a. to support on crutches, as a cripple

difficult of the critical critica Cry, v. s. to call; to exclaim; to clamor; te Cry, v. c. to proclaim ; to make public. Cry, n. lamentation; shrick; weeping; clamor Cry'er, n. a hawk. See Crier. Crypt, a. a subterranean cell or cave ; a grave.

Oryp'tic, or Cryp'ti-cal, a hidden; secret. Cryp-to-gam'ic, a having the fructification Cryp-tog'a-mous, concealed, as plants. Cully-lim, n. the state of a cully.
Cully, n. a kind of fossil coal: -- stem of grass. Old'men, n. [L.] a summit; a roof.
Cul-mif 'er-ola, a. producing stalks.
Cul-mif 'er-ola, a. producing stalks.
Cal'mi-nate, v. s. to be vertical or in the merida
an; to rise to the highest point. Cryp-tog'a-my, n. a concealed fructification. Cryp-log 3-my, n. a conceased fructuration.
Cryp-log 7-my, n. a the art of writing in cipher,
Cryp-tol 9-gy, n. enigmatical language.
Crys'tal, n. a regular, solid body; a fine glass.
Crys'tal-line, a consisting of crystal; crystalline.
Crys'tal-line, s m. F. K.; kris'tal-lin.
kris'tal-lin, S. M. F. K.; kris'tal-lin, J. Ja;
kris'tal-lin, S. M.] a consisting of, or like crys-Cul'mi-nat-ing, p. a. rising to the top. Cul-mi-nattion, s. the transit of a planet through Cui-mi-naction, at the transit of a passes at the meridian; the top or crown.
Cui-pa-bil/i-ty, a. state of being culpable.
Cui/pa-ble, a. criminal; guilty; blamable.
Cui/pa-ble-nēss, a. blamableness; guilt.
Cui/pa-bly, ad. in a culpable manner.
Cui/pa-bly, ad. in a culpable manner. tal; transparent; clear. Crys-tal-li-za'tion, n. act of crystallizing. Cul'pi-nly, at. in a culptole interior. Cul'pi-n, a person arraigned; a criminal. Cul'ti-va-ble, a. capable of cultivation. Cul'ti-vate, s. a. to till; to labor on; to improve Crys'tal-lize, v. a. to form into crystals. Crys'tal-lize, v. n. to be converted into crystals. Crys-tal-log'ra-phy, n. science of crystallization-Curry-vare, s. a. to iii; to isoor on; to improve Cül-t-vā'thon, s. act of improving soils, &c Cül-ti-vā'thon, s. act of improving soils, &c Cül'ti-vā-tor, s. one who cultivates. Cül'ti-c, (kül'yur) s. cultivation; tillage. Cül'yer, s. a pigeon or dove. Cub, n. the young of a beast, as a bear or fox. Cub, v. n. to bring forth : - used of beasts. Cū'ba-to-ry, a. recumbent; lying down. Cube-ture, n. the finding of the cubic contents. Cube, n. a square solid body, of six equal sides; the product of a number multiplied twice into Câ'bēb, n. a small, spicy, dried berry. [itself. Câ'bic, n. the state of being cubical. Câ'bic, n. the forearm:— a measure.— The Hencey Cubit was nearly 29 inches: the Roman Cul'ver-hödae, a. a dove-cot.
Cul'ver-in, [kul'ver-in, S. W. P. J. E. F. E. Sm
kul'ver-en, J. J. a. a species of ordnance.
Cul'vert, a. an arched passage or bridge.
Cul'ver-täil, a. dovetail: — a mode of fastening. Cum'bent, & lying down; recumbent. brew cubit was nearly 22 inches; the Roman Cum'ber, v. c. to embarrass; to encumber. Cumber, a. verstion; encumbrance.
Cim'ber-some, a. troublesome; burdensome.
Cim'ber-some-ly, ad. in a troublesome manner.
Cim'ber-some-ness, a. encumbrance.
Cim'ber-some-ness, a. encumbrance. 174; the English 18. Cubit., a. containing the length of a cubit. Cuck'ing stabl, n. an engine for punishing scolds. Cuck'old, n. the husband of an adulteress. Cack'old, v. c. to wrong a husband by adultery. Cuck'old, a. a. to wrong a musuand by adultery. Cuck'oldsm. n. adultory; state of a cuckold. Cuck'old, n. a well-known bird.
Cuckl'late, or Cucklette, a. hooded.
Cuckl'late, or Cucklette, a. hooded.
Cucklette, [Kü'küm-ber, E. Ja. K. Sm. R.; köl'küm-ber, S. W. P. F. Kenrick, Scott; kük'K. ben Lending and the first territy. Cumbrous, a. iroublesome; burdensome. Cum'hrous, a. aromatic, annual plant. Ca'my-läte, v. a. to accumulate. Ca'my-lä'tlon, n. accumulation. Ca'my-1s-tive, a. consisting of parts heaped up.
†Cunc-tā'tion, a. delay; procrastination.
Canc-tā'tion, a. delay; procrastination.
Ca'ne-at-q, a. made in form of a wedge.
Ca'ne-at-q, a. made in form of a wedge.
Cu-nê'; fôrm, [ky-nê'e-fôrm, S. W. P. Ja. Sm., ku'ne-fôrm, K. We]. a. formed like a wedge.
Ca'n'ning, a. skifful; artful; aly; subtle; crafty
Can'ning, a. [khowledge s] artifice; alyness; art
Can'ning-ness, a. artifice; slyness.
Cap, a. a drinking-vessel; a part of a flower.
Cap, v. a. to draw blood by scarification.
Cap'bear-qr, (kūp'bār-qr), a. an officer of a king's
household; an attendant at a feast.
\*Cūp'board, (kūb'burd) [kūb'burd, S. W. F. Ja.;
kūp'bōrd, P. Wb.; kūp'burd, J.; kūb'būrd,
Sm.] a. a casso with shelves for provisions, &c. Cu/mu-la-tive, a. consisting of parts heaped up. um-ber, J.] n. a plant, and its fruit. Cu'cur-bit, n. a chemical vessel. Cu-cur-bi-ta coops, (-shus) a. resembling a gourd.
Cud, z. food reposited in the first stomach of an
animal in order to rumination. Cad'dle, v. n. to lie close or snug; to hug. Cad'dy, n. an apartment in a ship; a cabin or cook-room:— a three-legged stand:— a clown. cous-room: — a three-legged stand: — a Chd'gel, n. a short stick to strike with. Chd'gel, v. a. to beat with a stick. Chd'gel-ler, n. one who cudgels another. Oue, (ku) n. the tail or end of any thing; a hint. Cuerpo, (kwer'po) n. [Sp.] bodily shape. — To be in cuerpo, is to be without full dress. Cuff, s. a blow; a box; stroke: — part of a sleeve. Cuff, v. s. to fight. — v. a. to strike. Sm.] n. a case with shelves for provisions, &c. Cut' bō'nō, (kī'bō'nō) [L.] to whose benefit will it tend? to what end, or what good? \*Căp'board, (kăb'burd) v. a. to hoard up. Cut-riss', (kwč-ris! or kwč/ris) [kwč-ris', W. F. Ja. Wb.; ku'ris, S. K.; kwč/ris, P. J. Sm.] Cu'pel, a a cup or vessel used in assaying the precious metals.

Cū-pel-iā'tion, n. act of assnying or refining n. a breastplate. a. a breashmee.
Cult-rps-sier', (kwê-rps-sêr') n. a soldier in armor.
Cuish, (kwis) [kwis, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.;
kwsh, S. K.; kwish, P.] n. armor for the
Cuisse, (kwis) n. [Fr.] cuish. See Cuish. [thighs.
Cult-leag', [kül'daz, S. J. F. Wb.; kül-daz', W.
Ja. Sm.] n. pl. monks in Scotland and Ireland. the precious metals.
Cu-pid'j-ty, n. concupiscence; avarice.
Ca'po-lq, n. [It.] a dome; an arched roof. Carpo-4g, a. [at.] a none; an acture con-Cap'pen, a. one who cups; a scarifer. Cap'ping, a. a method of bloodletting. Ca'pre-oùs, a. coppery; consisting of coppers. Cir, m. a dog; a snappish, mean man. Carg-ble, a. that may be cured or healed. Cu'i-ns-ry, a. relating to the kitchen or cookery.
Culi, v. a. to select from others; to pick out.
Cull'er, n. one who culls or chooses. Cur's-be-ness, n. state of being curable.
Cur's-be-ness, n. state of being curable.
Cur's-cy, n. office or employment of a curate.
Cur'ste, n. a clergyman hired to perform the
duties of another; a parish priest. Cull'ion, (kul'yon) n. a scoundrel; a wretch. Cull'ion-ly, (kul'yon-le) a mean; base; vile.

Current at the office of a curate; curacy.

Cal'ly, a a man deceived; a mean dupe. Cal'ly, v. a. to befool; to cheat.

Gucumba, rixuos, oixuos, (Lypoupion)



, • That cure of

Curious about anything.

To carry favor with one I have stris.

It was the custom here for the principal priests to go about its country,

It is customer for him to do it.

A cutting a slip a consequent des

They can her it pieces.

Tradra, a. relating to the cure of diseases.

PErst, n. [L.] a superintendent; a guardian.

St, a. part of a bridle; restraint; inhibition: a frame round the mouth of a well. Cirb, s. a. to restrain; to check; to bridle. Cirb stime, n. a thick kind of stone placed at the edge of a stone pavement, or by a well.
Cird, s. the congulated part of milk, or liquid.
Cird, s. a. to turn to curds ; to curdle. Cardia, a. n. to coagulate; to concrete. Car'de, v. a. to cause to coagulate. kd'y, a. congulated; concreted. ine, n. a remedy ; a restorative ; act of healing : the benefice or employment of a curate. Cam, v. s. to heal; to restore to health; to so Careless, s. without cure; without remedy. Car'er, a. one who cures; a healer. Car'un, a. an evening bell; a fire-plate. Carino, a. an evening bell; a fire-plate.
Carino, a. an evening bell; a fire-plate.
Carino, a. [L.] a court; a court-house.
Carino-fire, a. [fl.] a curious person; a virtuoso.
Carino-fire, a. inequisitive; rare; a ccurate; a ince.
Carino-fire, a. inequisitive; rare; a ccurate; a ince.
Carino-fire, a. inquisitiveness; inlosty.
Carino-fire, carino-fire, a. inquisitiveness; inlosty.
Carino-fire, (karina) a. a kind of water-fowl.
Carino-fire, (karina) a. a miser; a niggari; a churt.
Carino-fire, (karino, p. E. Ja. K. Sa.; karina, p. K. J. P.] a. a chrub and its fruit.
Carino-fi, a circulation; flow; the money of Claren-cy, a circulation; flow; the money of Carrency, m. circulation; flow; the money of a country, or the paper passing as money. Carrent, a. generally received; common; general; popular; passable; now passing. Carrent, a. a running stream; course. Carrint's carrent, a. current manner. Carrent miss, a. circulation; general reception. Carrint miss, a. circulation; general reception. Carrint, a. an open chaise with two wheels. Carriete, a. an open craise with two whecas. Carriet, a. sae who dresses and pares leather. Carrish, a. like a cur; brutal; sour; morose. Carrish, s. d. in a brutal or surly manner. Carry, s. to dress leather:—to beat; to drab; to rab, as a borne:—to tickle by fintery. Chriy, n. a highly-spiced Indian mixture. Chriy-comb, (kurre-kom) n. an iron comb. Carse, u. a. to wish evil to; to execrate; to af-Oline, v. s. to utter imprecations. Circe, a a malediction; affliction; torment.
Circed, a deserving a curse; hateful; unhely.
Circed-do, a deserving a curse; hateful; unhely.
Circed-desa, a state of being under a curse.
Circles a subscription of the curse. Carego-assa, n. state or sering union a substitution of city'er, n. one who utters curses.
City'stip, n. dogship; meanness.
City'stip, n. [L.] (Less) a clerk in the chancery.
City'stip, n. classing; rapid.
City'stip, al. in a convery manner; hastily.
City'stipales, n. slight attention. Carter-index, a slight attention.
Carter-index, a slight attention.
Carter-index, a short i curtailed; mutilated.
Carterindex, a short curtailed; to shorter; to abridge.
Cartering, was no cuts off; to shorter; to abridge.
Cartering, Cartering, a cloth hanging round a bed, at a window, or in a theatre.
Cartain, s. a. to accommodate with curtains. Olr'tal, a. a horse with a docked tail.

Ourtal, a brief or abridged ; curtailed.

Curt'il-lage, n. (Low) a court-yard near a market curt'sy. See Courtesy. Curt'sy. See Courtesy. Cu'rule, a belonging to a chariot. Cilr'va-ted, a. bent; crooked; curved. Cur-va'tion, a. act of bending or crooking. Curve, tare, s. crookedness; curve; flexure. Curve, kurv) a. crooked; bent; inflected. Curve, (kurv) v. a. to bend; to crook; to inflect. Curve, any thing bent; part of a circle.
Cur-vet', or Cur'vet, [kur-vet', S. W. P. J. F.
Ja.; kur'vet, K. Sm. Wb.] v. n. to leap, as a Ja.; Kurvye, A. om. rv., v. n. w san, as a horse; to bound; to frisk.

Cyr.vět', [kyr.vět', S. W. P. J. E. F.; kür'vet,
Ja. K. Sm.] n. a leap; a bound; a froile.

Cür.vi-lin'e-at, a same as careitmeer.

Cür.vi-lin'e-at, [kür.ve-lin'yer, S. W. E. P. Ja.
K. Sm.; kür-ve-lin'e-at, P. J. R.] a consisting #. \$m.; kū:-ve-lin'e-pr. F. J. R.] a. consisting of a curved line; composed of curved lines. Cür'vi-ty, n. crookedness; curvature. Cün'i-ty, n. crookedness; curvature. Cün'i-ty, (kūsh'un) n. a pillow for a seat. Cün'pi-da, (kūsh'un) a. seated on a cushon. Cüny, n. a point; the point or horn of the moon Cün'pi-da, a. sharp; ending in a point. Cün'pi-dat-ed, a. ending in a point; pointed. Cün'pi-dat-ed, a. ending in a point; pointed. Cün'pi-dat-ed, n. food made of eggs, milk, sugar, &c Cun-tô'di-al, a. relating to custody; guarding. Cun-tô'di-al, a. relating to custody; guarding. Cus-tô'di-al, a. relating to custody; guarding. Cus'to-dy, n. imprisonment; care; security. Cus'to-dy, n. habit; habitual practice; usage: patronage:— duties on exports and imports Cus'tom-b-ble, a. common; liable to duties. Cus'tom-b-ble, as common; to custom. Cus'tom-b-bly, ad according to custom. Cus'tom-b-rly, ad. habitually; commonly. Cus'tom-s-rj-nëss, n. frequency; commonness. Cus'tom-s-rj, a. conformable to custom; usual. Cus'tom-s-rj, as conformable to custom; usual. Cus'tom-s-r, n. an accustomed buyer; a dealer. Cus'com-s-ty, a. conformable to custom; usual.
Cus'com-p-ty, a. n accustomed buyer; a dealer.
Cus'com-house, a. a house where the duties upon
goods, imported or exported, are collected.
Cus'tu-ma-ry, a. a book of laws and customs.
Cut, v. a. [i. cut; pp. cutting, cut;] to make an
incision; to divide; to hew; to carve; te
pierce:— to shun; to avoid. [Lon.] pierce: — to shun; to avoid. [Lon.] Cit, v. n. to make use of an edged tool. Cit, n. a gash or wound made by an edged tool; a blow; a printed picture; fashlon; shape. Cy-tā'no-dis, a relating to the skin; cuttecular. Cate, a sharp; shrewd; acuth. [Fulger.] Cd'tj-clo, n. a thin skin; the scarf skin. Cy-tic'u-ler, a belonging to the skin or cuticle. Cät'lass, n. a broad cutting sword. Cat'lass, n. a broad cutting sword. Căt'ler, n. one who makes or sells knives, &c. Cut'ler-y, m. a cutler's business or ware Cut'let, m. a small piece of meat; a steak. Cut'purse, m. a pickpocket; a thief. Cut'ter, m. one that cuta:— a first sailing vessel. Cut'threat, m. a murderer; an assassin. Căt'throat, (kut'throt) a. cruel rinhuman Cut'ting, n. a piece cut off; a chop; a branch.
Cut'tie, n. a sort of fish: — [† a vile fellow. Shak.]
Cut'-worm, (-wurm) n. a destructive insect. Cit'-worm, (-würm) n. a destructive insect. Cy's-nite, n. a mineral of blue color. Cy'cle, n. a circle; a periodical space of time. Cy'clid, n. a kind of geometrical curve. Cy-clid'sl, a. relating to a cycloid. Cy-cly-per'di-s. (sl-klo-pé'de-s) n. a circle of the arts and sciences; an encyclopedia. Cy-clo-per'di-s. (sl-klo-pé'de-s) n. a circle of the arts and sciences; an encyclopedia. Cy-clo-pé'an, or Cy-clò'pe-sn, [sl-klo-pé'an, Ja. Sa. R. Wō.; sl-klo'pe-sn, [sl-klo-pé'an, Ja. sea R. Wō.; sl-klo'pe-sn, K. dah, Brande.] a relating to the Cy-clòps; vast; terrific. Cy-clòp'ic, a. vast; terrific; cyclopean. Dyg'net, (sig'net) n. a young swan.

Gy'n-der, n. a long, round body; a roller.

Gy'n-der, or Cy-lin'dri-cal, a. like a cylinder.

Cy'ng, n. [L.] (Arch.) a moulding; cyan.

Cy-mar', n. a slight covering; a seart; simar.

Cym'bal, n. an ancient musical instrument.

Cyne, n. (Bot.) an inflorescence; cyma.

Cy-nan'che, n. (Med.) a disease of the throat.

Cy-nan'thro-py, n. a sort of canine madness.

Cyn-arctim's-thy, n. bear-baiting with a dog.

(Cyn-gis'(ics, n. pl. art of bunting with dogs.

Cyn'ic, n. a follower of Diogenes; a snarling

philosopher; a morose man; a snarler.

Cyn'ic, a having the qualities of a surly

Cyn'ic, a dog; snarling; snappish.

Oyn'i-clyn, n. misanthropy; moroseness.

Cy'no-eur, [si'no-sür, S. E.; sin'q-sür, J. Wala'no-sür, f.; si'no-sür, w.; sin'q-sür, J. Wala'no-sür, f.; si'no-hür, w.; sin'q-sür er si'no-sür, f.; si'no-nür er si'no-sür  
Dāi'ey, (dā'zo) z. a perennial plant and flower.

D.

D, the fourth letter and third consonant of the , alphabet, is a dental and mute, and has a uniform sound, nearly approaching to that of a uniform sound, nearly approaching to that of .— D is used as a key in music: — as an abbreviation, it stands for dector; as, D. D., doctor of divinity; M. D., doctor of medicine: — as a numeral, for 500.

Dith, s. a. to strike gently; to touch; to siap.

This a. a. real! human agently below a see. Dab, a. a small lump ; a gentle blow ; a soft sub sman, a sman nump a genute now; a soft; stance:—an adept; a dabter; an artisf. Dhb'ble, v. a. to smear; to daub; to spatter. Dhb'ble, v. a. to play in gater:—tonamer. Dhb'bler, n. one who dabbles or meddles. Dhb'chick, n. a small water-fowl. Dab'chick, m. a small water-fowl.
Dab'stope, m. an adopt in any thing. [Fulgar.]
Da-ob'po], [iz.] (Mus.) again; — signifying that
the first part of the tune should be repeated.
Dice, m. a small river-fish like the reach.
Dice'tyl, m. [dactylus, L.] a poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short ones.
Dic-tyl's, (dak-til's, /a. Sm.; dik'tyl-lik, R.
Wh.] a. relating to the dactyl.
Dic'tyl-No'-gy, m. art of conversing by the finDid'do, m. [it.] plain part of a column; the die.
Dad'do, m. a. like a labytinth; dedalous.
†Didf', v. a. to tose aside; to put off; to daunt.
Did'fo-dil, or Did'fo-dil-ly, m. the narclessis.
Dig'ger, m. a short sword; pontard; mark [†]. Day for, a short sword; poniard; mark [†].
Day for, a short sword; poniard; mark [†].
Day for, a stort sill in mire or water; to dragDay for, a. a to trail in mire or water; to dragDay for, a. a to pass through wet or dirt. [gle.
Day for still, a. bomired; bespattered.
Day for the store of a lock of wool. Deguirre'o-type, (de-gero-type) s. a method of fixing images, by means of the camera obscura, on metal plates; — invented by M. Daguerre.
Oh'i-g. or Dah'i-g. [da'i-g. Sm.; da'i-g., Wb.]
a. a plant and beautiful flower. a. a plant and beautiful flower.

Dil'ly, (di'le) a. happening every day.

Dil'ly, ad. every day; very often.

Din't-ly, ad. delicately; nicely; fastidiously.

Din't-loss, a. delicacy; fastidiousness.

Din'ty, a. delicious; fine; nice; squeamish.

Din'ty, a. something nice or delicate; a tidbit.

Dil'ry, (di're) a. the place where milk is preserved or made into butter, &c.; a milk farm.

DEI'ry-maid, n. a female who manages a dairy. DEI'rs, n. [Fr.] a platform or raised floor. DEI'gied, (da'zjd) a. full of daisies.

Dale, n. a space between hills; a vale; valley. Dal'h-ance, n. mutual caresses; acts of four Dal'li-er, n. a trifler; a fondler. Dal'ly, v. n. to trifle; to fondle; to delay. Dam, s. a mole or bank to confine water:-Dam, a. a mole or bank to connae water: female parent, used of beasts. Dim, e. a. to confine water by dama. Dim/sgo, s. mischief; hurt; detriment; les Dim/sgo, s. a. to injure; to impair; to hurt. Dim/sgo-a-ble, g. susceptible of damage. Dam/sgo-ac, (dim/un) s. a plum. See Dam Dim'ask, z. figured cloth or silk : — a red color Dim'as-kōēn, v. s. to inlay from with gold, &cc. Dam'ss-kin, n. a sehre made at Damascus Dim'sak-rôge', a rose of Damascus; a red rose. Dime, a a lady; a mistress of a family. Dimn, (dim) v. a. to doom to eternal punish-ment; to curse; to condemn; to hoot. Dim'na-ble, a most wicked; peraleloss. [Low.]
Dam-nā'tiọn, n. exclusion from divine mercy;
eternal punishment; condemnation. Dim'ns-to-ry, a containing condemnation.

Dimned, (dimd or dim'ned) p. a. condemned;
hatcful; detestable; abborred. [Fulger.] Dam-nif'je, a. procuring loss; mischievons. Damp, a. moist; wet; foggy; dejected; sunk. Damp, a. moist; wet; foggy; dejected; sunk. Damp, v. a. to wet; to moisten; to depress. Damp, v. a. to wet; to moisten; to depress. Damp'er, n. he or that which damps or obscha. Damp'er, a. moist; inclining to wet; humid. Damp'na, a. moist; inclining to wet; humid. Damp'na, n. a tould gioen; to prince to be presented by the property. Dam'ept, n. a young malden; a girl. Dam'ept, oldim'en) n. a small, dark-colored plum; tDane, (19) v. n. to move with measured grams. Dance, (12) v. m. to move with measured stems. Dance, v. a. to make to dance. Dance, n. a regulated movement of the feet. Dan'cer, a. one who practises dancing. Dan'cing, z. act of moving with steps to a Din'cing-mis'ter, n. a teacher of dancing. Dan'de-li-on, n. a plant and yellow flower. Din'di-prit, n. a conceited little fellow. Dan'die, v. z. to fondie ; to treat like a child. Dan'dler, a. one who dandles children. Dan'druff, a. scurf on the head. Dan'dy, n. a worthless coxcomb; a fop. [Medera Dan'dy-Ism, a. the qualities of a dandy.

He is a dab at an index





not very Jargerous, except to thom that an

Who have dered to corrupt it wash it against the sunder date of April 20, 1801 of uncer tain date

l'a sait le would not la ut home fre too days.

I come to the alone in the deal

to be deat of his Latin ear

Daubjing, z. plaster; coarse painting.

Bine, s. a native of Denmark.

Place Seld, s. Danish money; a tax laid upon
the English nation by the Danes. ms Legism nation by the Danes, Bis'fer, a. exposure to injury; hazard; peril. Bis'fer, a. a. to endanger. Saak. [2] Bis'fer, a. a. to thout hazard; without risk. Bis'fer-ois, a. full of danger; perilous. Bis'fer-ois, a. full of danger; perilous. Bis'fer-ois, a. danger; perilous. Bis'fer-ois, bis'fer-ois, a. danger; peril. Bis'fer, v. z. to hang looke; to follow. Buyfer, z. one who dangers per hangs shout. Den'gier, z. one who dangles or hangs about. Din'sh, a relating to the Danes. thank, a damp; bumid; moist; wet. Stak. Diph'ne, a. (Sol.) a genus of plants; the laurel. Duy't-for, a. [L.] one who serves food at table. Dipper, e. little and active; pretty; neat. Dayper-ling, a. a dwarf; a dandprot.
Daypie, a. of various colors; variegated.
Buyle, a. a. to streak; to vary; to spot.
Daypied; (day)tid) a. being of different colors. Dir/sle-gray, a gray marked with spots.
Dire, v. z. [i. durst; pp. daring, dared;] to have courage; not to be affaid; to venture. Dire, s. a. [i. dared; so. darin challenge; to definante stave. Darer, s. oss who dares or defice. daring, dared;] to Diring, a. bold; adventurous; fearless. Diring-ty, ad. boidity; courageously.
Diring-ty, ad. boidity; courageously.
Diring-ness, n. boldness; features. Diring-ness, n. boldmens; fearlesmons. [ccure. Dirk, a. wanting light; not light; opaque; obDark, a. darkness; obecledy; want of light. Darken, ddirkn) spen to thake dark; to cloud. Darken, ddirkn) sp. n. to frow dark. Durken-or, (dirkn)-or) a. that which darkens. Darkin, a. denky; approaching to dark. Barkin, a. denky; approaching to dark. Darkness, c. absonce of light; obscurely. Darkness, (darkness) obscurely. Darkness, (darkness) obscure. Darling, a. arvorte; dear; beloved.
Darling, a. arvorte; one much beloved.
Darling, a. a tavorte; one much beloved.
Darn, e. at mend a rent or hole by sewing. Dam, v. a. to mend a rent or hole by sewing. Dar'nel, z. a weed growing in the fields. Darry 12, n. the act of mending holes.

Dart, a. a weepon thrown by the hand; a spear.

Dart, c. a. to throw; to shoot; to emit.

Dart, c. a. to fly rapidly, as a dart.

Darter, n. one who throws a dart. Davingly, ad. very swiftly, like a dart. Disk, s. a. to strike against:—to besprinkle; to mingle: - to obliterate; to blot; to confound. State, s. s. to fly off; to rush; to strike. Dish, s. a mark or line in writing, thus [--]: -a blew: - an ostentations show. Bishing; a precipitate; rushing; — foppiah.
Bishind; a coward; a politoca.
Bishind; e. e. a to intimidate.
Bishind; index, a. cowardliness. Districtly, a. cowardly; mean.

Districtly, a. cowardly; mean.

Districtly, a. pl. [L.] truths admitted. See Datum. Dite, n. the time of any event; epoch; era; due at which a letter is written:—a fruit. Dite, s. c. to note with the time. - v. n. to begin. Ditc'ies, a without any date or fixed term. Ditie, a. (Gran.) noting the third case of Greek and Latin nouns, relating to giving. Ditting, n. [L.] pl. date; a thing given; a proposition or truth admitted.
Dath s. s. to smear; to paint coursely; to fister. Unb, a coarse painting; plaster.
Unber, a coarse painter,
Unber, a coarse painter. Stub'er-y, a. a daubing; any thing artful.

Daub'y, a. viscous; glutinous; smeary.
Daugh'ter, (daw'ter) n. a female offspring of a man or woman; a female child. Daugh'ter-in-law, a. a son's wife Daughter-i-ness, n. the quality of a daughter.
Daughter-i-ness, n. the quality of a daughter.
Daughter-iy, (daw'ter-le) a. like a daughter.
\*Daunt, (dant, 33) [dant, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.;
dawnt, S. E. K.; dawnt or dant, P.] v. a. to
discourage; to fright; to intimidate; to appall.
\*Plannelses (dan't) less a familiare bold \*Daunt'less, (dant'les) a. fearless; bold. \*Daunt'less-ness, z. fearlessness. Dau'phin, a the title formerly given to the eldest son of the king of France.
Dâu'phin-ëes, n. the wife of the dauphin
Dâ'yit, n. (Must.) a short piece of timber.
Dâw, n. a bird; the jackdaw.
Dâw'die, v. n. to waste time; to trifle; to dally.
Dâw'die, v. n. to waste time; to trifle; to dally.
Dâw'die, v. n. to grow light; to glimmer; to open.
Dâwn, v. n. to grow light; to glimmer; to open. Dawn, a. break of day; beginning; rise.
Dawning, a. break of day; beginning; dawn.
Day, (da) a. the time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day; the midnight, called the natural day; 24 hours:—
an age; life; light.— To-day, on this day.
Daybook, (da'bub, m. a tradesman's journal.
Daybreak, m. dawn; first appearance of day. Dāy'drēam, z. a dream, vision, or scheme, con-ceived or formed when one is awake. Day'-la-bor, w. labor by the day. Day'la-boy, w. asset by size tay.

Day'la-boy-ey, a. one who works by the day
Day'light, (da'ltt) s. the light of the day.

Day'li-y, s. a plant and flower; sulphodel.

Day'l-rule, s. (Laso) a release for one day. Dāy'-rūle, n. (Law) a release for one day.
†Dāyş'mān, n. an umpire; a judge.
Dāy'eprīng, n. rise of the day; the dawn.
Dāy'star, n. the morning star; Venus. Day'tme, a. time in which there is light.
Day'-work, (-wirk) a. work imposed by the day.
Day'-writ, (da'rit) n. (Low) same as day-rule. Day'-writ, (di'fit) n. (Law) same as dey-rule. Thise, n. a. to overpower with light; be dande. Naix'sle, v. a. to overpower with light. Des'con. (de'kn) n. a. to overpower with light. Des'con-ess. (de'kn.-s) n. a female deacon. Des'con-ess. (de'kn.-s) n. a female deacon. Des'con-ess. (de'kn.-s) n. a female deacon. Des'con-y. Des'con-estip, n. office of a deacon. Des'd, (de'd) a. deprived of life; lifeless; inanimate; dull; spiritless; still; tasteless; vapid. Des'd, de'd) n. stillness; depth. — gl. dead men. Des'd, de'd) n. stillness; depth. — gl. dead men. Des'd, de'd) n. stillness; depth. — gl. dead men. Des'd, de'd, de life on the des'd of life on the lif Děad'-drünk, a. so drunk as to be motioniess.
Děad'en, (děd'dn) v. a. to deprivo of life or
vigor; to make dead, vapid, or spiritiess.
Děad'ish, a. resembling what is dead; dull.
Děad'-līght, (děd'iti) n. (Araté) a sort of shuttes
placed over a glass window of a cabin.
Děad'li, n. a. hit made with main strength.
Děad'li, n. a. hit made with moin strength.
Děad'li, déd'iè) a. destructive; mortal.
Děad'ly, (děd'iè) a. destructive; mortal.
Děad'ly, (děd'iè) a. destructive; mortal.
Děad'ness, (děd'ngs) n. want of life or vigor.
Děad'ness, (děd'ngs) n. want of life or vigor.
Děad'ness, (děd'ngs) n. weed.
Děad'-rěck'oning, (děd'rěk'ning) n. a conjecture
of the place where a ship is, by the log.
Děad'-wä-tçr, n. the eddy of weser that closes in
with a ship's stern.

\*\*Pôad, (děd, 36) (děf, 8. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. with a saip's storn.

\*Déaf, (déf, 36) [déf, 8. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. E. Sm. R.; déf, 195.] a. wanting the sense of hearing; not hearing.

\*Déaf'en, (déf'fn) [déf'fn, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. E. Sm. R.; déffn, Wh.] v. a. to make deaf

\*Déaf'ly, déf'ie, ad. in a deff manner.

\*Déaf'nes, (déf'nes) n. state of being deaf.

Deal, (del) m. part; quantity; a dole: — fir or pine timber sawed into planks or boards. Deal, v. a. [i. dealt; pp. dealing, dealt;] to distribute; to divide; to scatter; to throw about. Deal, s. n. to traffic; to transact; to act; to in-Deal er, n. one who deals; a trader. [terrene. Deal'ing, a. practice; intercourse; traffic.
Deal'ing, a. practice; intercourse; traffic.
Dealt, (delt) i. & p. from Deal.
HB-4nth-12c. De-ani by-late, v. n. to perambulate.

po-ann'by-ace, v. z. b peramounts.

†De-ann'by-la-to-ry, z. a place to walk in.

Denn, z. the second dignitury of a diocese; an

officer in a college or literary institution. Dan'er-y, n. the office or house of a dean.
Dean'ship, n. the office of a dean; deanery.
Dear, (der) a. beloved; precious; costly. rear, (der) a. beloved; precious; costly.
Dear, s. a darling; a word of endearment.
Dear-loon, s. a light, four-wheeled carriage.
Dear-looned, (derlawt) a. purchased at a high
Dear-looned, (derlawt) a. nucle loved.
[price.
Dearly, (derle) ad. in a deer manner; fundly.
Dear ness, a. fondness; love; costliness.
Dearly, a. the diminutive of dear; a darling.
Dearly, s. the diminutive of dear; a darling.
Death, (deah) s. extinction of life. martality Death, (deth) n. extinction of life; mertality. Death'-bed, n. the bed on which a person dies Death'-bod-ing, p. a. portending death.
Death'-less, a. immortal; never-dying. Děath'ike, (děth'ik).a. resembling death. Děath's-dòn; s. a near approach to death. Děath's man, (děth'man) z. an executione. Děath'ward, (děth'wurd) ad. toward death. Death'-war-rant, (deth'wor-rant) s. an order for the execution of a criminal.

the execution of a criminal.

Beath'watch, (dětír wěch) s. au insect whose noise is imagined to prognosticate death.

De-bar', v. a. to exclude; to hinder.

De-bar'k, v. a. to land; to disembark.

De-bar'k ition, s. act of disembarking. De-base', s. s. to degrade; to lower; to adulter-De-base' ment, s. the act of debasing. De-bas'er, s. one who debases. De-bat'a-ble, a. disputable; contestable. Be-new s-tass, a computance; contestance.
De-bate', n. a dispute; a quarrel; a contest,
De-bate', v. a. to controvert; to dispute,
De-bate'fal-iv, ad, in a contentious manner.
De-bate'fal-iv, ad, in a contentious manner.
De-bate'fal-iv, ad, in a contentious manner. De-băte'fil-ly, ed. In a contentious manner. De-băte'ment, a. controversy ; debate. Skek. De-bāt'er, a. one who debates ; a disputant. De-bātch', v. a. to corrupt; to vitiate; to ruin. De-bātch', a. drunkenness; sexess; jewdness. De-bātch'ed-nēss, a. intemperance; eacess. Dēb-au-chēd', (dēb-q-abd') a. a rake; drunkard. De-bātch'er, a. one who debauches. De-bātch'er-y, a. intemperance; jewdness. De-bātch'er-y, a. intemperance; jewdness. De-bātch'enent. a. act of debauching. De-banch'ment, n. act of debauching.
De-bant'yre, (de-bant'yre) n. (Law) a certificate;
an instrument by which a debt is claimed; a

certificate of drawback or allowance Debije, a. weak; feeble; faint. Stak. Debij-täte, v. a. to weaken; to make faint. Debij-tätion, s. act of weakening; debility. De-bil'-ty, n. weakness; feebleness; danguor.
\*Dēb'it, (dēb'it, F. K. Sm. Wb.; dē'bit, Ja.) n.
money due for goods sold on credit.

\*Deb'it, a noting the debtor side of a book. Děb-o-náir', a. elegant; civil; well-bred. Debo-nair'ness, n. civility; complaisance. De-bouch', (de-boch') v. n. to march out. Debouchure, (da-bo-shur') n. [Fr.] the mouth of a river or strait.

Debris, (děb-rē') n. [Fr.] fragments, rubbish. Debt, (dět) n. what one man owes to anothers. Debt-ek', (dět-e') n. one to whom a debt is chae Debt'or, (dět-d') n. one who wes money, &c. Debut, (då-bd') n. [Fr.] an entrance upon m thing; first attempt; first step; first appear

pec's chord, n. a musical instrument; that Dec-3-chor don, which has ben per seed.

Dec-3-ch'mi-nat-ed, a. having the top cut est.

Dec'sde, n. the sum or number of ten; ten part

Dec'sde, n. the sum or number of ten; ten part

R.; ddk's-den-ee, Ja.] n. decay; fall.

Dec's-gen, n. a figure having ten equal sides.

Dec-3-br'dron, n. u figure having ten sides.

De-callogist, n. an expositor of the decalogue De-callogist, n. an expositor of the decalogue De-cam'e-ron, n. a volume having ten books. De-cam'e-ron, n. a volume having ten books. De-cim'e-ron, a. a volume having ten books. De-cim'p-v. a. to shift a camp; to move off. De-cimp'ment, a. a shifting of the camp. Dec'e-nai, or De-ci'nai, dek'e-nai, sa. Fra. de-ka'nai, Ja. E. ]. a pertaining to a deamery Dec-an'gu-lar, a. having ten angles. De-can't, a. a to pour off gently. Dec-hat'tion, a. act of pouring off clear. De-cin'ter, a. one whomecants: — a glass we set for liquor.

sel for liquor.

pe-căn'ter, n. one blugateant: — a gians venel for liquor.

pe-căn'ter, n. one blugateant: — a gians venel for liquor.

pe-căn'tăte, v. a. to behead.

pe-căn'tăte, v. a. to behead.

pe-căn'tăr, n. a act of beheading.

păc'a-păd, n. an animal liaving ten feet

pe-căr'pon-lze, v. a. to deprive of carbon.

păc'a-stich, n. a poeth of ten lines.

păc'a-stich, n. a poeth of ten lines.

păc'a-tich, n. a poeth of ten lines.

pe-căr', n. a. to impair; to bring to decay.

pe-căr', n. a. to impair; to bring to decay.

pe-căr', n. a teline; gradual failure.

pe-căse', n. death; departure from life.

pe-căse', n. departed from life; dead.

pe-căse', n. death; departure from life.

pe-căse', (de-săse') v. a. to cause to mistake; ta delude; to impose on; to mock; to fail.

pe-căse', n. one who deceives; a cheat.

pe-căse'per, n. one who deceives; a cheat.

pe-căse'per, n. the last month of the year.

pe-căm'epr, a. the longing to a decemvirate.

pe-căm'epr-ty, a. et lithing; period of ten years.

pe-căm'n-i-l, a. continuing ten years.

pe-căm'n-i-l, a. continuing ten years.

pe-căm'n-i-l, a. continuing ten years.

pe-căm'n-i-l, a. the lable to be deceived.

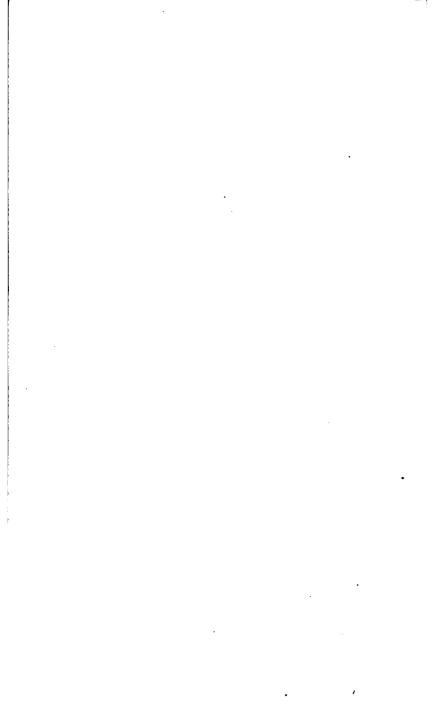
pe-căp', hie, a. liable to be deceived.

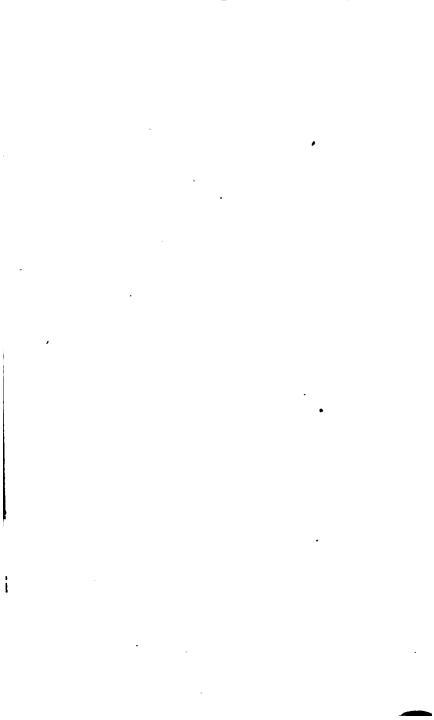
ply-cept',-dec, a. imme to de deceiving; fraud; deceit, ply-cept'dous, (de-sép'shus) a. deceitful. Saak. De-cép'tive, a. deceiving; deceitful; deluding. De'opt-pt-y, (des'ep-dr-e, W. Le.: de-sép'hra. S. P. Sa. Ws.] a. containing means of deceit. De-cerp'tion, n. a cropping, or taking off. []
De-cer-ta'tion, n. a contention; a dispute.
De-charm, s. a. to counteract a charm.
De-cl'de-ble, a. capable of being determined.

To Deal with and hucster in - condemned or stealers with the devil

they are defarred of the rower they debated whatter they should go. He ran into debt with everyone

Deceiving indolene int wisdom





It is difficult to decide which of the is Decide upon - whatever we may de ci de la la cherecteristic. Decision to refused. Specionens of empty declamation. who declaimed upon the miseralle fiter-ation of his sountry. — To declaim against. offer Declare it & h the Liturgy of the d'eserved & le Pecreed an ovation Dedication to no inference can be reduced to their disadarange.

pelis, s. s. to determine; to end; to settle.
pelis, s. s. to determine; to conclude.
pelisel, p. s. determined; resolute. ly, ed. in a determined manner. cidence, a. the act of falling away. cid or, n. one who decides or determines. cid's one, a failing off every season, eaves; not evergreen; not perennial bave; not evergreen; not perennal.

Decid-ons-ness, a state of being decidnous.

Deci-ons, a numbered or multiplied by ten.

Deci-ons, a a tenth; a decimal fraction.

Deci-ons, a a selection of every tenth.

Deci-ons, a selection of every tenth. ci-ma lor, a one who decimates.

'i-ma-ex' to, a. [L.] A book is in decimo-sexto
when a sheet is folded into 16 leaves. [el.

west a smoot as fouted into 15 leaves. [cl. bed'pher, v. a. to explain; to unfold; to unravbed'pher, r. a. one who deciphers.
bed'pher, t. one who deciphers.
bed'sign, (de-sizh'yn) n. act of deciding; determination of a difference, doubt, or event.
bed'sign, a conclusive; final; positive. Dick'er, a one who decks : - a coverer. Dicking a ornament; embellishment. Decline, a a to speak oratorically; to haby chair, r. n. to speek oratorically; at ma-by-chine'r, sh one who declaims. [rangue. by-chine'r, a. a speech; an harangue. bi-by-ni-ty, n. a declaimer. [2]. by-chin'y-ty-ry, a. partaking of declamation; whenent; interorical and inflated. bashin's ha a that mean he declared. Petaraben; memberara and manuect.

Declaration, a act of declared.

Declaration, a act of declaring; the thing declared; a proclamation; an affirmation.

Deckr's tive, a. proclaiming; explanatory Deckr's to-ri-ly, ad. affirmatively sive. Deckir's to-ry, s. affirmative; clear; expres-peciare', a. a. to make known; to proclaim. Deckire', s. a. to make a declaration. iscare, s. a. to make a usernaments.

bethird by, ad avowedly; openly.

bethird, a. opthication; declaration.

bethirms, a. opthication; declaration.

bethirms, a. opthication; declaration.

declaration.

declaration of nouns.

bethird bethird bethird bethird declaration.

bethird bethird bethird bethird bethird bethird.

like in the man of declaration electrosion;

beth 19-10c, a capanie to being userance.

beth 10-10c, a act of declining; declension;

becant.—(Astron.) the angular distance of a

schettal body from the equator, north or south.

De isate, n. an instrument used in dialing.
De dia's to-ry, [de-klin's-tir-q, W. J. F. Ja.
3a.; de-klin's-tir-q, W. J. F. Ja.
Dedise', n. a. to lean; to fall; to decay. Decline', s. a. to bring down; to shun; to re-fee:—to vary or inflect, as words.
Decline', s. a falling off; dimenution; decay.

Dediviju, a stope; gradual descent.
Dediviju, a stope; gradual descent.
Dedivous, a gradually descending; gloping.
Dedivi, a a to boil; to digest; to strengthen. Decici'i-bie, a capable of being decocted

in-cert-see, a capable of Being recursed by octring, a act of boiling; matter boiled. by office, ide-kb/lat, Ja. Sm. R.; dek/o-lat, Ma] n. a to behead; to docapitate. be-plaifun, n. the act of beheading. by other strings, n. absence or privation of color. Beamming. n. a to account of color. Beamming. n. a to compare, n. a the constituto mapping to a to separate, as the constitu-at parts of a body; to resolve; to dissolve; to decompound.

\*\*Company ite, a. compounded a second time.

Dicies po-51"tion, m. a separation of parts

De-con-pūnd', v. a. to compound anew: — te resolve a compound into parts; to decompose. De-com-pūnd', a. compounded a second time. — De-com-pūnd', ble, a. that may be decompound-Dēc'o-rāte, v. a. to adorn; to embellish. [ed, Dēc-o-rā'tion, n. ornament; embellishment. Dēc'o-rāte, v. a. who de-compound-bēc'o-rāte, v. a. who de-compound-bec'o-rāte, v. a. who de-compound-bec'o-rāte Dec'o-ra-tor, a. one who decorates Po-cerous, or Déco-rous, (de kerus, 8. W. J. F. J. Sm. R. Johnson; dék'o-rus, P. E. Wh. Ash; dék'o-rus or do-kê'rus, K.] a. decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper. \*De-co'rous-ly, ad. in a becoming manner. De-cir'ti-cate, v. a. to peel; to strip off, as bark. De-co'-ti-ca'tion, n. ort of stripping off. De-co'rum, a. decency; order; propriety. De-coy', v. c. to lure; to entrap; to ensante. De-coy', n. allurement to mischief; n snare. De-coy'-duck, n. a duck that lures others. De-crease', v. z. to grow less; to be diminished. De-crease', v. z. to make less; to diminish. acy-tensor, v. m. to grow tens; to be diminished De-crease, v. a. to make less; to diminish. De-crease, v. state of growing less; decay. De-crease, v. a. to assign by a decree; to ordain. De-crease, v. an edict; a law; a determination. De-crease, v. an edict; a law; a determination. De-crease, v. an edict; a law; a determination. De-crep'it, a. wasted and worn with age; weak De-crep'itste, v. a. & s. to roust or crackle in the De-crep-i-ta/tion, n. n crackling noise. De-crep'-tude, w. last stage of decay; old age. De-cres'cent, a. growing less; decreasing. De-cre'tal, de-kre'tal, S. P. J. E. F. R. Sm. R. Wb. J. de-kre'tal or dek're-tal, W. Ja.] n. a

book of decrees or edicts.

book of decrees or careas.

De-crê'tjst, n. one versed in the decretal.

De-cretal one of the decretal of the decretal.

E. Sn. Wb.; de-krê'tpr-e, E. Ask.] q. judicial;

definitive; critical. De-cri'al, n. act of decrying; clamorous censure. De-cri'er, n. one who decries.

De-cri'er, n. one who decries.
De-cry', v. a. to censure; to clamor against.
De-cum'bence, } n. act of lying down; prostraDe-cum'bence, } tion; a lying down.
De-cum'bent, a. lying on the ground; low.
De-cum'bi-ture, n. time of confinement to bed
Dec'u-ple, (dek'u-pl) a. tenfold.
Dec'u-ple, n. a number ten times repeated.
De-cu'ri-on, n. a commander over ten men.
De-cu'ri-on, n. a. commander over ten men.

De-cur'rent, a. running downward. De-cur sion, a. act of running down. De-cur'sive, a running or tending down. Decus-sate, v. a. to intersect at acute angles. Decus-sation, n. act of crossing; intersection. Ded's-lous, a. having various turnings.
De-dec'o-rous, a. disgraceful; reproachful.
Ded-en-ty'tion, n. the shedding of the testh.

Did'i-cate, v. a. to consecrate; to inscribe.
Did'i-cate, a. consecrate; devoted; dedicated.
Did'i-ca'tton, a. consecration; an address.

Ded'i-ca-tor, n. one who dedicates

Ded'i-ca-to-ry, a relating to a dedication. †De-di''tion, (de-dish'un) a a surrender. De duce', v. a. to draw from ; to infer ; to gather De-duce'ment, n. deduction ; thing deduced.

De-duc-inent, a deduction; timig deduced or informed.
De-du'c'i-le, a. that may be deduced or informed.
De-du'c'i-le, a. performing deduction.
De-duc'i-v. a. to subtract; to take away.
De-duc'i-v. a. to deducting; inforemce.
De-duc'i-ve-l-y, ad. by regular deduction.
De-duc'i-ve-l-y, ad. by regular deduction.

Deed, n. action ; act ; exploit ; fact : - a writes instrument for transferring real estate Deem, v. n. to judge ; to think ; to estimate

DBal, (d61) m. part; quantity; a dole: — fir or pine timber sawed into plants or boards. DBal, v. a. [i. dealt; pē. dealing, dealt;] to distribute; to divide; to scatter; to throw about. Deal, s. s. to traffic; to transact; to act; to in-Deal'er, s. one who deals; a trader. [terrene. Deal'ing, s. practice; intercourse: traffic. Dealt, (delt) i. & p. from Deal. †De-ant'by-late, v. s. to perambulate. Dean, s. the second dignitary of a diocess; an officer in a college or literary institution. Dean'er-y, n. the office or house of a dean. Děan'er-y, n. the office or house of a dean. Déan'ship, n. the office of a dean; deauery. Děan', (děr) a. beloved; precious; costly. Děan', n. a dight, four-wheeled carriage. Děan'-böught, (děr'lawt) a. purciassed at a high Děan'-böught, (děr'lawt) a. purciassed at a high Děan'-böught, (děr'lawt) a. purciassed at a high Děan'ly, (děr'le) ad. in a dear manner; fondly. Děan'ne, n. foudness; love; costlinose. Děan'ne, n. foudness; love; costlinose. Děan'n, the diminutive of dear; a darilug. Děath'-běd, n. the bed on which a person dies Děath'-běd, n. the bed on which a person dies Děath'-běd, n. portending death. Déath'-béd, s. the ned on which a person axes
Déath'-béd-ing, p. a. portending death.
Déath'like, (déth'lik)-a. resembling death.
Déath'-dor, z. a near approach to death.
Déath'sman, (déth'mgn) z. an executioner.
Déath'-war-rant, (déth'wor-rant) z. an order for
the execution of a criminal.
Déath'-war-rant, déth'(wor-) z. an insect whose

the execution of a criminal.

Debath'watch, (déti'wēch) n. an insect whose noise is imagined to prognosticate death.

Debath', v. a. to land; to disembark.

Debath's, v. a. to land; to disembark.

Debath's, a. a. to disembarking. [ate.

Debath's, a. to describe to lower, to adulter. Do-base', e. c. to degrade; to lower; to adulter-De-base'ment, n. the act of debasing. De-bas'er, a one who debases.
De-bas'er, a one who debases.
De-bas'er, a disputable; contestable.
De-bas'e, a disputable; contestable.
De-bas'e, a. a to controvert; to dispute.
De-base'(a. a. to controvert; to dispute.
De-base'(a. a. contentions; contested.
De-base'(a. a. contentions; contested. De-bate fal-ly, ed. in a contentious manner. Do-bate ment, a. controversy; debate. Shak De-bate's, n. one who debetes; a disputant.
De-batch', v. a. to corrupt; to vitiate; to ruin.
De-bauch', v. a. to makenness; excess; lewelness. De-bauch'ed-nèse, s. intemperance; excess. Dib-au-chès', (déb-o-shè') s. a rake; drunkard. De-bauch'er, s. one who debauches. hy-banch'er-y, n. intemperance; lewdness.
hy-banch'er-y, n. intemperance; lewdness.
hy-banch'ment, n. net of debauching.
hy-bant'yre, (d-bent'yre) n. (Low) a certificate;
an instrument by which a debt is claimed; a
certificate of drawback or allowance.

Theb'ije. a. weak; feeble; faint. Stat.
De-bil'i-tate, v. a. to weaken; to make faint.
De-bil-i-ta'tion, n. act of weakening; debility. Do-bil'i-ty, n. weakness; feebleness; danguor.
\*ibb'it, [dab'it, F. K. Sm. Wb.; da'bit, Ja.] n.
money due for goods sold on credit.

\*Deb'it, a. noting the debtor side of a book. \*Dēb'it, r. a. to charge with debt. Dab-o-nair', a. elegant; civil; well-bred. Dab-o-nair'ly, ad. elegantly; with civility. Deb-o-nir'ness, s. civility; complaines.
De-bouch', (de-bêch') v. s. to march out.
Deboucher, (da-b8-shūr') s. [Fr.] the mouth of

a river or strait.

Debris, (děb-rē') n. [Fr.] fragments, rubbish.
Děbt, (dět) n. what one man owes to amothes.
Děbt-së', (dět-ë') n. one to whom a debt is dua.
Děbt'or, (dět-ö') n. one who owes money, &cc.
Debrit, (då-bd') n. [Fr.] an entrance upon amothing; first attempt; first step; first appear

Dēc's-chörd, } n. a musical instrument; that Dēc-s-chör'don, which has ten parts. Dēc-s-cu'mi-nāt-ed, a. having the top cut off. Dec'ade, z. the sum or number of ten; ten par De-ca'den-cy, [de-ka'den-ee, S. W. P. J. E. S R.; dek's-den-ee, Ja.] z. decay; fall.

Dec's-gon, n. a figure having ten equal sides. Dec-s-he'dron, n. a figure having ten sides. Dec-i-he'dron, n. a figure having ten sidos.
De-cal'o-gist, n. an expositor of the decalogue.
Dec's-begue, (-log) n. the ten commandments.
De-cim'e-ron, n. a volume having ten books.
De-cim'y n. n. to shift a camp; to move off.
De-camp'ment, n. a shifting of the camp.
Dec's-nail, or De-ca'nail, (dek's-nail, Sm. FFA;
de-ka'nail, Js. K.) a. pertaining to a deamony
Dec'an'gu-ley, a. having ten angles.
De-can'te, n. a. to pour off gently.
Dec-nail'tipn, n. act of pouring off clear.
De-can'ter, n. one Wingdocants:—a glass vessel for liquor.

sel for liquor.

se: for 14000.
De-cap'i-tate, v. a. to behead.
De-cap-i-ta'tian, a. act of beheading.
De-cap-i-ta'tian, a. act of beheading.
De-carbon-lze, v. a. to deprive of carbon.
Dec's-style, n. a posin of ten lines.
Dec's-style, n. an offennings of ten pillars. Děc's-style, n. an effemblage of ten pillare De-cāy', s. n. to lose excellence; to decline. De-cāy', s. a. to lose excellence; to decline. De-cāy', s. a. decline; gradual failure. De-cāy', s. a decline; gradual failure. De-cās-ci (de-sēt'), s. n. to die; to expire. De-cās-ci (de-sēt') s. n. to die; to expire. De-cās-ci (de-sēt') s. n. to die; to expire. De-cās-ci (de-sēt') s. n. fraud; a cheat; artifice. De-cāit' (de-sēt') s. fraud; a cheat; artifice. De-cāit' (de-sēt') s. d. fraudulent; full of deceit. De-cāit' (de-sēt) s. d. fraudulenti; pull of deceit. De-cāit' (de-sēt) s. d. fraudulenti; pull of deceit. De-cāit' (de-sēt) s. n. laib (de-sēt) deceit deceit. De-cāit' de-bie, a. liable to be deceived. De-ceive', the ness, s. liableness to be deceived.
De-ceive', (de-sev') s. s. to cause to mistake; to
delude; to impose on; to mock; to fail.

De-căiv'er, n. one who deceives; a cheat.
De-căn'per, n. the last mouth of the year.
De-căn'per, n. the last mouth of the year.
De-căn'perdal, a. ten foet in length. [R.]
De-căn'epr, [de-săn'vir, Sm.; de'sem-vir, Wa.]
n.; pl. L. de-căn'vir-i; Eng. de-căn'vir; com
of the ten governors of ancient Rome.
De-căn'vir-i, a. belonging to a decenvirate.
De-căn'vir-i, a. belonging to a decenvirate.

De-cem'vi-rate, a. a government by ten ruless. De'cen-cy, s. propriety; decorum; modesty. De-cen'ne-cy, s. a tithing; period of ten years. De-cen'ni-al, a. continuing ten years. De-cen'ni-a, a. continuing on years.
De'cent.a. becoming; fit; suitable; modest.
De'cent.ly, ad. in a decent, proper manner.
De'cent.nies, a. decency, due formality.
†De-cent.j-inii-i-y, s. liableness to be deceived.
†De-cent.nies, a liable to be deceived.

ple-cepti-pole, a name to be deceived.

†De-ception, a not of deceiving; frand; deceit.

†De-ceptions, (de-sipting) a deceitful. Shak.

†De-ceptions, (de-sipting; deceitful; deluding.

Dec'op-ty-ry, [des'op-ture, W. Ja.: de-sipting-a, S. P. Sm. Wh.] a containing means of deceit.

De-ception, a cropping, or taking off. [21.]

De-cristing, a secondarion; a dispute. [2.]

De-chitting, a. a to contenting the charm.

De-charm', w. a. to counteract a charm. De-cl'de-ble, a. capable of being determined.

To dealer and huester on - condemned or dealers with the service

they are departed of the rower try debate whatter they should go.

He san int debt with everyone

Deceiving indolene int wisdom

It is difficult to decide which of the is Decide upou - wholever we me, de ci de la la cherecteristic. Decision & refused. Speciences of empty Declaration. who declarmed upon the miserable fiter-ation of his country. — To declare against offer Declare is to be the Liturgy of the is est a to be the remark of a constraint. I reserved to be recreed an ovation Dedication to no informa can be reduced to their kisadarange.

P-cit, s. s. to determine; to end; to settle. P-cit, s. s. to determine; to conclude. P-cit, s. s. determined; resolute. a'ed-ly, ed. in a determined manner. sce, a the act of falling away. d'er, a one who decides or determines. cid's out, a falling off every season, leave; so evergeen; not perennial.

Deck's old-ness, a. state of being deciduous.

Def-mal, a numbered or multiplied by ten.

Def-mal, a numbered or multiplied by ten.

Def-mal, a a tenth; a decimal fraction.

Def-mile, v. a. to title; to take the tenth.

Def-mile, v. a. to the; to take the tenth. j-ma-lor, z. one who decimates.

j-ma-ez/ts, z. [L.] A book is in decimo
hen a sheet is folded into 16 tcaves. [el. Decipler, s. a. to explain; to unfold; to unrav-lp-cipler, s. a. to explain; to unfold; to unrav-lp-cipler, s. one who deciplers. Decipler, de-sizh'un) s. act of deciding; de-termination of a difference, doubt, or event. De-cipre, a. conclusive; final; positive. Decl'aire-ly, ad in a conclusive manner.
Decl'aire-aim, n. state of being decisive.
Decl'aory, a. able to determine. Dick, s. a. to cover ; to dress ; to array ; to adorn. Dick, s. the floor of a ship : — a pack of cards. Dick'er, a. one who decks : - a coverer. Dick'ing a ornament; embellishment. Decking a s. to sneak oratorically Declaim, s. s. to speak oratorically; Declaimer, st one who declaims. to harangue. De laming, n. an harangue; declamation. le: h-mi-tor, z. a declaimer. [E.]
Dr.clim's-to-ry, a. partaking of declamation;
whement; rhetorical and inflated. Dicis-ra'tion, n. act of declaring; the thing declared; a proclamation; an affirmation. Declirative, a proclaiming; explanatory. [sive. Dectify to ry, a. animative; clear; expres-bectify a. to make known; to proclaim. Dectify a. to make a declaration. Dectifyed by, ad. avowedly; openly. Declaring, a. one who declares; a proclaimer.
Declaring, a. publication; declaration.
Declaring, (decklen/shun) a. act of declining; descent; degenerary: — variation of nouns. De-cli'ng-bie, a. capable of being declined. beckmanne, a capture or being declension; beckmanned a declension; declension; declension the angular distance of a celestial body from the equator, north or south.

pectarying, a. publication; declaration.

be-clarani, (de'k-lên'shup) a. act of declining;
descent; degenerary: — variation of nouns.

be-cl'a-sh-ke, a. capable of being declined.

bic-l-na'tion, a. act of declining; decleneion;
descent.— (\*Astron.) the angular distance of a
cleatial body from the equator, north or south.

bic-l-na'tion, a. an instrument used in dialling.

be-clin', a. a-to-per angular distance of a
fast de-kil'ng-dir-q. S.] n. same as declinator.

be-dire', a. a to being down; to shun; to refass:— to vary or inflect, as words.

be-cline', a. a falling off; diminution; decay.

be-cline', a. a falling off; diminution; decay.

be-clive, a. a gradually descending; gloping.

be-cliv', a. a. to boil; to digest; to strengthen.

il-a-cit'; be, a. capable of being decocted.

be-clipes, a. act of boiling; matter boiled.

be-clipes, a. act of boiling; be-clipes, of constitu
ent parts of a body; to resolve; to dissolve; to decompound.

be-clipes, be-clipes, a. actonounded a second time.

be-clipes, be-clipes, a. actompounded a second time.

D8-com-pidnd', v. s. to compound anew: — te resolve a compound into parts; to decompose. Dē-cym-pödnd', a. compounded a second time.
Dē-cym-pödnd', a. compounded a second time.
Dē-cym-pödnd', a-ble, a. that may be decompound
Dē'cy-rāte, v. a. to adom; to embellish.
[ed
Dēc-c-rā'tion, s. ornament; embellishment. Dec'o-ra-tor, a. one who decorated \*Do-co'roya, or Dēc'o-rous, (do-ko'rus, S. W. J. P. Ja. Sm. R. Johnson; dēk'o-rus, P. E. Wb. Ash; dēk'o-rus or do-ko'rus, K.] a. decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper. \*De-co'rous-ly, ad, in a becoming manner. De-cor'ti-cate, v. a. to peel; to strip off, as bark. De-cor-ti-ca'tion, n. act of stripping off. De-co'rum, n. decency; order; propriety. De-coy', v. a. to lure; to entrap; to ensnare. De-coy', n. allurement to mischief; a snare. De-co De-coy'-duck, a. a duck that lures others. De-creace, n. a duce that mee scenarios De-creace, v. n. to grow less; to be diminished. De-creace, n. state of growing less; decay. De-creace, n. state of growing less; decay. De-creace, n. state of growing less; decay. De-creace, n. an edict; a law; a determination. De-creace, n. an edict; a law; a determination. De-creace, n. an edict; a law; a determination. De-crep'it, a. wasted and worn with age; weak De-crep'i-tate, v. a. & s. to rosst or crackle in the De-crep-j-ta'tion, n. a crackling noise. De-crep-tuttum, n. a cracking noise.

pe-crep-tude, n. inst stage of docay; old age.
De-cres-cent, a. growing loss; decreasing.
De-cre'tud, de-kre'tud S. P. J. E. R. K. Sm. R.

Wh. I de-kre'tud or dek're-tul, W. Ja.] n. a book of decrees or edicts. book of decrees of conse.

Do-crê'tjat, a. pertaining to a decree.
Do-crê'tjat, a. one versed in the decretal.

Dôc're-to-ri-ly, ad. in a definite manner.

Dôc're-to-ry, [dak're-tūr-e, & W. P. J. F Ja.

K. Sn. Wb.; de-krē'tur-e, E. Ask.] q. judicial; definitive; critical. De-cri'al, n. act of decrying; clamorous consure. De-cri'er, n. one who decrees. De-cry', v. a. to censure; to clamor against.
De-cum'bence, \( \) n. act of lying down; prostraDe-cum'ben-cy, tion; a lying down.
De-cum'bent, a. lying on the ground; low. De-cum'bi-ture, s. time of confinement to bed Decu-ple, (deku-pl) a tenfold. Decu-ple, s. a number ten times repeated. De-cu ri-on, s. a commander over ten men. De-car'rent, a. running downward. De-cur'sion, n. act of running down. De-cur'sive, a. running or tending down. De-cus-sate, v. a. to intersect at acute angles. Dic-us-sattion, v. act of crossing; intersection. Did's-lous, a. having various turnings. De dec'o-rous, a. disgraceful; reproachful. Did-en-ti'tion, n. the shedding of the teeth. Did'i-cate, v. a. to consecrate; to inscribe. Did'i-cate, a. consecrate; devoted; dedicated. Did-i-ca'tion, n. consecration; un address. Did'i-ca-tor, n. one who dedicates. Did'i-ca-to-ry, a. relating to a dedication, De-di"tion, (de-dish'un) a. a surrender. De-duce', v. a, to draw from ; to infer ; to gather De-duce/ment, n. deduction; thing deduced. De-da'ci-ble, a. that may be deduced or inferred. De-da'cive, a. performing deduction. Do-duct v. a. to subtract; to take away. De-duc'tion, u. act of deducting ; inference. De-duc'tive, a. deducible; inferable. De-duc'tive-ly, ad. by regular deduction. Deed, s. action ; act ; exploit ; fact : - a writer instrument for transferring real estate.

Dēēm, v. n. to judge ; to think ; to estimate

DEEm, v. a. to judge; to determine; to suppose. DEEm ster, n. a judge, in the lale of Man. DEEp, a. reaching far below the surface; profound; artful; sagacious; dark-colored; grave. Deep'en, (de'pn) v. a. to make deep; to darken. Deep'en, (de'pn) v. a. to grow deep or deeper. Desply, ad. to a great depth; profoundly.

Desp ness, n. depth; profundity; sagacity.

Desp, n. a forest animal hunted for venison. †Dē'ess, n. a goddess. De face', v. a. to destroy; to raze; to disfigure. Do-face'ment, a. violation; razure; destruction. e-fa'cer, a. one who defaces. De fac'to, [L.] (Low) in fact; in reality. De fal'cate, v. a. to cut off; to lop. Defaication, n. diminution; abutement.
Defaintion, n. sinnder; calumny; reproach.
Defaine-to-ry, a. calumnious; libellous.
Defaine-to-ry a. calumnious; libellous. De-fain'et, s. one who defames.
De-fain'et, s. one who defames.
De-fait'i-ge-ble, a. liable to be weary.
De-fault', s. one mission; failure; fault; defect.
De-fault', s. s. to fail in performing a contract.
De-fault'er, s. one guilty of default. De-fea'sance, s. (Less) act of annulling; a condition annexed to a deed, which being performed by the obligee, the deed is rendered void.

De-fēaṣ'i-ble, a. capable of being annulled.

De-fēaɪ', z. an overthrow; frustration. [trate.

De-fēaɪ', z. a. to overthrow; to undo; to frus-Def'e-cate, v. a. to purify; to refine; to clear. Def'e-cate, a. purged from lecu; detecated. Der 'c-cate, a. purged from leea; detecated.
Def-c-cit'upa, m. act of defecating; purification.
De-fect', m. a fault; imperfection; a blemish.
De-fect', ble, m. imperfect; deficient; wanting.
De-fect'ive, a. full of defects; imperfect; faulty.
De-fective, a. full of defects; imperfect; faulty. De-fisc'tye-ness, a. state of being imperfect; rauny De-fisc'tye-ness, a. state of being imperfect. De-fisce's, a. guard; vindication; resistance. De-fisce'less, a. unarmed; unguarded; weak. De-fisce'less-ness, a. an unprotected manner, De-fisce'less-ness, a. an unprotected state. De-fends, v. c. to protect; to vindicate; to repel. De-fend's-ble, a capable of being defended. De-find'ant, s. (Law) a person accused or sued.
De-find'ant, s. (Law) a person accused or sued.
De-find'et, s. one who defends; an advocate.
De-fin'si-ble, a that may be defended; right. De-fen'sive, a serving to defend; resisting aggression; — opposed to affensive. De-len'sive, n. a safeguard; state of defence. De-fer 'sive-ly, ad, in a defensive manner.
De-fer', v. a. to put off; to delay; to prolong.
De-fer', v. a. to delay to act; to pay deference.
Def fer-ence, a. regard; respect; submission. Def'er-ent, n. a vessel conveying fluid. De-feren, n. a delayer; a putter off.
De-f'iance, n. a challenge; contempt of danger.
De-f'i'cience, (de-f'ish'ens) | n. want; defect; De-f''/cience, (de-f'Ish'ens) | n. want; defect; De-f''/cien-cy, (de-f'Ish'en-se) | imperfection. De-f''/cient, (de-f'Ish'ent) s. failing: wanting. Defi''ciently, ed. in a defective manner.

Def'(-cit, n. [L.] want; deficiency. [rupt De fi'er, a. one who defies. pp-file', v. a. to make foul; to pollute; tripoicpp-file', v. a. to make foul; to pollute; tripoicpp-file', v. a. to march; to go off file by file'
pp-file', (dp-fil', W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. W.).
def'(-je, \$.; de'fil, \$m.] a. a long, narrow
pp-file'ment, a. corruption; pollution. [pass. Do-fil'er, n. one who defiles. De-fin's-ble, s. capable of being defined.

De-fine', v. a. to give a definition of; to explain to describe; to circumscribe. De-fin'er, n. one who defines or describes, Def'j-nite, a certain; limited; exact; precise Def';-inte, a certain; innited; exact; precise.
Def';-inte, y, ad, in a definite manner.
Def';-inte-ness, n. certainty; limitedness.
Def;-in'tion, (def-e-nish'un) n. n. short description of a thing by its properties; explanation.
De-fin';-itve, a. determinate; positive; express.
De-fin';-itve, n. that which defines.
De-fin';-ive-ness, n. decisiveness.
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De-fin';-ive-ness, n. decisiveness.
De-fin';-ive-ness, n. decisiveness. Déf-la-gra-bil'i-ty, n. combustibility. [R.]
De-fia'gra-bie, or Déf'la gra-bie, a. combustible.
Déf 'la-graite, v. a. to set fire to ; to burn. Def'is-grate, v. n. to take fire and explode. Def-is-gration, n. utter destruction by fire. De-flect', v. n. to turn anide; to deviate. De-flec'tion, n. deviation; a turning aside De-filez'yre, (de-filez'shur) z. a deviation.
Def-lo-ra'tion, z. act of defiouring; z rape.
De-filez', v. a. to ravish; to take away a
man's virginity; to take away beauty. De-ficur'er, a. one who deflours. De-flat'ion, n. a downward flow of hamors.
De-fo-da'tion, (dof-e-da'shun) n. pollution.
De-fo-li-a'tion, n. the falling of leaves. De-fo-i-a'tion, n. the failing or icaves.
De-force', v. a. (Leso) to keep out of possession.
De-force'ment, n. (Leso) a withholding by force.
De-form', v. a. to disfigure; to spoil the form of
Def-or-ma'tion, n. a defacing; a disfigured.
De-formed-dy, ad in a deformed manner.
De-form'ed-dess, n. ugliness; deforminy.
De-form'ed-ness, n. ugliness; deforminy.
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Defray'ment, n. payment; compensation.

Deft, a. neat; handsome; gentle. Dryden

Deff, a. neat; handsome; gentle. Dryden

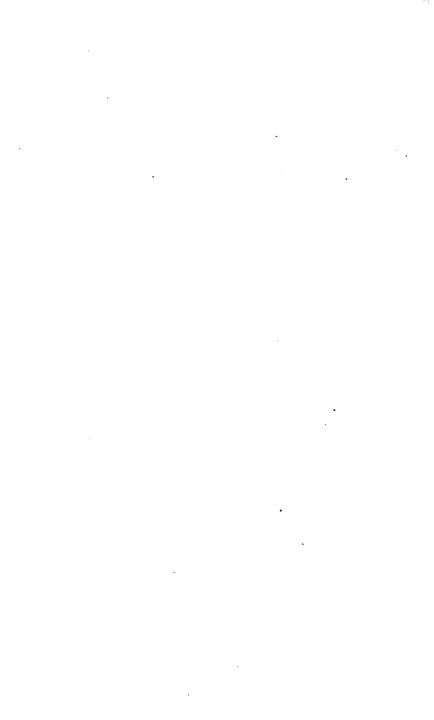
Deff, n. a. dead; deceased.

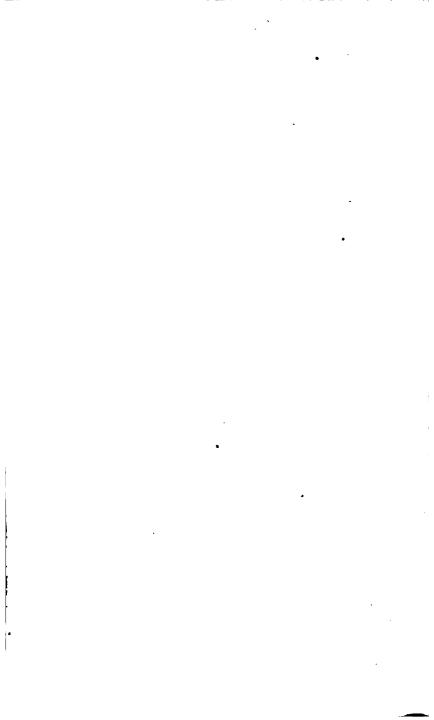
Deff, n. a. to challenge; to dare; to braye.

Defen'er-acy, n. decay of virtue or goodness.

Defen'er-acy, n. to full from the virtue of ancestors: to decay in virtue or in kind. cestors; to decay in virtue or in kind. De-gen'er-ate, a. decayed in virtue; degenerated. Degen grate, A. decayou in virtue i negrece me Degen grate-by, ad. in a degenerate manner. Degen grate-ness, n. degeneraty. Degen graten, n. the act of degenerating. Degen grates, a. degenerate; vite; base. [R.] Degen grates, a. degenerate; vite; base. [R.] Dig-b-tif'tion, (deg-ly-tish'un) n. n availowin Deg-ra-da'tion, n. act of degrading; baseness. De-grade', r. a. to place lower; to lower; t De-grade'ment, s. degradation. [diagrace De-grad'ing-ly, ad. in a degrading manner. (diagrace, Degree, a quality rank; station; step:—
He or rank conformed by a college:—
360th part of a circle; 60 geographical miles
De-hore, v. a. to dissuade. Bp. Hall.
Db-hor-ta'tion, n. dissuasion. De-hör'ta-to-ry, a. tending to dismade. De-lif'ic, De-lif'i-cal, a. making divine De-i-fi-ca'tion, a. the act of delifying. De'j-fi-er, n. one who deifies.
De'j-form, a. of a godlike form.
De'j-fy, v. a. to make a god of; to adore.
Deign, (dan) v. n. to condecend; to vouch Deign, (dān) v. a. to grant; to permit; to allo De lam, a. the doctrine or creed of a deist.

It was deemed of greater con some a do anything. te defends himself against the Against which they were so defencaless. Deficient in the nature is defined to be of eternal existence of the flair of serious in defined he defined person, the definition of the definition of an ellenant. He was deformed of person They are long since degenerated. — to degenerate int contemps of this degraded to animate a brate. Dugn to gratify To degrade one's self to the work of to escertain is to a great degree of exact





It is difficult to decide which of them is Decide upour - whatever we may de cide to le the cherecteristic. Decision to refused. Specionens of empty declamation. who declaimed upon the miserable fiter-ation of his country. — To declaim against. offer Declare is to be the Litary of the Preserved & le Pecreer an ovation Dedication to no informa com le reduced to their disadaranza.

Decide', s. s. to determine; to end; to settle. Decide', s. s. to determine; to conclude. Decide', s. s. to determine; to conclude. Decide', s. s. determined; resolute. Decide', s. s. to determined resoner. Me', dence, s. the act of falling away. De cid'er, a. one who decides or determines. cid's ous, a. falling off every season, leaves; not evergreen; not perennial. leave; not evergreen; not perennial.

De ch's-ons-ness, n. state of being deciduous.

De f-mal, a numbered or multiplied by ten.

De f-mal, a. a tenth; a decimal fraction.

De f-mal, v. a. to title; to take the tenth.

De f-mal-ton, n. one who decimates.

De f-mal-ton, n. one who decimates.

De f-mal-ton, n. to the decimates.

El A book is in decima-secto when a sheet is folded into 16 icaves.

[el.] Decl'pher, v. a. to explain; to unfold; to unrav-le c'pher er, n. one who deciphers. Decl'pher, (de-sizh) n. act of deciding; de-termination of a difference, doubt, or event. De cl'ave, a conclusive; final; positive. perione, a conclusive; nun; positiver, perione, ac on conclusive manner. Decl'avendam, n. state of being decisive. Decl'avendam, n. state of being decisive. Decl'avendam, n. able to determine. Dick, n. a. to cover; to dress; to array; to adorn. Dick, n. a. to cover; to dress; to array; to adorn. Dick, n. a. to floor of a ship: — a pouc of cards. Dick'er, n. one who decks: — a covere. Decking a ornament; embellishment. Decline, v. s. to speek oratorically; to habe-disser, v. s. to speek oratorically; to habe-disser, v. s. to speek oratorically; to habe-disser, v. s. to speek oratorically; to habe be declaration.

Decline, v. s. to speek oratorically; to habe be declaration.

Decline, v. s. to speek oratorically; to habe be declaration. lie h-mi-ter, z. a declaimer. [E.] D-clim's-to-ry, a. partaking of declamation; vehement; rhetorical and inflated. venement; Electorical and Interest.

belle-labele, a that may be declared.

belle-la'tion, a act of declaring; the thing declared; a proclamation; an affirmation.

be-dis'-belle-labele, a proclaiming; explanatory.

be-dis'-belle-labele, and affirmatively [sive.

labele-labele affirmative] affirmative; clear; expres-Decisi's to rity, ad. affirmatively [sive. Decisi's to ry, a. affirmative; clear; expresentially a set to make known; to proclaim. Decisie', s. s. to make a declaration. Decisi'ed-ly, ad. avowodly; openly. Becker's, a. one who declares; a proclaimer. Decisi'ng, a. publication; declaration. Decisi'ng, (decklein'shun) s. act of declining; descent; degenerary:—variation of nouns. Decil'19-ble, a. capable of being declined. Deci-na'inn, s. act of declining; declension; descent.—(Astron.) the angular distance of a calestial body from the equator, north or south. Decil-na'in-log, s. an instrument used in dialling. Dic'h-na-tor, a an instrument used in dialling. Bedin's-to-ry, [de-klin's-thre, W. J. F. Ja. Sa.; de-klin's-thre, S.] n. same as declinator. Bedine, c. n. to lean; to full; to decay. Bedine, a. a. to bring down; to shun; to refue: - to vary or inflect, as words. De cline', a. a falling off; dimmution; decay. Decliv'; 1y, a a slope; gradual descent.
Decliv'ous, a gradually descending; sloping.
Decliv', a. a. to boil; to digest; to strengthen. De coct's ble, a capable of being decocted. Deck'upa, a. act of boiling; matter boiled.

Deck'late, [de-köl/lät, Ja. Sm. R.; děk'e-lät,

Ma. a. to behead; to docapitate. Ma) a. a. to behead; to docapitate.

Re-4-lifton, m. the act of beheading.

Doctle-pider, m. absence or privation of color.

Becompose, s. a. to separate, as the constitucal parts of a body; to resolve; to dissolve; to

decompound.

Decomposition, m. as separation of parts

Decomposition, m. a separation of parts

D3-com-p50nd', v. a. to compound anew: — to resolve a compound into parts; to decompose. D8-com-p50nd', a. compounded a recond time. D3-com-p50nd', a. that may be decompound-Dēc'o-rāte, v. a. to adorn; to embellish. Dēc-o-rā'tion, n. ornament; embellishment [ed, Dec'o-ra-tor, a. one who decorates. Po-cerrous, or Dero-rous, (de-korus, & W. J.
F. Ja. Sm. R. Johnson; dek-9-rus, P. E. Wb.
Ash; dek-9-rus or de-kerus, K.] a. decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper. \*De-e5'rous-ly, ad. in a becoming manner. \*De-corrous-ty, ad. in a necoming manner.
De-corricte, v. a. to peel; to strip off, as bark.
De-corrum, s. decency | order; propriety.
De-corrum, s. a. to lure; to entrap; to ensnare.
De-corrum, s. to survey loss; to the diminished. De-créase', v. a. to grow less; to be diminished. De-créase', v. a. to make less; to diminish. De-créase', v. a. to make less; to diminish. De-créase', v. s. to assign by a decree; to ordain. De-crée', v. a. to assign by a decree; to ordain. De-crée', v. an edict; a law; a determination. De-crée', v. an edict; a law; a determination. De-crep'it, a. wasted and worn with age; weak De-crep'i-tate, v. a. & n. to roust or crackle in the De-crep-j-ta/tion, n. a crackling noise. De-crep'j-tude, n. hast stage of decay; old age.
De-cres'cent, a. growing loss; decreasing.
De-cre'tal, ide-kre'tal, S. P. J. E. F. R. Sm. R.
Wh.! de-kre'tal or dek're-tal, W. Ja.] n. a book of decrees or edicts. De-crê'tjal, a. pertaining to a decree.
De-crê'tjal, a. pertaining to a decree.
De-crê'tjal, a. one versed in the decretal.
\*Dec're-to-rj-ly, ad. in a definite manner.
\*Dec're-to-ry, [dak're-tūr-e, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.
K. Sa. Wb.; de-krē'tur-e, E. Ask.] q. judicial;
definition, criticals. definitive; critical.

De-cri'al, n. act of decrying; clamorous censure. De-cri'er, a. one who decries De-cry', v. a. to censure; to clamor against.
De-clm'bence, \(\) \( \) \( \) a. at of lying down; prostraDe-clm'bency, \(\) \( \) ton; a lying down.
De-clm'bent, a. lying on the ground; low.
De-clm'bent, a. lying of confinement to had De-cum'bj-türe, a. time of confinement to bed Dēc'u-ple, (dēk'u-pl) a. tenfold. Dēc'u-ple, a. a number ten times repeated. De-cu'rj-on, a. a commander over ten men. De-căr'rent, a. running downward. De-cur'sion, a. act of running down. De-cur'sive, a running or tending down. De-câr sive, a running or tentang own.
De-câr site, v. a. to intersect at acute angles.
Dēc-ya-sā'tiọn, n. net of crossing; intersection.
Dēd's-loūs, a. having various turnings.
De-dēc'p-roūs, a. disgraceful; reproachful.
Dēd-en-ti'/tiọn, n. the shedding of the testh. Děd' căte, v. a. to consecrate; to inscribe. Děd' căte, a. consecrate; devoted; dedicated. Ded - ex'tion, a. consecration; an address.
Ded' - ex-tor, a. one who dedicates.
Ded' - ex-to-ry, a. relating to a dedication.
De-d!"tion, (de-dlah'un) a. a surrender. Hele De-duce', v. a. to draw from; to infer: to gather De-duce'ment, z. deduction; thing deduced. De-du'ci-ble, a. that may be deduced or inferred. De-du'cive, a. performing deduction. De-dact', v. a. to subtract; to take away. De-dac'tion, n. act of deducting; inforence. Do-duc'tive, a. deducible; inferable. Do-duc'tive-ly, ad. by regular deduction.
Dead, n. action; act; exploit; fact: —a writes instrument for transferring real estate. Dēēm, v. n. to judge ; to think ; to estimate

Deem, v. a. to judge; to determine; to suppose. Deem, ster, v. a judge, in the late of Man. Deep, a. reaching far below the surface; profound; artful; sagacious; dark-colored; grave. Deep, a. the sea; the main; the ocean.
Deep'en, (de'pn) v. a. to make deep; to darken.
Deep'en, (de'pn) v. a. to grow deep or deeper. Dēēp'ly, ad. to a great depth; profoundly. Dēēp'ness, z. depth; profundity; sagacity. Dēēr, z. a forest animal hunted for venison. peri, n. a forces animal united for venison. 'De'es, n. a goddess. De face', v. a. to destroy; to raze; to disfigure. De facer, n. one who defaces. De fa'(cr, n. one who defaces. ) Defal'cate, v. a. to cut off; to log.
Defal-cat'tion, v. diminution; abatement.
Defal's-ma'tion, v. diminution; abatement.
Defal's-to-ry, a. calumnious; libellous. De-fame, v. a. to slander; to calumniate.
De-fame, v. a. to slander; to calumniate.
De-fam'er, n. one who defames.
De-faul'g-ble, a. liable to be weary.
De-fault', n. omission; failure; fault; defect.
De-fault', n. one guity of default.
De-fae'gence, n. (Less) act of annulling; a condition repeated to a deed which below new dition annexed to a deed, which being performed by the obligee, the deed is rendered void.

De-feas'i-ble, a. capable of being annulled. Def eat', a. an overthrow; frustration. (trate. Defeat', a. an overthrow; to undo; to frus-Defeat', a. a. to overthrow; to undo; to frus-Def'e-cate, a. a. to purify to refine; to clear. Def'e-cate, a. purged from less; detectated. Def-e-cating, a. act of defecating; purification. De fect', n. a fault; imperfection; a blemish.
De fect'i-ble, q. imperfect; deficient; wanting.
De fec'tion, n. want; failure; apostasy; revolt. De-Sic'tion, a "want ; faliure ; apostasy ; revout. De-Sic'tive-a, full of defects ; imperfect; faulty. De-Sic'tive-by, ad. in a defective manner. De-Sic'tive-néss, a. state of being imperfect. De-Since', a. guard; vindication; resistance. De-Since', a. guard; vindication; resistance. De-Since', a. unarmed; unguarded; weak. De-Since', pess-piss, a. un unprotected state. De-Since', a. a. to restex: to vindicate; to recel. De fends, v. a. to protect; to vindicate; to repel. De-fend's-ble, a capable of being defended. De-fend'ant, a. (Law) a person accused or sued.
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De-firer, n. a delayer; a putter off.
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De-firer, consequence, (de-fish'ens) | n. want; defect;
De-firer, de-fish'ense;
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Déf'i-nīte, a certain; limited; exact; procise.

Déf'i-nīte-ly, ad in a definite manner.

Déf'i-nīte-nëss, a certainty; limiteduess.

Défi-in'i-tive, (déf-e-nish'un) a. a short description of a thing by its properties; explanation.

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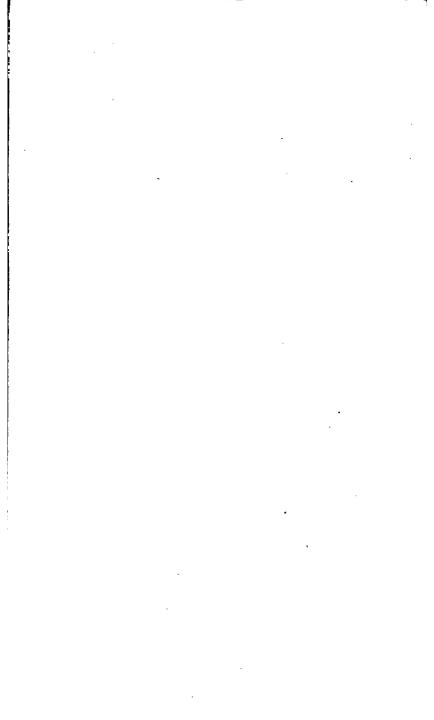
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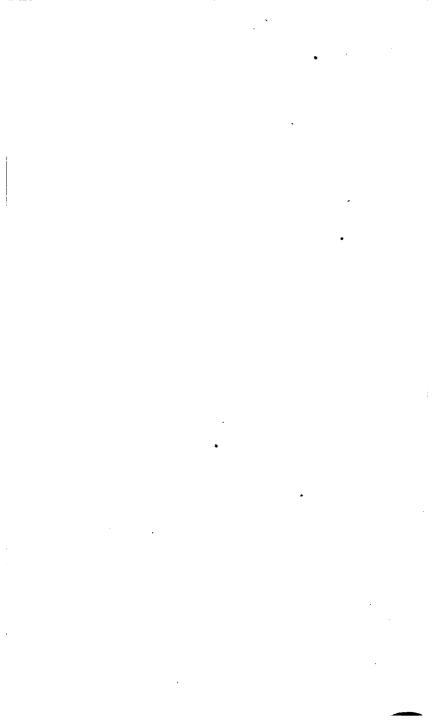
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De-fla'gra-ble, or Def'la gra-ble, a. combustible.
Def'la-grate, v. a. to set fire to ; to burn. Def'la-grate, v. n. to take fire and explode. Def-la-gra'tion, a. utter destruction by fire.
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De-fler', to, n. act of deflouring; a rape.
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De-fan'er-a-cy, w. detay of virtue or goodness.
De-fan'er-a-cy, w. to fall from the virtue of ancestors; to decay in virtue or in kind. De con er ate, a decayed in virtue; degenerated. De cen er ate-ly, ad in s degenerate manner. De gen'er ate-ness, n. degeneracy. Degen graterius, n. uegeneracy.
Degen er a'ton, n. the act of degenerating.
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Degen er a'ton, n. degenerate; viie; base. [2.]
Degen er a'ton, n. act of degrading; baseness.
Degrade, e. a. to place lower; to lower; to place lower De-grad ing-ly, ad. in a degrading manner. Degrate mailty; rank; station; step:—
title or rank conferred by a college:—ti
350th part of a circle; 60 geographical miles
De.hore, v. a. to dissuade. Bp. Hall.
De.hore, ta'tion, a. dissuasion. De-hör'ta-to-ry, a. tending to dissuade. De-If'je, De-If'j-cal, a. making divine De-i-f-ca'tion, a. the act of deifying. De'-i-i-ca and a who delifies.
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It is difficult to decide which of the is Decide upou - whotever we me, de cide le la the characteristic. Decision to refused. Specionens of empty Declaration. who declarmed upon the miseralle fiter-ation of his switty. — To declare against offer Declare in to be the Liturgy of the I deserved to be decreed an ovation Dedication to

no inference can be reduced to their risadarange.

DEC Decile, s. s. to determine; to end; to settle.
Decile, s. s. to determine; to conclude.
Decile, p. s. determined; resolute. Decided by, sal in a determined manner.

Die dince, a the act of falling away.

Decider, a dne who decides or determines. cid pois, a falling off every season, have; not evergreen; not perennial.

Decid's-obs-ness, n. state of being decidenous.

Deci-mal, a. numbered or multiplied by ten.

Deci-mal, a. neath; a decimal fraction.

Deci-mal-un, n. a. to tithe; to take the tenth.

Deci-mal-un, n. a. selection of every tenth.

Deci-mal-un, n. one who decimates.

Deci-mal-wirds, n. [L.] A book is in decino-secto
when a sheet is folded into 16 leaves. [cl.

Deci'pher, v. a. to explain; to unfold; to unrav
Deci'pher, v. a. to explain; to unfold; de
termination of a difference, doubt, or event.

Deci'eye, a. conclusive; final; positive. ; not evergreen ; not perennial. De cl'ejve, a conclusive; final; positive. Deci'ave-ly, ed. in a conclusive manner. Deci'ave-ness, n. state of being decisive. Decl'sory, a able to determine.

Dick, s. a. to cover; to dress; to array; to adorn. Dick, a the floor of a ship: — a pack of cards. Dick er, a one who decks: — a coverer. Dicking a conament; embellishment. Deckim'r, z. z. to speak oratorically; to ha-beckim'er, 2 one who declaims. [rangue. Declaim'ing, n. an harangue; declamation. Bis 's ma'tion, n. a speech; an harangue. locibenitor, a a declaimer. [E.]
Dyclim's-to-ry, a partaking of declamation;
webenent; rhetorical and inflated. Declarable, a that may be declared.
Declarable, a continuation of declaring; the thing declared; a proclamation; an affirmation.
Declarable, a proclaming; explanatory.
Declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of declarable of de pociar pure, a processiming; expansary.
Deciar port, p. d. affirmatively is
Deciar port, s. affirmative; clear; exp
Deciar s. a. to make known; to proclaim.
Deciar s. a. to make a declaration.
Deciar of s. a. to make a declaration.
Deciar of s. a. to make a declaration. [sive. clear; expreslectared by, ad. avoweny; openy. Bethry a, one who declares; a proclaimer. Bethry a, a one who declares; a proclaimer. Bethry a, a publication; declaration. Bethry a, a condition of declaring; descent; degeneracy:—variation of nouna. Bethry a between the declaration of declaring; declaration. Decly nation, m, act of declining; declension; descent.—(Astron.) the angular distance of a schedul body from the equator, north or south. Dic'h of tor, a an instrument used in dialling. Declin's to-ry, [de-klin's thr-e, W. J. F. Ja. Sa.; de-klins tur-e, S.] n. same as declinator. Decline', v. u. to lean; to fail; to decay.
Decline', v. a. to bring down; to shun; to re fue: — to vary or inflect, as words.
De-cline', a. a falling off; diminution; decay. Decliviji, a a slope; gradual descent.

Decliviji, a a slope; gradual descent.

Declivous, a gradually descending; gloping.

Declet', a to boil; to digest; to strengthen.

Declivijihe, a capable of being decocted. 'De-oct'i-ble, a. capable of being decocted.

De-oct'in, a. act of boiling; matter boiled.

De-oct'in, a. act of boiling; matter boiled.

De-oct'in, a. act of behead; to decapitate.

Re-o-lit'ton, a. the act of beheading.

De-oct-o-t'in, a. absence or privation of color.

De-om-pie', a. a. to separate, as the constituent parts of a body; to resolve; to dissolve; to decompound.

De-on-pie' ite, a. compounded a second time.

De-con-pie' ite, a. compounded a parts

Di-cim-po-si"tion, n. a separation of parts

D8-cons-pëdnd', v. a. to compound anew: — te resolve a compound into parts; to decompound D8-com-pëdnd', a. compounded a recond time. D8-com-pëdnd', a-ble, a. that may be decompounded D8-com-pëdnd', a-ble, a. that may be decompounded D8-co-rā'tlon, a. ornament; embellish ment. Děc'o-rā-tor, a. one who decorates \*Do-co'rous, or Dec'o-rous, (do-ko'rus, & W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Johnson; dek'o-rus, P. E. Wb. Ash; děk'o-rus or de-kô'rus, K. a. decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper. \*De-co'rous-ly, ad. in a becoming manner. De-cur'ti-cate, v. a. to peel; to strip off, as bark. De-cur-ti-ca'tion, n. art of stripping off. De-co'rum, a decency; order; propriety. De-co'f', v. a. to lure; to entrap; to ensante. De-co'f', a. allurement to mischief; a snare. De-co'f'-duck, a. a duck that lures others. De-crease', v. a. to grow less; to be diminished. De-crease', v. a. to make less; to diminish. De-crease', n. state of growing less; decay. De-crēë', v. a. to assign by a decree; to ordain. De-crēë', v. an edict; a law; a determination. Dec're-mont, n. gradual diminution; decrease. De-crop'it, a. wasted and worn with age; weak De-crep'i-tâte, v. a. & n. to roust or crackle in the De-crep-i-tu/tion, n. a crackling noise. [fit De-crep/i-tude, n. last stage of decay; old age. De-crès'cent, a. growing less; decreasing.
De-crè'tal, [de-krè'tal, S. P. J. E. F. R. Sm. R.
Wb. f de-krè'tal or dék're-tal, W. Ja.] n. a book of decrees or edicts. De-cre'tal, a pertaining to a decree. De-cre'tist, n. one versed in the decretal. \*Dec're-to-ri-ly, ad. in a definite manner. \*Dec're-to-ry, [dek're-tur-e, S. W. P. J. I K. Sm. Wb.; de-kre'tur-e, E. Ash.] q. judicial; definitive; critical. De-cri'al, a. act of decrying; clamorous censure. De-crier, a. act of decrying; cannot be consulted.

De-crier, a. one who decries.

De-criv', v. a. to consure; to elamor against.

De-cum'bence, ) s. act of lying down; prostra
De-cum'bent, a. lying on the ground; low.

De-cum'bent, a. lying on the ground; low.

De-cum'bent, a. lying on the ground; low. De-cum'opi, a. 1ying on the ground; low.
De-cum'bi-tûre, a. time of confinement to bed
Děc'u-ple, (děk'u-pl) a. tenfold.
Děc'u-ple, a. a number ten times repeated.
De-cu'r-ple, a. a number ten times repeated.
De-cu'r-ple, a. act of running downward.
De-cu'r-sion, a. act of running down.
De-cu'r-sion, a. act of running down. De-cur'sive, a. running or tending down. De-căs'sate, v. a. to intersect at acute angles. Dec-us-sa'tion, n. act of crossing; intersection. Ded's-lous, a. having various turnings. De-dec'o-rous, a. disgraceful; reproachful. De-dec'o-rous, a. disgracerus; representation Ded-en-ty'tion, n. the shedding of the testh. Did'i-cile, a. consecrate; devoted; dedicated. Did-i-cilton, a. consecration; an address. Did'i-cilton, a. one who dedicates. Dad' Ded'i-ce-to-ry, a. relating to a dedication. De-di''tion, (de-dish'un) a. a surrender. De-duce', v. a. to draw from; to infer; to gather De-duce'ment, u. deduction; thing deduced. De-du'ci-ble, a. that may be deduced or inferred. De-du'cive, a. performing deduction. Do-duct', v. a. to subtract; to take away. Do-duc'tion, s. act of deducting; inference. De duc'tive, a. deducible; inferable. Dodăc'tive-ly, ad. by regular deduction.
Dod, n. action; act; exploit; fact:—a writes instrument for transferring real estate. Dēēm, v. n. to judge ; to think ; to estimate

It is difficult to decide which of the is Decide upon - whatever we may de ci de la la cherecteristie. Decision to refused. Specionens of empty Declamation. who declaimed upon the miserable fitu-ation of his sountry. — To declaim against. offer Declare is & b to the Litary of the I deserved & le decreed an ovation Dedication to

no inference can le reduced to their disadarange.

DEC Decile, s. s. to determine; to end; to settle.
Decile, s. s. to determine; to conclude.
Decile, p. s. determined; resolute. becaye, p. a. estermined; resource.

becal od y, ad. in a determined manner.

becal of the control of the contr aves; not evergreen ; not perennial. save; not evergreen; not perennial.

Detd'sons-ors, n. state of being deciduous.
Det'sons, a. numbered or multiplied by ten.
Det'sons, a. a tenth; a decimal fraction.
Det'sons, a. a tenth; a decimal for the being to take the tenth.
Det'sons-or, n. a. selection of every tenth.
Det'sons-ott's, n. [L.] A book is in decimo-serte when a sheet is folded into 16 leaves. [cl.] Decipher, s. a. to explain; to unfold; to unrav-ber-pher-er, n. one who deciphers. Berlyspa, (de-extr) n). a. act of deciding; de-termination of a difference, doubt, or event. Decrave, a conclusive; final; positive. Decravely, ad in a conclusive manner. Decrave aim, a state of being decisive. Decl'sory, a able to determine. Dick, a a to cover; to dress; to array; to adorn. Dick, a the floor of a ship: — a pack of cards.
Dick or, a one who decks: — a coverer. Dick'ing a ornament; ambellishment. Decline s s to speak oratorically Decising, s. a. to speak oratorically; to habedissing, s. an however of the period of lia h-mi-ter, n. a declaimer. [R.] D-clim's-to-ry, a. partaking of declamation; whement; rhetorical and inflated. Declaration, mount many be declared.
Dielaration, mact of declaring; the thing declared; a proclamation; an affirmation. Dackir's-tire, a proclaiming; explanatory.
Dackir's-to-ri-ly, ad. affirmativety
Dackir's-to-ry, a. affirmative; clear; e. [sive. clear; expres-Declire, s. a. to make known; to preclaim.
Declire, s. a. to make a declaration.
Decliredly, ad avowedly; openly. up-th'qd-ly, ad. avowedly; openly.

Bp-th'qt, a one who declare; a proclaimer.

Bp-th'qt, a one who declare; a proclaimer.

Bp-th'qt, a one who declared on.

Bp-th'qt, a capable of being declared.

Bp-th'qt-tipn, a act of declaring; declared.

Be-lp-th'tipn, a act of declaring; declared of a capable of being declared.

Be-th'qt-tipn, a act of declaring; declared of a capable of being declared of a capable of being declared.

Be-th'qt-tipn, a method of declaring declared of a capable of the capabl constant body from the equator, norm or sound beti-sate, n. an instrument used in disling beti-sate, n. an instrument used in disling beti-sate, n. a. to king-tine, n. n. to kean; to fail; to decay. Decline, n. a. to bean; to fail; to decay. Decline, n. a. to being down; to shun; to refase: — to vary or inflect, as words. Decline, n. a falling off; dimflution; decay. Declivity n. a stone; eradual descent. bedivity, a slope; gradual descent.

bedivity, a slope; gradual descent.

bedivos, a gradually descending; aloping.

bedivos, a to bod; to digest; to strengthen.

theory; be, a capable of being decocted. invoiries, a capable of being decocted. becomes, a act of boiling; matter boiled. becomes, de.kullist, Ja. Sm. R.; dik'o-lit, Mal n. a. to behead; to docapitate. bic-ol-lation, n. the act of beheading. be-old-praision, we absence or privation of color. Becombole's n. a to separate, as the constitu-

Becompage, s. a. to separate, as the constitucat parts of a body; to resolve; to dissolve; to decompound.

Decompagine, s. compounded a second time.

Di-cim-po-si"tion, n. a separation of parts

D8-com-pband', v. c. to compound anew: - to resolve a compound into parts; to decompose, B8-com-pöünd', a compounded a second time. D8-com-pöünd', a compounded a second time. D8-com-pöünd', a ble, a that may be decompounded. B8-com-pöünd', a compounded a second time. D8-co-ri'tion, a comment; embellish. [ed, D8-co-ri'tion, a comment; embellishment. Dec'o-ra-tor, a. one who decorates \*Do-cö'roya, or Děc'o-rous, (de-kö'rys, S. W. J. P. Ja. Sm. R. Johnson; děk'o-rus, P. E. Wb. Ask; děk'o-rus or de-kô'rus, K. a. decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper. \*De-co'rous-ly, ad. in a hecoming manner. De-cir'ti-cate, v. a. to peel; to strip off, as bark. De-cir-ti-caten, n. art of stripping off. De-co'rum, a. decency; order; propriety. De-coy', v. a. to lure; to entrap; to ensare.
De-coy', n. allurement to mischief; a snare.
De-coy'-duck, n. a duck that lures others. De-créase', v. a. to grow less; to be diminished.
De-créase', v. a. to make less; to be diminished.
De-créase', v. a. to make less; to diminish.
De-créase', v. a. to assign by a decree; to ordain.
De-créa', v. a. to assign by a decree; to ordain.
De-créa', v. a. an edict; a law; a detarmination.
De-créa', v. a. an edict; a law; a detarmination.
De-crée', v. a. to assign by a decree; to ordain.
De-crée', v. a. wasted and worn with age; weather to be creeded to the control of the v. a. to recreeded to the control of the v. a. to recreeded to the control of the v. a. to recreeded to the control of the v. a. to recreeded to the control of the v. a. to recreeded to the control of the v. a. to recreeded to the control of the v. a. to recreeded to the control of the v. a. to recreeded to the control of the v. a. to recreeded to the control of the v. a. to recreeded to the control of the v. a. to recreeded to the control of the v. a. to recreeded to the control of the v. a. to recreeded to the control of the v. a. to recreeded to the control of the v. a. to recreeded the De-crép/i-tâte, v. a. & n. to rount or crackle in the De-crép-i-tâtion, n. a crackling noise. [âre. pe-crép-i-tâde, n. last stage of decay; old age. De-crés/cent, a. growing less; decreasing. De-crés/cent, a. growing less; decreasing. Do-cre'tal, [do-kre'tal, S. P. J. E. F. R. Sm. R. Wb.; do-kre'tal or dek'ro-tal, W. Ja.] n. a book of decrees or edicts. De-crê'tal, a. pertaining to a decree.
De-crê'tist, n. one versed in the decretal. De-crêtist, s. one versed in the usercoan.

\*Becreto-ri-ty, ad. in a definite manner.

\*Bedre-to-ry, [dek're-tir-e, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.

K. Sn. Wb.; de-kre-tur-e, E. Ask.] 4. judicial;
definitive; critical. De-cri'al, n. act of decrying; clamorous censure. De-cri'er, n. one who decries. De-cri'er, n. one wno decrea.

De-cri'y, n. to censure; to elamor against.

De-cum'bence, n. act of lying down; prostra
De-cum'bent, a. lying on the ground; low.

De-cum'bi-ture, n. time of confinement to bed

Dec'u-ple, (dek'u-pl) a. tenfold.

Dec'u-ple, n. a number ten times repeated.

De-cu'ri-on, n. a commander over ten men.

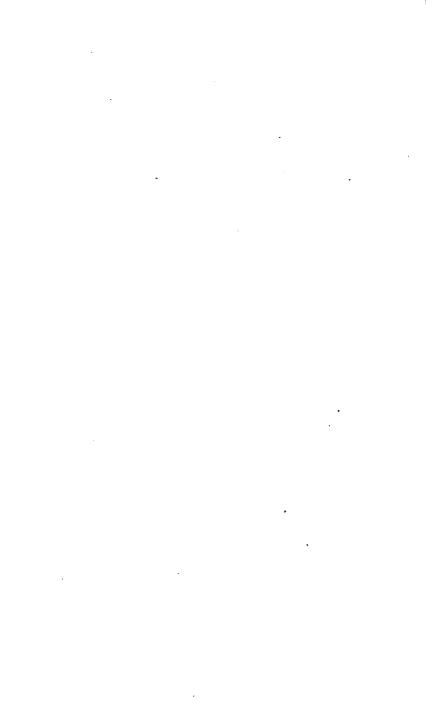
De-cu'ri-on, n. a commander over ten men. De-căr'rent, a. running downward. De-cursion, a. act of running down. De-cur'sive, a. running or tending down. De-cus'sato, v. a. to intersect at acute angles. De-charatto, v. a. to interest as acute angres. Dec-us-af-tipn, a. act of crossing intersection. Did/s-lous, a. having various turnings. De-dec'o-rous, a. disgraceful; represental. Did-en-tif/tipn, a. the shedding of the teeth. Did/j-cate, v. a. to consecrate; to inscribe. Did'i-cate, a. consecrate; devoted; sedicated. Did-i-ca'tion, s. consecration; an address. Did'i-ca-tor, s. one who dedicates. D6d'i-ca-to-ry, a. relating to a dedication. †De-di''tion, (de-dish'un) a. a surrender. De-duce', v. a. to draw from ; to infer ; to gather De-duce'ment, n. deduction; thing deduced. De-du'ci-ble, a. that may be deduced or inferred. Do-du'cive, a. performing deduction. De duct', v. a. to subtract; to take away. De duc'tion, n. act of deducting; inference. Do duc'tive, a. deducible; inferable. Dodăc'tivo-iy, ad. by regular deduction.
Dod, a. action; act; exploit; fact: —a writes instrument for transferring real estate. Döem, v. u. to judge; to think; to estimate

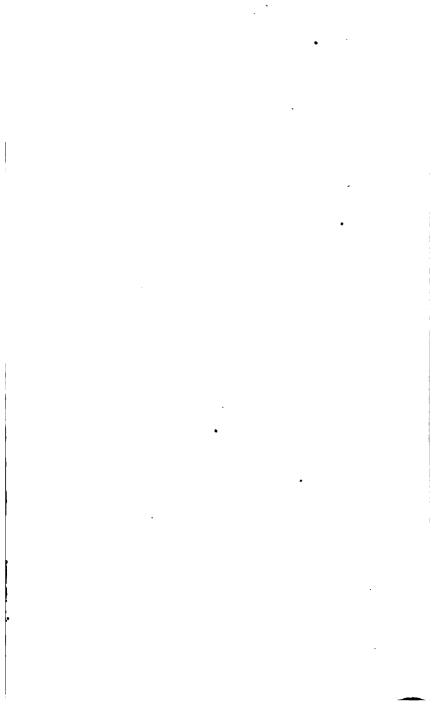
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DEEm, s. a. to judge; to determine; to suppose.
DEEm'ster, s. a judge, in the late of Man.
DEEp, a. reaching far below the surface; pro-
 found; artful; sagacious; dark-colored; grave.
 Despin, the sea; the main; the ocean.
Despin, (de'pn) v. a. to make deep; to darken.
Despin, (de'pn) v. a. to grow deep or deeper.
Despin, da'pn v. a. to grow deep or deeper.
Despin, ad. to a great depth; profoundly.
Despin, a. depth; profundity; sagacity.
Despin, a forest animal hunted for venison.
 †Dd'ess, n. a goddess.
De face', v. a. to destroy; to ruze; to disfigure.
De face'nnent, n. violation; ruzure; destruction.
De face'r, n. one who defaces.
 De-fă'cer, a. one who defaces.

De fâ'c'tō, [L.] (Law) in fact; in reality.
De-fâ'c'tō, [L.] (Law) in fact; in reality.
De-fâ'caie, v. a. to cut off; to lop.
Dêf-al-ca'tion, n. diminution; abatement.
Dêf-âl-ca'tion, n. danader; calumny; reproach.
De-fâm's-to-ry, a. calumnious; libelious.
De-fâm'e, v. a. to slander; to calumniate.
De-fâm'e, v. a. to sander; to calumniate.
De-fât'i-gs-ble, a. liable to be weary.
De-fât'i, n. omission; failure; fault; defect.
De-fâult', v. a. to fail in performing a contract.
De-fâult', v. a. to fail in performing a contract.
De-fâult', v. a. to selly of default.
De-fâult', v. a. to deed, which being performed by the obligee, the deed is rendered void.
De-fâul', v. a. to overthrow; frustntion. [trats.
De-fâul', v. a. to overthrow; to undo; to frus-be-fâul', v. a. to overthrow; to undo; to frus-be'/e-câte, v. a. to purify; to refine; to clear.
De-fâcl'iven, a. mort failure; aportany; revoit.
De-fâcl'ive, a. full of defects; imperfect; faulty.
De-fâcl'ive, a. full of defects; imperfect; faulty.
De-fâcl'ive, a. d. in a defective manner.
De-fâcle, s. a. un aurorected manner.
De-fâcles, a. un armed; unguarded; weak.
De-fâcles, a. capable of bèing defended.
 De fac'to, [L.] (Law) in fact; in reality. De-fai'cate, v. s. to cut off; to lop.
 Do-fend's-ble, a capable of being defended.
De-fend'ent, s. (Lew) a person accused or sued.
De-fend'ent, s. one who defends; an advocate.
 De-fen'sa-tive, n. defence : — a bandage.
De-fen'si-ble, a that may be defended; right.
 De-fen'sive, a serving to defend; resisting aggression; — opposed to affensive.
 De-fen'sive, n. a safeguard ; state of defence.
 Do-fon's ve-ly, ad. in a defensive manner.
 De f er', v. a. to put off; to delay; to prolong.
De f er', v. a. to delay to act; to pay deference.
 Def 'er-ence, a. regard ; respect ; submission.
 Def'er-ent, s. a vessel conveying fluid.
 Let v.-pn., n. a vesset conveying nuid.
De-fe'r'pr, n. a delayer; a putter off.
De-fl'ance, n. a challenge; contempt of danger.
De-fl'cience, (de-fish'ens) | n. want; defect;
De-fl'cience, (de-fish'ens) | imperfection.
De-fl'cient, (de-fish'ens) | a failing; wanting.
 De-ff'ciently, ad. in a defective manner.
Deff'i-cut, n. [L.] want; deficiency.
De-ff'cr, n. one who defice.
 [rupt
 Defile', v. a. to make foul; to pollute; tight-
Defile', v. a. to march; to go off file by file,
Defile', (defil', W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. W.).;
def'e-le, &.; de'fil, Sm.] z. a long, narrow
 De-file/ment, s. corruption; pollution.
De-filer, s. one who defiles.
De-fin's-ble, s. capable of being defined.
 pass.
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De-fine', v. c. to give a definition of; to explain to describe; to circumscribe. De-fin'er, z. one who defines or describes. De'i'-nite, a. certain; limited; exact; precise.
De'i'-nite, a. certain; limited; exact; precise.
De'i'-nite-ness, a. certainty; limiteduces.
De'i'-nite-ness, a. certainty; limiteduces.
De'i'-nite-ness, a. certainty; limiteduces.
De'i'-nite, de'i-e-nish'un) a. a short description of a thing by its properties; explanation.
De'i'ni'-live, a. determinate; positive; express.
De'ini'-live, a. that which defines. De-fin'i-tive-ly, ad. positively; decisively. De-fin'i-tive-ness, n. decisiveness. Def-la-gra-bil', 'y, n. combustibility. [2.] De fla'gra-ble, or Def'la gra-ble, a. combustible Def 'la-grate, v. a. to set fire to ; to burn. Def'la-grate, v. n. to take fire and explode Def-la-gra'tion, a. utter destruction by fire. De-flect', v. n. to turn aside ; to deviate. De-flec'tion, n. deviation; a turning aside De flex'ure, (de flek'shur) n. a deviation. Def-lo-ration, s. act of deflouring; a rape.
Defider, s. a. to ravish; to take away a
man's virginity; to take away beauty. De fibur'er, a. one who deflours. De-flax'ion, s. a downward flow of humors. Def-co-da'tion, (def-e-da'shun) a pollution. Def-co-dâ'uon, (def-ç-dâ'shun) a pollution.
De-fo-la'tion, a the falling of leaves.
De-force', v. a. (Lew) to keep out of possession.
De-force'mcht, a. (Lew) a withholding by force
De-form', v. a. to disfigure; to spoil theoform of
Def-o-mâ'tion, n. a defineing; a disfiguring.
De-formed', (de-formed') p. a. ugi'j disfigured.
De-form'ed-by, ad. in a deformed manner.
De-form'ed-ness, n. uginess; deformity.
De-form'en a non with deference or deformer. De-form'er, a. one who defaces or deforms. De-form'i-ty, a. want of beauty; ugliness. De-fraud', v. a. to rob by trick; to cheat. Def-rau-da'tion, n. privation by fraud. De-fraud'er, a. one who defrauds. De-fray', v. a. to bear the charges of; to pay. De-fray'er, n. one who defrays. De fy', v. a. to challenge ! to dare ; to bra De-gen'er-a-cy, n. decay of virtue or goodness. De-gen'er-ate, v. n. to tall from the virtue of ancestors; to decay in virtue or in kind. Do-gen'er-ate, a decayed in virtue; degenerated. De-gen'er-ste-dy, ad. in a degenerate manner.
De-gen'er-ste-dy, ad. in a degenerate manner.
De-gen'er-ste-ness, n. degenerate.
De-gen'er-stein, n. the net of degenerating.
De-gen'er-ous, a. degenerate; vile; base. [2.]
Deg-dy-trion, (deg-ly-thh'un) n. a swallowin Deg-ra-da'tion, n. act of degrading; baseness De-grade', r. a. to place lower; to lower; to the-grade'ment, s. degradation. (diagraca. De-grad jog-ly, ad. in a degrading manner. Degree a quality; rank; staton; step:—
title or rank conferred by a college;—ti
360th part of a circle; 60 geographical miles
De-höre, v. a. to dissuade. Bs. Hall.
D8-hpr-tā'tion, s. dissuadon.
D8-hierta.avy. a. tending to dissuade. De-hör'ta-to-ry, a tending to dissuade. De-If'je, De-If'j-cal, a making divine De-if-j-ca'tion, a the act of deifying. De'j-f-r-, n. one who deifies.
De'j-f-r-, n. one who deifies.
De'j-f-r, n. one who deifies.
De'j-f'y, n. a. to make a god of; to adore.
Deign, (dān) n. n. to condescend; to vouchasta.
Deign, (dān) v. a. to grant; to permit; to allow De'ism, n. the doctrine or creed of a deist.

It was deemed of greater consider 2 do anything. te defends himself against the Against which they were so defencaless. Deficient in the nature is defined to be of eleval existent operate of lang by defined my disect which is a trinking intelled to the define person, the definition of an elevant. He was deformed of person degenerate from to degenerate int contempt to degenerate int contempt to degraded to animate a brate. Deign to gratify To degrade one's self to the work of to escertain is to a great degree of exact





They had delayed to furnish

Elect him a delegate to it comments

To Delight in

I met ist Deliverance from her. on totun of Deliverance from she in

Ademand on

De lici, v. a. to cast down; to depress. De lici ed, a. cast down; low-spirited. De lici ed by, act in a dejected manner. De lici ed mess, n. state of being cast down. De lict'er, a. one who dejects or casts down. De liction, a. lowness of spirits; depression. by jet yr, n. one was septe or came acord polylection, n. lowerse of spirits; depression polylective, (de-jekt/yer) n. excrement. Dijaner, (dirizhy-nā') n. [Fr.] a breakfast. Dijaner, [L.] (Less) by or of right; by law. D. hipsed, (de-hipset') a. failen down. De-Briges, n. conveyance; an accusation. De-tay, n. a. to defer; to put off; to blader.
De-tay, v. a. to larger; to stop; to procrastinate.
De-tay, v. a. to larger; to stop; to procrastinate.
De-tay, e. a. deferring; stay; stop.
De-tay'er, a. one who delays. Drie, n. a. [L. n. imperative, from deles.] (Printing) to delete; to erase; to blot out.
Displie, a. capable of being effaced. Dilici's-ble, a. picasing; delightful; picasant, Di-lici's-ble, a. picasing; delightful; picasant, Di-lici's-bly, ad. delightfully; picasantly. Di-podi'tion, a. pleasure; delight. [trus (trust. Deregate, s. c. to send on an embassy; to in-Deregate, a. a deputy; a representative. DEPOSITE or DEPOSITE A. deputed.
DEPOSITE or DEPOSITE A. deputed.
DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF DEPOSITE OF De litte', e. a. to biot out; to effice; to erass. Disput'riolis, a. destructive; injurious. Delitina, n. act of blotting out; erasure.
Delit, or Delf, n. earthen ware; counterfeit
Chan ware, originally made at Delft. De liber-sie, a. a. to consider; to hesitate. De liber-sie, a. a. to weigh; to consider. be the period of De lib'er a tive, a. containing deliberation.
De lib'er a tive ly, ad. in a deliberate manner. Party verturely, sat in a desination manner.

Party, an connecthing delicate; daintinous; nearly, softness; politeness; tepderness.

Delicate, a nice; dainty; fine; pôlite; soft.

Delicate-dest, an tenderness; softness.

Deli'ciona, (de-llah'us) a. highly pleasing; very gratis!; sweet; agreeable; charming.

Deli'ciona, delicate manner.

Deli'ciona adan, an delight; great pleasure.

Delight', (de-llah'us) a. pleasurable emotion; joy; gust pleasure; high satisfaction.

Delight', (de-lli') v. a. to please greatly.

Delight', (de-lli') v. a. to please greatly.

Delight', (de-lli') v. a. to please; delight, delight', de-lli') v. a. to please; delight', de-lli'-lake, n. great pleasure; delight.

Delight'lahes, n. great pleasure; delight.

Delight'shame, (de-lli'sum) a. delight'ut.

Delight'shame, (de-lli'sum) a. delight'ut. Ticy-cy, a. something delicate; daintiness; 19-Tif-9-maint, n. a drawing; delineation. hp-Tif-9-maint, n. a drawing; delineation. bp-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-Tif-9-T

Distribution, n. a melting in the zir.

Birst, s one who believes in the existence of Dilj-quile'cent, a. melting in the air.

God, but disbelieves revealed rel gion.

Disject, p. - it's quile'.

Disject, p. - De-lir'i-ous, a light-headed; raving; doting. De-liri-ous-ness, n. the state of one raving.
De-liri-ous, n. [L.] a disorder of the intellect
alienation of mind, as in fever. of the brain, simost peculiar to drunkards.

Deli-tes/cence, a. rethement; subsidence. De-liv'er, v. a. to set free; to release; to rescue; to surrender; to give; to speak; to utter.
De-liv'er-ence, a. release; rescue; delivery.
De-liv'er-er, s. one who delivers. Deliv'er-er, s. one who delivers.

Deliv'er-y, s. act of delivering; deliverance;
release; rescue; a surrender; utterance;
speech; childbirth.
Dell, s. et pit; a cavity; a shady covert; a dale.
Dellphi, s. earthen ware. See Delf, and Delft.
Del'phic, a. relating to Delphi; oracular.
Del'phic, a. relating to the Dauphin of France,
or to an edition of the classics.
Dell'phin, it s. a mineral and delfa. Del'phin-Ite, n. a mineral ; epidote. Del'ta, n. the Greek letter  $\Delta:$ —a term applied to an alluvial tract of country towards the mouth an auturan treet, that is subject to inundation.

Dhi/wid, (del/wid) a. a triangular muscle.

Dil/wid, a. resembling the Grock letter delta.

De-lad'a-bie, a. liable to be defuded or deceived.

De-lado', v. a. to deceive; to cheat; to disapported to the control of the control point. De-lud'er, n. one who deludes. De-lud'y, n. one with useries.

De-lud'ing, n. deception; collusion; falsehood.

Del'age, (del'al) n. a general inundation.

Del'age, v. a. to drown; to overwhelm.

De-la'sion, (de-la'zhun) n. act of deluding;

state of being deluded; decet; illusion.

De-la'sive, pr. De-la'so-ry, a. deceptive; illusory.

Del'sive, pr. De-la'so-ry, a. deceptive; illusory. Dělve, v. a. to dig ; to open with a spade.
Dělve, (dělv) z. [† a cave ;] a quantity of coals.
Dělver, z. one who delves ; a digger. Diffu'er, a. one who delves; a digger.

Dem's-gögue, (dem's-gög) a. a ringleader of a faction; a popular and factious orator.

De-mäin', or De-mësne', (de-män' or de-mën') a [de-mën', Br. J. F. R. S. Br.; de-män', S. E. Ja.; de-män', or de-mën', P.] a estate in land De-mänd', a. a claim; a question; a calling. De-mänd's-ble, a. that may be demanded.

De-mänd's-ble, a. that may be demanded.

De-mänd's-lie, a. that insight in an action.

De-mänd'er, a. one who demands

De-mänd'er, a. one who demands

De-mänd'er, a. a to behave; to carry one's self.

De-mën'täte, v. a. to make mad or insane.

De-mën'täte, v. a. to make mad or insane. De-men'title, v. a. to make mad or insane.
De-men'title, v. infatuated; insane.
De-men'title, a. infatuated; insane.
De-men'title, a. infatuated; insane.
De-men'title, a. cac obseaking mad or frantic,
De-men'title, a. desert of ill or blame; ill desert.
De-men'sion, (de-men's n. See Demain.
Dem'i, (dem'e) [demai, Fr.] a prefix or insepareble particle, used in composition, and signify.
ing half; as, demigod, that is, half a ged.
Dem'i-dev'il, (dem'e-dev'v) n. half a dovil.
Dem'i-dev'il, (dem'e-dev'v) n. half a dovil.
Dem'i-join (dem'e-join) n. a large glass vessel.
Dem'i-join (dem'e-join) a. a large glass vessel.
Dem'i-rep, n. a woman of suspicious character.
Demie', n. death; decesse; a yielding up.
De-miee', v. a. to grant at one's death; to will.
De-mie'sion, (de-mish'un) n. degradation.

It is difficult to decide which of the is Decide upou - whotever we may de ci de la la characteristic. Decision to refused. Speciences of empty Declamation. who declaimed apon the miserable fitu-ation of his country. — To declaim against Men Declare is to be the Litings of the I deserved & be decreed an ovation Dedication to

no informe can be reduced to their risadoranza.

Dy-cite', s. a. to determine; to end; to settle.
Dy-cite', s. a. to determine; to conclude.
Dy-cite', s. a. determined; resolute. cid'ed-ly, ad. in a determinent of falling away. ly, ad. in a determined manner. cid'er, a one who decides or determines. cid sous, a falling off every season, eaves; not evergreen; not perennial Decid possences, a state of being decidnous.
Decid possences, a state of being decidnous.
Decides, a numbered or multiplied by ten.
Decides, a a tenth; a decimal fraction.
Decides, a state of title; to take the tenth. mate, v. a. to tithe; to take the tenth. ma'tion, z. a selection of every tenth. ; mai-tor, n. one who decimates.

; mai-tor, n. one who decimates.

; mai-tor, n. one who decimates.

; mai-tor, n. one who decimates.

[cl.] A book is in decimo-sexto

when a sheet is folded into 16 leaves.

[cl.]

when a smeet is folded into 15 feaves. [cl. De-d'pher, v. a. to explain; to unfold; to unrav-lb-d'pher-er, n. one who deciphers. De-d'pian, (de-din'yin) n. act of deciding; de-termination of a difference, doubt, or event. De-d'give, a. conclusive; final; positive.

Decl'ave-ly, ad. in a conclusive manner. De-cl'ave-ness, n. state of being decisive. Decl's, a. able to determine.

Deck, a. a. to cover; to dress; to array; to adorn.

Deck, a. the floor of a ship; — a pack of cards. Dick'er, a one who decks : - a coverer. Decking a ornament; embellishment. Decking, v. n. to speak oratorically; to ha-Declaim'er, & one who declaims. [ran Declaim'ing, s. an harangue; declamation. Declaim'ing, s. a speech; an harangue. rangue.

be handler, a a declaimer. [E.]
Dydin's-byry, a partaking of declamation;
whement; rhetorical and inflated.

Pockir-bire, a that may be declared.

Declar-bire, a that may be declared.

Declar-bire, a proclamation; an affirmation.

Declar-bire, a proclaming; explanatory.

Declar-bire, a affirmatively [sive.

Declar-bire, a firmative clear: expression. Decision to the control of the contr

Dic'h na tor, m an instrument used in dialling.

bedivi, v, a a slope; gradual descent.

bedivous, a gradually descending; gloping,
bediv, a to boil; to digest; to strengthen.

theoreti, bedeen, a capable of being decocted.

b-certian, a act of boiling; matter boiled.

beeffate, de kiflist, Ja. Sm. R.; dek'o-lat,
M.) n. a. to behead; to docapitate.

be-ol-lating, n. the act of beheading. becaptains, a the act of beneaung.

Blocks-railing, a absence or privation of color.

Blocks-railing, a absence or privation of color.

Blocks-railing, a to separate, as the constituseparate of a body; to resolve; to dissolve;

blocks-railing of parts

Blocks-railing of parts

Di-cim-po-si"tion, n. a separation of parts

D8-com-pifind', v. a. to compound anew: — 16 resolve a compound into parts; to decompose. De-cym-pödnd', a compounded a second time.
De-cym-pödnd', a compounded a second time.
De-cym-pödnd', a-ble, a that may be decompounded
De-cyn-fic, v. a to sdorn; to embellish.
[ed.
De-cyn-fichon, s. ornament; embellishment. Dec'o-ra-tor, a. one who decorates

Po-cirous, or Directorous, [de-kerus, 8. W. J.
F. Ja. Sm. R. Johnson; dek'o-rus, P. E. Wb.
Ash; dek'o-rus or de-kerus, K.] a. decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper. \*De-co'rous-ly, ad. in a becoming manner.
De-co'ti-cate, v. a. to peel; to strip off, as bark.
De-co't-i-ca'ton, w. agt of stripping off.
De-co'rum, a. decency | order; propriety. pp-co'y, a. do lure; to entrap; to ensare.

pp-co'y', a. du lure; to entrap; to ensare.

pp-co'y', a. alurement to mischef; a snare.

pp-créase', v. a. to grow less; to be diminished.

pp-créase', v. a. to nuke less; to diminished.

pp-créase', v. a. to nuke less; to diminish.

pp-créase', v. a. to nuke less; to diminish. De-crēe', v. a. to assign by a decree; to ordain. De-crēe', n. an edict; a law; a determination. Dec're-ment, n. gradual diminution; decrease. De-crep'it, a. wasted and worn with age; weak De-crep'itate, v. a. & n. to reast or crackle in the De-crep-j-ta'tion, w. a crackling noise. De-crep'i-tude, n. last stage of decay; old age. De-crés'cent, a. growing less; decreasing.
De-crés'tat, [de-kré'tat, 8. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R.
Wb.; de-kré'tat or dék're-tat, W. Ja.] n. a

book of decrees or edicts. De-crê'tal, a. pertaining to a decree.

De-crê'tist, n. one versed in the decretal.

\*Déc're-to-ri-ly, ad. in a definite manner.

\*Déc're-to-ry, [dek're-tūr-e, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.

K. Sm. Wh.; de-krē'tur-e, E. Ash.] a. judicial;

definitive; critical. De-cri'al, n. act of decrying; clamorous censure. De-cri'er, n. one who decries. De-cry', a. to censure; to clamor against, De-crim'bence, b. act of lying down; prostra-De-cim'bence, ton; a lying down. De-cim'bent, a. lying on the ground; low. De-cim'bent, de lying on the ground; low. De-cim'bent, de lying on the ground; low. Dec-cim'bent, act me of confinement to bed Dec'u-ple, (dek'u-pl) a. tenfold. Decu-ple, a. a number ten times repeated. De-cu'rj-on, a. a commander over ten men. De-cur'rent, a. running downward. De-cur'sion, n. act of running down De-cur'sive, a running or tending down. De-cus-sate, v. a. to intersect at acute angles.
Dec-us-sattion, n. act of crossing; intersection. Ded's-lous, a. having various turnings De dec'o-rous, a. disgraceful; reproachful. Ded-en-ti'tion, n. the shedding of the teeth. Děd'i-cate, v. a. to consecrate; to inscribe. Děd-j-cāte, a. consecrate; devoted; dedicated. Děd-j-cā'tion, a. consecration; an address. Ded'i-ca-tor, n. one who dedicates. Ded' ca-to-ry, a relating to a dedication. De-di'tion, (de-dish'un) a a surrender. f De-düce', v. a. to draw from; to infer; to gather De-düce' ment, m. deduction; thing deduced. De-düce' ment, m. deduction; thing deduced. De-dü'ci-ble, a. that may be deduced or inferred. De-düc've, a. performing deduction. De-düc', v. a. to subtract; to take away, De-düc'tive, a. deducible; inferable. De-düc'tive-ly, ad. by regular deduction. De-düc'tive-ly, ad. by regular deduction. De-düc'tive-ly, ad. by regular deduction. Dead, n. action; act; exploit; fact:—a writing instrument for transferring real estate.

Dāēm, v. n. to judge; to think; to estimate

D88m, s. a. to judge; to determine; to suppose.
D88m ster, s. a judge, in the isle of Man.
D88p, a. reaching far below the surface; profound; artful; sagacious; dark-colured; grave. De-fine', v. a. to give a definition of ; to explain Deep'en, (de'pn) v. a. to make deep; to darken. Deep'en, (de'pn) v. a. to grow deep or deeper. Deeply, ed. to a great depth; profoundly.
Deep'ness, n. depth; profundity; sagncity.
Deer, n. a forest animal hunted for venison. pp ico, n. a goddess.
De f sce', v. a. to destroy; to raze; to disfigure.
De f sce'mant, n. violation; razure; destruction.
De f sce'ra, n. one who defaces. De fac'to, [L.] (Law) in fact ; in reality. De-fal'cate, v. a. to cut off; to lop. Do-fail'cise, v. a. to cut off; to lop.
Dôf-al-că'tion, n. diminution; abatement.
Dôf-a-mă'tion, n. siander; calumny; reproach.
Do-fam's-to-ry, a. calumnious; libolious.
Do-fam'ev, n. one who defames.
Do-fail'ev, n. one who defames.
Do-fault', n. omission; failure; fault; defect.
Do-fault', n. a. to fail in performing a contract.
Do-fault'ev, n. one guilty of default.
Do-fa's'space, n. (Less) act of annuling; a condition annexed to a deed, which being perdictions. dition annexed to a deed, which being per-formed by the obligee, the deed is rendered void. De-faas i-ble, a. capable of being annulled. Do-feat', n. an overthrow; frustration. [trate. De fail', v. a. to overthrow; to undo; to frus-Def'e-cate, v. a. to purify; to refine; to clear. Def'e-cate, a. purged from lees; detected. Def-e-ca'tion, n. act of defecating; purification. D&f-cā'tiọn, s. nct of defecating; purification.
De-f&ct', s. a fault; imperfect; of election; a blemish.
De-f&ct', ble, s. imperfect; deficient; wanting.
De-f&ct'i, s. want; failure; apostasy; revolt.
De-f&c'tive-ly, a. full of defects; imperfect; fluity.
De-f&c'tive-ly, a. lin a defective manner.
De-f&c'tive-ly, a. sate of being imperfect.
De-f&ce'tive-ly, a. unarmed; unguarded; weak.
De-f&ce'ess-ly, a. unarmed; unguarded; weak.
De-f&ce'ess-ly, a. in an unprotected manner,
De-f&nce'less-ness, s. an unprotected state.
De-f&d', v. a. to protect; to vindicate; to repel.
De-f&d'-ble, a. capable of being defended. Do-fend's-ble, a capable of being defended. De-fend'ant, a. (Law) a person accused or sued. De-fend'er, a. one who defends; an advocate. De-fen's-ive, a. defence: —a bandage. De-fen's-i-ble, a. that may be defended; right. De-fon'sye, a serving to defend; resisting agreemen; — opposed to effensive.
De-fon'sye, a assiguard; state of defence.
De-fon'sive-ly, ad. in a defensive manner. De-fër', v. a. to put off; to delay; to prolong. De-fër', v. n. to delay to act; to pny deference. Def'or-ence, a. regard ; respect ; submission. Def'er-ent, a. a vessel conveying fluid. Der v.-ent, m. a vessel conveying nuid.
De-f ër'rey, m. a delayer; a putter off.
De-f t'snce, m. a challenge; contempt of danger.
De-f't'cience, (de-fish'ense) | m. want; defect;
De-f't'ciency, (de-fish'ense) | imperfection.
De-f't'cient, (do-fish'ense) | imperfection.
De-f't'cient, m. [L.] want; deficiency.
Deff'cient, m. [L.] want; deficiency.
Deff'cient, m. [L.] want; deficiency.

De-fi'er, a. one who defies.

De-file ment, n. corruption; pollution. De-filer, n. one who defiles. De-fine-ble, a. capable of being defined.

to describe; to circumscribe. to describe; to circumscribe.
Defin'er, a one who defines or describes.
Deff'i-nite, a. certain; limited; exact; precise.
Def'i-nite-ly, ad in a definite manner.
Def'i-nite-lies, a. certainty; limitedness.
Defi-ni'tion, (def-e-nish'un) a. a short description of a thing by its properties; explanation.
De-fin'i-tive, a. determinate; positive; express.
De-fin'i-tive-ly, ad. positively; decisively.
De-fin'i-tive-niss, a. decisiveness.
De-fin'i-tive-niss, a. decisiveness.
De-fin'i-tive-niss, a. decisiveness. Déf-la-gra-bla, or Déf la gra-ble, a combustible.
Déf la-gra-bla, or Déf la gra-ble, a combustible.
Déf la-grâte, v. a. to set fire to ; to burn. Def'la-grate, v. n. to take fire and explode. Def-la-gra/tion, a. utter destruction by fire. De-fiéct', v. n. to turn aside; to deviate. De-fiéc'tion, n. deviation; a turning aside. De-flex'ure, (de-flek'shur) n. a deviation. Def-lo-ration, n. act of deflouring; a rape. De-floar, v. a. to ravish; to take away a w man's virginity; to take away beauty. De flour er, n. one who deflours. De föhr'er, n. one who deflours.
De fähr'en, n. a dow ward flow of humors.
Def-G-dä'tien, (döf-e-dä'shun) n. pollution.
De fo-li-ä'tien, n. the falling of leaves.
De force'ment, n. (Law) a withholding by force.
De force'ment, n. (Law) a withholding by force,
De form', v. a. to disfigure; to spoil the form of
Def-or-ma'tien, n. a defecting; a disfiguring.
De formed', (de-formd') p. a. unti; disfigured.
De-form'ed-dy-dy, ad. in a deformed manner.
De-form'ed-dissa, n. uniness; deformty.
De-form'er, n. one who defices or deforms. De-förm'er, n. one who defaces or deforms.
De-förm'i-ty, n. want of beauty; uginess.
De-fraud, v. a. to rob by trick; to chest.
Def-fau-dk'tion, n. privation by fraud. De-fraud'er, n. one who defrauds. De-fray', v. a. to bear the charges of; to pay. De-fray'er, n. one who defrays. De-fray'er, n. one wan defrays.

De-fray'ment, n. payment; compensation.

De-fray'ment, n. payment; compensation.

De-fract', n. one who is deceased.

De-fract', a. dead; deceased.

De-fract', a. dead; deceased.

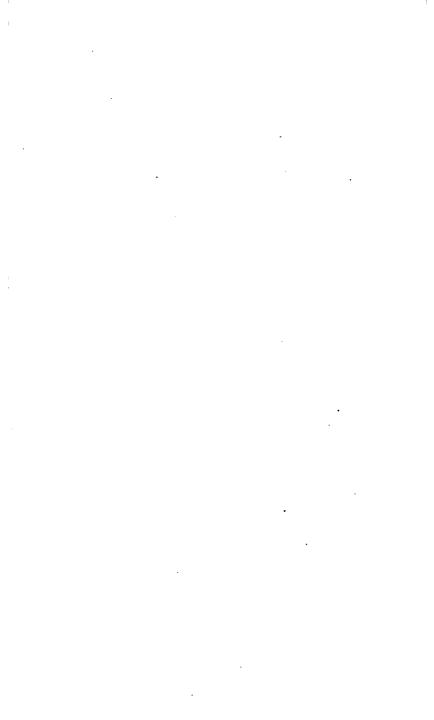
De-fract', v. a. to challenge to dare; to braye.

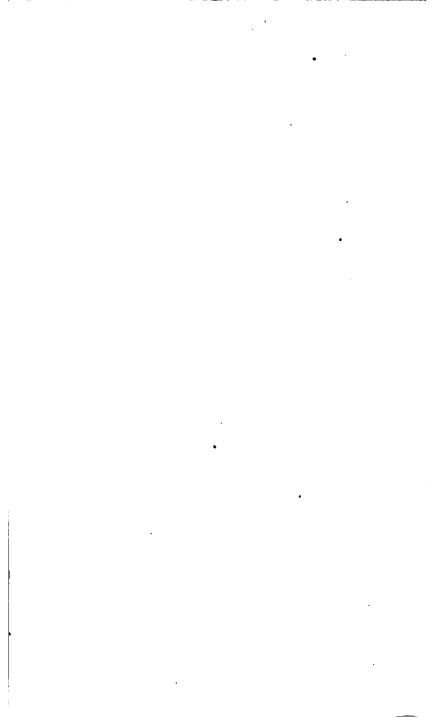
De-fract', e. n. deay of virtue or goodness.

De-fraction; decay in virtue or in kind. cestors; to decay in virtue or in kind.
De-the're-ate, a decayed in virtue; degenerated,
De-the're-ate, ad. in a degenerate manner.
De-the're-ate-noss, a degenerate manner.
De-the're-ate-noss, a degenerate;
De-the're-ate-noss, a degenerate;
De-the're-the're-ate-noss, a degenerate;
De-the're-the're-the're-noss, a sevent of the sevent of the period of the sevent of De-grad ing ly, at, in a degrading manner.
De-grad', a quality; rank; station; step:tille or rank conferred by a college:— 360th part of a circle; 60 geographical miles
De hors, v. a. to dissuade. Bp. Hall.
De hor-ta'tion, n. dissuasion. De-hör'ta-to-ry, a. tending to dismade. De-lif'jc, De-lif'j-cal, a. making divine De-j-f-ca'tion, a. the act of delifying. pe-file', v. a. to make foul; to pollute; to poly pe-file', v. a. to march; to go off file by file', pe-file', (de-fil', W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Wh.; d8'('q-fil', S.; de'fil, Sm.] n. a long, narrow personners and polytics. De'i-fi-er, n. one who deifies De'i-form, a. of a godlike form.
De'i-fy, v. a. to make a god of; to adore. Deign, (dän) v. z. to condescend; to vouchand Deign, (dän) v. z. to grant; to permit; to allo De'iam, z. the doctrine or creed of a delst. [pass.

[rupt

It was deemed of greater con some do anything. te defends himself against the Against which they were so defencaless. Deficient in the nature is defined to be of eleval existence of the object which is appropriated the defines person, the definition of an allower. He was deformed of person They are long since degenerated. — to degenerate int contemps to degraded to authorate a brate. Deign to gratify To degrade one's self to de work of t escertain is to a great degree of exact





They had delayed to furnish

Elest him a delegate to it common

To Delight in

on totun of Peliserana from their

Ademand on

De lict'er, n. one who dejects or casts down.
De liction, n. lowness of spirits; depression. De-jác'hop, a. lowness of spirus; ucpa-De-jác'hop, a. lowness of spirus; ucpa-De-jác'hop, (dp-játk') a. [Fr.] a breakfast. Dř.ját'r, [L.] (Lass) by or of right; by law. De jased', (dp-japat') a. fallen down. De-játhap, a. conveyance; an accusation. De li'usa, a. conveyance; an accusation.
De liy', s. a. to defer; to put off; to hinder.
De liy', s. a. to defer; to sto; to procrastinate.
De liy', a. a deferring; stay; stop.
De liy'e, a. one who delays.
De liy'e, a. a. [L. a. imposentice, from delec.] (Printing) to delete; to erase; to blot out.
Di'able, a. capable of being effaced.
De lict's ble, a. pleasing; delightful; pleasant,
De lict's bly, ad. delightfulky; pleasantly.
De lict's bly, ad. delightfulky; pleasantly.
De lict's bly, a. pleasure; delight. [trust.
Di'egile, v. a. to send on an embasse to in-Di-position, a pleasure; dengm. [stum-Di-posie, a. to send on an embassy; to im-Bi-posie, a. a deputy; a representative. Di-position, a act of sending away; a putting in commission; the persons deputed. Delite', s. a. to blot out; to efface; to erase. Dell'un, a et of hotting out; eraure.
Dell'un, a et of hotting out; eraure.
Dell, w Dell, a earthen ware; counterfeit
Cana ware, originally made at Dell.
De-Blye-ste, u. a. to consider; to hesitate. Do My site, s. a. to weigh; to consider. Do liver ste, a. cautious; considerate; slow.
Do liver ste-ly, ed. in a deliberate manner.
Do liver ste-ness, s. caution; deliberation. Deliber Ation, n. act of deliberating; thought. Dolle'er office ly, ad. in a deliberation. 19-18'94-41've, ac contamining accommentation of the problem of th be in each of the first draught; a drawing.

be in each of the first draught; a drawing.

be in each of the first draught; a drawing. 

Dajquis'conce, s. a melting in the sir.

Bijst, a one who believes in the existance of Gad, but dishelieves revealed religion.

By-light, Dy-light, a belonging to deism.

Dy-light, a the Divine Being; divine nature.

Dy-light, a the Divine Being; divine nature.

Dy-light, a the despetad manner.

Dy-light, a none who delects are casts down. Destr's im tolymens, [L.] (Med.) a disorder of the brain, almost peculiar to drunkards. Dél-j-tés'cence, a. retirement ; subsidence. Do-liv'er, v. a. to set free; to release; to rescue; to surrender; to give; to speak; to utter.
De-liv'er-ence, a. release; rescue; delivery.
De-liv'er-er, s. one who delivers. Do-liv'er-y, a. act of delivering; deliverance; release ; rescue ; a surrender ; utterance ; speech; childbirth.
Dell, z. z pit; a cavity; a shady covert; a dale.
Dellph, z. serthen ware. See Delf, and Delft.
Dell'phic, z. relating to Delphi; oracular. Del'phine, a relating to the Dauphin of France, or to an edition of the classic Dél'phin-Ite,  $\pi$ . a mineral ; epidote. Dél'19,  $\pi$ . the Greek letter  $\Delta$ : — a term applied to an alluvial tract of country towards the mouth of a river, that is subject to inundation. Del'totd, (del'totd) n. a triangular muscle.
Del'totd, a. resembling the Greek letter delta.
De-lad's-ble, a. liable to be deltuded or deceived.
De-lade', v. a. to deceive; to cheat; to disap-De-lud'er, n. one who deludes. De-lüd'en, n. one who deludes.
De-lüd'ing, n. deception; collusion; falsehood.
Del'age, (del'iā)) n. a general inundation.
Del'age, n. a. to drown; to overwhelm.
De-la'sion, (de-lä'zhun) n. act of deluding; state of being deluded; deceit; illusion.
De-la'sive, or De-la'so-ry, a. deceptive; illusiory.
Delve, v. a. to dig; to open with a spade.
Delve, (de'v) n. [† a cave;] a quantity of coals.
Delve'er, n. one who delves; a digger.
Delv'exten. (de'v) a. [† a spade of a rinelades of a Dělv'er, a. one who delves; a digger.

Děm's-gögue, (děm's-gög) a. a ringleader of a faction; a popular and factious orator.

De-māin', or De-mēsne', (de-mān' or de-mēn') e [de-mēn', Nr. J. F. R. Sm.; de-mān', S. E. Ja.; de-mān', r. de-mān', P.] a. estate in land De-mānd', a. a claim; a question; a calling. De-mānd'q-bie, a. that may be demanded.

De-mānd'q-ni, a. (Lew) a plaintiff in an action.

De-mān'tāte, v. a. to make mad or insane.

De-mān'tāte, v. a. to make mad or insane. De-men'tate, v. a. to make mad or insane.
De-men'tate, a. infatuated; insane.
De-men'tate, a. infatuated; insane.
De-men'tat'ton, v. act odenaking mad or frantic,
De-men'ta'ton, v. act odenaking mad or frantic,
De-men'ta'ton, (de-men'ta'n) n. lammersion.
De-men'ta', (de-men') v. Sec Demain.
Dem't, (dem') action of the demain.
Dem't, (dem') [dems, Fr.] a prefix or inseparable particle, used in composition, and signifying half; as, demiged, that is, half a ged.
Dem't-dev'il, (dem'e-dev'v) v. half a devil.
Dem't-dev'il, (dem'e-dev'v) v. half a devil.
Dem't-john, (dem'e-john v. a large glass vessel.
Dem't-rèp, v. a woman of suspicious character.
Dem't-rèp, v. a cath; decease; a yleiding up.
De-mise', v. a. to grant at one's death; to will.
De-mise', v. a. to grant at one's death; to will.

fDo-mit', v. c. to depress; to let fall. Dim'j-Cint, n. a sort of medial or half tint Do-nite-i-na'tion, n. act of naming; a mem a sect or class, as of Christians. Dim'i-Cint, s. a sort of medial or half tint.
Desmic'ra-Cy. s. government by the people.
Dem'y-crist, s. one devoted to democracy.
Dim-y-crist, s. one devoted to democracy.
Dim-y-crist, s. popular.
Dim-y-crist, s. popular.
Dim-y-crist, s. a democrat.
De-mo'ish, v. a. to throw down; to destroy.
De-mo'ish, v. a. to throw down; to destroy.
De-mo'ish-wint, s. destruction; demolition.
De-mo'ni-moil, (dem-y-lish'un) s. destruction.
De'mon, s. a spirit; an evil spirit; a devil.
De-mo'ni-ac, a. seelonging to a demon.
De-mo'ni-ac, a. seelonging to a demon.
De-mo'ni-an, a. devilish; demoniac.
De-mo'ni-an, a. devilish; demoniac.
De-mo'ni-an, a. devilish; demoniac.
De-mo'ni-an, s. the worship of demons.
De-mon-oc'ry-cy, s. government of demons. Dê-mon-ōc're-cy, n. government of demons. Dê-mon-ōl'o-gy, n. a treatise on evil spirits. De'mon-ship, n. the state of a demon.

De-mon'stra-ble, a. that may be demonstrated.

De-mon'stra-ble-ness, n. the being demonstrated. ary-mon: stry-nie-nees, a. the being demonstrable. De-mön'strably, ad. evidently; clearly. De-mön'strable, [de-mön'strat, &. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; döm'on-strat, W. P. J. e. to prove with certainty; to show by experiment. See Contemplate.
Demon-stra'tion, a. indubitable proof.
Demon'strature. Demon-tra-cite op, a. invincibly conclusive.
De-mön'stra-tive, a. invincibly conclusive.
De-mön'stra-tive-ly, ad. clearly; plainly.
Demon-stra-tor, or De-mön'stra-tor, [döm'un-stra-tur, S. R. Wh.; döm-un-stra-tur, P. Ja.;
döm-un-stra-tur, W. K. Sm.]
a. one who demonstrates. a. one was communicated.

Do-mös'strate-try, a. tending to demonstrate.
Do-mös'strate-try, a. destruction of morals of.
Do-mis'strate, v. a. to destroy the morals of.
Do-mis'cgat, a. softening; molifying.
Do-mis'cgat, a. softening; molifying. De-mir', n. to delay; to pause; to hesitate.
De-mir', n. doubt; hesitation; a pause.
De-mire', a. sober; grave; downcast; modest.
De-mire'ly, ed. in a demure manner. De-mur'ness, a affected modesty; gravity. De-mur're-ble, a that may be demurred to. De-mur'rege, s. an allowance for delaying ships. De-mur'rer, s. one who demurs; stop in a law-Do-n.y', n. a particular size of paper.
Den, n. a cavern; the cave of a wild beast.
Den, v. n. to dwell as in a den. [suit. De-na''tion-al-lze, (de-nash'un-al-lz) v. a. to de-prive of national rights. Den'drie, s. a mineral having figures of trees

De-nöm'-na-tive, a. that gives a name.

De-nöm'-na-tive, a. that gives a name.

De-nöm'-na-tive, s. the giver of a name.

— (\*\*\*Parameters\*\*) the number below the line.

De-nö'ta-ble, a. capable of being marked.

Din-ciz'tion, n. the act of denoting.

De-nöte', n. a. to mark; to signify; to betoken

De-nöte'ment, n. a sign; an indication.

Shat

De-note' of the denoting.

De-note' of the diversel' a [Er.] the diversel' of [Er.] the Dénousment, (den-b'mang') n. [Fr.] the discovery of the plot of a drama or poem; catastrophe.
De-nöunce', v. a. to threaten; to accuse; to cen
De-nöunce'ment, n. denunciation. Dy-notin'cer, n. conunctation.

Dy-notin'cer, n. one who denounces.

Dy no'ro, [L.] anew; from the beginning.

Dense, a. close; compact; thick; almost solid

Din'ai-ty, n. closeness; compactness.

Dint, v. a. to mark with a dent; to indent.

Diet, v. a. to mark unique teires. Dent, n. a mark; an indentation.

Den'tal, a. belonging to the teeth.

Den'tal, n. a letter pronounced principally by area rule, s. a senser pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth. Din'tate, Dén'tat-ed, a. pointed, like teeth. Din'tate, Dén'tat-ed, a. pointed, like teeth. Den-th'ili, (ejen-th'ili) s. pl. [ft.] modillions. Dén'tj-cle, s. an ornament resembling a teeth; s. projecting point; dentil.

Den-lic'u-lit-ed, a. set with small teeth.

Den-lic-u-lit'tion, n. state of being denticulated. Den'ti-frice, n. a powder for the teeth.
Den'til, n. a modifice; denticle.
Den'tiet, n. a surgeon or doctor for the teeth Dăn'țișt, n. a surgeon or doctor for the testa
Dăn'țișt, y. a. the business of a dentist.
Den-ti''tipa, n. the breeding of testh.
Dăn'titid, s. resembling a booth.
Den-ti'dite, v. s. to divest; to strip.
Dăn-dă'tipa, n. a stripping or making nuked.
Den-dă'tipa, n. a stripping or making nuked.
Dendae', v. s. to strip.
Litu threates.
Denin'cj-āte, (de-nin'she-āt) v. s. to denounce;
Denin'cj-āte, (de-nin'she-āt) v. s. to denounce;
Denin'cj-āte, un public menare. of denouncing; public menace.

De-nun'cj-a-tor, (de-nun'she-a-tur) n. one who
denounces or threatens. denounces or threatens.

De-nin'(-je-tp-ry, (de-nin'she-s-tp-re) a. containing denunciation; censorious.

De-ny', v. a. to contradict; to refuse; to disown-De-by'stra-ent, a. man aperient medicine.

De'p-dind, n. a thing given or forfeited to God-De-on-til'(-gist, n. an varied in deontology.

De-on-til'(-gy, n. the science of ethics.

De-bx'(-dize, v. a. to deoxidize.

De-bx'(-dize, v. a. to deoxidize.

De-bx'(-dize, v. a. to deoxidize.

De-bx'(-dize, v. a. to deoxidize. Depair(", a. a to make unnatural.

Din'dria, a. a mineral having figures of trees or shrubs.

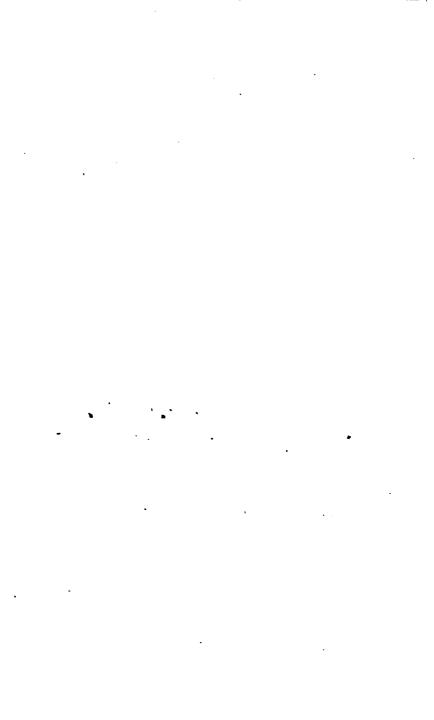
Den-dril'(c, a. veined like the leaves of trees.

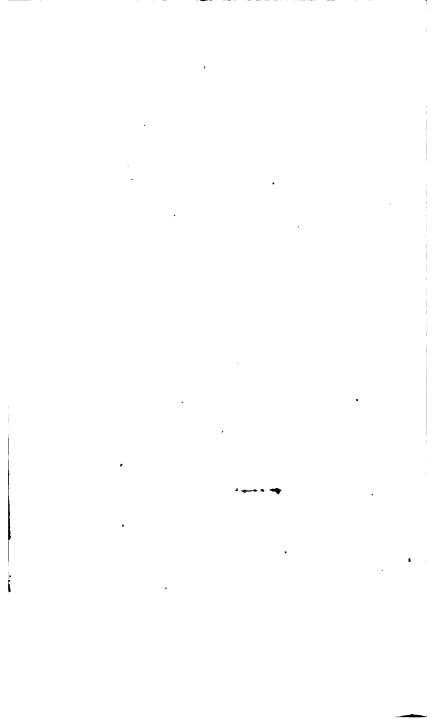
Den-dril'(c, a. a going away; separation.

Den-pirt'ment, a. separate office, pirt, or division.

Den-pirt'ment, a. separate office, pirt, or death; decase;

To dinounce upon my one it Iwered over. To his denunciations against & will not day, but that my variety Levis for its deny himself the please of Treasent our of this life has been to reasent It was a departing from nature departure from they divident It's Dependent upon the periohablenes of The chain of being depend from how ten depondance upon him.





They had delayed to furnish Elect him a delegate to it comments To Delight in on totun of Deliverance from their Ademard on

Strat, a one who believes in the existence of Gul, but dishelieves revealed religion. best, out descrives reveaued roughon.

Delvin, Delvid, e.p., a belonging to delem.

Delvin, p. he Divine Being; divine nature.

Delict, e. a. to cast down; to depress.

Delict, ed., a. cast down; to depress.

Delict, ed., a. cast down; to be being cast down.

Delict, ed., a. taste of being cast down. De let'er, a. one who dejects or casts down. De let'tion, a. lowness of spirits; depression. De-jictiya, a. low was sujeta or care depressio De-jictiya, a. lowness of spirits; depressio De-jictiyae, (de-jiktiyur) a. excrement. Dijsaar, (da'zhy-na') a. [Fr.] a breakfast. Dijsaar, (da'zhy-na') a. fajjen down. De-jireed, (de-japet') a. fajjen down. De-jireed, (de-japet') a. fajjen down. De-jireed, de-japet' in accusation. be-lay, v. a. to defer; to put of; to hinder.

be-lay, v. a. to linger; to stop; to procrastinate.

be-lay, v. a. deferring; stay; stop.

be-lay, v. a. one who delays. Deliy'er, n. one who delays.

D'le, n. a. [L. e. imperative, from deleo.] (Printing) to delete; to erase; to blot out.

Di'e-ble, a. capable of being effect.

Delice's-ble, a. pleasing; delightful; pleasant.

Delice's-ble, a. decaptivity; pleasants.

Delice's-bly, a.d. delightfuliness.

Delice's-bly, a.d. delightfulines.

Di-c-ta'tion, n. pleasure; delight.

[trust.

Di'e-gile, n. a. to send on an embussy; to in
Bi'e-mise. a. denuty: a roursementative. Day ente, a. a deputy; a representative Devergee, a a nepury; a representative.

Devergee, or Devergee, etc., a despated.

Delvergee, or Devergee; a substantial partial and a substantial partial par Delition, a. act of blotting out; erasure. Delit, or Delf, a. earthen ware; counterfelt a ware, originally made at Delft. De M'er-ite, v. s. to consider ; to hesitate. De liberate, e. a. to weigh; to consider. by the party of th De liber active, a. containing deliberation.
De liber active ly, ad. in a deliberate manner. Diff-cs-cy, n. something delicate; damtiness; sictly, softness; politeness; tenderness. Diff-cte, a nice; dainty; fine; politic; soft. Bif-jeto-ly, ad in a delicate manner; softly. Diff-cte-dase, n. tenderness; softness. De-l'iciona, (de-l'inb'ya) a. highly pleasing; very graefal; sweet; agreeable; charming. D+l'iciona-dase, n. delicate manner. D+l'iciona-dase, n. delight; great pleasure. D+l'iciona-dase, n. delight; great pleasure. D+l'iciona-dase, n. delight; great pleasure. D+l'ight'n, n. (Surgery) act of bissding up. D+light', (de-l'it') n. a to please greatly. D+light', (de-l'it') v. n. to have delight. D+light', (de-l'it') v. n. to have delight. D+light', (de-l'it') n. highly pleasing. B+light'll, (de-l'it'fil) n. highly pleasing. D+light'll-lase, n. great pleasure; delight. D+light'stane, (de-l'it'sum) n. delight'll. D+light'stane, (de-l'it'sum) n. delight'll. D+light'stane, (de-l'it'sum) n. delight'll. D+light'stane, n. great pleasure; delight. D+light'stane, n. a. to design; to akotch; to paint. De jeg-cy, a something delicate; daintiness; P-Ra-p-2/tion, n. to design; to aketch; to paint.

P-Ra-p-2/tion, n. the first draught; a drawing.

P-Ra-p-2/tion, n. one who delimentes. upurpaser, n. one who delineates.
belle limen-cy, n. a fault; a mindeed; offence.
belle liment, (de-ling kwent) n. an offender.
belle liment, a failing in duty; faulty.
bill quality, n. å. a. to melt; to deliquence.
bill quality, (dil e-kwe) v. n. to melt slowly
in the far; to attract water from the air.
bill instance.

Di-jquis'cence, n. a melting in the air.

131 DEM Deli-ques'cent, a. melting in the air.

Delie si-den, (de-lik'we-dm) n. [L.] a melting
in the air; deliquescence; a fainting. De-Br's ment, a. a doting or foolish fancy De-lir'j-ous, a. light-headed; raving; doting. De-liri-ous-ness, n. the state of one raving.
De-liri-ous-ness, n. (L.) a disorder of the intellect
allenation of mind, as in fever. De Sir'i-am tre'mens, [L.] (Med.) a disorder of the brain, almost peculiar to drunkards. Del-j-tes'cence, a. retirement ; subsidence. De-liv'er, v. a. to set free; to release; to rescue; to surrender; to give; to speak; to utter.
De-liv'er-ence, n. release; rescue; delivery.
De-liv'er-er, n. one who delivers. De-liv'er-y, a. act of delivering; deliverance; release; rescue; a surrender; utterance; peech; childbirth. Dell, a. earthen ware. See Delf, and Delft.
Dell'phic, a. relating to Delphi; oracular. Del'phine, a relating to the Dauphin of France, or to an edition of the classics. Del'phin-Ite, n, a mineral ; epidote. Del'13, n, the Greek letter  $\Delta$ :—a term applied to an alluvial tract of country towards the mouth of a river, that is subject to inundation. Del'und, (del'und) a a trangular muscle.
Del'und, a resembling the Greek letter deta.
De-lad's-ble, a liable to be defunded or deceived.
De-lade', v. a. to deceive; to cheat; to disap-De-lud'er, n. one who deludes. De-lad'er, n. one who deludes.
Del'age, n. deception; collusion; falsehood.
Del'age, (del'ag) n. a general inundation.
Del'age, v. a. to drown; to overwhelm.
De-la'gion, (de-lad'zhun) n. act of deluding; state of being deluded; deceit; illusion.
De-la'sive, or De-la'so-ry, a. deceptive; illusiony.
Delve, n. a. to dig; to open with a spade.
Delv'er, n. one who delves; a digger.
Delv'er, n. one who delves; a digger.
Deln'e-agent. (deln'a-agen) n. a rinelander of a Delivir, R. One who delive; a tagger.

Dem's-goige, (dém's-gog) n. a ringleader of a
faction; a popular and factious crator.

De-mān', or De-nēsne', (de-mān' or de-mēn')

[de-mēn', W. J. F. R. Sm.; de-mān', S. E.
Ja.; de-mān' or de-mēn', P.] n. estate in land
De-mānd', n. a claim; a question; a calling.

De-mānd', n. a claim; a question; a calling. De-mānd', n. a ciaim; a question; a caimig. De-mānd's-bie, a. that may be demanded. De-mānd'ent, n. (Lew) a plaintiff in an action. De-mānd'er, n. one who demande. De-mānd'er, n. one who demande. De-mēnn'er, n. ca. to behave; to carry one's self. De-mēnn'er, n. carriage; behavior; conduct. De-mēn'tāte, v. a. to make inad or insane. De-mēn'tāte, a. infatuated; insane. De-mön'täte, v. a. to make mad or insane.
De-mön'täte, a. infatuated; insane.
De-men'täten, a. infatuated; insane.
De-men'ti'tinn, a. act odenaking mad or frantie,
De-mön'töd, a. insane; mad; infatuated.
De-mön'ti, a. desert of ill or blame; ill desert.
De-möne, (de-mön'shun) n. lummersion.
De-mösne, (de-mön'n n. Seo Demain.
Döm'i, (döm'e) [domi, Fr.] a prefix or insepareble particle, used in composition, and signifying half; as, domigod, that in, half a god.
Döm'j-dön'd, n. half a god; a great hero.
Döm'j-jöhn, (döm'e-jön) n. a large glass vessel.
Döm'j-töhn, (döm'e-jön) n. a large glass vessel.
Döm'j-töhn, (döm'e-din-sen jön jön a glasse).
De-mise', n. death; decesse; a yleiding up.
De-mise', n. death; decesse; a yleiding up.
De-mise', n. de-mise', n. death; to will.

They had delayed to furnish Elest him a delegate to it common To Delight in I med sitt Deliverence from y buden. on totun of Deliverance from shew Ademand on

Belivie, De-Is'ti-cal, a belonging to deism. Dirty, a the Divine Being; divine nature. De let, a une brune being; avine mature. De let, e a to cast down; to depress. De let, ed, a cast down; low-spirited. De let, ed, in a depected manner. De let, ed, and, as state of being cast down. De let, et, an one who dejects or casts down. De let, et, a cast down. De let, et, a cast down. Depletique, a low neue et spirite; i cepresso Depletique, (de jekt/yr) m. excrement. Dépuser, (de rhu-nā') n. [Fr.] a breakfast. Di ji'rs, [L.] (Les) by or of right; by law. De jaged', (de lapst') a fallen down. De la lips, a conveyance; an accusation. Deliy', v. a. to defer; to put off; to hinder. Deliy', v. n. to linger; to stop; to procrastinate. Deliy', n. a deferring; stay; stop. Deliy'er, n. one who delayn.

Dele s. a. [L. v. imperative, from deles.] (Printing) to delete; to erase; to blot out. my to delete; to erase; to blot out.

Di 6-ble, a. capable of being efficed.
D-blet's-ble, a. pleasing; delightful; pleasant.
D-blet's-ble nëss; s. delightfuliness.
D-blet's-bly, ad. delightfulit; pleasantly.
D'sociation, s. pleasure; delight. (trust (trust. Deregate, z. c. to send on an embassy; to in-Deregate, a a deputy; a representative Deregate, or Del'o-gat-od, a deputed. Da egi'tion, a. act of sending away; s putting

in commission; the persons deputed. Delite', v. a. to blot out; to efface; to erase. Departing on a destructive; injurious.
Departing a act of blotting out; erasure.
Dith, or Deff, a centhen ware; counterfeit.
Class ware, originally made at Doff.

Deliberate, v. s. to consider; to hesitate Do lib wate, s. a. to weigh; to consider. Defifyeate, s. a. to weigh; to commer.

Defifyeate, a. cantious; considerate; slow.

Defifyeate-ly, ad. in a deliberate manner.

Defifye-ste-lys, a. caution; deliberation.

Defifye-fitte, n. act of deliberating; thought.

Defifyes-fitte, n. act of deliberation.

The manner of the adeliberation. Dollb'er o tive ly, ad. in a deliberate manner.

Bif (-e.v.) n. something delicate; daminos; niety, softness; politeness; tenderness.
Difficus, a. nice; dainty; fine; polite; soft.
Bifficust, a.d. in a delicate manner; softly.
Difficust-nices, n. tenderness; softness. l''ciosa, (do-lish'us) a highly pleasing; very michil; sweet; agreeable; charming.

guisful; sweet; agreeable; charming. bp-Wricop-aten, an delicious manner. bp-Wricop-aten, a. delight; great pleasure. Bel-gifting, a. (Surgery) act of binding up. bp-Bght', (de-Hr') a. pleasurable emotion; joy; sent pleasure; high satisfaction.
b-thet', (de-Hr') a. to please greatly. belght', (de-Hr') v. w. to have delight. bell-there in de-Hr's in a please greatly.

Delight ful, (de-lit ful) a. highly pleasing. De light ful ness, n. great pleasure ; delight. De light ful ness, n. great pleasure ; delight. De light sime, (de-lit'ssym) a. delightful. Delin's a ment, n. a drawing; delineation. Un'este, r. a. to design ; to sketch ; to paint. in the a tion, n. the first draught; a drawing. Dafin'e a-tor, a one who delineates. belin'quency, n. a fault; a misdeed; offence. belin'quent, (de ling'kwent) n. an offender. biliquese, a falling in duty; faulty.

Diffquest, r. n. & d. to melt; to deliquesce.

Diffquesce; (del-e-kwes\*) v. n. to melt slowly
in the sir; to ettract water from the sir.

Diffquesces, n. n melting in the sir.

Bijst, a one who believes in the existence of God, but disbelieves revealed religion.

Delity, be be Divine Being; divine nature.

Delici, s. a. to cast down; to depress.

Delici, d., a. cast down; to depress.

Delici, s. a. to cast down; to depress.

Delici, el, a. cast down; to depress.

Delici, el, a. cast down; to depress.

Delici, el, a. cast down; to depress.

Deliri-oun, a. lightheaded; raving; doting.

Deliri-dun, s. [L.] a disorder of the intellect allenation of mind, as in fever?

Delici, el, a. cast down.

Delici, el,

De lir's 4m fre'ment, [L.] (Med.) a disorder of the brain, almost peculiar to drunkards.

Dell-tes cence, a retrement; subsidence.
Dell'ér, v. a. to set free; to release; to rescue;
to surrender; to give; to speak; to utter.
Dell'ér-ance, a release; rescue; delivery. De-liv'er-er, w. one who delivers.

Do-liv'er-y, n. act of delivering; deliverance; release ; rescue ; a surrender ; utterance ;

speech; childbirth.
Dell, a. a plt; a cavity; a shady covert; a dale.
Dellph, a. earthen ware. See Delf, and Delft.
Dell'phic, a. relating to Delphi; oracular. D8l'phine, a relating to the Dauphin of France, or to an edition of the classics.

Del'phin-Ite,  $\pi$ , a mineral ; epidote. Del'ta,  $\pi$ , the Greek letter  $\Delta$ :—a term applied to an alluvial tract of country towards the mouth

an anuvan tract of country towards the mouth of a river, that is subject to inundation.
Dél'töid, (dél'töid) n. a triangular muscle.
Dél'töid, a. resembling the Grock letter écita.
Del-lâd's-ble, a. liable to be détuded or déceived.
De-lâde', v. a. to deceive; to chest; to disappoint. De-lud'er, a. one who deludes.

De-lüd'ing, w. deception ; collusion ; falsehood. Del'âge, (del'lūj) z. a general inundation. Del'ige, v. a. to drown; to overwheim.
De-la'glon, (de-la'zhun) n. act of deluding;
state of being deluded; decet; illusion.
De-la'sive, or De-la'se-ry, a. deceptive; illusory. Bello or being actuden; access; artisson.
Del'a'sieve, or Del'a's-ry, a deceptive; illusory.
Délive, v. a. to dig; to open with a spade.
Délive, v. a. to dig; to open with a spade.
Déliver, z. one who delives; a digger.
Dém's-gögue, (dém's-gög) z. a ringleader of a faction; a popular and factious orator.
De-mäin', or De-mësne', (de-män' or de-mën')
e (de-mën', F. J. F. R. S. z.; de-mën' S. E. Ja.; de-mën' er de-mën', P.] z. estate in land
De-mänd', z. a. to sak with authority; to claim
De-mänd', z. a. to sak with authority; to claim
De-mänd', z. a. to sak with authority; to claim
De-mänd', z. a. to sak with authority; to claim
De-mänd', z. a. to sak with authority; to claim
De-mänd', z. a. to sak with authority; to claim
De-mänd', z. a. to sak with authority; to claim
De-mänd', z. a. to sak with authority; to claim
De-mänd', z. a. to behave; to carry one's self.
De-mön' tite, z. a. to make mad or insane.
De-mën' tite, z. a. to make mad or insane.

by-men'stee, v. a. of mace i made or instance. De-men'stee, a. infatuated; insane. De-men'stee, a. infatuated; insane. De-men'stee, a. insane; mad; infatuated. De-men'stee, a. desert of ill or blame; ill desert.

De-měr'it, n. desert of ill or blame; ill desert.
De-měr'slon, (de-měr'shyn) n. immersion.
Dem'sne', (de-měr') n. Bee Demain.
Děm'i, (dem'e) [demi, Fr.] a prefix or inseparable particle, used in composition, and signifying half; as, demiged, that is, half a ged.
Děm'i-děv'il, (děm'e-děv'vi) n. half a devil.
Děm'i-jöhn, (děm'e-jön) n. a large glass vessel.
Děm'i-jöhn, (dém'e-jön) n. a large glass vessel.
Děm'i-rěp, n. a woman of suspicious character.
De-mige', n. death; decease; a yielding up.

\*\*Po-mit', v. a. to depress; to let fall.

Dim'j-dint, n. a not of medial or half tint.

Do-mic're-cy, n. government by the people.

Dim'o-crit', a. one devoted to democracy;

Dim-o-crit', a. pertaining to democracy;

Dim-o-crit', a., y occuration in the people.

Dim-o-crit', a., y occuration in the people.

Dim-o-crit', a., a democrat.

Dim-o-crit', a., a democrat.

Dim-o-di', int, n. a to throw down; to destroy.

Do-mid', int, n. an ewho demolishes.

Do-mid', int-mint, n. destruction; demolition.

Dim-o-li''tiqn, (dëm-o-lish'un) n. destruction.

Dim-o-li''tiqn, (dem-o-lish'un) n. destruction.

Dim-o-li''tiqn, (dem-o-lish'un) n. destruction.

Dim-o-li''tiqn, a one possessed by a demon.

Do-mo'ni-ic, a belonging to a demon, or an

Dim-o-ni'-cql, a vil spirit; devilish
Do-mo'ni-un, a. devilish; demoniac.

Di-mon-oc're-cy, n. government of demons. De-mon-oc'ra-cy, a. government of demons. De-mon-ol'o-gy, n. a treatise on evil spirits. Dê'mọn-shìp, a. the state of a demon.
De-mon'stra-ble, a. that may be demonstrated.
De-mon'stra-ble-ness, a. the being demonstrable. De-mön'strably, ad. evidently; clearly.
De-mön'strably, de-mön'strat, S. W. P. J. E. F.
Ja. K. San. R.; demon'strat, W. Do. a. to
prove with certainty; to show by experiment. See Contemplate.
Dem-on-strattion, n. indubitable proof. Demon-stra-tive, a. incubitable provi-De-mon'stra-tive, a. invincibly conclusive. De-mon'stra-tive-iy, ad. clearly; plainly. Demon-stra-tor, or De-mon'stra-tor, fidem'un-stra-tor, S. R. We. dem-un-stra'tur, P. Ja.; dem-un-stra'tur or de-mon'stra-tur, W. K. Sm.] n. one who demonstrates a. one who demonstrates.

De-mön's-ty-ty-ry, a. tending to demonstrate.

De-mör-s-i-zā'tion, a. destruction of morale.

De-mör-s-i-zā'tion, a. destruction of morale.

De-mil'cent, a. softening; molifying.

De-mil'cent, a. mollifying application.

De-mil', a. a. to delay; to pause; to hesitate.

De-mir', a. doubt; hesitation; a pause.

De-mir', a. sober; grave; downcast; modest.

De-mir', a. sober; grave; downcast; modest.

De-mir', nees. a. affected modesty: gravity. De-mure'ness, s. affected modesty; gravity. De-mur're-ble, s. that may be demutred to. De-murrage, s. an allowance for delaying ships. De-murrer, s. one who domurs; stop in a law-Do-n.j', x. a particular size of paper.
Den, x. a cavern; the cave of a wild beast.
Den, v. x. to dwell as in a den. [suit. De-na''tion-al-ize, (de-nash'un-al-iz) v. c. to de-prive of national rights. Den'st'y-ral-lize, v. a. to make unnatural. Den'drite, n. a mineral having figures of trees or ahrube. Den-drittic, a. veined like the leaves of trees. Den'droid, a. resembling a tree or shrub. Den-dröi'o-fist, n. one yersed in dendrology.
Den-dröi'o-fiy, n. the natural history of trees.
Den-dröm'o-ter, n. an instrument for measuring trees. De-nt's-ble, a. capable of being dealed. De-nt'sl, a. negation; refusal; abjuration. Deni'er, a. one who denies; a refuser.
Den'i-grate, [den'e-grat, P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; deni'grate, S. J. F.; den'e-grat er de-ai'grat, W.]

De-nien-i-ni/tion, n. act of naming; a name. a sect or class, so of Christians. De-nöm/i-ne-tive, a. that gives a name. De-nöm/i-ni-tor, n. the giver of a same. — (Figur Fractions) the number below the line. De-nöte-be, a capable of being marked. Den-c-ti-fton, n. the act of denoting. De-nöte', n. to mark; to signify; to betoken. Deno-tation, s. the act of denoting.
Denotic', s. a. to mark; to signify; to betoken.
Denotic'ment, s. a sign; sn indication. Shet.
Denotic'ment, a. a sign; sn indication. Shet.
Denotic of the plot of a drama or poem; catastrophe.
Denotince', s. a. to threaten; to accuse; to con
Denotince' ment, s. denunciation.

[sure. De-noth/cer, a. one who denounces.

De noth/cer, a. one who denounces.

De not/vo, [L.] anew; i from the beginning.

Dense, a. close; compact; thick; almost solid

Den-[ai-ty, n. closeness; compactness.

Dent, v. a. to mark with a dent; to indent. Dent, a. a mark; an indentation Den'tal, a. belonging to the teeth.

Den'tal, a. belonging to the teeth. Levarupi, m. a senser pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth. Dën'tşte, Dën'tšt-ed, a. pointed, like teeth. Dën'tşte, Dën'tšt-ed, a. pointed, like teeth. Dën'tşte, (den-tšt'le) n. pl. [ft.] modifilons. Dën'tş-cle, n. an ornament resembling a teeth; a molarite maist. dani! Den't-cte, a. an ornament resembling a teem; a projecting point; denail.

Dyn-tic-j-kit-od, a. set with small teeth.
Den-tic-j-kit-on, a. attac of being deuticalisted.
Den'ti-frice, a. a powder for the teeth.
Den'tiet, a. a modillion; denticle.
Den'tiet, a. a surgeon or dector for the teeth Děn'tjet, n. a surgeon or doctor for the teeth
Děn'tjetry, n. the business of a dentist.
Den-ti'tipa, n. the hreeding of teeth.
Děn'töid, a. resembling a tooth.
Den'dôdie, v. a. to divest; to strip.
Děn-dâ'tipa, n. a stripping or making maked.
Dendde', v. a. to strip.
Dendde', v. a. to strip.
Litu threates.
Dendin'cj-šte, (de-nůn'she-št') v. a. to denounce;
Dendin'cj-šte, (de-nůn'she-št') v. a. to denounce;
Dendin'cj-šte, nillit menace. of denouncing; public menare.

Denin'cia-tor, (de-nin'she-t-tur) a. one whe denounces or threatens. De-nun'ci-e-to-ry, (de-nun'she-e-to-re) a. con-taining denunciation; consortous. taining denunciation; consortous.

De-35', s. a. to contradict; to refuse; to discowa.

De-35', stra-ent, a. removing obstructions.

De-35'-stra-ent, a. an aperical medicine.

De'-6-stra-ent, a. a ting given or furfelted to God.

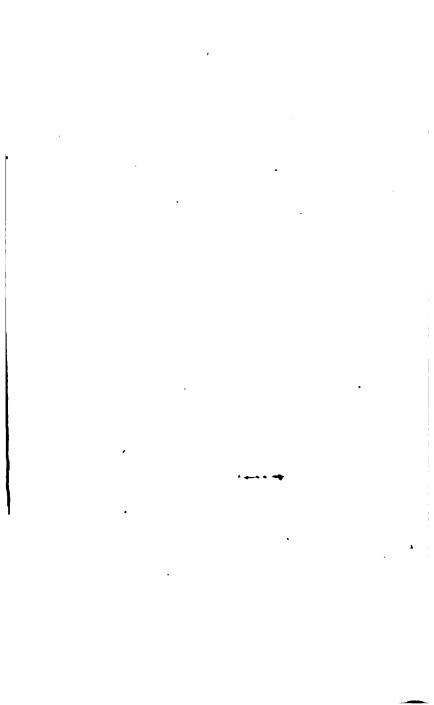
De-0-43'/o-fist, a. one versied in deontology.

De-3-10'/-dite, v. a. to deorrive of estics.

De-3x'/-dite, v. a. to deorrive of oxygen; to reduce to the state of an oxide. duce to the state of an oxide.
Deplitt', v. s. to go away; to leave; to decease.
Deplitt', v. s. to go away; to leave; to decease.
Deplitt'ment, n. separate office, plitt, or division.
Deplitt'ment, n. separate office, plitt, or division.
Deplitt'ment, a. separate office, plitt, or division.
Deplitt'ure, (deplitt'yur) n. n. a going away; death; decease; a foreaking; an abandoning Deplitt'yur, (deplitt'yur) n. n. to pasture.
Deplitt'per-lice, v. e. to make poor.
Deplitt'per-lice, n. peculation.
Deplitd'int, n. one who is subordinate or dependent: — written also desendent. duce to the state of an oxide De-pénd'ant, a. one who is subordinate or de-pén'i-grât, g. Ja. K. Sm. Wh.; de-ni'grât, S. J. F.; dén'e-grât er de-ni'grât, W.] v. a. to blacken. [Z.] Dén-j-zê'iţin, n. the act of enfranchisins, Dén'i-zen, s. a fureigner enfranchised. Dân'i-zen, (dên'e-zn) v. a. to enfranchise. De-pênd'ent, a. one subordinate; a retainer. De-pênd'ent, a. one subordinate; a retainer. De-pênd'ent, m. one subordinate or de-pênd'ent, m. one subordinate; a retainer. De-pênd'ent, m. one subordinate or de-pênd'ent, m. one subordinate; a retainer. De-philégrâtie, v. a. to clear from phiegm.

To dinownee upon my one the I ever est over. To his Denunciations against will not dong, but that my verity was raised. — they are denied even this — to deny all imperfection of him. — Dany himself the please of — Berry Property our of this, life has been done to reason? It was a departing from nature departute from the dialect It's Dependent upon the periobablenes of The chain of being Depend from him ten reproduce upon him.





Deposit, map exerabling. Their derivation from Derogatory to the - 1000 les authority of descent appear on their glooms topies Ascend to the - it descended your descended of the second of general degens on both 1200. He describes them to our hand.

Beplet', u. a. to paint; to portray; to describe.
Beplet'que, (de-pikt'qur) v. a. to depict.
Depj-int'up, n. a pulling off the hair.
Depj-int'up, n. a pulling off the hair.
Depj-int'up, n. a pulling off the hair.
Depil'a-to-ry, [de-pil'a-ti-re, W. P. Sus. Wb.;
de-pil'a-tir-e, S. Ja.] a. taking away the hair.
Depil'logs, or Depj-iods, [de-pi'lus, S. W. F. Ja.;
dep'c-lias, K. Sus.] a. without hair.
Depil'ton, n. an emptying; blood-letting.
Depil'toy, a. causing depletion.
Depil'e-to-pile, a. immentable; sud; calamitous.
Depil'e-ble, a. immentable; sud; calamitous.
Depil'e-ble, a. immentable; miserably.
Dep-pil'e-ble, a. manentable; miserably.
Dep-pil'e-y. a. to lament; be bewall; to mourn.
Depil'e'e, n. a to lament; bewall; to mourn.
Depil'e'e, n. a to lament; a mourner.

De-piker', v. a. to a use unurus; immentation.
De-piker', v. a. to lament; to bewall; to mourn.
De-piker', v. a. to display; to open; to unfold.
De-piker', v. a. to display; to open; to unfold.
De-piker, v. (a. to strip of feathers.
De-pikers, v. (a. to dispense vertices; a witness. — (Grass.) a deponent vert.
De-pikers, a. noting Latin verbs which have a passive form, but an active meaning.
De-pik's-like, v. a. to dispeople; to lay waste.
De-pikers'-like, v. a. to become dispeopled.
De-pikers'-like, v. a. to become dispeopled.
De-pikers'-like, v. a. to carry; to demean; to behave.
The-piker', v. a. to carry; to demean; to behave.
The-piker', v. a. to carry; to demean; to behave.

†De-port, n. demeanor; deportment. Milton. Dep-or-ta tion, n. transportation; exile.

nep qu'en tion, a. transportation; exile.
De pitt'ment, a. conduct; bearing; demeanor.
De pit'qu'en ble, a. that may be deposed.
De pit'qu', a. act of depriving of sovereignty.
De pite', v. a. to degrade; to divest; to attest.
De pite', v. a. to bear witness; to testify.
De pit'er, a. one who deposes or degrades.
De pit'i, v. a. to lay up; to lodge; to pitice. De pie'it, v. a. to lay up; to lodge; to piece. De-pie'it, a. that which is deposited; a pledge;

a pawn; a security; a depository.

Depoy; terry, n. one to whom a thing is intrusted.

trusted.

Dip-0-51"tion, (döp-0-xlah'un) n. act of deposing; the testimony of a witness or deponent reduced to writing and signed.

Di-plif-i-tor, n. one who makes a deposit.

Di-plif-i-tor, n. L.] a deposit.

Di-plif-i-tor, i.L.] a deposit.

magnaine: --

Dip-ra-va/tion, n. corruption; depravity. De-prave', v. a. to make bad; to corrupt. De prave; as one who depraves; a corrupter.
De prave; ty, a. corruption; a vitiated state.
De prave; ty, a. corruption; a vitiated state. ip-re-ca'tion, a. prayer against evil ; entreaty.

sup-ry-ca:tipe, a prayer against evil; entreaty. Disyry-ca:tipe, / a. that serves to deprecate; Disyry-ca-to-ry, | entreating; apologetic. Disyry-ca-to-ry, | entreating; apologetic. Disyry-ca-to-ry, a. one who deprecate. Disyry-cate (do-pre'shp-at) v. a. to lower the price of; to lessen in value; to disparage. Deprecipating; decrease of value. Biographic v. a. to multi-to nillness to medi

Big're-date, v. a. to rob; to pillage; to spoil.
Dip-re-da'tion, n. a robbing; a spoiling; waste.
Dip're-da-tor, n. a robber; a devourer. [ject Depriss, s. s. to cast down; to humble; to de-be-priss, (de-prish'un) n. act of depressing; sharement; melancholy; dejection. Depris sive, a. tending to depress.

De-pres'sor, n. he or that which depresses.

De-priv'a-ble, a. liable to deprivation Déprivétion, a act of depriving ; loss. [bar De-prive', v. a. to take from ; to bereave ; to de-De-prive', v. a. to take from ; to bereave ; to de-De-prive', a. be or that which deprives.
Dépth, a. distance below the surface ; despuses ;

middle; abstruseness; obscurity; sagacity. De-pul'sion, a. a driving or thrusting away. Depulsory, a putting away; averting.
Depulsory, a to purify; to cleanse.
Depulsor, a cleansed; pure; freed from dregs.
Depulsory, a set of cleansing.

Dep-u-ta/tion, n. act of deputing; delegation; persons deputed.

De-pute', v. a. to send; to empower to act.
Dep'u-ty; n. one appointed to act for another; a representative; a lieutenant; a viceroy.

representative; a neutenant; a viceroy.

De-rac'i-naic, v. a. to pluck up by the roots,

De-raign', (de-ran') v. s. to prove; to justify.

De-raine', v. a. to disorder; to disarrange.

De-raine'd', (de-ranjd') p. a. displaced; disorder; dered in mind; insane.

De-raine'd ment, v. act of deranging; disorder; [insanity ,

Der'e-lict, n. (Low) any thing formken or left. Der'c-lict, a. purposely relinquished; forsaken. Der-det, a purposery reinquisined; rowanten.
Der-det, vo. a. to laugh at; to scoff at; to mock
De-ride', v. a. to laugh at; to scoff at; to mock
De-rid'ing-ly, as. in a jeering manner.
De-ri'spon, (de-rizh'un) s. act of deriding or
laughing at; contempt; scorn; ridicule.
De-r'sive, a. containing derision; mocking.
De-r'eve, a. mocking: ridiculie: derision.

Do-ri'so-ry, a. mocking; ridiculing; derisive.
Do-ri've-ble, a. that may be derived; deducible
Der-ive'tion, n. act of deriving; deduction. De-riv's-tive, a derived from another.

De-riv's-tive, a theghing or word derived.
De-riv's-tive-ly, ad. in a derivative manner.
De-riv's, a. a. to deduce; to draw; to receive.
De-riv'r, a. one who derives or draws.

Dernier, (dern-yar' or dêr'ne-er) (dern-yar', S. W. J. F.; dêr'ne-er, P. Sm.] a. [Fr.] last; final, — used only in the phrase dernier resort.
Dêr'o-gâte, v. a. to disparage; to diminish. Der'o-gate, v. a. to detract ; to take away. Dër'o-gate, a. degraded ; damaged. Dër-o-ga'tion, n. a defamation ; detraction.

De-rög's-to-ri-ly, ad. in a detracting manner.
De-rög's-to-ri-les, a. state of being derogatory.
De-rög's-to-ry, a. tending to lessen or degrade;
degrading; detracting; dishonorable.
Dör'vis, a. a Turkish priest or monk.

Descant, a a song; a discourse; a disputation.
Descant, (114) v. n. to sing; to discourse.
Descant, (descant) v. n. to come or go down.
Descand, n. the offspring of an ancestor.

De-scënd'ent, a. falling; descending.
De-scënd-j-bil'j-ty, a. state of being descendible.
De-scënd'j-bie, a. that may descend.
De-scënd'j-bie, a. that may descend.

De-scena';-sie, a that may descend.
De-scena';sin, a a going downward; declension.
De-scen'sion-al, a relating to descent. [ward.
De-scen'sive, a descending; tending down
De-scent', a progress downwards; declivity;
inclination; invasion; birth; axtraction.

De-scribés-ble, a. that may be described. De-scribes, v. a. to delineate; to mark out; to represent by words; to define by properties. De scrib'er, n. one who describes.

De-seri'er, a. one who descries; a discoverer. De scrip'tion, a. act of describing; delineation of properties; representation; definition.

De-scrip'tive, a. containing description. Descry', v. a. to spy out; to detect; to discover. Descrete, v. a. to divert from a sacred purpose.

134 Des e-cra'tion, n. act of desecrating ; profanation. Des'ert, n. a wilderness; solitude; waste. Des'ert, a. wild; waste; solitary; void.
Desert, c. a. to forsake; to abandon; to leave.
Desert, c. a. to run away chandestinely.
Desert, a. claim to reward; merit or demerit. De-sert'er, a. one who deserts. De-server, n. one who deserts; De-servin, n. act of deserting; dereliction. De-server, n. n. to be worthy of good or ill. De-server, (de-zerver) p. n. merited; earned. De-served-by, (de-zerver) p. n. merited; earned. De-server of the p. n. n. or the p. n. n. or the p. n. or the De-serv'er, n. one who merits reward. De-serv'ing, a. worthy; meritorious. Deservingly, ad. worthily; meritoriously. Desenabille, n. See Dishabille. De-sic/cant, a. an application that dries up \*De-sīc'cate, [de-sīk'kāt, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.: dēs'e-kāt, Wb.] v. a. to dry up. \*De-sic/cate, v. u. to grow dry. Des-ic-ca'tion, a, the act of making dry De-sic'es-live, a having the power of drying.
De-sid'er-sidere, a to want; to miss; to desire.
De-sid'er-s-tive, a implying desire. Desile refuge, s. [L. pl. desile religion thing not possessed, but desired or wanted.

Desiler, 'desin' or desile', lefesta', P. P. J.

F. Sm. W. b.; dezin', S. E. Ja. K.] v. a. to purpose; to intend; to plan; to project; to sketch out; to delineate. a pendeme; a plan of action; a sketch.

a pendeme; a plan of action; a sketch.

a pendeng-ble, (do-sin's-bl) a capable of being designed. \*De-sign', (de-sin') a. an intention; a purpose; Des'ig-nate, [des'ig-nat, W. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; dosignat, P. J., v. to point out; to mark.
Dēs-g-aa'tion, n. appointing: direction.
Dēs-igna-ive, a. appointing: showing. R.
\*\*De-sign'ed-by, (de-sin'ed-b) ad purposely.
\*\*De-sign'ed, (de-sin'ed-b) ad purposely.
\*\*De-sign'ed, (de-sin'ed-b) a. n. who designs.
\*\*De-sign'ing, (de-sin'ing) p. a. insidious. \*De-sign'ing, (de-sin'ing) n. act of delineating.
\*De-sign'ing, (de-sin'ing) n. act of delineating. Shak. \*De-sign/ment, (de-sin/ment) z. design. De-sir a-ble, a. worthy of desire; pleasing. De sīr'a-ble-ness, n. quality of being desirable. De sire', n. wish; engerness to obtain or enjoy. De sire', v. a. to wish; to long for; to covet. De sir'er, n. one who is eager for any thing. De-sir'ous, a full of desire; ouger; coveting. De-str'ous-ly, ad. eagerly; with desire. De str'ous-ness, n. fulness of desire.

\*De-str', Ide-str', W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.

#b. -de-ztr', S. J. n. to cease from ; to stop.

\*De-sts'tance, n. desisting; cessation. Desk, a. an inclining table to write on. Des'o-late, v. n. to depopulate; to lay waste. Des'o-late, a. laid waste; uninhabited; solitary. Des'o-late-ly, ad. in a desolate manner. Des'o-lat-er, one who causes desolation.

Des-o-lation, n. act of desolating; a desolate place; destruction; gloominess.
Dès'els-to-ry, a. causing desolation.
Despair', n. hopeless state; despondence.
De-spair', v. n. to be without hope; to despond.
De-spair'er, n. one without hope.
De-spair'er, n. one without hope.
De-spair'er, n. one without hope.
De-spair'er, n. one work of the manner.
De-spair'er, n. one work on the state of the control of the state De-spatch'<sub>1</sub> v. a. to send away hastily; to hast-en; to kill:—written also dispatch. De-spatch'<sub>7</sub> v. a. to send away hastily; to hast-en; to kill:—written also dispatch. De-spatch'<sub>7</sub> v. haste; an express; message. De-spatch'<sub>7</sub> dl, a. bent on haste. Millon. [R.] De-pp-ti'dő, [dž-pp-ri'dő, P. E. F. Sa. W.; dős-pp-ri'dő, Ja.] n. one who is desperate.

Děs'pe-rate, a. hopeless; mad; rash; farious.
Děs'pe-rate-ly, ad. hopelessiy; furiously.
Děs'pe-rate-nëss, s. madness; fury.
Děs'pe-ration, s. absence of hope; despair.
Děs'pi-ca-ble, a. contemptible; vile; worthless
Děs'pi-ca-ble-nëss, s. meanness; vileness.
Dés'pi-ca-ble, a. contemptible; despicable.
Despis'a-ble, s. contemptible; despicable.
Despis'a-ble, s. contemptible; despicable. De-spig'e, n. a. to scorn ; to contemn ; to dis De-spig'ed-nëss, n. state of being despised. De-spig'er, n. a contemner ; a scorner. De-spig'er, n. malice; anger ; malignity ; defi-De-spli'er, n. a contemner; a scorner.
De-splie', n. malice; anger; malignity; defianca
De-splie', n. malice; anger; malignity; defianca
De-splie'fül-nes, n. malice; nate; malignemity.
De-spli'fül-nes, n. malice; nate; malignemity.
De-spli', v. a. to rob; to deprive; to divest.
De-spli', v. a. to hob despoils; a plunderer
De-spli', n. one who despoils; a plunderer
De-sphi', v. a. to lose hope; to despair.
De-sphi'en-cy, n. hopelessues; dejection.
De-sphi'er, n. one who despoiles. De-spönd'ent, a. despairing; hopeless.
De-spönd'en, n. one who desponds.
De-spönd'ing-ly, ad. in a hopeless manner.
†Dēs-pon-së'tion; n. the act of betrothing.
Dēs-pot, n. an absolute sovereign; a tyrant.
Des-pōt'i-cal-ly, ad. in-an arbitrary manner.
Dēs-pōt'i-cal-ly, ad. in-an arbitrary manner.
Dēs-pōt'i-m, n. absolute power; tyranny.
De-spû'māte, [de-spū'māt, S. P. Ja. E. Sm.,
dēs'po-māt, Wb.] v. n. to foam; to froth.
Dās-nu-mā'tion e. scum: frothiness. des pp-mat, we j v. a. to roam; to rotal.

Des -pp-mat/tion, a. scum; frothiness.

Des qua-ma'tion, a. act of scaling bones.

Desegrit', a. service of fruits after meat:

Pos-ti-na'tion, a. end; ultimate design; destiny.

Des'ti-na'tion, a. end; ultimate design; destiny.

Des'ti-na, v. a. to doom; to appoint; to devote. Dēs'tine, v. a. to doom; to appoint; to devote. Dēs'tine, v. a. fate; invincible necessity; doom. Dēs'ti-itate, a. forsaken; friendless; in want. Dēs-ti-itat'ton, n. state of being destitute; want. De-ströy's-ble, a. capable of being destroyed. De-ströy's-ble, a. capable of being destroyed. De-ströt'er, n. one who destroys. De-ströt't-ble, a. liable to destruction. De-ströt'tion, n. a killing; ruin; overthrow. De-ströt'tive, a. that destroys: ruinons De-struc'tive, a. that destroys; ruinous. De-struc'tive-ly, ad. in a destructive manner. De-struc'tive-ness, a. quality of destroying. (Phren.) a propensity to destroy or kill.

Des-u-di'tion, n. a profuse sweating.
Des-u-di'tion, n. a profuse sweating.
Des'u-tude, [des'w-tud, W.J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.
Wb.; des'awe-tud, S.; de-si'e-tud, E-getah.] n.
discontinuance of habit; disuse.
Des'ul-to-ty, [des'ul-tūr-e, S. W. P. J. R. Ja. R.
Sm. E. Wb.; de-siil'tur-e, J. sh. Excick.] a.
loose; unconnected; unsettled; immethodical; cursory; hasty; slight.
De-tach', v. a. to reparate; to send off a party.
De-tach'ment, n. a body of troops detached.
De-tail', v. a. to relate particularly.
De-tail', or De'tail, (114) [de-tail', S. W. P. J. E.
F. Ja. K. R. Wb.; de'tail, Sm.] n. a minute account; recital; narration. (Phren.) a propensity to destroy or kill. account; recital; narration. De-tail'er, n. one who relates particulars. De-tain', v. a. to withhold; to keep; to De-tăin', r. a. to with hold; to keep; to hold.
De-tăin'der, n. (Law) a writ; detinue.
De-tăin'er, n. he or that which detains. [v [vict. De-tact', v. a. to discover; to find out; to con-De-tact', v. a. to discover; to find out; to con-De-tact'er, n. one who detects; addiscoverer. De-tact'er, n. discovery of guilt of wrong. De-tant'i, n. a stop to a clock in striking. De-tant'ion, n. act of keeping; restraint De-ter', v. s. to discourage by terror; to hinder

Deserting to pleasure They deserve every hour from the community - he deserves will of his contriguen. Desirable to us. We had designed to pay have depend highly of the public . - So atrois on attent desero to exercise to half the nets His designed for the benefit of thom. Lente Desire of being thought to have ... His show the start of soverning a length desirous that you said word presumption Desist from the parount. To despair of anything proving brushworth, of fortune. - they are destined to no mediocrity Destitute of merit May are destinction to the right of property. I eter thom from

ty which it article in at Rever is desi-

Despicable in the mining of

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The determination to do it Having determined it to be an insect. When we determine a thing & be ... - & determine where to seek the gooders. - whether his you was determine upon . - I deternined on a voyage to the moon. To acquire a detestation for vice. To Detreet from to how of the manty's bys developed from him - the em-This is a deviation from somme. But the Devil a cheeke could I see winhle into sympathy. Devoid of 7. Devolve to labor on nature the care of his education devolved upon him The veroles himself to the study of Devotedness to the serotion to is

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Detargent, a having the power of cleansing. Detargent, a that which cleanses. De të'n o rate, v. a. to impair; to make worse. De të'n o rate, v. a. to grow worse. De-ta-ri-o-ra'tion, a act of making worse Do-ter ment, n. act of deterring ; hinderance. De-tër mi-na-ble, a. that may be determined.
De-tër mi-nate, v. a. to determine. Shak. De ter mi-nate, a. definite; decisive; fixed. De ter mi-nate-ly, ad definitely; certainly. De-ter-mi-na tion, a. resolution; decision. De-ter mi-na-tive, a. directing to an end.
De-ter mi-na-tor, n. one who determines.
De-ter mine, v. a. to fu; to settle; to adjust; to
conclude; to limit; to resolve; to decide.

De ter mine, v. s. to conclude; to decide. De ter miner, z. c. decided; fixed; resolute. De ter miner, z. one who determines. De ter-ra tion, s. removal of earth. De ter'sion, a. the act of cleansing a sore. De ter'sive, a. having power to cleanse. De-teraye, a. a cleaning application.
De-test', s. a. to hate; to abhor; to abominate.
De-test', ble, a. hateful; abborred; execrable. De test's ble ness, s. state of being detestable. De test's bly, ad. hatefully; abominably. Dit-esta'tion, n. hatred; abhorrence. Dettest'er, n. one who detests or abhors. Detbrine; s. a. to divest of regality. Detbrine ment, n. the act of dethroning. De thron'er, a. one who dethrones.

Det4-nue, or De-tin'ue, [det'e-nu, K. Sm. Wb.; de-tin'u, S. W. Ja.] a (Low) a kind of writ or

action

Dit'o-nate, v. n. & s. to explode or cause to explode with noise; to inflame.
Dit o-na'tion, n. an explosion with noise. Dit'o-nize, u. n. & a. same as detonate. De-th'elon, a. a perversion; a wresting.
De-th'elon, de-ther) a. [Fr.] a turning; a circuit.
De-ther', de-th') a. [Fr.] a turning; a circuit.
De-ther', to a. to defame; to defame; to stander: — followed by frees.

De-trac'tion, a. act of detracting; slander. De-trac'tious, a. containing detraction. [R.] De trac'tive, a tending to detract; detracting. De-tract'or, n. one who detracts. De-trac'to-ry, n. defamatory ; derogatory Detric'tress, s. a censorious woman. Det'ri-ment, s. loss ; damage ; mischief. Det ri-men'tal, s. mischievous ; causing loss.

De-tri'tion, a. the act of wearing away. De tri'tus, n. [L.] (Geol.) earthy substance worn away by attrition or the action of water. De-trade', v. a. to thrust down; to depress. away by attrition or the action or water. De-trider, v. a. to thrust down; to depress. De-trun-taition, s. the act of cutting off. De-tr'tyne, a. the act of thrusting down. Desce, (dds) s. the two in cards or dice. Desse, (dds) s. a cant name for the devil. Desterping of the devil. Desterping of the devil. Desterping of the devil.

of ter-og's-my, n. a second marriage. ba-ter-on'o-my, n. the second law ; the 5th book

of Moses. 

s. a. to lay waste; to ravage.

Div-ss-ti/tion, n. waste; havoc; desolation.

De-vel-op, c. s. to unfold; to unravel; to uncover.

De-vel'op-ment, a. a disclosure; an unfolding. De-vest', v. a. to alienate. — See Divest. De-vex'i-ty, n. incurvation; declivity. Dē'vi-āte, v. n. to wander; to go astray; to erz. De'vj-ale, v. a. to wander; to go astray; to erz. De-vj-a'tojn, a. act of deviating; offence. De-vilco', n. a contrivance; a design; emblem. De'vil. (de'v'l). n. a failen angel; the evil spirit De'vil-lish, (de'v'l-ling) n. a young devil. De'vil-lish-ne'ss, n. the quality of the devil. De'vil-lish n. de'v'l-kin) n. a little devil. De'vil-lish n. the character of a devil. Dev'il-ship, n. the character of a devil. Dē'vi-ous, a. out of the common way; erring. De-vis's-blc, a. that may be devised.

10-v19'9-Die, a. toat may be devised.
De-v19e', v. a. to contrive; to invent; to bequeathe; to grant by will.
De-v19e', v. a. to consider; to contrive.
De-v19e', a. a gift or bequest by will. See Devica Dev-i-98e', a. he to whom a thing is bequeathed.
De-v1'eyer, a. one who devises; a contriver.
Dev-i-98r', or De-v1'gor, [dev-φ-zôr', Ja. Mannader; de-v1'zur, K. Sm. R. Wb.] a. one who gives by will.

gives by will. Do vöid', a. empty; vacant; void; free from. Devoir, (dĕv-wör') n. [Fr.] an act of civility. Dĕv-o-lū'tion, n. act of devolving; removal. Dev-Ore-), u. a. a. u. to roll down; to fall to.
De-vöte', v. a. to dedicate; to consecrate; to give
De-vöt'ed, p. a. consecrated; given up.
[up.
De-vöt'ed-nēss, n. consecration; addictedness.
Dēv-0-tēf', n. one entirely dovoted; a bigot.
Devterment u. act of devoting: devotion De-vôte/ment, a act of devoting; devotion. De-v&'er, n. one who devotes.
De-v&'tion, n. piety; worship; prayer; strong affection; ardor; earnestness.

De-vo'tion-al, a pertaining to devotion; devout. De-vo'tion-ist, n. one who is formally devout.

De-vô(ion-ist, n. one who is formally devout. De-vô(dr', v. a. to eat up greedily; to consume. De-vô(dr', v. a. to eat up greedily; to consume. De-vô(dr', v. a. tone who devours. De-vô(dr', a. pious; religious; carnest; sincere. De-vô(dr', a. pious; religious; carnest; sincere. De-vô(dr', a. quality of being devout; piety. De-v̂ (da) v. a. to wet, as with dew; to moisten De-v̂ (da) v. a. to wet, as with dew; to moisten De-v̂ (da) v. a. to wet, as with dew; to moisten De-v̂ (da) v. a. to wet, as with dew; to moisten De-v̂ (da) v. a. to metal v. a. drop of dew. De-v̂ (la, like dew; la, like dew; la, like dev. artaking of dew.

hanging from the throat of an ox.
Dew'y, a. like dew; partaking of dew.
Dex'ter, a. [L.] (Hor.) right, as opposed to left.
Dex-ter'i-ty, a. readiness; activity; expertness.
Dex'ter-ous, a. expert; active; ready; skilfull.
Dex'ter-ous-ly, ad. experty; skilfully.
Dex'ter-ous-ness, a. skill; dexterity.
Dex'tral, a. the right; not the left.
Dex-trail'i-ty, n. state of being dextral.
Dey, (da) n. the title, formerly, of the governor of Algiers.

[urine.
Dr.-a-be'68s, n. [Gr.] a morbid conjousness of

DI-s-b5'(28, s. [Gr.] a morbid copiousness of Diablerie, (dē-a'blo-rē') s. [Fr.] incantation.
DI-s-b5'/jc, DI-s-b5'/j-cal, a. devilish; atrocious. DI-s-böl'i-cel-m ad. in a diabolical manner.
DI-s-böl'i-cel-ness, n. the quality of a devil.
DI-tb'o-lism, n. the actions of the devil. Di-ac/9-liqui, n. are secured to more property. Di-ac/9-liqui, n. (Med.) a mollifying plaster. Di-ac/9-di-dm, n. [L.] (Med.) sirup of popples. Di-ac/9-di-dm, n. [L.] (Med.) sirup of popples. Di-ac/9-di-dm, n. pl. the science of refracted monday disphonics. sounds; diaphonics.
Di-a-crit'jc, or Di-a-crit'j-cal, a. distinctive.
Di'a-dem, n. a crown; the mark of royalty.

Dī'a-dēmed, (dī'a-dēmd) a. crowned.

Di's-dröm, n. a course; a vibration. Dierrosis, (di-6r/o-sis) [di-6r/o-sis, W. P. J. F.
Ja. Sm.; di-6/ro-sis, S. E.] n. [L.] pl. di-er/osēş; the mark [ ], used to separate syllables; DI-ag-no'sis, n. [Gr.] (Med.) the art of distinguishing one disease from another.
DI-ag-no's'tic, n. a distinguishing symptom. DI-ag-nos'tic, a. distinguishing; symptomatic. DI-ag'o-nal, a. reaching from angle to angle. DI-ag'o-nal, a. a line from angle to angle. DI-ag'o-nal-ly, ad. in a diagonal direction. Di'a-gram, a. a geometrical figure or scheme. Di'a-graph, a. an instrument used in perspective. Di-a-graph'i-cal, a. descriptive. Di'al, a. an instrument for showing the hour of the day, by means of the sun's shadow. DI'a-lect, a a variety in the form of a language; a language; idiom; style; manner of expres [logical. sion. DI a-lec'ti-cal, a. respecting dialects or dialectics; Di-a-lec-ti"cian, (di-a-lek-tish'an) n. logician. Di-a-lec'tics, n. pl. logic; the art of reasoning. Di'al-ing, a. the art of constructing dials. Disjing, a mean of constructing main.
Disjing, a a constructor of dials.
Disjing, a a speaker or writer of dialogue.
Disjing, a having the form of, or relatDisjing, a having the form of, or relatDisjing, a dialogue.
Disjington, a discourse in dialogue.
Disjington, a discourse in dialogue. DI's-lögue, (dI's-lög) n. a discourse or conversa-tion between two or more; a conference. Di'al-plate, n. the marked plate of a dial.
Di-al'y-als, n. (Rhet.) a discress; asyndeton.
(Med.) weakness. Di-am'e-ter, m. a right line, which, passing through the centre of a circle, divides it into equal parts. equal parts.
D1-a-mēt/rj-cal, a. describing a diameter; direct.
D1-a-mēt/rj-cal-ly, ad. in a diametrical direction.
D1'a-mond, or D1a'mond, d1'a-mund, W. P. Ja.;
d1'mund, S. J. E. K.; d1'a-mund or d1'mund,
F. Sm.] a. the most valuable of all germs. Dī-a-pā'son, s. an octave in music; a chord-Dī'a-per, s. linen cloth woven in figures. Dī-s-phs-nē'i-ty, a. transparency; pellucidness. Dī-s-phsn'ic, a. transparent; pellucid. Dī-s-ph-noùs, a. transparent; translucent. Dī-s-ph-nois, a. transparent; translucent. Dī-s-phôn';cs, n. pl. the science of refracted sounds; diacoustics.
Dī-āph-p-rēt';c, Dī-āph-p-rēt';-cal, a. sudorific. Dī-āph-p-rēt';cs, n. pl. sudorific medicines.
Dī's-phrāgm, (dī's-frām) n. the midriff.
Dī's-rīst, n. one who keeps a diary.
Dī-s-r-hot's, (dī-s-rēt's) n. a flux; a purging.
Dī-s-r-hot';c, (dī-s-rēt'ff) a. purgative.
Dī's-ry, n. a daily account; a journal.
Dī's-sēm, n. (Afas.) a simple interval.
Dī-ār'to-le, n. (Res.) the making of a short syllable long. — (Med.) dilatation of the heart.
Dī's-stēle, n. a mode of arranging columns. DI'a-style, n. a mode of arranging columns. DI-a-tes/sa-ron, n. the four Gospels. — (Mus.) the interval of a fourth. miervai of a fourth.
Di-sith'q-sis, n. (Mod.) the state of the body.
Di-si-ton'sis, n. (Mus.) proceeding by tones.
Di'q-tribe, or Di-si'rj-be, (di'q-trib, K. Wb.; di-si'rp-be, dah, Tosid; di'q-trib, P.; di'q-tri-be, Sm.) n. [Gr.] a disputation; a discourse.
Dib'ber, n. an agricultural instrument.
Dib'ble, n. a gardener's tool; a small spade.
Dice, n. p. of Die.—v. n. to game with dice.

Dice, n. pl. of Dic. — v. n. to game with dice. Dice-box, n. a box from which dice are thrown.

Dic'er, m. a player at dice.

Di-chöt'o-my, s. division of ideas by pairs.
†Dick'er, s. ten; as, "a dicker of hides."
Dick'y, s. a linen shirt collar. double Dic'ro-tus, n. [Gr.] a rebounding or Dic'tate, v. a. to tell what to write ; to order. Dic'tate, m. a precept; rule; maxim; order. Dic-ta'tion, m. the act of dictating; precept. Dic-ta'tor, n. [L.] a ruler; a Roman magistrate Dic-ta-to'ri-al, a authoritative; overbearing. Dic-ta/tor-ship, n. the office of dictator. Dic'ta-to-ry, a. overbearing; dogmatical. Dic-tat'ure, (dik-tat'yur n. office of dictator. Dic'tion, a. style; language; expression. Dic'tion-a-ry, a. a book in which the words of a language are arranged alphabetically and ex plained; a word-book; a lexicon. Dic'tum, n. [L.] pl. dic'ta; a word; an assertion Did, i. from Do. [teaching; preceptive Did, i. from Do. [tenching; preceptive \*Di-dác'tic, or Di-dác'tic, a. giving instruction; \*Di-dác'ti-cal, a. same as didactic. "Dj-dac'ti-cal, a. same as didactic.

Did'ap-per, a. a bird that dives into the water.

Did'ap-per, a. a bird that dives into the water.

Did'ap-cal'ic, a. preceptive; didactic.

Did'dle, v. a. to toter as a child; to trifle.

Didat, the 2d person sing. i. from Do.

Di-duc'tion, a. separation of parts.

Die, (dl) v. a. to lose life; to expire; to perish.

Die, (dl) v. a. to tinge. See Dye.

Die, a.; a. dice; a small cube to play with Die, n.; pl. dice; a small cube to play with.
Die (di) n.; pl. dice; the stamp used in coinage
Di'et, n. food; victuals:— an assembly. DI'et, v. a. to supply with food. -v. a. to cat. Di'et-p-ry, a pertaining to the rules of diet. DI'et-a-ry, n. a system or course of diet. DI'et-drink, n. medicated liquor. Di'et-er, n. one who diets or prescribes diet.
Di e-tet'ic, or Di-e-tet'i-cal, a. relating to diet.
Di-e-tet'ics, n. pl. the regulation of diet. Di'e-tist, n. one skilled in diet. Dieu et mon droit, (ded'a-mon-drwa') [Fr.] God and my right. Diffar-re-ation, w. the parting of a cake.
Differ, v. w. to be unlike; to vary; to disagre Dif'fer-ence, n. dissimilarity; dispute; debate. Dif 'fer-ent, a. distinct; unlike; dissimilar. Dif-fer-en'tial, a. infinitely small. Dif fer-ent-ly, ad. in a different manner Dif'fj-cult, a. hard ; not easy ; vexatious ; rigid Difficulty, ad. hard; not easy; remained a property. Difficulty, ad. hardly; with difficulty. Difficulty, a. obstacle; distress; perplexity. Difficulty, a. distrust; want of coundence. Difficulty, ad. in a difficult manner. Dif-fin'i-tive, a. determinate; definitiva. Dif/flu-ence, Dif/flu-en-cy, n. a falling away. Dif'flu-ent, a. flowing every way; not fixed. Dif'förm, a. not uniform; unlike; irregular. Dif-fer'mi-ty, n. irregularity of form.
Dif-frac'tion, n. (Optics) inflection of light.
Dif-fran'chişe-ment, n. See Disfranchisen See Disfranchisems Diffuse', v. a. to pour out; to spread; to scatter Diffuse', a. widely spread; copious; not comoperates, a when spread; copious; not cise; amplified; profix.
Dif-fus'cd-ness, a state of being diffused.
Dif-fus'ry, ad extensively; copiously. Diffusery, n. one who diffuses or disperses.
Diffus'er, n. one who diffuses or disperses.
Diffus'i-ble, a. capable of being diffused.
Diffus'i-ble, a. capable of being diffused.
Diffus'i-ble, a. capable of being diffused.
Diffusery, a. scattered; dispersed; extended. Dif-fu'sive-ly, ad. widely; extensively. Dif-fu'sive-ness, n. extension; dispersion. Dig, v. s. [i. dug or digged ; pp. digging, dug a

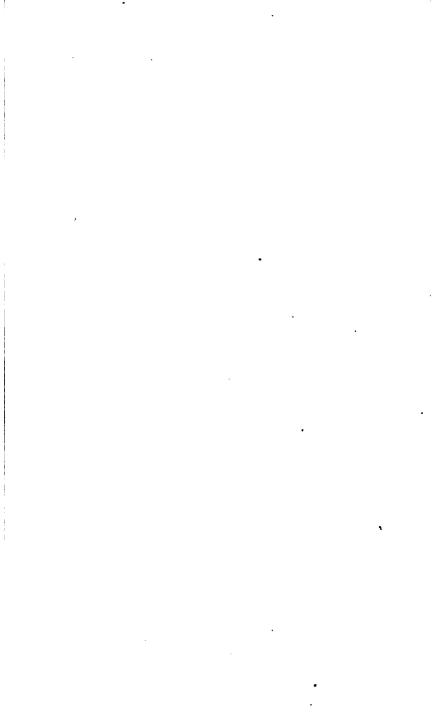
There is a wide difference letwer a conquery and a flourishing empire.

By a different hole from that he entered.

As diad of a surfeit. - He died with a single power - He dies by the most ex-

cracialing totares - whose curses faster autin by him die it date - he did at the adjance. Difficult for a dunce - of fabrication

The difficultie, between him and you.



.

Dill, Zinder

It is a diminution of the value

Dining upor pease.

It may dip in the gravy - to dip

signs;] to pierce with a spade; to turn up ar cultivate land; to excavate.

Big. s. a to work with a spade, d.c.

Digstic, a. having a double belly.

Bigst, a. a body of laws; a pandect; a system.

Bigst, s. a body of laws; a pandect; a system.

Bigst, s. a body of laws; bear signed; to dispose; to dispose or concect food in the stomach.

Bidsters a base when his investment is investigated. distove of Concocx food in the somach.
Di-fewer, m. he or that which digests.
Di-fewer, m. act of digesting; concoction.
Di-fewer, m. act of digesting; concoction.
Di-fewer, m. causing digestion; dissolving.
Differ, m. one who digs or opens the ground.
Differ, m. three fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon : - any

aumeral figure under ten.
Dig'-tel, a. pertaining to a digit or finger.
Dig'-tel, a. pertaining to a digit or finger.
Dig'-tel', a. plant; the foxglove.
Dig'-tel', a. branched out like fingers.
Dig'-di-d', a. br. on fence; to quarrel.
[E.]
Dig'ai-f' bed, (dIg'no-fId) a. invested with dignity; exakted; honored; noble.
Dig'ai-f' y, v. a. to advance; to exalt; to honor.
Dig'ai-f' y, v. a. to advance; to exalt; to honor.
Dig'ai-f' y, v. a. to advance to some numeral figure under ten

ry, m. a clergyman advanced to some Dig'ni-ta rank above that of a parochial priest. Dig'nj-ty, a. true bonor; high rank; grandeur. Di'graph, a. a union of two vowels, or of two

consomants in one sound.

Dygress', v. n. to turn aside; to wander. Dygress'sion. (de-gressh'un) n. act of digressing; an excursion; a turning saide; deviation.
Digres'sion-el. (digresh'un-el) a deviating.
Digres'sive, a tending to digress; deviating. Di-gressive-ly, ad. in way of digression. Di ja'di cate, v. c. to determine by censure Di ja di ca'tion, a. judicial distinction. [R.] Dike, a. a channel; a ditch; a bank; a mound. Di-be; er-ate, v. a. to tear; to rend. Di-be; er-ation, a. the act of rending; a rent. Di-Be; er-ation, a. to go to ruin; to fall. Di lapi-date, v. a. to pull down; to waste, Di-lip i da tion, s. waste ; decay ; ruin. Di-lip i da tor, s. one who causes dilapidation. Dilatable.
Dilatable, a. capable of extension; expansive.
Dilatition, s. expansion; extension. [large. or a up-use, a capacie or extension; expansive, bil-e-tà'(ing, m. expansion; extension. [large. Di-lite', v. a. to extend; to spread out; to enb-litie', v. a. to grow wide; to speak largely. D-litie'n, m. extension; enlargement. Di-li'ton, m. extension; enlargement. Di-li'ton, w. that which widens or extends. Di's-to-ri-ly, ad. in a dilatory manner. Di's-to-ri-ndes, m. slowness; sluggishness. Di's-to-ry, a. tardy; late; slow; loitering. Di-lem'ma, m. [Gr.] a difficult alternative. Di-lem'ma, m. [ii.] pl. dil-q-cin'd; a lover of the fine arts.

the fine arts. Dij-grace, z. industry; assiduity; activity.

[7.] z stage-coach.

Dij-grat, z. antiduous; not idle; attentive.

Dij-grat, z. antiduous; not idle; attentive.

DE jointly, ed. in a diligent manner. Dis, a an annual, aromatic plant.
Disy-lost, a making thin or more fluid.
Disy-lost, a that which thins other matter.
Di-late', s. a. to make thin; to weaken.
Di-late', a. thin; attenuated; poor; diluted.
Di-late', a. he or that which makes thin.
Di-late', n. a cot of diluting; a weak liquid.
Di-late', a. relating to the deluge or flood.
Di-late', a. same as diluvid.
Di-late', a. same as diluvid.
Di-late', a. a. a. a. diluting; a deluge; a deposit

of earth, mand, &c., caused by a delage of flow of water. DIm, a. not seeing clearly; obscure; not clear. Dim, v. a. to cloud; to darken; to obscure. Dime, a. a silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents. Di-men'sjon, n. space; bulk; extent; capacity. nj-men'sjon, z. space; bulk; extent; capacity. Dj-mën'sjve, a. marking boundaries.
Dim'e-ter, z. having two poetical measures.
Dj-mid'-ā-te, v. a. to divide into two parts.
Dj-mid-ā-tun, z. a balving.
Dj-min'sih, v. a. to make less; to impair; to lesDj-min'sih, v. z. to grow less; to decrease.
Dim-ind'tion, z. act of making less; decrease.
Dim-ind'tye, a. small: little: contracted. Di-min'y-tive, a. small; little; contracted. Di-min'y-tive, n. a thing little of the kind Di-min'u-tive, n. a tang state of the and.
Di-min'u-tive-ly, ad. in a diminutive manner.
Di-min'u-tive-nose, n. smallness; littleness.
Dim'is-so-ry, [dim'is-sū-re, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.,
di-mis'sur-e, S. K.] a. dismissing
Dim'i-ty, n. a fine fustian or cloth of cotton.
Number of in a dim manner. Observate. Dim'ly, ad. in a dim manner; obscurely. Dim'mish, a. somewhat dim. Dim'ness, n. dulness of sight; obscurity. Dim'ple, a. an indentation in the cheek or chin. Dim'ple, v. n. to sink in small cavities.
Dim'pled, (dim'pld) a. set with dimples.
Dim'slight-ed, (dim'slight) a. having weak eyes. Din, n. a loud noise; a continued sound. Din, v. a. to stun or confound with noise.
Din's v. a. to stun or confound with noise.
Din's r-chy, n. a government by two persons.
Dine, v. n. & a. to eat or to give a dinner.
Ding, v. a. [i. dinged; pp. dinging, dinged; dang is nearly obsolete;] to dash with violence;

to impress with force. Ding, v. n. to bluster; to bounce. [bella. Ding/dong, n. words expressing the sound of Din'gi-ness, a. the quality of being ding; Din'gle, n. a hollow between hills; a dale. Din'gy, a. dark brown; dun; dirty; soiled. Din'm-name a some to dirty; Din'ing-rôôm, n. a room to dine in. Din'ner, n. the chief meal of the day.
Din'ner-time, n. the time of dining.
Dint, n. [† a blow; dent]: — violence; force. Dinis, 2. [1 a blow; uent): — violente; intres.
Dinis-me-ră'tion, a. a numbering one by one.
Di-ōc'e-săn, or Di-o-ōc'san, [dī-ōc'e-săn, s. W.
J. F. Ja. R. R.; di-ōc'e-săn, P. San; di-o-sō'-san, Bailey, Johnson, Barclay, Dyche, Rees; di'o-sō-san, Wb.) n. a bishop, as be stands related to his own clergy or flock.
Di Modern a particular to a discoss

\*DI-5ç'e-san, a. pertaining to a diocese. DI'o-cese, s. a bishop's jurisdiction; the see of a bishop; a bishopric; — written also diocess.

unious; a uniopric; — written also docess.
DI-5p'tric, } a relating to dioptrics; aiding the DI-5p'trical, | sight.
DI-5p'trics, n. pl. that part of optics which treats of the refraction of light, or refracted vision.
DI-9-75'ma, [dI-9-75'ma, Sm.; dI-9-75'ma, Ja. W.] n. a revolving optical machine.

Di-o-ram'ic, a relating to a diorama Di'o-rigm, n. distinction or definition.
Di-o-ris'tic, a. relating to diorism; defining.
Di-or-the'sis, n. [Gr.] the art of straightening crooked limbs.

crossed mms.

Dip, 'a', 'a, 'Bo'.) a genus of plants.

Dip, v. a. [i. dipped; pp. dipping, dipped; — somesmar dipt; ] to immerge; to immerse; to puinto any liquor; to wet.

Dip, v. a. to sink; to immerge; to enter.

Dip, v. actoression; inclination downward.

Diph'thong, (dip'thong) [dip'thong, £. W. A. J. F.; dif'thong, £. K. Sm.; dif'thong or dip's

DIS

thing, Ja.] s. s. union of two vowels in one sound; as, wein, Caser.

Diph-thin/gal, a belonging to a diphthong.

John-thin/gal, a belonging to a diphthong.

Dis-al-1864, b. s. to refuse permission.

Dis-al-1864, b. s. to refuse permission.

Dis-al-1864, b. s. to deny; to refuse; to deject.

Dis-al-1864, b. s. prohibited.

Dis-al-1864, b. s. to refuse; to censure.

Dis-al-1864, b. s. to refuse; to censure.

Dis-al-1864, b. s. to refuse; to depect of life; to deject.

Dis-al-1864, b. s. to refuse; to censure.

Dis-al-1864, b. s. to deny; to refuse; to censure.

Dis-al-1864, b. s. to deny; to refuse; to censure.

Dis-al-1864, b. s. to deny; to refuse; to censure.

Dis-al-1864, b. s. to deny; to refuse; to censure.

Dis-al-1864, b. s. to deny; to refuse; to censure.

Dis-al-1864, b. s. to deny; to refuse; to censure.

Dis-al-1864, b. s. to deny; to refuse; to censure.

Dis-al-1864, b. s. to deny; to defect of expectation.

Dis-al-1864, b. s. to deny; to defect of expectation.

Dis-al-1864, b. s. to deny; to defect of expectation.

Dis-al-1864, b. s. to deny; to defect of expectation.

Dis-al-1864, b. s. to deny; to defect of expectation.

Dis-al-1864, b. s. to deny; to defect of expectation. tabing, Ja.] a. a union of two vowers in ware sound; as, wein, Caser.

\*Diph-thön'gal, a. belonging to a diphthong.
Diphb'ma, z. [Gr.] pl. diphb'mas; a writing conferring some privilege, honor, or authority.
Diphb'ma-cy, n. the art of making treaties with foreign states; a diplomatic body. Diplo-mat-ed, p. s. made by diploma.

Dip-lo-mat/c, a respecting diplomacy or envoys.

Dip-lo-mat/c, a, p. the science of deciphering ancient writings, fixing their dates, &c. Di-plo'ma-tist, a. one versed in diplomacy. Dipper, a one that dips; a ladle. Dip'ping-neë'dle, n. a magnetic needle. Dip'sas, n. [L.] a venomous serpent. Dip'dies, a. a. a noun having two cases only, Dip'dies, a. a noun having two cases only, Dip'dyth, n. a register of bishops and martyra. Dire, c. dreadful; dismal; direful; horrible. Direct', c. straight; right; open; express. Direct', v. c. to aim; to regulate; to order. Direct', r. a. one who directs. See Director. Direct'ton, n. aim; order; superscription. Dis-ar-ray', v. a. to undress; to overthrow. Dis-ar-ray', n. disorder; confusion; undress Dis-as'ter, n. misfortune; grief; calamity. Dis-Batter, n. mistortune; grier; casamry.
Dis-Battrous, a. unlucky; unhappy; calamitous.
Dis-Battrous-ly, ad. in a disastrous manner.
Dis-Battrous-nões, n. unluckiness; calamity.
Dis-s-vööt, v. a. to retract profession.
Dis-s-vööt, v. a. to disown; to deny; to disclaim.
Dis-s-vööt, v. a. to disown; to deny; to manditus den disclaim. Dj-rëctive, a informing; showing the way.
Dj-rëct'ly, ad. in a straight line; immediately.
Dj-rëct'ness, a. straightness; straight course. Di-rec'tor, n. one who directs or manages; a superintendent; a guide. [tory. Di-rec-to'ri-si, a. directing: — relating to a direc-Dj-rec'to-ry, s. a form of prayer; a rule; a guide:
— a board of directors. Dis-band', v. a. to dismiss from service; to set at liberty; to disperse. Di-rec'to-ry, a. guiding; commanding.
Dire'ful, a. dire; dreadful; dismal; horrible.
Dire'ful-noss, a. dreadfulness; horror. Dis-band', v. s. to retire from service.
Dis-bark', v. a. to divest of bark; to disembark.
Dis-bark', v. a. to divest of bark; to disembark.
Dis-be-liër', (dis-be-lër') v. a. not to credit.
Dis-be-liëre', (dis-be-lër') v. a. not to credit. Di-remp'tion, de-rem'shun) a. separation. Dire'ness, a. dismainess; horror. Di-rep'tion, a. the act of plundering. Dis-bç-lièv'er, n. one who refuses belief.
Dig-böd-ei, v. a. to take out the intestifice-of.
Dig-böd-en, (diz-böd'dn) v. a. to unload.
Dig-bür'den, (diz-böd'dn) v. n. to ease the mind. Dirge, s. a mournful ditty; a funeral song. Diri-gent, a. noting a line in geometry. Dirk, s. a kind of dagger or poniard. Dis-bür'den, (diz-bür'dn) v. n. to ease the mind.
Dis-bürse', v. a. to spend or lay out, as money.
Dis-bürse'ment, n. act of disburseing; sum apent.
Dis-bürse'ment, n. act of disburses.
Dis-card', v. a. to dismiss from service to cast
Dis-card', v. a. to dismiss from service to cast
Dis-card', v. a. to dismiss from service to distinguish; to judge.
Dis-cern', (diz-zern', 68) v. a. to descry; to see;
to distinguish; to judge.
Dis-cern', (diz-zern', v. n. one who discerns.
Dis-cern', -lele, (diz-zern', n. one who discerns.
Dis-cern'-ble, (diz-zern', n. v. visiblement.
Dis-cern'-bly, (diz-zern', n. v. visiblement.
Dis-cern'ing, (diz-zern'ing) n. discernment.
Dis-cern'ing, (diz-zern'ing) n. discernment.
Dis-cern'ment, (diz-zern'ing) p. a. judicious.
Dis-cern'ment, (diz-zern'ment) n. act of discern-Dirk, v. c. to stab with a dirk. Dirt, s. mud; filth; mire; dust; earth.
Dirt, v. a. to foul; to soil; to dirty.
Dirt'; v. a. to foul; to soil; to dirty.
Dirt'; v. a. to foul; to soil; to dirty.
Dirt'; n. s. foul; nasty; filthy; sullied; mean.
Dirt'y, v. a. to foul; to soil; to disgrace.
Dj-rip'tion, n. act of bursting; disruption.

Ma an inexpansible marticle, commonly implying a Dis, an inseparable particle, commonly implying a privative or negative signification, equivalent to un; as, to arm, to disarm Dis a bil'i-ty, a. want of power; weakness Dis-3-Dif-ity, a. want of power; weakness. Dis-3-ble, v. a. to deprive of force; to weaken. Dis-3-bled, (diz-4-bld) p. a. deprived of strength. Dis-3-blee', v. a. to undeceive; to set right. Dis-3-c-com'mp-dite, v. a. to discommode. Dis-3-c-tom'mp-dite, v. a. to discommode. Dis-3-c-tom-difform, a. state of being unfit. Dis-3-c-tifving, v. a. to withdraw from practice. Dis-3-d-vin/tage', s. loss: infure to interest Dis-cern'ment, (diz-zern'ment) w. act of discerning; penetration; sagacity; judgment. Dis-cerpt, v. a. to tear in pieces; to break.

Dis-cerpt;-bll';-ty, n. state of being discerptible.

Dis-cerpt;-ble. a. frangible; separable.

Dis-cerpt;-ton, n. the act of pulling to pieces.

Dis-cerpt;-ton, n. the disburden; to unload; so

now to expect a. to disburden; to release Dis-ac-cus om, e. a. to windraw from practice.
Dis-ad-van'tage, s. loss; injury to interest.
Dis-ad-van-ta'geous, a. injurious; hurtful.
Dis-ad-van-ta'geous-ly, ad. with injury.
Dis-ad-van-ta'geous-ness, s. injury; loss.
Dis-af-féct', v. a. to fill with dislike; to alienate.
Dis-af-féct', v. a. to fill with dislike; to alienate. ups-charger, v. a. to disburden; to unload; a pay; to execute; to dismiss; to release. Dis-charger, v. a. to break up; to explode. Dis-charger, a. a vent; explosion; disminsion release; ransom; payment; execution. Dis-charger, n. one who discharges. Dis-af-fect'ed, p. a. alienated; unfriendly.
Dis-af-fec'tion, n. dislike; want of affection.
Dis-af-frm', v. a. to contradict; to deny. Dis-ci'ple, a. a follower; a learner; a scholar. Disciple ship, n. the state of a disciple.
Discipling ble, n. capable of discipline; doclla. Dis-pf-firm', no. s. confutation; negation. Dis-pf-firm', no. s. to differ in opinion; to quarrel. Dis-p-gree's-ble, s. unpleasing; offensive; unfit.

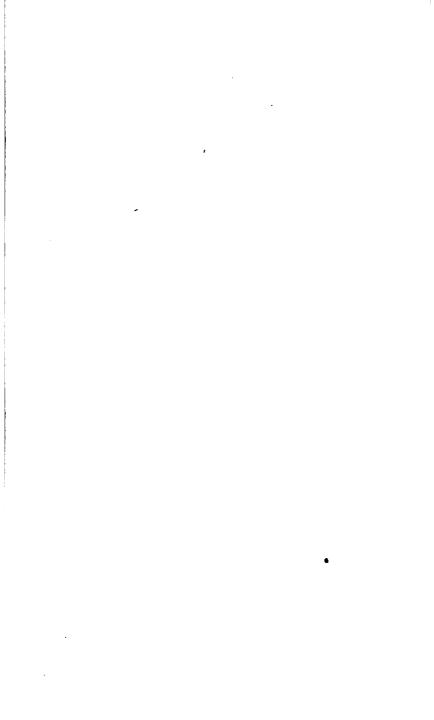
Dis-e-gree's-ble-ness, a unpleasantiess.
Dis-e-gree's-bly, ad. unpleasanties.
Dis-e-gree'ment, a. difference; dissimilitude.

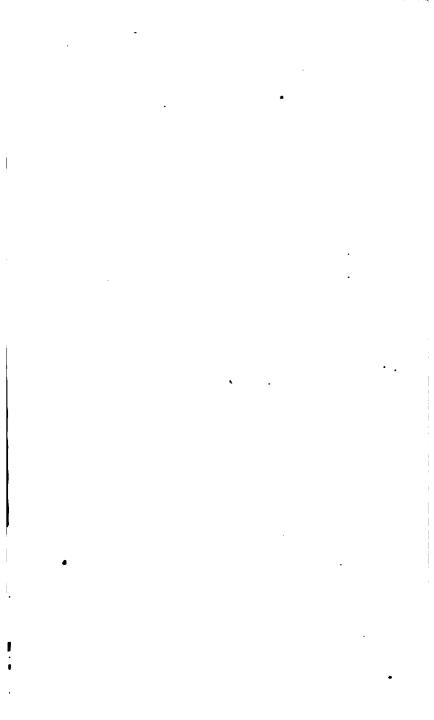
Dis'ci-plin-a-ble-ness, a. docility. Dis'ci-plin ant, n. one of a religious order.

Disciplina'ri an, a pertaining to discipline
Disciplina'ri an, a one strict in discipline.
Disciplinary, a pertaining to discipline.

I direct you to ascertain - attention or i re too to the sulger - to effect this all human Cabon is directed. Disagreeable + The ressel disappeared to my langing eyes. which was no small disappointment to me lasper specker. - in greenent disagree

Discerning that Nis mercy





Discordana among His discourses with them There are discrepancies between them do Discourse on self.

To discriminate it from

It is disconnected from

Its discrepancies from them.

Davejpine, m. instruction; rule; order; mili-tay regulation; correction; charteement. Discipline, s. c. to instruct and govern; to escate; to regulate; to chastice; to reform. Dischim', s. a. to discover; to renounce.
Dischim'er, s. one who disclaims.—(Less) an express or implied denial; renunciation. Dis-clee', s. a. to uncover; to reveal; to tell. Dis-clee'er, s. one who discloses. Dis-clee'er, s. one who discloses. Dis-clee'er, s. one who discloses. Discord, a. a shell resembling a disk. Discord'al, a. having the form of a disk. Dis-ction, z. a. to stain; to change the color of. Dis-ction, z. change of color; stain. Dis-ctm'fjt, z. a. to defeat; to vanquish. Discom'fit, n. defeat; overthrow;
Discom'fit dre, quishment. Discourfort, n. trouble; uneasiness; sorrow. Discourfort, v. a. to grieve; to sadden. Discom-mend', v. a. to biame ; to censure. Discom-mend's bie, a. biamable ; censurable. Dis-com-mënd'a-ble-nëss, s. blamableness.
Dis-com-men-dă'tion, s. blame; reproach. Discommend'er, a. one who discommends. Discom-mind'er, m. one who discomments. Discom-mide', v. a. to put to inconvenience. Discom-mide', v. a. to put to inconvenience. Discom-mid-jodis-nëss, m. inconvenience. Discom-mon, v. a. to deprive of privileges. Discom-pag-, v. a. to disorder; to disturb, Discom-pag-que, v. a. to disorder; to disturb, Discom-pag-que, (dis-kom-pi-phy) n. disorder. Discon-firm'; v. a. to unsettle; to discompose. Discon-firm'; v. a. want of conformity. Macan-arid-it-v. m. inconsruity. Dis-opa-grá';-ty, a. incongruity.
Dis-opa-néct', v. a. to separate; to disjoin.
Dis-opa-néct'un, a. disunion; separation.
Dis-cha'splate, a. hopeless; sorrowful; sad.
Dis-cha'splate, a. in a disconsolate manner.
Dis-cha'splate-néss, m. want of consolation.
Dis-opa-dint', a. want of content; uneasiness.
Dis-opa-dint', a. uneasy; discontented.
Dis-opa-tent'ed., p. a. uneasy; dissatisfied.
Dis-opa-tent'ed., p. a. uneasy; dissatisfied.
Dis-opa-tent'ed-néss, m. dissatisfaction.
Dis-opa-tent'ed-néss, m. dissatisfaction. Dis-con-gra'i-ty, a. incongruity. Dis-con-tent'ment, a. inquietude; discontent. Dis-con-tin'y-ance, a. cessation; intermission. Dis-con-tin-q-a'tion, n. act of discontinuing; ces-

sation; discontinuance. Discon-tin'ue, v. n. to leave off; to cease Discontinge, v. a. to break off; to interrupt. Discontinger, v. one who discontinues. Discontinger, v. one who discontinues. Discontinger, v. one who discontinues. Discontinger, v. one off. Discord, a. want of concord; contention; strife; disagreement; contrariety of sounds.

Discordancy, disagreement.
Discordancy, disagreement.
Discordant, a. inconsistent; inharmonious. s-cordant-ly, ad. in a discordant manner. Directint, n. a deduction; an allowance.
Disciant', (114) [dis-köünt', S. W. P. J. E. F.
Ja. K. Sm. R.; dis'köünt, Wb. Ross.] v. a. to

Dis-course', (dis-körs') v. a. to treat of; to discuss Dis-cours'er, a. one who discourses.
Dis-cours'er, a. interdocutory; discursive. [R. 2Dis-courty-ods, (dis-kür'e-pā. er dis-kört'ypa (dis-kür'e-pā. p., dis-kür'e-pā. p., dis-kūr'e-pā. p., dis-kūr'ypa, F. dis-kōr'e-pā. Je. id-kōr'ypa, K. Sm.) a. uncivil; rude.
Dis-courty-ods-ly, a. rudely; uncourteously.
2Dis-courty-ey, (dis-kūr'e-pa). incivility.
Dis'cous, a. broad; flat; wide; like a disk.
Dis-cov'er, v. a. to show; to disclose; to reveal Dis-cov'er, v. a. to show; to disclose; to reveal; to espy; to find out; to detect.

Dis-cov'er-s-ble, a that may be discovered.

Dis-cov'er-er, a one who discovers. Dis-coveren, a one who discovers.
Dis-coveren, a one who discovers.
Dis-coveren, a the act of finding; disclosure.
Dis-cred'it, v. a to disgrace; to distrust.
Dis-cred'it, v. a to disgrace; to distrust.
Dis-cred'it, d. prudent; circumspect; cautious.
Dis-cred'iv. a prudently; cautiously. Dis-crest', a. prudent; circumspect; cautious. Dis-crest'ly, ad. prudently; cautiously. Dis-créétip, ad. prudently; cautiously.
Dis-créétipes, a. prudence: discretion.
Dis-crepance, [dis-kre-pins, S. W. P. E. J. P.
Ja. E. Sa. R.; dis-krép'sna, W. Maunder.] m.
difference; contrariety; disagreement.
\*Dis'cre-pan.-cy, n. same as discrepance.
\*Dis'cre-pant, a. different; disagreeing.
Dis-créet, [dis-krét, W. P. J. R. Ja. E. Sa. We.;
dis'krét, S. Ash.] a. distinct; disjoined.
Dis-cré'tion, (dis-kréh'un) n. prudence; wise
management; liberty of acting at pleasure.
Dis-cré'tion-el. (dis-kréh'un-el) a. left to discretion or choice; unlimited; discretionary.
Dis-cré'tion-el.ly, ad. at pleasure; at sholce. cretion or choice; unlimited; discretionary.
Djs-cre''tipn-s-ry, dis kresh'un-s-ry; as sholoe.
Djs-cre''tipn-s-ry, dis kresh'un-s-re; a. left to
discretion or choice; unlimited; unrestrained.
Djs-cre'tive-ly, ad. in a distinguishing meaner.
Djs-cre'tiv-ly, ad. in a distinguishing meaner.
Djs-crim'-na-ble, a. distinguishis; to separate
Djs-crim'-nate, a. distriminable.
Djs-crim'-nate. a. distriminable.
Djs-crim'-nate. a. distriminable.
Djs-crim'-nate. a. a. to distinguish; to separate
Djs-crim'-nate. a. a. to distinctly.
Djs-crim'-nate. a. a. a. a. distrimination.
Djs-crim'-nate. a. a. a. a. distrimination.
Djs-crim'-nate. a. a. a. a. distrimination. Discrim-j-na'tion, x. act or faculty of discrimi

nating; discernment; distinction; a mark. Dis-crimi-na-tive, a. making discrimination. Dis-crim'ras-two-ly, a. with discriminate on Dis-crim'ras-two-ly, ad. with discriminate on Dis-ca'b'-ty-ry, a. fitted to the posture of leaning. 'Dis-cam'ben-cy, a. act of leaning at meals. Dis-cum'ber, v. a. to unburden; to disengage. Dis cursive procedure. Discutifyire, a. descultory: argumentative.
Discutifyirely, ad. in a f eursive manner.
Discutifyirely, ad. in cane of being discursive.
Discutifyireliss, a. argumentative; discursive.
Discutifyirely, a. argumentative; discursive. Discitivins, n. [L.] (Logic) argumentation.
Discitivins, n. [L.] (Logic) argumentation.
Discins, n. [L.] pl. L. discit; Eng. discusses; a
quot; a flat piece of iron; a disk.
Discites, v. a. to examine; to debate; to sift: to disperse, as morbid matter.

Ja. R. Sm. R.; dis'kôûnt, #75. Ress.] v. a. to
pay back again; to deduct; to make a discount; to advance on discount.

Bis-côûn'e pance, v. a. to discourage; to abash.
Bis-côûn'e pance, v. a. to discourage; to abash.
Bis-côûn'e pance, v. a. to discourages.
Dis-côûn'e pance, v. a. to depress; to deprive of confidence; to deter; to discussed.
Dis-côûn'e pance, v. a. to depress; to deprive of confidence; to deter; to discourage.
Dis-côûn'e pance, v. a. to depress; to contempt pance,
Dis-côûn'e pance, v. a. to depress; to contempt.
Dis-côûn'e pance, v. a. to affict with disease; to infect.
Dis-côûn'e pance, v. a. to affict with disease; to infect.

Dis-Saged', (dis-Sad') p. a. affected by disease.
Dis-Say'ed-ness, (diz-S'red-ness a. sickness.
Dis-pm-bark', v. a. to land, as troops from a ship.
Dis-pm-bar', v. a. to land; to go ashore.
Dis-pm-bar'rass-ment, a. liberation.
Dis-pm-bit'ras, v. a. to free from clog; to liber-Dis-pm-bit'ras, v. a. to free from bitterass.
Dis-pm-bid'er, v. a. to free from bitterass.
Dis-pm-bid'er, v. a. to divested of the body.
Dis-pm-bid'y. v. a. to divest of the body. Dis-em-böd'y, v. a. to divest of the body.
Dis-em-bögue', (dis-em-bög') v. a. to pour out at
the mouth, as a river; to discharge. Dis-em-bogue', v. n. to gain a vent; to flow. Dis-em-bog'om, (dis-em-bûz'um) v. a. to separate from the bosom; to disclose Dis-em-bow'el, v. a. to take out the bowels of. Dis-en-chant', v. a. to free from enchantment. Dis-en-chant'ment, a. act of disenchanting. Dis-en-cum'ber, v. a. to disburden; to free. Ilis-en-cum'brance, z. liberation; freedom. Pis-en-cum'orance, m. liberation; freedom. Dis-en-gigé, v. a. to release; to clear; to free. Pis-en-gigée, v. m. to set one's self free from. Dis-en-gigéed, (dis-en-giglé) p. a. disjoined; disentangled; free; vacant; being at leisure. Dis-en-gigéed-néss, m. state of being disengaged. Dis-en-gigéement, m. release; vacancy. l'is-en-roll', v. a. to erase from a roll or list. l'is-en-tan'gle, v. a. to unravel ; to set free. | Ha-qu-tan'gle, v. a. to unravel; to set free. |
| Ha-qu-tan'gle-wont, a. disengagement. |
| Ha-qu-tan'gle-wont, a. disengagement. |
| Ha-qu-tan'gle-wont, v. a. to depose; to dethrone. |
| Ha-qu-tan'gle, v. a. to deprive of title. |
| Ha-qu-tan'gle, v. a. to awaken from a trance. |
| Us-qu-tan'gle, v. a. to awaken from a trance. |
| Us-faver, a. discountenance; dispite. |
| Ha-faver, a. dispite. |
| Ha-faver Dis-fa'vor, v. s. to discountenance; to oppose Dis-fa'vor-or, m. a discountenancer. Dis-fag-u-ra'tion, m. the act of disfiguring. Dis-fig'ure, v. a. to deform; to deface; to man Dis-fig'ure-maint, n. defacement of beauty. [gie. Dis-fran'chige, v. a. to deprive of privileges. Dis-fran'chige-ment, n. act of distranchising. Dis-fran'ship. v. a. to deprive it unfurnish. Dis-fran'nish, v. a. to strip of ornaments. Dīg-gar'nish, v. a. to strip of ornaments.
Dīg-gar'nish, v. a. to deprive of a garrison.
Dīg-gar'ni-son, v. a. to deprive of a garrison.
Dīg-garge', v. a. to vomit; to pour out with
Dīg-garge', v. a. to disgorging. [force.
Dīg-grāce', v. ignominy; dishonor; shame.
Dīg-grāce', v. a. to dishonor; to bring to abame.
Dīg-grāce'fūl-ass, a. thameful; ignominious; base.
Dīg-grāce'fūl-nēss, n. ignominy; disgrace.
Dīg-grāce'fūl-nēss, n. ignominy; disgrace.
Dīg-grāce', one who exposes to shame.
Dīg-guige', (diz-gīz') v. a. to conceal by an unusual dress; to disfigure; to change the form of. form of. Dje gulee', (djz-glz') n. counterfeit show; mask.

torm or.

Dig-Ruspe', (diz-Riz') n. counterfeit show; mask.

Dig-Ruspe', (diz-Riz'er) n. one who disguises.

Dig-Rusp'er, (diz-Riz'er) n. one who disguises.

Dig-Rus', v. a. to offend; to produce aversion.

Dig-Rus', v. a. to offend; to produce aversion.

Dig-Rus', ing, p. a. causing disgust; disgusting.

Dig-Rus', ing, p. a. causing disgust; offensive.

Dig-Rus', ing, p. a. causing disgust; offensive.

Dish, n. a vessel for serving up food; food.

Dish, v. a. to serve or put in a dish.

Dish-hs-bille', (dix-p-bil') n. undress; loose dress.

Dish-ball', n. a conth for wriping dishes.

Dis-heart'en, (dis-har'tn) v. a. to discourage.

Dish-bir', son, n. See Disinterison.

Dish-bir', an such as a dish will hold.

Dig-bir'est, (dix-Sir'est) a. not honest; vold of probity; faithless; fraudulent; unchaste.

Dis-hön'est-ly, (dis-ön'est-le) ad. in a dishes Diş-hön'es-ty, (dîz-ön'es-te) s. want of honesty faithlessness; fraud; unchastity. Dis-hon'or, (diz-on'ur) a disgrace; sh Dis-hōn'or, (diz-ōn'or) e. a. to disgrace; to bring shame upon; to treat with indignity. Dis-honor-a-ble, (diz-on'ur-s-bl) a. not honor ble; shameful; reproachful; ignominions. Dis-hon'or-a-bly, ad. ignominiously. Dis-hon'or-er, a. one who dishonors. Dis-in-car'cer-ate, v. a. to free from prison. Dis-In-cli-na'tion, n. want of inclination. Dis-in-cline', v. a. to make avers Dis in-fect', v. a. to purify from infection. Dis-in-fec'tion, s. parification from infection Dis-in-gen'y-ous, a. unfair; meanly artful; sty. Dis-in-gen'y-ous-ly, ad. unfairly; artfully. Dis-in-gen'y-ous-ness, n. unfairness; low craft. Dis-in-her'i son, (dis-in-her'e-zn) a the act of cutting off from any hereditary succession. Dis-in-her'it, v. a. to deprive of an inheritance. Dis-in'te-grate, v. a. to separate into particles. Dis-in-te-gra'tion, w. separation into particles. Dis-in-ter', v. a. to take out of the grave. Dis-in'ter-est-ed, a. free from self-interest. Dīş-īn'ter-est-ed-ness, n. freedom from self-in terest. Dis-in-ter'ment, a. the act of unburying. Dis-in-thrall, c. o. to set free; to liberate. Dis-join', v. a. to separate; to part; to sunden. Dis-joint', v. a. to put out of joint; to break. Dis-joint', v. a. to fall in pieces. Dis-joint'ly, ad. in a divided state. Dis-junct', a. disjoined ; separate. Dis-junction, n. disunion; separation.
Dis-junction, n. disunion; separation.
Dis-junctive, a. separating:—disjoining the sense, though joining the words; as, or, ase Dis-junctive, n. a disjunctive conjunction. [de. Dis-junctive-ly, nd. distinctly; separately. Disk, n. the face of the sun, moon, &c. ; a quoi Dis-like', u. disinclination; aversion. Dis-like', v. a. not to like; to disrelish Dis-li'ken, (diz-li'kn) v. c. to make unlike. Dis-like ness, s. dissimilitude ; unlikeness Dig-limb', (diz-lim') v. a. to tear off the himbs of Dis/lo-cate, v. a. to put out of joint; to disjoint. Dis'lo-cat-cd, p. a. put out of place; disjointed. Dis lo-ca'tion, m. net of displacing; a luxation Dis-lödge', v. a. to remove; to drive from.
Dis-lödge', v. a. to go away to another place.
Dis-löf'el, a. not loyal; disobedient; faithles Dis-loy al-ly, ad. faithlessly; treacherously. Dis-loy al-ty, a. want of allegiance or fidelity Dis'mal, a. sorrowful; gloomy; dire; dark. Dis'mal-ly, ad. horribly; sorrowfully; sadly. Dīş'mal-ness, n. horror ; torrow ; dark ne Dis-man'tle, v. a. to strip; to divest; to destroy Dis-mask', v. a. to divest of a mask; to unmass Dis-mast', v. a. to deprive of masts. Dis-may', v. a. to terrify; to affright; to deject.
Dis-may', n. fall of courage; terror; fear.
Dis-may'ed-ness, n. state of fear or alarm. Dis-mem ber, v. a. to divide limb from limb. Dis-mem'ber-ment, n. division; separation. Dis-miss', v. a. to send away; to discard. Dis-mis'sal, n. act of dismissing; dismission. Dis-mis'sion, (diz-mish'on) a. act of dismission leave to depart; discharge; deprivation. Dis-mis-sive, a. causing dismission. Dis-mount', v. a. to throw off a horse, &c. Dis-mount', v. a. to alight from a horse. Dis-mat's rel-ize, v. a. to make alien.

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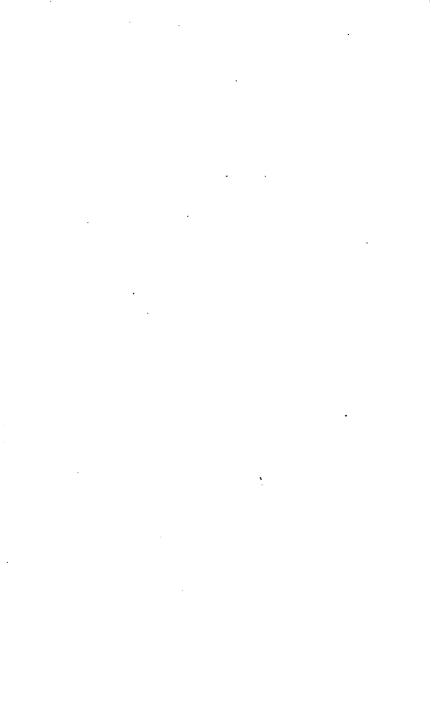
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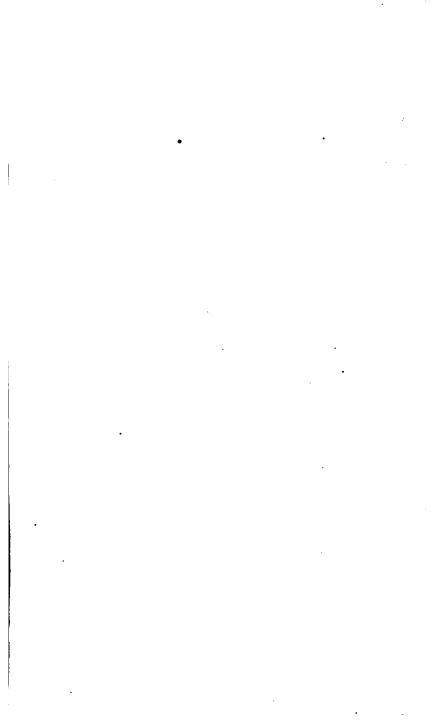
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no way dispose to mening - to dispose of it.

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The disposition to make changes

There is no dispute about the

Disreyard of political morality.

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Whelf dience, a neglect or refusal to obey. Needs'dient, a that disobeys; not obedient. Disphey', (dis-p-ba') v. a. to refuse obedience to; to break commands; to transgress. DIs to h-ga'tion, a. offence; cause of disgust.

Dis & Fig. 40-ry, a releasing obligation.

\*\*Dis+blige\*, [dis+blij\*, E. P. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.;
dis-blig\*, P.: dis-blij\* or dis-blig\*, S. W.

A; w. a. to offend; to displease another.

Disp-blig er, a. one who offends another.

Disp-blig ing, p. a. displeasing; unkind.

Dispression of the displeasing of th Diserder, a irregularity; confusion; sickness Dis er der, a d. to put out of order; to disturb;

to derange; to ruffle; to make sick.

Die or dered, (diz-or'derd) a irregular; fil.

Die or'der-ed-ness, a irregularity; confusion. Dis or der ly, a confused; irregular; lawless. Dis-or'der-ly, ad. without rule; confusedly. Dis-or-gan-i-za'tion, n. subversion of order. Dis-or gan-ize, r. c. to destroy the order of. Dis-or gan-Iz-er, a. one who disorganizes. Dis-dwa', (diz-dw') r. a. to deny; to renounce.
Dis-pair', r. a. to part a couple; to separate.
†Dis-pair', r. a. to part a couple; to separate.
†Dis-pair', r. a. to desplay; to expand.
†Dis-pair'sion, s. diffusion; expansion. Dis par'age, v. a. to match unequally; to vilify. Dis par'age ment, a. disgrace; indignity. Dis-par'age-mënt, a. disgrace; indignity.
Dis-par'ager, a. one who disparages.
Dis-par'ag-ing, p. a. making disparagement.
Dis'pa-rate, a. separate; dissimilar; unequal.
Dis-par'ay, s. inequality; difference.
Dis-park', v. a. to "throw open; to release.
Dis-par'i, v. a. to divide in two; to separate.
Dis-par'sion, (dis-pash'un) z. mental coolness.
Dis-par'sion, dec. a. cod; calm; impartial. Dis-pas sion-ste, a cool; calm; impartial.
Dis-pas sion-sto-ly, ad. in a calm manner.
Dis-patch', c. a. to send away hastily; to hasten;

app-paucu, e. a. to send away hastily; to haste to kill; — written also despatch. Dis-patch', n. speed; an express; despatch. Dis-patch'fel, a. bent on haste; hasty; quick. Dis-pel', e. a. to drive away; to dissipate. Dis-pel', e. a. to drive away; to dissipate. Dis-pel', e. a. to drive away; to dissipate.

pan's, ry, n. a place where medicines are dispensed or distributed to the poor. Dis pon-sa'tion, a. act of dispensing; distribution: - an exemption from some law.

Dis-pen'sp-tive, a. granting dispensation.
Dis-pen'sp-tive-ly, ad. by dispensation.
Dis-pen-ez-tor, n. a dispenser; a distributer. Dis pen'sa to ry, a. a directory for making medi-

cines ; a pharmacoposia. e pen sa to-ry, a. granting dispensation. Dis-pine', v. a. to deal out; to distribute; to make up. — To dispense with, to do without. Dis-pine', v. a. to deal out; to distribute; to make up. — To dispense with, to do without. Dis-pine', (dis-pe') v. a. to depopulate. Dis-pie', pier, (dis-pe') pier, a. a depopulator. Dis-pier', v. a. to scatter; to drive away. Dis-piers', d.-a. to scatter; to drive away. Dis-piers', d.-deas, n. state of being dispersed. Dis-piers', v. a. one who dispensed: a spreader. Dis-pers'er, s. one who disperses; a spreader. Dis-per sion, n. act of dispersing; distribution. Disperaye, a tending to scatter; spreading. Disperaye, a. tending to depress. Disper's ed nêss, s. want of spirit or vigor. Disper's ed nêss, s. want of spirit or vigor. Disperaye, r. a. to put out of place; to remove. Disperaye, p. a. to pluck up; to drive away. Disperaye, tripn, s. the act of disperanting. Disperaye, s. a. to spread wide; to exhibit.

Dis-pläy', n. an exhibition; a show; parade. Dis-pläy'er, n. he or that which displays. Dis-please', v. a. to offend; to make angry. Dis-pleas'ure, (dis-plezh'ur) n. uneasines fence; pain given; anger; disfavor. Dis-plede', v. a. to discharge; to explode. Dis-plote, (dis-plotzhua) a. an explosion.
Dis-plot, a. play; sport; pastime.
Dis-plot, a. to divert. — v. n. to play; to sport.
Dis-plot, ble, a. capable of being disposed of. Dis-De's-Die, a. capable of being disposed or. Dis-De's], a. act of disposing disposition. Dis-De'se', v. a. to place; to arrange; to incline.—
To dispose of, to apply; to put off; to sell. Dis-De'se', (dis-De'se'), p. a. arranged; inclined. Dis-De'se', n. a distributer; a giver; director. Dis-De'se', inclined. Dis-De'se', incli od; disposai; quality; temper of mind.
Dis-pos-eses', n. a. to put out of possession.
Dis-pos-eses', n. a. to put out of possession.
Dis-pos-esesing; state of being dispossessed.
Dis-posessing; state of being dispossessed.
Dis-präles', n. blame; censure; dishonor.
Dis-präles', n. a. to blame; to censure.
Dis-präles', n. a. to blame; to censure.
Dis-präles', dis-präl') n. a. to spread around.
Dis-präles', (dis-präl') n. n. to extend itself.
Dis-pröf'it, n. loss; damage; detriment.
Dis-pröf', n. confutation; refutation. Dis-preef, a. confutation; refutation. Dis-pro-por'tion, n. want of proportion ; dispari-Dis-pro-por'tion, v. a. to join unfitly. Dis-pro-por'tion-a-ble, a. wanting proportion. Dis-pro-portion, a-bie, a wanting proportion. Dis-pro-portion, a-bie-ness, a unsuitableness. Bis-pro-portion a-bip, ad unsuitable. Dis-pro-portion advisor, a without proportion. Dis-pro-portion-ally, ad. unsuitably. Dis-pro-portion-ally, ad. unsuitably. Dis-pro-portion-at-ip, ad. unsuitably. Dis-pro-portion-ate-ip, ad. unsuitableness. Dis-pro-portion-ate-ip, ad. unsuitableness. Dis-prover, v. a. to confute; to prove false. Dis-prover, v. a. to confute; to prove false. Dis-prover. Dis-prov'er, a one who disproves Dis-pun'ish-a-ble, a. without penal restraint. Dis'pu-ta-ble, [dls'pu-ta-bl, S. J. F. Sm. R. Wh., dis-pū'ta-bl, P.; dls'pu-ta-bl or dis-pū'ta-bl, W. Ja. K.] a. liable to contest; doubtful.

Dis'pu-tant, n. a controvertist; an arguer. Dis-pu-ta'tion, n. argumentation; controversy.

Dis-pu-ta'tion, m. argumentation; controversy.
Dis-pu-ta'tions, m. argumentation; controversy.
Dis-pu-ta'tious, a. inclined to dispute; cavilling.
Dis-pa'te'twe, a. disposed to debate or dispute.
Dis-pate', v. m. to contend; to argue; to debate.
Dis-pate', v. m. to contend for; to discuss.
Dis-pate', v. a. contest; controversy; debate.
Dis-pate', v. a. cone who disputes; a disputant.
Dis-qual'-fi-ca'tion, (dis-kwol-e-fe-ka'ahun) m.
that which disqualifies; incapacity.
Dis-qual'-fi, v. uneasines; vexation; anxiety.
Dis-qual'et, m. uneasines; vexation; anxiety.
Dis-qual'et, e. a. to disturb; to make uneasy.
Dis-qual'et, e. a. to disturb; to make uneasy.
Dis-qual'et-er, m. one who disqualet; disturber.
Dis-qual'et-hase, m. uneasiness; restlessness.
Dis-qual'et-daes, m. uneasiness; restlessness.
Dis-qual'et-dae, m. uneasiness; anxiety. Dis-qui-q-1'tion, (dis-kwe-kish'un) n. an argumentative inquiry or treatise; discussion. mentative minuty or treates; discussion.

Dis-ro-gard', a. slight notice; neglect; slight.

Dis-ro-gard', v. a. to slight; to neglect; to con

Dis-ro-gard'er, a. one who disregards. [tems

Dis-ro-gard'ful-iv, a. negligent; contemptations.

Dis-ro-gard'ful-iv, a. negligent;

Dis-ro-gard'ful-iv, a. negligent;

Dis-ro-gard'ful-iv, a. negligent;

Dis-ro-gard'ful-iv, a. to estimate; disgust.

No. Nilling a. new to estimate to dislike. [temm, Dis-rel'jah, v. a. not to relish; to dislike.

Dis-rèp'q-ta-ble, a dishonorable; disgraceful.
Dis-rèp'q-ta-bly, ad dishonorably.
Dis-rèp-q-tât'tion, n. disbonor; ignominy.
Dis-rèp-q-tât'tion, n. disbonor; ignominy.
Dis-rèp-que', n. discredit; dishonor; ill repute.
Dis-rè-spèct', n. a. to show dissrepect to.
Dis-rè-spèct'ful-ly, ad irreverently; uncivil.
Dis-rè-spèct'ful-ly, ad. irreverently; uncivilly.
Dis-rè-spèct'ful-ly, ad. irreverently; uncivilly.
Dis-rè-le-rè-re, none who disrobes or strips off. Dis-robler, n. one who disrobes or strips off. Dis-rup'tion, n. brench; rent; dilaceration. Dis-sat-is-fac'tion, n. uneasiness; discontent. Dis-sat-is-fac'to-ry, a. unsatisfactory. Dis-sat'is-fy, v. a. to discontent; to displease. Dis-sect', v. a. to cut in pieces; to anatomize.
Dis-sect'i-ble, a. that may be dissected.
Dis-sec'tion, n. act of dissecting; anatomy. Dis-sect'or, n. one who dissects. Dis-scize', v. a. (Law) to dispossess wrongfully. Dis-sci-zee', n. (Law) one who is disseized. Dis-sciz'in, (dis-sc'zin) z. (Low) an unlawful dispossessing of a man of kis land, &c. Dis-sciz'dr, n. (Law) one who disseizes. Dis-sem'blance, n. want of resemblance. Dis-sem'ble, v. a. to disguise; to cloak Dis-sem'ble, v. n. to play the hypocrite. Dis-săm'bler, n. one who dissembles. Dis-săm'i-năte, v. a. to scatter as seed ; to sow. Dis-sem-i-na'tion, n. a scattering; a sowing. Dis.-ēm'j-nā-tor, n. one who disseminates. Dis.-ēn'sion, n. disagreement; strife; quarrel. Dis-sen'sious, (dis-sen'shus) a. quarrelsome.
Dis-sent', v. s. to disagree in opinion; to differ. Dis-sent', n. act of dissenting; disagreement.
Dis-sent'a, n. act of dissenting; disagreement.
Dis-sent'er, n. one who dissents; one who separates from the established church; a noncon-Dis-ĕn'tient, a. disagreeing ; dissenting. [formist. Dis-:er-tā'tien, n. a discourse ; a treatise. Dir'ser-ta-tor, a. one who discourses. Dis serve', v. a. to do injury to; to hurt. Dis ser'vice, a. injury; mischief; hurt. Dix service-s-ble, a. injurious; mischievous. Dis sor'vice-a-ble-ness, n. injury; harm; burt. Dis-sov'er, v. a. to part in two; to divide; to sev-Dissit of the control ſαr. \*Dj.→all'ience, a. the act of starting asunder.
\*Dj.→sll'ient, (djs-all'yent, S. W. Ja. K.; djs-all'j.-ent, P. Sm.] a. starting asunder.
Dis aj-ll''tion, (dis-se-lish'un) n. bursting in two. Dis-sim'; lar, a. unlike; heterogeneous. Dis-sim-lar; l.y, s. unlikeness; dissimilitude. Dis-sim-le, s. s. comparison by contraries. Dis-simil'j-têde, s. want of resemblance. Dis-si-mlij-tūde, n. want of rescublance.
Dis-si-n-d-idion, n. a dissembling; hypocrisy.
Dis'si-pa-ble, a. liable to dispersion.
Dis'si-pate, v. a. to disperse; to spend lavishly.
Dis'si-pate, p. a. addicted to dissipation.
Dis-si-pation, n. dispersion; dissolute living.
Dis-so'ci-p-ble, (dis-so'sho-p-bl) a. not sociable.
Dis-so'ci-id, a. disinclined to society. Kamse.
Dis-so'ci-ide, (dis-so'sho-si) v. a. to separate.
Dis-so'ci-idon. (dis-so'sho-si) v. a. to separate. Dis-sō-cj-ā'tiọn, (dis-sō-sh-ā'shun) a. division Dis-sō-l-u-bil'j-ty, a. liableness to be dissolved. Dis'so-lū-ble, a. capable of being dissolved. Disso-lide, a loose; unrestrained; debauched.
Disso-lide-ly, ad loosely; without restraint.
Disso-lide-ly, ad loosely; without restraint.
Disso-lide-lide, a continued it is a continued to the look of the look o struction; act of breaking up an assembly

Dig-şölv'a-ble, a. that may be dissolved. Dig-sölve', v. a. to melt; to disunite; to sep rate; to destroy; to discontinue. Dig-şölve', v. n. to be liquefied; to sink away. Dis-solv'ent, a. tending to dissolve or melt. Dis-solv'ent, n. that which causes melting. Dis-poly'er, n. he or that which dissolves. Dis-poly'i-ble, a. See Dissolvable. Dis'so-nance, n. discord; disagreement. Dis'so-nant, a. unharmonious; incongruous. Dis-suade', (dis-swad') v. a. to advise against; to discourage; to deter; to disincline. Die-suad'er, n. one who dissuades Dis-sua'sion, (dis-swa'zhun) a dehortation. Dis-sua's:on, (dis-swa'zhun) a. dehortation.
Dis-sua's:ve, a. tending to dissuade.
Dis-sua's:ve, a. tending to dissuade.
Dis-syl-sh';e, a. consisting of two syllables.
Dis-syl-sh-be, or Dis-syl-sh-be, or Dis-syl-sh-be, or Dis-syl-sh-be, or Dis-syl-sh-be, or Dis-syl-sh-be, of Dis-syl-sh-be, of Dis-syl-sh-be, of Dis-syl-sh-be, of Dis-syl-sh-be, of Dis-syl-sh-be, or Dis-sy Dis tain', v. a. to stain ; to blot ; to sully. Dis'tance, a. space between two things ; remote ness; space of time; reserve; interval. Dis/tance, v. a. to leave behind, as in a race. Distant, a remote in time or place; remote; shy; cold; not allied; not obvious; not plain.
Distante, a aversion; distrelish; id distike.
Distante, v. a. to disrelish; to distike.
Distante, v. a. to disrelish; to distike.
Distante, v. a. a nauseous; offensive; unplease. Dis-taste (il). A manuscosi corcumy; unpersonate (il). The state (il). House, a disease; a malady; il humon Dis-tem/per, v. a. to disorder; to disturb.
Dis-tem/per-dire, n. bad temperature; illness Dis-tem/pered, (dis-tem/perd) p. a. disordered. Dis-tem/pered, (dis-tem/perd) p. a. disordered. Dis-tem/pered. (dis-tem/perd) p. a. disordered. Dis-tem/up. n. act of stretching; breadth. Dis-tem/up. n. act of stretching; breadth. (ing. Dis tich, a. a couplet; two poetic lines.

Dis-till, v. a. to drop; to fall in drops.

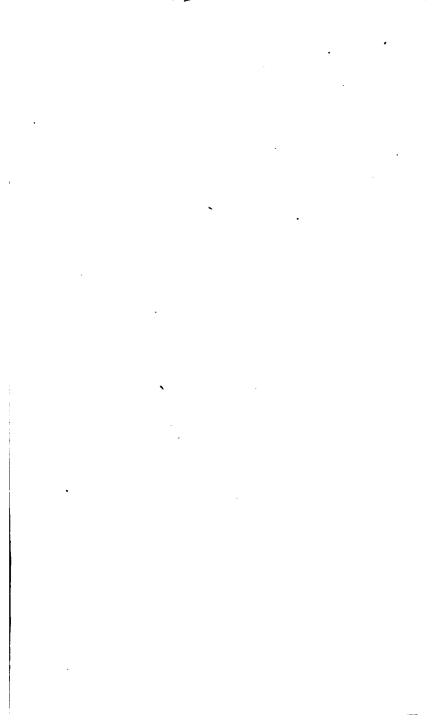
Dis-till', v. a. to draw by distillation; to dissolve.

Dis-till'a-ble, a. capable of being distilled. Dis-til-lation, n. act of distilling; a dropping. Dis-til'la-to-ry, a. belonging to distillation. Dis-til'ler, n. one who distils. Dis-til'(r-y, n. a place where spirits are distilled Dis-til'(r-y, n. a place where spirits are distilled Dis-til'(repn., n. distillation. Sack. [n.] Dis-tinc', a different; separate; unconfused. Dis-tinc'tion, n. difference; note of superiority, eminence; quality; discrimination.
Dis-tinc'tive, a. marking a distinction; clear.
Dis-tinc'tive-ly, ad. particularly; clearly.
Dis-tinct'ly, ad. not confusedly; plainly. Distinct's a.e. not connusery; pauny.
Distinct's pass, m. clearness; nice observation.
Distin'guish, (disting'gwish) v. a. to discess;
to separate; to divide; to mark out.
Distin'guish, v. m. to make distinction.
Distin'guish-a-ble, a discernible.
Distin'guished, (disting'guisht) p. a. celebrated; eminent; transcendent; extraordinary. Dis-tin'guish-er, n. one who distinguishes Dis-tin'guish-ing-ly, ad with distinction. Dis-tin'guish-ment, s. distinction. Dis-tort', v. a. to writhe: to twist: Dis-tort', v. a. to writhe; to twist; to wrest. Dis-tor'tion, n. act of distorting; perversion. Djs-tid'tion, s. act of distorting; perversion.

Djs-trid', e. a. to divide; to vex; to make mad,
Djs-trid', e. a. perplexed; insane; frantic.
Djs-trid', ad. madly; franticly.
Djs-trid', ad. madly; franticly.
Djs-trid', e. n. set of being distracted.
Djs-trid', e., s. he or that which perplexes.
Djs-trid', n. state of being distracted; comfusion; madness; disturbance.
Djs-trid', a. causing perplexity.

It implies disrospect for the understand; I one's readen; our dissatisfaction with dis law Dissatisfied with at finding To dissem from it is dissipated out air Dissimilary letween Its dissimilitude to the general style. against which morally disonades. They make no distinction between our elegant menner and stinguished from the is distinguished from he is distinguished from he is distinguished from he has been to the moral superiority. Distinguish between to the Distorted by a was open TUS From those principles their minds were non tto distract their he distracte to the

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The distribution of a larguyer Disuse. They fell int disuse. Disturbed et no very great anifortume

A Dieun for pegels — Diversity nit dis origining

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Di verse from to stives knowledge of one of its mor pleasing allurements. — to be divester of. They were divided into many The division of substances into material and spiritual Diazinem, exotodiria. I have done griaring - to do away the -

Doch, La Hador

liptiin', v. c. (Less) to seize, as guods, for debt. Distrin', v. u. to make seizure. Distring, s. s. to make seizure. strilat, a. a seizure of goods, &c. Dis-trêss', Lites, n. misery; misfortune; want. (Les) act of distraining; seizure. (Las) act of distraining; seizure.
Bistrair, a. a. to harass; to make miserable.
Bistrair a. a. to harass; to the miserable.
Distrair a. miserable; full of trouble.
Distrair a. a. miserable; full of trouble.
Distrair a. a. a. to divide among many.
Distrair str., a. one who distributes.
Distribisting, a. harassing; afflicting; painful.
Distribisting, a. a. dealing out; dispensation.
Distribisting, a. a. dealing out; dispensation.
Distribisting, a. that distributes. Destributive, a that distributes.
Destributive, a that distribution; singly.
Destributive, a circuit; a province; a territory.
Destrict, a circuit; a province; a territory. District, a. in utrace into abstract. District, a. relating to a district or division. District ske, a. [L.] (Less) a writ for distraining. District, a. a. not to trust; to disbelieve. District, a. want of confidence; suspicion. Distriat', a. want of confidence; suspicion. Distriat', a. want of confidence; suspicion. Distriat'ful, a. apt to distrust; diffident. Distriat'ful-ly, ad. in a distrustful manner. Distriat'ful-nees, a. want of confidence. Distarb', n. a. to perplex; to disquiet; to vex.
Distarb', n. a. perplexit; confusion; tumult.
Distarb', n. one who disturbs. Ba-ar'ın, (dis-yan'yun) [dis-a'no-un, W. P. J. J. Sa.; dis-a'nyun, S. E. F.] n. separation.
Ba-a-nic', (dis-ya-nic') v. a. to separate.
Ba-a-nic', a. n. to fall asunder; to separate. Dis q-all'er, a. he or that which disunites. Dis-d'aj-ty, n. want of unity; separation. Dis-d'aj-ty, n. cassation of use; disuse. Dis-dae', n. cassation of use: desuctude. , a cessation of use ; desuctude. Ditch er, a one who digs ditches. Dithy-ramb, | s. a song in honor of Bacchus;
Dithy-ram'bic, | a bacchanalian song. Duby-rim'hic, a. wild; enthusiastic.
Du'is, ed or n. as said, or as aforesaid:—the same thing repeated; - used in accounts. Dit'y, a. a poem to be sung; a song; a lay. My-réfic, a provoking or causing urine.
Di-p-réfic, a a drug that provokes urine.
Di-dr'an, a relating to the day; daily.
Bi-dr'an, a a journal; a day-book.
Bi-dr'an, a. a journal; a day-book.
Bi-dr'an, a.d. daily; every day.
Bi-dr M-ray-ca'tion, a. partition; division. blve, r. a. to plunge into water; to immerse. by the construction of the ous ways from one point; to recome.
"by ver fence, n. a receding from each other.
"by ver fence, n. a receding from each other.
"by ver fing, p. a. receding; divergent.
"by very, (di verz) a. several; sundry; various.
by vers, (di verz) a. several; sundry; various.
by vers, y, ad. in different ways; variously.
by vers, the control of 
Di-ver'si-fy, v. a. to make different; to vary Di-ver'sion, v. act of diverting; a turning saids, anuscement; recreation; sport; game. Di-ver'si-ty, v. difference; unlikeness; variety. Diver's, v. a. to turn aside; to amuse.
Diver't'er, n. he or that which diverts.
Diver'tipe, p. a. causing diversion; amusing.
Diver'tipe, [do-ver'tiz, W. P. Ja. K. Sm. R.: dS
ver-tiz', Wh.] v. a. to please; to enhlarate
Diver'tipe, a. recreative; exhibarating.
Diver's, a. to strip: to make naked. Di-vest', v. a. to strip; to make naked. Di-vest'ure, (de vest'yur) n. a putting off. Di-vid'a-ble, a. capable of being separated. Divide's, a. to part; to separate; to deal out. Divide's, a. to part; to sunder. Divide's, a. a share; part allotted in division. —(Arith.) a number to be divided. Divider, a. he or that which divides.
Divider, a. he or that which divides.
Divider, a. p. a pair of compasses.
Divinātor, a. a foretelling of future events.
Divinātor, a. one who professes divination.
Divine, a partaking of divinity; proceeding
from God; godlike; heavenly. Divine', s. a priest; a dergyman; a theologian.
Divine', v. a. to foretell. — v. s. to conjecture.
Divine'ly, ad. in a divine manner.
Divine'less. s. divinite: Di-vine'ess, a divinity; supreme excluence.
Di-vin'er, a one who divines; a conjurer.
Div'ing-bell, a a machine for descending below the surface of the water. Di-vin'i-ty, n. the Deity; divine nature; godhead; the science of divine things; theology bi-vis;-bill'i-ty, n. quality of being divisible. Di-vis'-ble-ness, n. divisibility. Di-vis'-ble-ness, n. divisibility. Di-vis'-ble, d. capable of being divided. tition; a part; a portion; discord; difference Di-villsion-al, a, relating to division. Divi'sive, a. creating division or discord.
Divi'sye, a. a number which divides.
Divi'cor, a. a number which divides.
Divorce', a. the legal separation of husband and wife; separation; disunion.

Di-vorce', r. a. to separate, as a hu-band and wife; to put away; to force asunder. Di-vorce'ment, a. divorce. Di-vorce'ment, s. divorce.
Di-vor'ce, s. he or that which divorce.
Di-vor'cive, a. having power to divorce.
Div-ql-ga'tion, s. a publishing abroad.
Di-volige', s. a to publish; to reveal; to proclaim.
Di-voliger, s. one who divolges; a publisher. Di-vul'sion, a. a plucking away; laceration. Dj-vil'sion, a. a plucking away; laceration. Dj-vil'sioye, a having power to tear away. Dl'zen, (dl'zn) v. a. to dress; to deck; to rig. Dlz'zj-ness, a. giddiness; a whirl in the head. Dlz'zy, a. giddy; thoughtless; whirling. Djir-rid', (jër-rëd') a. a blunt Turkish javelin. Db, v. a. (Lous döst., he deep or dôth; — i. did; pp. doing, dône;) to practise or act any thing good or bad; to perform; to execute; to transact. Db, v. a. to act in any manner, well or ill. Doat, v. n. See Dots \*Dôc-i-bil'i-ty, n. readiness to learn.
\*Dôc'i-bie, [dôs'e-bi, S. W. J. E. F. Jz. K. Sm.;
dôse-bi, P. Wb.] a tractable; docite. ao's-01, P. W. J. a. tractable; doc'ile.

\*Dōc'ile. -löss. a. teachableness.

\*Dōc'ile. [dōs'il, S. W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; dō'sil, P. W. b. a. teachable; easily taught.

Doc'll'-ty, a. state of being docile.

Dōc'i-ma-cy, a. the art of assaying ores.

Dōc-i-mas'tic, a. relating to the assays of ores, &c. Dock, a. a ship-builder's yard: - a plant; Dock, v. a. to cut short; to lay in a dock [weed.

Dô'ings, n. pl. things done; transactions.

144 Döck'age, n. money paid for using a dock.
Döck'et, n. a label or direction on goods.—(Law)
a list of cases in court. Deck'et, v. a. to mark with the titles; to enter. Dock'-yard, a. a place where ships are built, and naval stores are reposited. navar stores are reposited.
D6c'tor, s. a title in divinity, law, physic, &c.
D6c'tor, v. a. to cure; to heal. Pops. [Valgar.]
D6c'tor-el, a relating to the degree of doctor. Dec'tor-al-ly, ad. in the manner of a doctor. Dec'tor-ste, a the degree of a doctor. Dec'tyr-ste, v. at on make a doctor.
Dec'tyr-ste, v. at on make a doctor;
Dec'tyr-strip, v. the rank of a doctor; doctorate.
Dec'tyr-strip, v. the rank of a doctor; doctorate.
Dec'tyr-strip, v. the rank of a doctor; Dec'tri-nal, a relating to or containing doctrine.
Dec'tri-nal, a a doctrine; a principle.
Dec'tri-nal-ly, ad in the form of dectrine. Doc'trine, a. a principle; precept; tenet. Doc'y-ment, a. a written evidence; a record. Döc'y-ment, v. a. to teach; to direct.
Döc-y-ment'al, a. belonging to instruction.
Döc-y-ment'al, a. belonging to instruction.
Död'der, a. a parasitical plant; bindweed.
Dödde'y-gön, a. a figure of twelve equal sides.
Dödöc-p-gön, a. a regular solid, comprehended under twelve equal and regular pentagons. Dodge, v. a. to use craft; to shift place.
Dodge, v. a. to evade by a sudden movement.
Dodg'er, a. one who dodges or evades.
Doe, (do) m. a she-deer; the female of a buck. Do'er, a one who does a thing; actor; agent.
Doe, (duz) v. the third person singular from Do.
Doff, v. s. to put off; to strip; to put away. Dog, w. a domestic animal: — an andiron. Dog, v. a. to hunt as a dog; to follow. Dog bri-er, a. the brier that hears the hip. Dog-chap, a. cheap as dog's meat; very cheap.
Dog-day, n.; pl. dog-days; the days in which
the dog-star rises and sets with the sun. Dogs, a. the title of the chief magistrate of the late republics of Venice and Genoa. Dög'ged, a. sullen; sulky; sour; morose.
Dög'ged-iy, ad. sullen; gloomity; sourly.
Dög'ged-nöss, s. gloominess; sullenness.
Dög'ger, s. a Dutch vessel with one mast.

\*Dög'ger-el, or Dög'gerel, [dög'grel, S. W. J. F.
Ja.: dög'ger-el, P. K. Sm. R.] a. vfle; despit-Dog'aci, r. a. san. n. j a. vne; despi-Dog'aci, s. mean, worthless verses. [cable. Dog'aci, a. [L.] pl. L. dog'ma-ta; Eng. dog'-mas; a settled opinion; a principle; a doc-trine. Dog-mattic, a. relating to dogmas or doc-Dog-matticel, trines; authoritative; positive, Dog-matticelly, ad magisterially; positively. Dog-matticel-ness, a. positiveness. Dog-mat/ics, n. pl. dogmatic or dectrinal theolo-Dog mattym, n. positiveness in opinion. Dog'ma-tlet, a. a dogmatical teacher. Dog me-ties, n. a dogmant teacher.

Dog me-tize, v. n. to teach dogmatically.

Dog me-tize, n. the flower of the hip or brier.

Dog dog, n. p. dogg darg, (dogg/enz) the coraers of the leaves of books folded down. Dog'-star, a the bright star Sirius, or Canicula, which gives name to the dog-days.

Dog-to-th, n.; pl. dog-teeth; a sharp-pointed human tooth; — called also an eye-tooth.

Dog'-trick, a. an ill turn; surly treatment. Dog'-trot, a. a gentle trot, like that of a dog.

Dott, n. a Dutch copper coin.

Delce, (dŏl'chā) [K.] same as Delcements.

Delcements, (dŏl'chā-mēn-tā) [K.] (Afus.) in a soft, agreeable manner. sott, agreeous manner.
Dôle, n. any thing dealt out:—grief; sorrow.
Dôle, v. a. to deal; to distribute.
Dôle/fûl., a. sorrowful; dismal; melancholy.
Dôle/fûl-nôsa, n. sorrow; damainean.
Dôle/fûl-nôsa, n. sorrow; damainean.
Dôle/some, (dôl/sum) a. melancholy; gloozaw
Dôle/some-ly, ad. in a dolesome manner.
Dôle/some-nôsa. n. doom: melancholory. Dole'some-ness, s. gloom; meanchoty.
Doll, s. a child's pappet or baby.
States.
Doll'ar, s. a silver coin of Spain and the United Doi'rg, a. I saver coin of spain and the United Doi'rg, a. [L.] grief; sorrow; complaint; pain Dôl-o-rif'er-olis, a. producing pain.
Dôl-o-rif'er-olis, a. producing pain.
Dôl-o-rif'er-olis, a. producing pain.
Dôl-o-rif'so, [lt.] (Aise.) soft and pathetic.
Dôl'o-rolis, a. sorrowful; doleful; dismal. Dil'o-rous-ly, ad. sorrowfully; mourafully.
Dil'phin, z. the name of a fish or mammal.
Dilt, z. a heavy, supid fellow; a blockhead.
Dilt'jeh, a. stupid; mean; dull; heavy. Dolf'ish, a. stupid; mean; dulf; heavy.
Dolf'ish-nèss, s. folly; stupidity.
Do-māih', a. dominion; empire; estate.
Do'mal, a. (Astrol.) relating to a house. Dome, a. a building; a cupols; an arched rest.
Domes'dāy-book, a. See Deomsloy-besk.
Do-més'tic, a. belonging to the house; private, tame; not wild; not foreign; intestine.
Do-més'tic, a. one kept in the house; a servant.
Do-més'tic, al-v. ad in a domestic manner. Do-mes'tic, s. one kept in the souse; a servail.
Do-mes'ti-cally, ad. in a domestic manner.
Do-mes'ti-cate, v. a. to make domestic; to tame.
Dom'-tic, n. a house; a residence.
Dom'-tic, n. a house; a residence of.
Dom-til'-ti-e, v. a. to establish the residence of.
Dom-til'-ti-e, n. a. intruding into private houses.
Dom-til'-tie, v. a. to render domestic. Dom'i-nant, a predominant; prevailing. Dom'i-nate, co ask a to rule; to govern. Döm-nā'tiọn, n. power; dominion; tyrawny. Döm'i-na-tive, a. imperious; governing. Döm'i-nā-tor, n. an absolute governor or ruler. Dom-j-neër', v. s. to rule in an insolent or over bearing manner; to bluster. [day. Do-min';-ean, a noting the Lord's day, or Sun-bo-min';-ean, a one of the order of St. Dominic, Do-min'jon, (do-min'yun) a sovereign authorty; power; territory; region; district.

Dőm<sup>(-nl)</sup>, n. [I.] pl. dőm<sup>(-nl)</sup>; n. kind of hood;

a-long dress; a kind of game.

Dőn, n. a title of honor in Spain. Don, v. a. to put on; to invest with. Don, v. e. to put on; to invest with. Shak.
Db'na-y, n. a thing given to sacred uses.
Do-na'tion, n. act of giving; a gift; a present
Db'n's-list, a. a follower of Donatna.
Dbn's-list, a. a follower of Donatna.
Dbn-db', n. one to whom any thing is given.
Dbn'son, (din'jun) n. a keen. Bee Donasses. Dön'jon, (dün'jun) n. a keep. See Dangeen.
Dön'key, n. a childish word for an ass.
Dö'nör, n. one who gives; a giver; a bestower. D66'dle, s. a trifler; an idler; a simpleton. Dôôm, v. a. to judge; to condemn; to destine. Deem, v. a. to judge; to condemn; to accessed.

(New Expland) to tax at discretion.

Deem, n. a judicial sentence; judgment; ruin.

Deem; day, n. the day of final judgment.

Deem; day, book; (-bak) n. a book made by creder of William the Conqueror, in which the cetates of England were registered. Döor, (dör) n. the gate of a house; entrance. Döor'-cāse, n. a frame which encloses a door. Dol'ly n. a species of woollen stuff; a napkin.

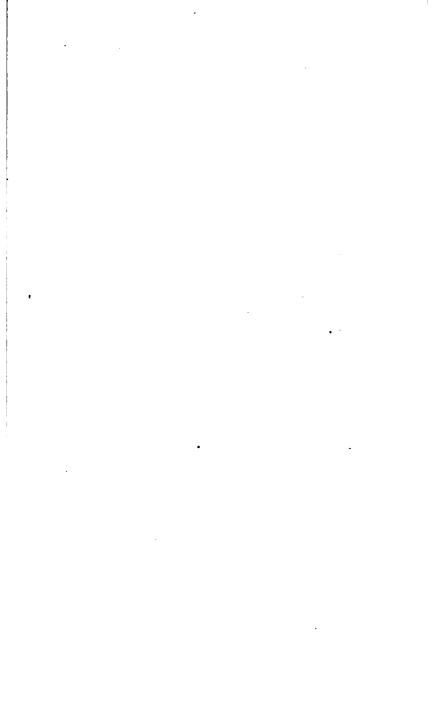
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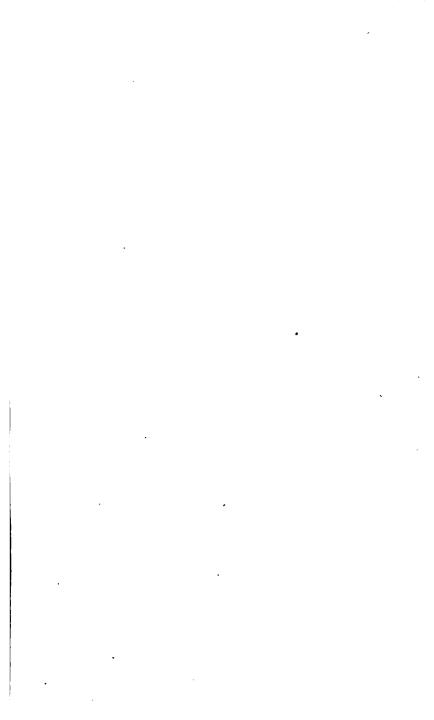
a dog flew zomtoppis

Which dominused away de love classes

The rouncion of sin over to ford.

To Doom one to slavely.





rice be double what my son has · 13. 17/100 to leave the mind in very great doubt which is the text when the entertains no doubt upon the home can doubt dot Nway - we may and doubt whether To doubt of their valer. I doubt of their valer. I could be proved - Let them wor doubt but that it is so We south not not they are fufol whether to same per His violence comette down upon his own pate. He looket down from

Tran de fifthe century, downward

Dist'-1889-er, (dôr'kêp-er) n. a porter. Dist'-pôst, (dôr'pôst) n. the post of a door. Dist'uct, (dôk'et) n. See Dockst. Byra 64, n. a southern constellation:—a fish. Byra 64, n. a fish called John Dory. Beric, a pertaining to Doris:—relating to order of Greeian architecture. relating to an Dir cism, n. a Doric phrase or idiom. lier man-cy, a. quiescence; sleep. her man-cy, 'm. quiescence; sieep. Dir'mani, a...sleeping; not public; concealed. Dir'mani, or Dir'my; n. a large beam. Dir'm; live, n. a soporific medicine; an oplate. Der mi-to-ry, n. a place to sleep in. Der mouse, s. a small animal Dirisal, a relating to, or growing on, the back. Dariel, or Dor'eer, n. a pannier; a basket.

Dersil'er-oas, i.a. (Bot.) bearing seeds on the
Dersil'er-oas, j. back of the leaves. Bise, a enough of in dicine, &c., for one time. Bise, a a to proportion; to give in doses. Das'sl, s. a pledget or lump of lint for a sore.
Det, [dast, S. W. P. F. Ja. K. Sa.] the second person singular from Do. Da, v. a. to mark. — v. n. to make dots. Divige, n. imbecility of mind; silly fondness.
Divid, a. relating to the portion of a woman.
Divid, n. one whose mind is impaired by age. Detain, n. act of endowing; endowment. Dite, e. s. to love excessively or foolishly. Date, a one who dotes; a dotard.
Dath, [dath, S. W. P. F. Sm.; doth, Wb.] the that person singular from Do : - same as does. Dating, p. a. loving excessively; very fond. Da'tard, a. a tree kept low by cutting. Da ter-el, a the name of a bird. Doab'le, (dab'bl) a. twofold; two of a sort. Double, (dab'hl) a.t. twice over; doubly.— It is much used in composition for doubly.

Double, (dab'hl) v. a. to add as much more; to repeat; to fold; to pass round, as a headland. Double, v. s. to increase to twice the quantity. Double, w. twice as much; a fold; a trick. Doub'le-dest'er, (dub'bl-de'ler) n. a knave. Dobb'le-deal'ing, (dub'bl-del'ing) n. artifice.
Double-entendre, (db'bl-an-tan'dr) n. [Fr.] phrase or sentence with a double meaning.

Double-ness, (dub'bl-nes) n. state of being

Both ler, (dub'er) n. one who doubles. (double. loablet, (dub'let) n. a waistcont: — two; a pair. loable-tongued', (dub'bl-tungd') a. deceitful. bost i.e., (dab ing) n. a f. Aling; an artifice.

bobbling, (dab ing) n. a f. Aling; an artifice.

bobbling, (dab-ion') n. (doublon, Fr.; doblon, Edwir, (doblo), n. a. to question; to hesitate.

Bobb, (doblo) e. n. to suspect; to distrust.

Bobb, doblon, and doblon, fr.; doblon Bilt, (dout) w. uncertainty of mind; hesitation; supense; scruple; suspicion. Dialt's-ble, (difft's-bl) s. that may be doubted. Beibt'er, (dout'er) w. one who doubts. Doubt'ful, (dout'ful) e. dubious ; ambiguous ; obsure; questionable; uncertain.

Dish'fal-ip, (dön'fal-ip) ad. dubiously.

Bish'fal-ad. dish'fal-ip) a. Suspense.

Bish'jess, (dön'fes) ad. without donbt. bear pas (Gott'ies) sa. Without round.

Bisiat'seas, (dout'ies) sa. undoubtedly.

Daccer, (do-dr') n. [Fr.] a bribe; a lure.

Dische, (dob) n. [Fr.] a stream or shower bath.

Buth, (do) n. unbuked poste; kneaded flour.

Buth att, (do'nut) n. a piece of pastry fried or

brikel in lard.

Děngh'ti-něss, (döû'te-něs) a. valor; bravery.

Dough'ty, (dou'te) a. brave; noble; eminen. Dough'y, (do'c) a soft, like dough; soft.
Douse, c. a. to plunge into the water; to lowe.
Douse, c. a. to fall suddenly into the water. Dive, (div) n. a domesticated pigeon; a pigeon .
Dive cot, n. a small building for pigeons. Dive'-house, a. a house for doves or pigeons. Dive'like, (duv'lik) a. resembling a dove. Dive'tail, a. a joint in the form of a dove's tail. Dive'tail, wa. to join by means of dovetail. Dive'tailed, (duv'taid) a. joined by dovetail. Diw's-bie, a capable of being dowered.

Diw's-ger, n, a widow with a jointure.

Diw'dy, n, an awkward, ill-dressed woman.

Diw'dy, n, awkward; ill-dressed. Dow'el, v. a. to fasten with pins, as timber. Dew'el, n. a pin for fastening timber.
Dew'er, Dew'er-y, n. a wife or widow's portion. Dow'ered, (död'erd) a. portioned.
Dow'ereds, a. wanting a fortune; unportioned.
Dow'er-fess, a. wanting a fortune; unportioned.
Dow'iss, n. a coarse kind of linen for shirts. Down, a. soft feathers or hair; an open plain. Down, prep, along a descent. — ad. on the ground; to a lower place or state. — a. dejected. io a tower place or sinte. — a dejected.
Dish'n'clat, a. bent down; dejected.
Dish'n'lli, a. ruin; calamity; a sudden fall.
Dish'n'lli, a. decivity; descent.
Dish'n'hll, a. declivous; descending. Denn'ly-ing, n. act of lying down; bed-time. Döwn'rīght, (döün'rīt) a. plain; open; direct. Döwn'rīght, (döün'rīt) ad. plainly; truly. Dewn's it-ting, n. act of sitting down; repose. Dewn'trod, Down'trod-den, p. a. trampled upon. Döwn'ward, a. tending down; dejected. Down'ward, ad. towards the centre; from a Down'wards, higher situation to a lower. Down'y, a. covered with down; soft; tender. Diw'ry, a. same as dower. See Dower. Downy, n. a slap on the face. — r. a. to strike.
Dox.--log'j-caj, a. pertaining to doxalogy.
Dox.-5/9-gy, n. a form of giving praise to God
Dox'y, n. a concubine; a prostitute. n. a slap on the face. - r. a. to strike. Dôze, v. n. to slumber ; to sleep lightly. Döze, s. a slight sleep; slumber. Döz'en, (dŭz'zn) s. the number of twelve. loz'en, (daz'zn) s. the number of twave.
Dôz'en, (daz'zn) a. twelve; twice siz.
Dô'zi-nēss, s. drowsiness; sleepiness.
Dô'zy, a. sleepy; drowsy; sluggish.
Drib, s. a strumpet; a slut: — a thick cloth.
Drib ble, v. a. & s. to trail on wet ground. Drachm, (dram) n. [drachm, L.] a Grecian silver coin:—the 8th part of an ounce troy; the 16th part of an ounce avoirdupois. See Dram. Draff, n. [L.] the dragon; a constellation.
Draff, n. refuse; lees; dregs; sweepings.
Draff 'y, a worthless; dreggy. Draft, a. a bill; a drawing: - a portion of men drawn from an army: - an order for money Sec Draught. Draft, v. a. to draw out ; to draw ; to detach. Drag, v. a. to pull along by force; to draw. prag, v. a. to pun along by lorce; to draw. Drág, v. a. to trail or grate upon the ground. Drág, a. a net; a heok; a kind of car or siedge. Drág'gle, v. a. to make dirty by dragging. Drág'gle, v. a. to grow dirty by being drawn. Drág'man, a. a fisherman who uses a dragnet. Drag'net, a. a net to be drawn along the bottom. Drag'o-man, n.; pl. drag'o-mans; an interpreter in Turkey and other Eastern countries. Drag'on, s. a winged scrpent; a constellation.
Drag'on-fif, s. a little dragon.
Drag'on-fif, s. a flerce, stinging fly.

Deligion-lish, a having the form of a dragon Drag'on-like, a. like a dragon; furious; fiery. Drag'ons-blood, (drag'unz-blud) n. a resin. Draggon', n. a soldier who serves either on foot or on horseback: —a sort of pigeon.

The con-def, v. a. a compel to submit; to reduce.
Drig-on-def, v. a rwaging by soldiers.
Drain, v. a. to draw off gradually; to make dry. Drain, s. a channel for water; a watercourse; Drain's-ble, s. capable of being drained. [a sink. Drain'age, a. the act or art of draining. Drake, n. the male of the duck. Drim, a the 8th part of an ounce troy, or the 16th part of an ounce avoirdupois; drachin: a glass of spirituous liquor.

Dra'ma, or Dram'a, [dra'ma, S. F; dra'ma, P. Ja. K.; dra'ma or dram's, W.; dram's, E. Sm.] n. a poem accommodated to action, chicfly either tragedy or comedy; a play.

Dra-mat/ic, | a. relating to, or having the form

Dra-mat/i-cal, | of, a drama. Dra-mat'j-cal-ly, ad. by representation.

Dramat'j-cal-ly, ad. by cepresentation.

Dramat'j-cal-ly, ad. by capacitation.

permit'j-cal-ly, ad. by capacitation.

permit'j-cal-ly, ad. by capacitation.

permit'j-cal-ly, ad. by capacitation. Dram'a-tist, n. a writer of plays or dramas. Dram's-tize, v. a. to represent in a drama. Drank, i. from Drink. Drape, v. n. to make cloth; to cover with cloth. Draper, n. none who sells or deals in cloth.

Draper, n. one who sells or deals in cloth.

Draper, n. cloth-work; the dress of a picture.

Drapit, (draft) n. act of drinking; å quantity

of liquor drunk at once:—act of drawing; quantity drawn; delineation; sketch: — a jakes; a sink: — depth of water: — an order. — In some senses written draft. See Druft. Draught, (draft) a. used in drawing. Draught, (draft) v. a. to draw out. See Draft. Draughts, (drafts) p. a. to draw out. See Dray.
Draughts (drafts) p. pl. a kind of play or game.
Draughts'men, (drafts'men) n. one who draws
writings, pictures, plans, or maps.
Draw, v. a. [i. drew; pp. drawing, drawn;] to
pull; to attract; to unsheathe; to win; to extract; to derive; to allure; to delineate. Draw, v. a. to pull; to practise drawing. Draw, a. act of drawing; the lot drawn. Draw's ble, a. capable of being drawn. Drawbick, n. money paid back or remitted. Drawbridge, n. a bridge made to be lifted up. Draw-88', n. one on whom a bill is drawn. Draw'er, n. one who draws; a sliding box. Draw'ers, n. pl. an under-garment for the lower Draw'eng, n. delineation; representation. [limbs. Drawing-room, n. a room for company. Drawi, v. n. & a. to speak slowly and tiresomely.

Drawi, n. a protracted utterance.

Drawn, p. from Draw. Draw'well, n. a deep well of water. Dray, or Dray'-cart, a. a low cart or carriage. Dray'-horse, a. a horse which draws a dray. Dray'man, w. a man who drives a dray or cart. Drēad, (drēd) n. great fear; terror; awe. Drēad, (drēd) a. terrible; awiul; venerable. Drēad, (drēd) n. a. to fear; to be afraid of. Bread, (dred) u. a. to fear; to be afraid or. Dread ful, (dred/ful) a. terrible; awful; direful. Dread'ful-ly, (dred'ful-le) ad, terribly. Dread fal-ness, (dred fal-nes) s. tribleness. Dread less, (dred fal-nes) s. tribleness. Dread naught, (dred nawt) s. a thick cloth. Dream, n. thoughts in sleep; idle fancy; revery.

Dream, v. n. [i. dreamed, dreamt; pp. dreaming,
dreamed or dreamt;] to have ideas in sleep;

to imagine; to idle.

Drēam, (drēm) v. a. to see in a dream; to famq Drēam'er, z. one who dreams; an idlez. Drēam'ing-ly, ad. sluggishly; negligently. Dream'less, a free from dreams. Dream'y, a relating to dreams; full of dreams Dream, s. mournful; dismai; gigomy; dreary. Dream; s. mournful; dismai; gigomy; dreary. Dream; s. dismainces; gigominess. Dream; s. dismainces; gigominess. Dream; s. dismainces; gigominess. Dredge, a. an oysig: pet !— a mixture of grain. Dredge, v. a. to scatter flour on ; to take or gather Dredge; n. one who uses a dredge :— a box. Dredge; ng-box, a. a box for dredging most. Dreg'gy, a. containing dregs; feculent. Dregg, n. pl. sediment of liquors; lees; refuse Drench, v. a. to wet thoroughly; to wash; to souk; to steep; to physic. Drench, z. a draught; physic for a brute.

Dress, v. a. [i. dressed or drest; pp. dressing dressed or drest;] to clothe; to adorn; b deck; to cook; to cover, as a wound. Dress, v. a. to runge in a line; to put on dress.
Dress, a. clothes; garments; habit; vesture.
Dress'er, a. one who dresses: a kitchen table
Dress'er, a. one who dresses; attire. Dress'ing-rôôm, n. a room to dress in. Dress'y, a. showy in dress; attentive to dress. Drib, n. a drop; a driblet. [R.] Drib'ble, v. n. to fall in drops; to slaver. Drib'let, n. a small quantity; a small sum. Dri'er, n. he or that which dries or absorba Drift, a. any thing driven at random; force design; tendency; a heap; a body of snow. Drift, c. a. to drive; to throw together on heags. Drift, c. a. to form into heaps, as snow. Drill, c. a. to pierce with a drill; to bore; to exercise troops; to train; to sow in rows.

Drill, v. s. to flow gently; to muster.

Drill, s. an instrument for boring holes:— a small brook: — military exercise: — a row of grain sowed; a channel: — an ape. Drill'-box, s. a box for holding and sowing seed.
Drill'ing, s. act of using a drill: — military exer a kind of cotton or linen cloth. Drill'-plöûgli, (dril'plöû) s. a plough which ploughs the earth and sows grain in rows. Drink, v. z. [i. drank; pp. drinking, drank;] to swallow liquors; to quench thirst; to ma-bibe; to drink to excess. Drink, v. a. to swallow; to suck up; to absorb. Drink, s. liquor to be swallowed; beverage.
Drink's-ble, s. capable of being drunk; potable. Drink'or, a one who drinks; a drunkard. Drip, v. n. to fall in drops. r. a. to let fall. Drip, a. that which falls in drops : - the edge of a roof; a projecting comice. Drip'ping, a. fat gathered from roast meat; drip. Drip'ping-pan, a. a pan in which drippings are caught, as of roast meat. Drive, v. a. [i. drove; pp. driving, driven;] to force along; to urge; to compel; to send; to chase; to hunt; to guide.

Drive, v. n. to rush hastily; to tend; to aims. Drive, s. a course for, or passage in, a carriage Driv'el, (driv'vi) v. n. to slaver; to dote. Driv'el, m. slaver; moisture from the mouth.
Driv'el-ler, (driv'ul-er) m. a fool; an idiot.
Driv'en, (driv'un) p. from Drive.
Driv'er, m. one who drives; a charioteer. Driz'zle, v. a. to shed in small, slow drops. Drīz'zle, v. n. to fall in small, slow drop Driz'zle, (driz'zl) z. a small rain ; mizzle ; mi Driz'zly, a. shedding small rain; drizzling.

Dragon-had, depor, (Rom. Apezortia) I the shore ( neuter). of dread of med dogs Which they never deseared of. He dreams himsel int chonouns to get-drunk with gin, with Being driven int a hatrid of manking

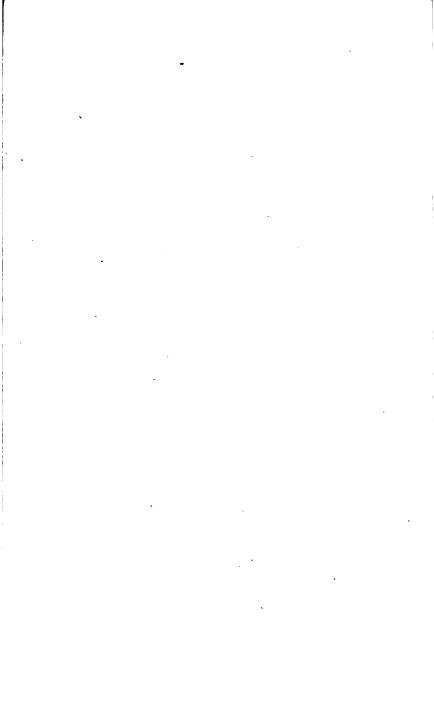


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DRY Dees, a [Fr.] (Less) a writ of right.
Stell, a comical; odd; strange; queer.
Dees, a pester; a buffon; a farce.
Stell, a. a. to jeut; to play the buffoon.
Deli'ery, a. idle joke; buffoonery; a show.
Brisne'-da-ry, a. a sort of camel with one hump.
Deline'-da-ry, a. a sort of camel with one hump.
Deline'-da-ry, a. a sort of camel with one hump. Drone, a the male bee which makes no honey : — a stuggard; an idler: — a humming sound. Brone, v. n. to live in idleness; to dream. Bron'ish, « idle; indelent; stuggish. Droop, v. a. to languish; to faint; to pine away. Drop, a. a globule of liquid:—an ear-ring:—the platform of a gallows, which drops down.
Drop, s. a. [i. dropped or dropt; pp. dropping, dropped or dropt; ] to pour in drops; to let fall;
Drop, c. a. to fall in drops; to fall; to die. [to quid. Drop'ping, a. al little drop; a small car-ring. Drop'ping, a. that which falls in drops; a fall. Drop'si-cal, a. diseased with a dropsy.
Drop'si-c, (drop'sid) a. diseased with a dropsy.
Drop'sy, a. a disease from a morbid collection of water or serous fall in the body. water or aerous fluid in the body.

Literky, a a Russian, four-wheeled pleasure-carnage; — corrupted from droitzschks. rage; — corrupted from droitzechke.
Drèss, (21) n. the secum of metals; rest; refuse.
Drès'ni-men. n. foulness; feculence; runt.
Drès'ny, a. full of dross; worthless; foul.
Drès'ny, (drès'), a. full of dross; worthless; foul.
Drès'ny, (drès'), a. want of rain.
Drès'ny, (drès'), a. wanting rain; dry.
Drève, n. a number of cattle driven; a crowd.
Drève, i. from Dride.
Drève, a. one who drives cattle to market. Drover, a one who drives cattle to market.
Drover, a one who drives cattle to market.
Drover, s. a. to suffocate in water; to overwhelm; to overflow; to deluge; to immerse.
Drover, s. a. to be suffocated in water.
Drover, s. he or that which drowns. beews ex, s. ne or that writer drown to be beep. Drowe, e. a. to make heavy with sleep. Drowe, e. a. to slumber; to grow heavy. Drowe, j., ad. in a drowsy manner; sleepfly. Drowe, j., ad. in a drowsy manner; sleepfly. Drowe, j. heavy; letthargic; dull. Drowe, e. a. to thresh; to beat; to bang. Drah, a. a to unrean; to bear; to bang.
Drah, a. a thump; a knock; a blow.
Drabbing, a. a beating; a thumping.
Dradge, v. a. to work hard; to stave.
Dradge, a. one who works hard; a stave.
Dradge, a. an ingredient used in medicine; medicine, a. an ingredient used in medicine; medicine, and this without work or value. ciae; any thing without worth or value. cine; any tuning minous worth or vanue.
Ding, a. a. to season with drup; to tincture.
Ding for-man, a. See Dragomon.
Dring for, a. a slight kind of woollen stuff.
Bring its, a. one who manufactures and sells
medicines; a dealer in drugs. Brd'id, m. a priest of the ancient Britons, &c., Drd'id, m. a priest of the ancient Britons, &c., Drd'id-iqm, a. the doctrines of the Druids. Drum, a. an instrument of military music: the tympanum of the ear : - a cylinder. Dram, v z. to beat a drum ; to beat. Drim, v. a. to expel with the bent of a drum. ma'jor, a. chief drummer of a regiment. Dram'mer, a. one who beats a drum. Dram'-stick, a. a stick for beating a drum. Drank, a. intoxicated with liquor; inebriated. Drink, p. from Drink. Drink'ard, s. one addicted to drunkenness; sot. Drank'en, (drang'kn) a. intoxicated; drunk.

Drunk'en-ndes, (drung'kn-nde) m. ebriety.
Drunk'en-ndes, (drung'kn-nde) m. ebriety.
Drunk'en a one-celled fruit, as a peach or plums.
Dri, a. arid; not wet; not ruiny; not juicy;
thirsty; barren; plain; cold sly; sarcastic.

Dry, v. a. to free from moisture; to drain Dry, v. z. to frow dry; to lose moisture. Dry'yd, z. [dryex, L.] (Myth.) a wood-nymph. Dry'ny, ed. in a dry manner; frigidly; coldly. Dry'ne w, z. want of moisture; aridity. Dry'ne, z. z. woman who brings up and foods a child by hand, without the breast. Dry'röx, z. a disease in timber: san-rot. Dry'-röt, s. a disease in timber; sap-rot.
Dry'-salt er, s. a dealer in salted or dried meats,
Dry'-sald, a. having dry feet.
Da'sl, a. expressing the number two. Du'al-Ism, n. the doctrine of two gods. Du-al'i-ty, n. the state of being two. Da'ar-chy, s. a government by two rulers. Dub, v. a. to tap with a sword; to make a knight of; to confer knighthood on a person. Dub, v. n. to make a quick or brisk noise. Dub, s. a blow; a kneck.— [A puddle, Breskett.]
Dā'bj-ous, a. doubtful; uncertain; not clear
Dā'bj-ous-blo, ad. uncertainly; doubtfully.
Da'bj-ous-ness, s. uncertainty; doubt. Dû'cal, a pertaining to a duke or dukedom. Duc'at, n. a European coin struck by a duke. Duc-a-tôôn', n. a Dutch silver coin. Duch'ess, a. the consort or lady of a duke Duch'y, a. the territory of a duke; a dukedos Duck, n. a water-fowl: - a kind of canvas. Duck, v. n. to dive under water ; to cringe. Duck, v. a. to put under water; to immerse Duck er, a. a diver; a cringer. Dück'ing, m. act of putting under water. Dück'ing-stôöl, m. a stool for ducking scolds Dück'-légged, (dük'légd) a. short-legged. Duck'ling, a. a young or small duck. Duct, a. a tube in the body; a canal; a pas Duc'tile, a. flexible; pliable; easily extended. Duc'tile-nëse, n. flexibility; ductility. Duc-til'i-ty, n. capacity of extension; flexibility Dud. n. a rag. — pl. rags; tatters.
Dud'geon, (düd'jun) n. anger; resentment.
Due, (du) ad. exactly; directly; as, due north
Due, (du) ad. exactly; directly; as, due north
Due, n. a debt; right; just title; tribute; toll. Dû'el, n. a combat between two; a single fight.
Dû'el, v. n. to fight a duel or single combat.
Dû'el-ler, n. a single combatant; a duellist. Dû'(el-ler, n. a single combatant; a duellist.
Dû'(el-ling, n. the act or custom of fighting duels.
Dû'(el-ling, n. one who fights a duel.
Dû'(el-ling, n. one who fights a duel.
Dû-ling, n. [L], the duel; the rule of duelling
Dû-sû'(n. n. [Lingle n. ], Lê dê-bû'(n. n. element)
Dûg, n. a na irr or song for two performers.
Dûg, n. a pap or teat of a beast.
Dûg, n. a pap or teat of a beast.
Dûg, n. a one of the highest order of nobliky in England: — a wince. Dûke, n. one or use in England; — a prince. Duke'dom, a. possessions or quality of a duke. Dül'eşt. a. sweet; luscious; harmonious. Dül-eşt-j-cā'tiọn, a. the act of sweetening. Dül'eş-f9, or Dül'eş-rāte, v. a. to sweeten. Dail'ci-mer, s. an ancient musical instrument.

Dail'ci-mer, s. an inferior kind of worship.

Daili, a. not sbarp; not bright; stupid; blunt;

obtuse; awkward; sad; dejected; sluggish. Düll, v. a. to stupefy; to blunt; to sadden.
Düll'lerd, n. a blockhend; a dolt.
Düll'-brained, (dül'brand) a. stupid; doltish. Dal'ly, ad. in a dull manner; stupidly. Dul'ness, a. stupidity ; dimness ; bluntnes Du-löc'ra-cy, a. a government of slaves.
Dū'ly, ad. in due manner; properly; fity.
Dŭmb, (dŭm) a. incapable of speech; muts.
Dūmb, (dŭm) v. a. to silence.

Dimb'-bills, s. pl. weights held in the hands, and swing to and fro for cereties.

Dămb'ly, (dâm'le) ad. mutely; silently.

Dămb'ness, (dâm'nes) z. incapacity to speak.

Dămb'shôw, (dâm'shô) z. a pantomime.

D\* n'Gând, (dâm'Gând) v. a. to confuse. [Lee n'my, s. one who is dumb. [Fulger.]
np, s. sorrow; melancholy; sadness.
np'ish, s. sad; melancholy; dejected.
np'ish-ness, s. sadness; melancholy. Dump'ling, s. a small, round pudding. Dump'y, s. abort and thick: — dumpish Dun, s. of a dark color; dark; gloomy. Dun, v. a. to press; to ask often for a debt. Dun, n. a clamorous, importunate creditor. Dunce, n. a thickskull; a dullard; a dolt. Dune, a. a bill; a down. See Desea.
Dune, a. a bill; a down. See Desea.
Dune, a. the excrement of animals; manure.
Dune, dun'yen, a. a close, dark prison.
Dune hill, a. a heap or accumulation of dung. Dung'hill, a. sprung from the dunghill; me Dung'y, a. full of dung; mean; worthless.
Dung'yard, s. the place of the dungbill.
Dun ner, n. one employed in soliciting debts. Da'o, n. [L.] a song in two parts.
Dū-q-dōc'i-mō, n. [L.] pl. dū-q-dōc'i-mōg; a book
formed by folding sheets into 12 leaves. Dū-o-dēg'j-mē, a. having 12 leaves to a sheet.
Dū-o-dēg'ų-ple, a. consisting of twelves.
Dū-o-dē'num, n. [L.] (dnat.) the first of the small intestines. [tricked. Dupe, a. a person imposed on; a man easily Dape, v. a. to trick; to cheat; to deceive. Du'ple, a. double; one repeated. Du'pli-cate, v. a. to double ; to fold. [ 1. ] Da'pli-cate, a. double; twofold. Du'pli-cate, a. a second thing of the same kind; an exact copy ; a transcript. Du-plj-ca'tion, n. act of doubling; a fold Du pli-ca-ture, n. a fold; any thing doubled. Du plic'i-ty, n. deceit; deception; doubleness. Da-ra-bil'-ty, n. power of lasting; permanence. Du'ra-ble, a. lasting; having long existence. Du'ra-ble-ness, n. power of lasting; continuance Da'ra-bly, ad. in a lasting manner. [brain. Da'ra-rad'ter, n. [L.] a membrane covering the †Da'rance, n. imprisonment; endurance. Da'rant, a. a glazed woollen stuff or cloth. Duran'te vi'ta, [L.] (Law) during life. Du-ra'tion, n. continuance; length of time.
Du'ress, [du'ress, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. S.
du-res', Wh. Manuder.] n. constraint.—(L unlawful imprisonment or constraint. — (Law)
unlawful imprisonment or constraint.
Dür'ing, prep. for the time of the continuance of.
Bürst, i. from Darc. Düsk, a. tending to darkness; dark; dusky. Dusk, n. tendency to darkness; dark color. Dusk'i-ly, ad. with a t-ndency to darkness. Düsk'i-ness, w. incipient obscurity. Düsk'ish, a. inclined to darkness or blackness Dūsk'ısh-nēss, n. approach to darkness. Dūsk'y, a. somewhat dark; gloomy; sad; dusk.

Dūst, w. earth reduced to powder; earth.
Dūst, v. a. to free from dust; to sprinkle with
dust; to levigate; to separate by a sieve.

Düst'er, n. he or that which frees from dust Düst'i-ness, n. state of being covered with o Dust'man, a one who carries away dust. Dust'y, a. filled or covered with dus Dutch, v. a. to clarify and harden, as quille. Dutch, m. the language of Holland or of the Dutch. — pt. the people of Holland. Dutch'esa, Dütch'y. Ree Duckes, and Ducky. Dü'te-oas, [dü'te-oas, [du'te-oas, [du' S. E. F. M.] a obedient; obsequious; dustres Da'ti-o-los, a subject to impost or duty. Du'ti-fül, a obedient; submissive; reverent. Du'ti-fül-i, a obedient; submissive; reverent. Du'ti-fül-ness, a obedience; respect. Du'ti, a. whatever one is bound to perform; obedience; service; tax; custom; toll. Dy-fin'vir, a. [L.] pl. dy-fin'vir-t; two Roman magistrates, who held office jointly. Dy-fin'vir-que, a a government exercised by two Dwarf, a a man much below the usual size. Dy-lin'rj-rate, a. a government exercised by two
Dwarf, n. a man much below the usual size.
Dwarf, n. a very small; stanted; dwarfish.
Dwarf, n. a. to hinder from full growth.
Dwarf'sh, a. below the natural size; small.
Dwarf'sh-nëss, n. littleness of stature.
Dwarf'sh-nëss, n. a place of residence.
Dwarf'sh-place, n. a place of residence. Dwell'ing-hödee, m. a house in which one lives.
Dwell'ing-hödes, n. a place of residence.
Dwln'dle, v. n. to shrink; the grow little.
Dwln'dle, v. n. to make less; to sink; to lowes.
Dye, n. color; coloring matter; tinge; stain.
Dye, n. color; coloring matter; tinge; stain.
Dye'ing, n. art of staining or coloring cloth, &c.
Dy'e'ng, n. one who dyes cloth, &c.
Dy'e'ng, p. from Die; expiring.
Dyke, n. a mound of earth, &c. See Dike.
Dy'nm'ng, n. p.t. the science of moying nowers Dyke, a. a mound of earth, e.c. See Dake.

Dyn-mm'(n, n, p.t. the science of moying powers

Dyn-monie-ter, n. an instrument for measuring the strength of men and animals.

Dy'ngs-ty, or Dyn'gs-ty, [di'ngs-te, S. P. E. K.

W'b.; din'gs-te, J. Ja. Sm. R.; din'gs-te ordi'
ngs-te, W. F.] n. a race or family of sovereigns nas-to, W. F.] n. a race or family of sovereignt in succession; sovereignty. Dy-nöm'e-ter, n. dynamometer. Dys'era-sy, n. (Med.) a bad habit of body. Dys-en-teric, a relating to dysentery. Dys'en-ter-y, n. a painful disease, attended by mucous or bloody evacuations. Dys-phy'si-q, n. [L.] (Med.) dyspepsy. Dys'pep-sy, or Dys-pep'py, [dis'pep-sy, S. W. E. S. Jo. K. R.; dis-pep'se, Sm. Wh. Johnson, Ash.] n. a difficulty of digestion; indigestion. Dys-pob'tic. '1 a. relating to dyspensy: having Dys-pep'tic, 'a relating to dyspepsy; having Dys-pep'ti-cal, bad digestion. Dys-pep'tic, a. one afflicted with dyspensy. Dye phony, z. a difficulty in speaking.
Dye phone's, z. a difficulty of breathing.
Dye phone's, z. a difficulty of breathing.
Dye phone's, z. a difficulty in voiding
P. E. R. Sm. R.) z. a difficulty in voiding urine.

The duty of hildren to their parents. \_

To dwell upong it.



He addresses their their own lay nations

Eagles for happines - to wrow ... en effetted eagernes efter needless embel-His cornesteres after nia Easing a world of such priess Lasy for him - to be comprehended de -felis are more easy of sinclisher the excellences. It echoes to the cries of his wife

E.

the second and most frequent vowal in the Baglish language, has two principal sounds; long in mate, abort in met. had, (ch) a & pros. other of two; every one.

la (cr., (d'fer) a keenly desirous; vehement;
ardent; impectuous; quick; sharp; keen.

la (cr., (d'fer) a keenly desirous; vehement;
ardent; impectuous; quick; sharp; keen. Enformation, (efformes) a strong desire.

Enformed a bird of prey:—a military standard:—a gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars. Exiglo-ejed, (ëigi-Id) a. very sharp-sighted. Er'go-ofed, (e'go-id) a. very sump-augment.
Er'get, (e'go) n. a young eagle.
Er'get, (e'go) n. a tide swelling above another.
En, (e) n. the organ of hearing; power of judging of harmony; seese of hearing:—a spike of corn or maize. Ear, (er) s. s. to shoot into ears, as corn. farache, s. pain in the car. Rared, (sed) a. having cars. . Marca, (etc) a. maving cars.
End, (etc), a. a title of English nobility.
End, (etc), a. a title of English nobility.
End, (etc), a. the tip of the car.
End, (etc), a. destitute of cars.
End, etc., (etc), a. destitute of cars. tati-mar-shal, (eti'mar-shal) n. an officer has the chief care of military solemnities. Far-lick, n. a curl or twist of hair. karly, (ér'le) a. being in season; seasonable. Early, ed. in good season; betimes. Earl-mark, (er/mark) a. a mark on the ear. Ear-mark, (Frmark) a. a mark on the ear. Bara, (ara) s. a. to gain by labor; to obtain. Earnest, (Fraest) a. ardent; zealous; eager. Earlest, (Ernest) a. seriousness, not jest;—a piete;—first fruits;—money advanced. Earnest-ly, (Ernest-ly) ad. warmly; eagerly. Earnest-mark, (Ernest-ly) ad. warmly; eagerly. Earnest-mark, (Ernest-ly), and which is carned. Ear-pick, a. an instrument for deaning the ear. Ear'ring, (er'ring) z. an ornament for the ear.

Earth, (ctrls) a. the terraqueous globe; the work; terrene matter; soil: — a metallic guide, dry, tasteless, and inodorous.

Earth, (crls) s. a. to hide in earth; to bury. farth, (arth) s. n. to retire under ground. Earth board, n. the board of a plough. Enth'bland, n. the board of a plough.
Enth'blan, (étth'blan) a. born of the certh.
Enth'en, (étth'den) a. born of the certh.
Enth'ene, (étth'e-nês) n. state of being certhy.
Enth'enes, (étth'e-nês) n. worldliness.
Enth'ing, (étth'ing) n. an inhabitant of certh.
Enth'y, (étth'e) a. belonging to certh; worldby; not heavenly; carnal; sensual; vile.
Enth'enes, n. a tremor, violent agitation, or
convaision of the certh.
Enth'enes, consisting of certh; terreme.

ath'y, (ërth'e) a. consisting of earth; terrene. har wax, (er waks) n. cerumen of the ear. har wai, (or wans) a contain to the same fair way, (or was) a minect:—a whisperer. fape, (62) a quiet; rest after labor; facility. fape, (62) a. a. to froe from pain; to relieve. (fape/fal, 6a/fal) a. quiet; peaceful. Shat. fayel, (4'zi) a. the frame on which a painter's

En'si-ness, (d'zo-nes) n. readiness ; case ; res Enst, (est) n. the quarter where the sun rices. Enst, a. being from or towards the rising sun. East'er, (8st'er) n. the day on which the resur-rection of Christ is commemorated, being the Brut Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after, the 21st of March.
East'erly, (8st'erle) a. & ad. towards the cast.
East'ern, (6st'ern) a. being in the east; oriental.
East'yerd, (4st'ward) ad. towards the east.
Eas'sy, (6'ze) a. not difficult; quiet; complying.
Eat, (8t) v. a. [i. ato or eat; pp. eating, caten er eat;] to devour; to consume; to corrods
Eat, (8t) v. a. to feed; to take food.
Eat, (8t) v. a. to feed; to take food. first Sunday after the full moon which happens Pat's-bie, (ôt's-bi) a. capable of being eaten. Eat's-lie, a any thing that may be eaten. Eat'en, (6'tn) p. from Eat.
Eat'en, (6'tn) p. from Eat.
Eater, (6'tr) s. one who eats; a corrosive.
Eaves, s. pt. the edges of the roof of a house.
Eaves, a. pt. the edges of the roof of a house.
Eaves, a. pt. the rolling of the tide; waste.
Ebb. s. the rolling of the tide; waste. Ebb, v. n. to flow back towards the sea; to do cay; to decline. Ebb'-tide, n. the reflux of the tide. Eb'0-ny, n. a hard, black, valuable wood.
E-bri'e-ty, n. drunkenness: inebriety. Ebrillade, (e-brillyad) n. [Fr.] a check of the-bridle for turning a horse. E bri-6s'i-ty, n. drunkenness ; ebriety. [R.] E-büll'ien-cy, (e-bül'yen-se) n. a boiling over. E-büll'ient, (e-bül'yent) n. boiling over. Li-ul-li"tion, (cb-ul-lish'un) n. act of boiling. B-bur'ne-an, a. relating to ivery.

Be'ce ho'mo, [L.] behold the man:—a painting representing Christ as given up to the people. Bc-cen'tric, | a. deviating from the centre Bc-cen'tri-cal, | irregular; anomalous; odd. Ec-cen-tric'i-ty, (ek-sen-tris'e-te) n. state of being eccentric; particularity; frregularity.

\*Re'ce stg'num, [L.] behold the sign or badge Ec-chy-mo'sis, n. (Med.) a livid spot on the skin.

• Ec-cle-si-as liss, n. a book of Holy Scripture. \*Re-clo-si-as'tic, [ck-klo-ze-as'tik, S. J. E.; ckkle-zhe-as'tik, W. F. Ja.: čk-kle-ze-as'tik, P.: ck-kle-ze-as'tik, Sm. R.] n. a clergyman

connected with an episcopacy; a priest. Ec-clo-qi-as'tic, | a. relating to the church ; \*Ec-clo-si-as'ti-chs, n. a book of the Apocrypha-Ech'e-lon', (esh'e-long') n. [Fr.] (Mil.) a move-ment of an army in the form of steps.

Livinate, Echinated, a. bristled; pointed.

Echinate, (e-Riugs) n. [L.] the sea-orchin; a crab-fish.—(Bet.) a prickly head of a plant.

Livinate, n.; pl. échios; the return or reverbera-

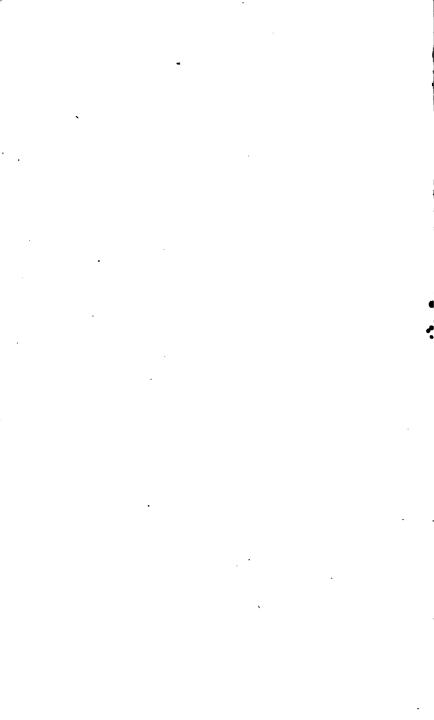
tion of a sound. Rch'o, v. n. to resound; to be sounded back. Ech'o, (čk'o) r. a. to send back a voice. S chom'e-ter, n. (Mus.) a kind of scale, serving

to measure the duration of sounds, Edurcissement, (e-klār'sis-māng' or e-klār'sis-mānt) (ek-klār'sis-mānt, W. Ja.; ek-klār'sis-mānt, S.; ek-klār'sis-mān, P.; ek-klār'sis-māng, J. Sm.; e-klār'siz-māng, F.] n. [Fr.] ctavas or picture rests.

Engineent, (&z'ment) m. case; support; relief.

Engine, (\*zo-le) ad. without difficulty; readily.

Engine, (\*zo-le) ad. without difficulty; readily.



Dron, a [Fr.] (Less) a writ of right.

Froil, a. comical; odd; strange; queer.

Droil, a. a jester; a buffton; a farce.

Broil, a. a. to lest; to play the buffton.

Broil, g. y. a. idle jokes; buffoonery; a show.

Broile g. y., a. a ort of camet with one hump.

Brone, a. the male bee which makes no honey:

--- a shoraged; an idler; --- a humming south. — a sluggard; an idler:— a humming sound. Brone, v. z. to live in idleness; to dream. Dron'inh, a idle; indolent; sluggish. Drön' just, a idle; indolent; sluggish.
Drösp, z. a. to languish; to faint; to pine away.
Drösp, z. a. to languish; to faint; to pine away.
Dröp, z. a. globule of liquid:—an ear-ring:—the
platform of a gallows, which drops down.
Dröp, z. a. [i. dropped or dropt; pp. dropping,
dropped or dropt;] to pour in drops; to let fall;
Dröp, z. z. to fall in drops; to fall; to die. [to quit.
Dröp'sjet, a. a little drop; a small ear-ring.
Dröp'sping, z. that which falls in drops; a fall.
Dröp'sjed, (dröp'sid) a. diseased with a dropsy.
Dröp'sping, z. a disease from a morbid collection of

Drop'sy, a. a disease from a morbid collection of water or serous fluid in the body. Drowky, n. a Russian, four-wheeled pleasure-car-

Dros Ny, n. a Russian, four-wheeled pleasure-car-riage;—corrupted from droitzekka.
Dross, (21) n. the scum of metals; rast; refuse.
Dross, (21) n. the scum of metals; rast; refuse.
Dross, (21) n. the scum of metals; rout.
Dross, full of dross; worthless; foul.
Dross, full of dross; worthless; foul.
Dross, full of dross; wather; want of rain.
Dross, full of dross, dross, dross, n. want of rain.
Dross, full of dross, dross, dross, n. want of rain.
Dross, n. a number of cattle driven; a crowd.
Drove is from Dross. Drive, i from Drice.

Drover, a one who drives cattle to market.

4

Drivin, a. one was drive at the water; to over-wheim; to overflow; to deluge; to immerse. Drivin, u. a. to be sufficented in water. Drivin, w. a. to be sufficented in water. Drowse, c. c. to make heavy with sleep. Dröðje, e. a. to make heavy with sieep. Dröðje, e. n. to stumber ; to grow heavy. Dröðje, ly, ad. in a drowsy manner ; sleepily. Dröðje, e. sleepy ; heavy ; lethargic ; dull. Dråb, v. a. to thresh; to beat; to bang. Dråb, n. a thump; a knock ; a blow. Dråbbing, n. a beating; a thumping. Brådé. n. n. to work hard; to stave.

Prädge, v. a. to work hard; to stave.
Prädge, a. one who works hard; a stave.
Prädge, a., a. mean labor; hard, servite work.
Präg, a. an ingredient used in medicine; medi-

cine; any thing without worth or value. Delf, n. a. to season with drugs; to tincture.
Drug fer-min, n. See Dragoman.
Drug fer, n. a fight kind of woollen stuff.
Brug fist, n. one who manufactures and sells

edicines ; a dealer in druga Brd'id, n. a priest of the ancient Britons, &c.. Brd'id'i-cal, a. pertaining to the Druids. Brd'id-ism, n. the doctrines of the Druids. Drum, n. an instrument of military music:

the tympanum of the ear : - a cylinder. Drim. v z. to beat a drum ; to beat. Drim, v. a. to expel with the beat of a drum. ma'jor, a. chief drammer of a regiment. Drim'mer, a one who beats a drum. Drim'-stick, n. a stick for beating a drum.

near-suck, n. a suck for seating a grum. Prink, e. intoxicated with liquor; inebriated. Brink, p. from Drink.
Brink ird, n. one addicted to drunkenness; sot.
Brink'en, (dring'kn) a. intoxicated; drunk.
Brink'en.-bess. (drüng'kn-nes) n. obriety.
Drine n. a one-celled fruit. n. a neach or rhim.

Dripe, a. a one-celled fruit, as a peach or plum.
Drip, a. arid; not wet; not rainy; not juicy;
thirsty; barren; plain; cold sky; sarcastic.

Dry, v. a. to free from moisture; to drain Dry, v. n. to flow dry; to lose moisture. Dry'sd, n. [dryas, L.] (Myth.) a wood-nymph. Dry'yn, ad. na dry manner; frigidly; coldly. Dry'ne w. n. want of moisture; aridity. Dry'ne w. n. a woman who brings up and fleeds a child by hand, without the breast. Dry'-rôt, n. a disease in timber; sap-rot. Dry'-sabed, a. having dry foot. [dee. Dry'-abed, a. having dry foot.] Dry, v. a. to free from moisture; to drain

Dû'al, a. expressing the number two. Dû'al-işm, z. the doctrine of two gods. Dy-al'(-1,y, m. the state of being two.
Da'ar-chy, m. a government by two rulers.
Dub, v. s. to tap with a sword; to make a knight

of; to confer knighthood on a person. Dub, v. z. to make a quick or brisk noise Dub, m. a blow; a knock.- [A puddle, Brockett.] Dū'bj-oùs, a. doubtful; uncertain; not clear Dā'bj-oùs-ly, ad. uncertainly; doubtfully. Dū'bj-oùs-ness, a. uncertainty; doubt.

Du'cal, a pertaining to a duke or dukedom. Duc'st, a. a European coin struck by a duke. Duc-s-100n', n. a Dutch silver coin. Duch'ess, n. the consort or lady of a duke. Duch'y, n. the territory of a duke; a dukedom

Duck, n. a water-fowl: - a kind of canvas.

Duck, v. a. to dive under water; to cringe.
Dück, v. a. to put under water; to immerse
Dück'er, n. a diver; a cringer.
Dück'ing, n. act of putting under water.
Dück'ing, n. act of putting under water.
Dück'ing, s. act of continued water.
Dück'ing, n. act of putting under water.
Dück'ing, n. act on grand in a short-legged.
Dück'ing, n. act or grand in the state of the

Duck'ling, a. a young or small duck.
Duct, a. a tube in the body; a canal; a pas

Juct, m. a tube in the body; a canai; a passaga, Düc'tije, e. flexible; plable; e. asily extended. Düc'tije-nëss, m. flexibility; ductility. Duc-til'j-ty, m. capacity of extension; flexibility Düd, m. a rag. — pl. raga; tatters. Düd'geon; (düd'jun) m. anger; resentment. Düe, (dd) a. owed; proper; fit; exact. Düe, (dd) a. owed; proper; fit; exact. Düe, (dd) ad. exactly; directly; as, due north Düe, m. a debt; right; just tile; tribute; toll. Dü'el, m. a combat between two; a single fight. Div'el m. to fight a duel or single combat.

Dû'el, v. n. to fight a duel or single combat.
Dû'el, v. n. to fight a duel or single combat.
Dû'el-ler, n. a single combatant; a duellist.
Dû'el-ling, n. the act or custom of fighting duels.

Du el-ling, n. the act or custom or ngining unusable electric n. n. one who fights a duel.

| DB-li'| ob. | n. | [It.] the duel; the rule of duelling Du-6n'na, n. | (duella Sp. ] pl. du-5n'na; an old woman who guards a younger one.

Du-6t', n. an air or song for two performers.

Dug, n. a pap or teat of a beast.

Disc. i. n. from Disc.

Dug, i. & p. from Dig.

Duke, a. one of the highest order of nobility in England:—a prince. Duke'dom, a possessions or quality of a duke.

Duke 'qom, a. possessions or quanty or a duke.

Dül'eçt, a. sweet; luscious; harmonious.

Dül'e;-f; -cā(tiọn, a. the act of sweetening.

Dül'e;-fy, or Dül'ey-rāte, v. a. to sweeten.

Dül'e;-mer, s. an ancient musical instrument.

Dül's-q, s. [L.] an inferior kind of worship.

Düll, a. not sharp; not bright; stupid; blunt; obtuse; awkward; sad; dejected; singgish.
Düll; v. a. to stupefy; to blunt; to sadden.
Düll; a. a. blockhend; a dolt.
Düll'-brained, (dül'brand) a. stupid; doltish.

Daily, ed. in a dull manner; stupidly. Durry, ea. in a dun manner; stupidly.

Dùl'ness, n. stupidity; dimness; bluntness.

Du-löc'rş-cy, n. a government of slaves.

Dū'ly, ed. in due manner; properly; filly.

Dūmb, (dūm) e. incapable of speech; mute.

Dūmb, (dūm) v. a. to silence.

Dümb'-bille, m. pl. weights held in the hands, and swung to and fro for exercise. Dümb'ly, (dum'le) ad. mutely; silently. Dumb'ness, (dum'nes) s. incapacity to speak.
Dumb'-show, (dum'sho) s. a pantomime.
Dumb'-show, (dum'föund) v. a. to confuse. [Les n'my, z. one who is dumb. [Valger.] np, z. sorrow; melancholy; sadness. np'ish, s. sad; melancholy; dejected. np'ish-ness, z. sadness; melancholy. Dump'ling, a. a small, round pudding. Dump'y, a. short and thick: — dumpish. Dun, a. of a dark color; dark; gloomy. Dun, v. a. to press; to ask often for a debt. Dun, n. a clamorous, importunate creditor. Dunce, n. a thickskull; a dullard; a dolt. Dune, n. a hill; a down. See Down. Dung, n. the excrement of animals; manure Dun'seen, (dun'jun) n. a close, dark prison.
Dung'hill, n. a heap or accumulation of dung. Dang'hill, a. sprung from the dunghill; me Dang'y, a. full of dung; mean; worthless.
Dang'yard, n. the place of the dunghill.
Dan'ner, n. one employed in soliciting debts. Da'o, n. [L.] a song in two parts.
Dū-o-dōc'i-mō, n. [L.] pl. dū-o-dōc'i-mōe; a book
formed by folding sheets into 12 leaves. Dū-o-dec'i-mo, a. having 12 leaves to a sheet. Dū-q-dēc'u-ple, a. consisting of twelves. Dū-q-dē'num, n. [L.] (Anst.) the first of the small [tricked. intestines. Dupe, n. a person imposed on; a man easily Dupe, v. a. to trick; to cheat; to deceive. Du ple, a. double; one repeated. [R.] Du'pi;-câte, v. a. to double; to fold. [R.] Du'pi;-câte, v. a. to double; to fold. [R.] Du'pi;-câte, a. double; twofold. [Du'pi;-cate, a. double; twofold. an exact copy; a transcript. Du-pli-ca'tion, a. act of doubling; a fold Du'pli-ca-ture, n a fold; any thing doubled.
Du-plic'i-ty, n. deceit; deception; doubleness.
Du'ra-bu'l-ty, n. power of lasting; permanence.
Du'ra-ble, a. lasting; having long existence. Da'ra-ble-ness, n. power of lasting; continuance Da'ra-bly, ad. in a lasting manner. Da'rq-na'ter, n. [L.] a membrane covering the †Da'rance, a. imprisonment ; endurance. Do'rant, n. a glazed woollen stuff or cloth. Du-ran'te vi'ta, [L.] (Law) during life. Du-ra'tion, a. continuance; length of time.
Du'réms, [du'réms, S. W. P. J. E. P. Ja. E. Sm.;
du-réw, [M. Mausder.] a. constraint.—(Lase)
unlawful imprisonment or constraint.
Du'ring, srep. for the time of the continuance of.
Du'rst, i. from Dere. Düsk, a. tending to darkness; dark; dusky. Dusk, s. tendency to darkness; dark color. Dusk'i-ly, ad. with a tendency to darkness. Dusk'i-ness, s. incipient obscurity. Düsk'ısh, a. inclined to darkness or blackness.
Düsk'ısh-nëss, z. approach to darkness.
Düsk'y, c. somewhat dark; gloomy; sad; dusk. Dust, v. earth reduced to powder; earth.
Dust, v. a. to free from dust; to sprinkle with

dust; to levigate; to separate by a sieve.

DUS

Dist'er, n. he or that which frees from dest Dist'i-ness, n. state of being covered with a Dist'man, n. one who carries away dust. Dust'y, a. filled or covered with dus Datch, v. a. to clarify and harden, as quills. Dutch, n. a. to carry an arrier, as quass.
Dutch, n. the language of Holland or of the
Dutch, n. pt. the people of Holland.
Dütch'eas, Dütch'y. Res Duches, and Duchy.
Dü'te-ous, [da'te-is, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.; da'type
S. E. F. E.] a obedient; obsequious; duting S. E. F. M.] a obedient; obsequious; dutins Dâ'tiş-ble, a subject to import or duty. Dû'ti-fûl, a obedient ; submissive; reverent. Dû'ti-fûl, y, ad. obedient y; submissivety. Dû'ti-fûl-nêss, n. obedience; respect. Dû'ty, n. whatever one is bound to perform; obedience; service; tax; custom; toll. Dy-fin'pir, n. [L.] pl. dy-fin'pir-ri; two Roman magistrates, who held office jointly. Dy-lim'pi-rite, n. a government exercised by two Dwarf. n. a man much below the usual size. Dy-am'y, rage, a. a government exercised by Dwarf, a. a man much below the usual size Dwarf, a. very small; stunted; dwarfish. Dwarf, c. a. to hinder from full growth. Dwarf'jah, a. below the natural size; small Dwarf'jah, a. below the natural size; small Dwarf'jah, a. f. dwalf, a. dwalling dwarf. Dwall a. a. it. dwelt; pp. dwelling, dwelt;] mermain; to inhabit; to live in a place; mecaning to inhabit; to live in a place; mecaning bwaller, n. an inhabitant.

Dwaller, n. an inhabitant.

Dwaller, n. a habitation; a place of residence.

Dwaller, n. a course in which one lives.

The Mulling-Notes, n. a house in which one lives. Dwell'ing-place, n. a place of residence. Dwin'dle, v. n. to shrink; the grow little. Dwin'die, v. a. to make less; to sink; to lower. Dye, v. a. to tinge; to color; to stain. Dye, v. a. to tinge; to color; to stain. Dye, v. a. v. See Die.
Dye'ing, v. a. v. See Die.
Dye'ing, v. a. v. See Die.
Dye'stain, a. materials for dyeing.
Dy'ing, p. from Die; expiring.
Dy'ing, p. from Die; expiring.
Dye, v. a. mound of earth, &c. See Dike.
Dyn-min'ica, v. pl. the science of moving powers
Dyn--mon'e-ter, v. an instrument for measuring the strength of men and animals.
Dy'npa-ty, or Dyn'sa-ty, [di'npa-te, S. P. E. R.
Who; din'sa-te, J. J. S. See R.; din'sa-te or di'na-te, w. F.] v. a. race or funnity of sovereigns in succession; sovereigns. Dwin'dle, v. s. to make less; to sink; to lower in succession; sovereignty. in succession; so vereignty.

19-nom'e-ter, n. dynamometer.

19-s'era-sy, n. (Med.) a bad habit of body.

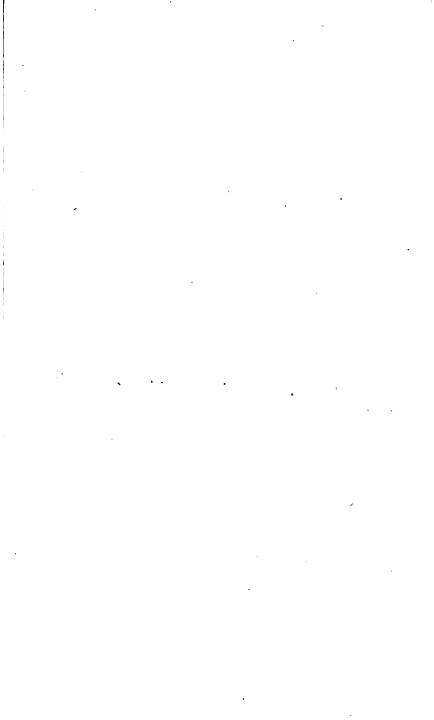
19-n-ter'ic, s. relating to dysentery.

19-s'en-ter'y, n. a painful disease, attended by mucous or bloody evacuations.

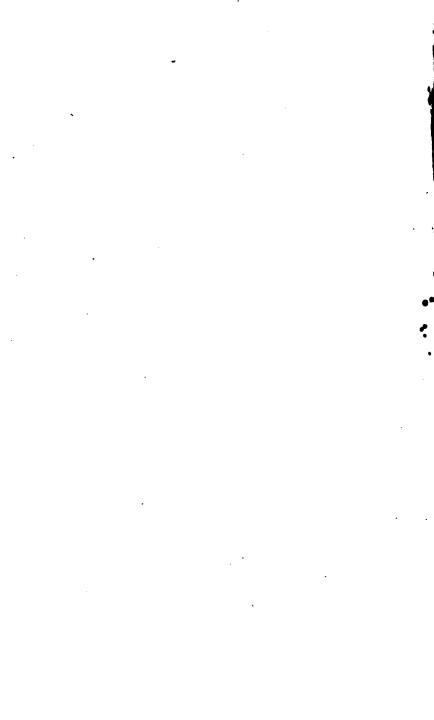
19-nom'e-ter, n. [L.] (Med.) dyspepsy.

19-stepsy of the relating to difference, S. N. P. Dis'pep-sy, or Dys-pep'sy, [dis'pep-se, S. W. E. F. Ja. K. R.; dis-pep'sy, [M. Johnson, Ash.] a a difficulty of digestion; indigestion. Dys-pep'tic, a relating to dyspepsy; having Dys-pep'ti-cal, bad digestion. Dys-pep'tic, n. one afflicted with dyspensy. Di 'pho-ny, n. a difficulty in speaking.
Di sp-ne's, n. a difficulty of breathing.
Di su-ny, (dizh'u-re, N. J. F. J. n.; dist-re, 2.
P. E. K. Sm. E.] n. a difficulty in voiding urine.

The duty of hildren to desi parents. \_



He addresses to several nations cash in their own language.



Deel, a [Fr.] (Less) a writ of right.
Brest, a comical; odd; strange; queer.
Drest, a spester; a buffon; a farce.
Brest, a. a. to jest; to play the buffoon.
Brest, a. a. to jest; to play the buffoon.
Brest, a. a. to jest; to play the buffoon.
Brest, a. a. sort of camel with one hump. Drone, a the male bee which makes no honey: —a sluggard; an idler:—a humming sound. Brone, v. a. to live in idleness; to dream. Dron'ste, a idle; indolent; stuggish.

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Droop, e. s. to languish; to faint; to pine away.
Drop, s. a globule of liquid: — an ear-ring: — the

Drop, s. a globule of liquid: — an ear-ring: — the platform of a gallows, which drops down.
Drop, s. a. [a dropped sr dropt; pp. dropping, dropped sr dropt; ] to pour in drops; to let fall; Drop, c. a. to fall in drops; so fall; to die. [to quit. Brop'ping, s. that which falls in drops; a fall. Drop's-cal, a. diseased with a dropsy. Drop's-cal, a. diseased with a dropsy. Drop'sy, s. a disease from a morbid collection of water or serons fluid in the body. water or serous fluid in the body.

Drocky, a. a Russian, four-wheeled pleasure-carriage; — corrupted from droitzschka.

Dross, (21) a. the scum of metals; rust; refuse. Druss, (21) a. the scum on means; tuss; resused Druss's; nease. Druss's; nease, feculence; rust. Druss'sy, a. full of druss; worthless; foul. Druss'sy, a. full of druss; worthless; foul. Druss'sy, (druss'), a. dry weather; want of rain. Druss'sy, (druss'), (druss'), a. wanting rain; dry. Druss's, a. a number of cattle driven; a crowd. Index. i. from Duss's. Drove, i from Drice.

Dro'ver, a. one who drives cattle to market. Driva, s. a. to sufficate in water; to over-wheim; to overflow; to detuge; to immerse. Drown, v. a. to be suffocated in water. Drown'er, a. he or that which drowns. Dedw'er, s. he or that which drowns.
Drowe, s. a. to make heavy with sleep.
Drowe, s. a. to simpler; to grow heavy.
Drow'si-ly, sd. in a drowsy manner; sleepily.
Drow'si-nëm, s. sleepinem; sluggishnem.
Drow'si-nëm, s. sleepinem; sluggishnem.
Drow'si-nëm, s. sleepinem; sluggishnem.
Drow'si-nëm, s. sleepi, to beat; to bang.
Draw, s. a. to thresh; to best; to bang.
Draw, s. a. to thresh; to best; to bang.
Draw, s. a. to thresh; to best; to bang.
Draw, s. a. to thresh; to best; to bang.
Draw, s. a. to thresh; to best; to bang.
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Draw, s. a. to thresh; to best; to bang.
Draw, s. a. to thresh; to best; to bang.
Draw, s. a. to thresh; to best; to bang.

cine; any thing without worth or value. plate, u. a. to season with drugs; to tincture.
Drug fer-man, n. See Dragonan.
Drug fer-man, n. See Dragonan.
Drug fer, n. a sight kind of woollen stuff.
Brug fits, n. one who manufactures and sells
medicines; a dealer in drugs.

Dri'id, n. a priest of the ancient Britons, &c. Dri-id'i-cal, a. pertaining to the Druids. Drif'id-ism, a. the doctrines of the Druids. Drum, a. an instrument of military music: the tympanum of the ear : - a cylinder.

Drim. v m. to beat a drum ; to beat. Drim, v. a to expel with the best of a drum. ma'jor, a. chief drummer of a regiment. Dram'mer, a. one who beats a drum. Drum'-stick, n. a stick for beating a drum Drink, a. intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.

Drunk, a. from Drink. Drunk ard, n. one addicted to drunkenness; sot. Drunk'en, (drung'kn) a. intoxicated ; drunk. Drünk'ea-nēss, (drüng'kn-nēs) n. ebriety.
Drūpe, n. a one-celled fruit, as a peach or plum.
Drīp, a. arid; not wet; not rainy; not juicy;
thinty; barren; plain; cold sty; sarcastic.

Du'lly, ad. in due manner; properly; fitly.
Dümb, (dām) a. incapable of speech; mute.
Dümb, (dām) v. a. to silence.

Dry, v. a. to free from moisture; to drain Dry, v. s. to frow dry; to lose moisture. Dry'sd, s. feyac, L. (Afyth.) a wood-nymph. Dry'ny, ad. in a dry manner; frigidly; coldly. Dry'nes, s. want of moisture; aridity. Dry'-narse, s. a woman who brings up and foods

a child by hand, without the breast. Dry'-rôt, s. a disease in timber; sap-rot.
Dry'-sâlt er, s. a dealer in salted or dried mo
Dry'-shôd, a. having dry feet.

Da'al, a expressing the number two. Da'al-ism, n the doctrine of two gods. Dy-lif';-ty, n. the state of being two.
Di'ar-ty, n. a government by two rulers.
Dib, v. a. to tap with a sword; to make a knight

of; to confer knighthood on a person. Dub, v. n. to make a quick or brisk noise

Dub, n. a blow; a knock .- [A puddle, Brockett.] Da'bi-ous, a. doubtful; uncertain; not clear Da'bi-ous-ly, ad uncertainly; doubtfully. Da'bi-ous-ness, s. uncertainty; doubt Da'cal, a. pertaining to a duke or dukedom. Duc'st, s. a European coin struck by a duke. Duc-3-86a', s. a Dutch silver coin. Duch'ess, s. the consort or lady of a duke. Düch'y, n. the territory of a duke; a dukedom Dück, n. a water-fowl:—a kind of canvas.

Dack, s. a water-low!:—a Rind of Canvas.
Döck, v. a. to dive under water; to cringe.
Döck, v. a. to put under water; to immerse
Döck'er, a. a diver; a cringer.
Döck'ing, s. act of putting under water.
Döck'ing-stôd), s. a stool for ducking scolds
Döck'-legged, (däk'legd) a. short-legged.

Dück'-lögged, (dük'lögd) a. short-lögged.
Dück', jing, m. a young or small duck.
Düct, m. a. tube in the body; a. canal; a passaga.
Düc'tile, a. flexible; pliable; easily extended.
Düc'tile-nēsa, m. flexibility; ductility.
Düc'li'-ty, m. capacity of extension; flexibility
Düd, m. a rag. — pl. rag; tatters.
Düd'geon, (düd'jun) m. anger; rosentment.
Düe, (dü) a. owed; proper; fit; exact.
Düe, (dü) a. dexactly; directly; as, due north
Düe, m. a debt; right; just tile; tribute; toll.
Dü'el, m. a combat between two; a single fight.
Dü'el, v. m. to fight a duel or single combat. Dû'el-ler, n. a single combatant; a duellist. Dû'el-lyng, n. the act or custom of fighting duels.

Du'el-ling, n. the act or custom of ngining duess. Du'el-ling, n. one who fights a duel. † 178-24'16, n. [It.] the duel; the rule of duelling Du-5n'na, n. [dasha, Sp.] pl. da-5n'na; an old woman who guards a younger one. Du-5t', n. an air or song for two performers. Dug, n. a pap or test of a beast.

Düke, a. one of the highest order of nobility in England: — a prince. Dûke'dom, z. possessions or quality of a duke.

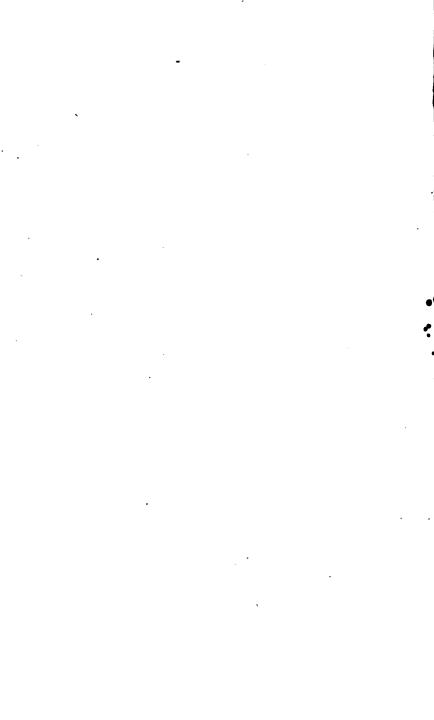
Dül'cot, a. sweet; luscious; harmonious. Dül-ci-fj-cā'tion, s. the act of sweetening. Dül'ci-fy, or Dül'co-rate, v. a. to sweeten. Dal'ci-mor, s. an ancient musical instrument.

Da'l'ci-mor, s. [L.] an inferior kind of worship.

Dalli, s. not sharp; not bright; stupid; blunt;

obtuse; awkward; sad; dejected; stuggish. Dull, v. a. to stupefy; to blunt; to sudden.

Dăl'lard, n. a blockhend ; a dolt. Dăll'-brained, (dăl'brand) a. stupid ; doltish. Dai'ly, ad. in a dull manner; stupidly. Dul'ness, a. stupidity; dimness; bluntness.



Deux, a [Fr.] (Leso) a writ of right.
Brill, a comical; odd; strange; queer.
Dros, a a jester; a buffoon; a farce.
Brill, s. s. to jest; to play the buffoon.
Brill jery, a idle jokes; buffoonery; a show.
Brill jery, a idle jokes; buffoonery; a show.
Brillery, a show of camel with one hump.
Brine, a the male bee which makes no honey: —a sluggard; an idler:—a humming sound. Brone, v. a. to live in idleness; to dream. Dron'sh, a idle; indolent; sluggish.
Droop, s. a. to languish; to faint; to pine away.
Drop, a. a globule of liquid:—an ear-ring:—the

Drop, a. a globule of liquid:—an ear-ring:—the platform of a gallows, which drops down.
Drop, v. a. (i. dropped or drops; pp. dropping, dropped or drops; to pour in drops; to let fall; prop, v. a. to fall in drops; so fall; to die. [to quit. Bropriet, a. a little drop; a small ear-ring. Drop ping, a. that which falls in drops; a fall. Drop sied, a. discused with a dropsy. Brop sied, (drop sid) a. discused with a dropsy. Drop'sy, a. a disease from a morbid collection of

water or serous fluid in the body. Drie ky, a. a Russian, four-wheeled pleasure-carriage; - corrupted from droitzechke Driss, (21) s. the scum of metals; rust; refuse. Driss si-ness, s. foulness; feculence; rust. Dris'sy, a. full of dross; worthless; foul. Dridght, (drout) s. dry weather: want of Drught, (drut) a. dry weather; want of rain.
Brüghti-nöm, (drut'iç-nön) n. want of rain.
Brüghti-nöm, (drut'iç) a. wanting rain; dry.
Bröre, a. a number of cattle driven; a crowd.

Drive, i. from Dribe. Drover, a. one who drives cattle to market.
Drown, s. a. to suffocate in water; to overwhelm; to overflow; to deluge; to immerse. Driven, v. a. to be sufficiented in water. Bewa'er, a. he or that which drowns.
Drowe, a. a. to make heavy with sleep.
Drowe, a. a. to slumber; to grow heavy.
Drowe, a. a. to slumber; to grow heavy.
Drowe, a. a. to slumber; sluggishness.
Drowe, a. sleep; heavy; lethargic; dull.
Drib, a. a. to thresh; to beat; to bang.
Drib, a. a. thump; a knock; a blow.
Drib bing, a. a beating; a thumping.
Drider. a. to work hard; to slave.

Drudge, v. n. to work hard; to stave. Drudge, n. one who works hard; a stave. Drad er-y, a mean labor; hard, servile work. Drag, a an ingredient used in medicine; medicine; any thing without worth or value. cine; any thing window works or value. Dilg, n. a. to season with drugs; to tincture. Drig fer-min, n. See Dragoman. Brig fet, n. a sfight kind of woollen stuff. Brig fet, n. one who manufactures and sells medicines; a dealer in drugs.

menucines; a dealer in uruga.

Brijd, a. a priest of the ancient Britons, &c.

Dri-dri-cal, a. pertaining to the Druids.

Drind, m., a. the doctrines of the Druids.

Drin, a. an instrument of military music: the tympanum of the ear : - a cylinder.

Drum. w m. to beat a drum ; to beat. Dram, v. a. to expel with the beat of a drum. Prim-ma'jor, n. chief drummer of a regiment. Drim'mer, n. one who beats a drum. Drim'-stick, n. a stick for beating a drum.

west-mick, n. a stick for beating a drum. Brünk, a intoxicated with liquor; inebriated. Brünk'ard, n. one addicted to drunkenness; sot. Brünk'ard, n. one addicted to drunkenness; sot. Brünk'en-ness, (drüng'kn-nes) n. obriety. Brüne n. one cellud feith as a mach or rhome. Dripe, a one-celled fruit, as a peach or plum.
Drj, a arid; not wet; not rainy; not juicy;
thirsty; barren; plain; cold sty; surcastic.

Dry, v. c. to free from moisture; to drain Luy, w. c. to Ijee from moisture; to drain
Dry, w. n. to flow dry; to lose moisture.
Dry'ad, n. [dryas, L.] (Myth.) a wood-nymph.
Dry'ny, ed. in a dry manner; frigidly; coldly.
Dry'new, n. want of moisture; aridity.
Dry'-nërse, n. a woman who brings up and floeds

a child by hand, without the breast. a cause by hand, without the breast.

Dry'-röt, n. a disease in timbor; sap-rot.

Dry'-sûlt er, n. a dealer in salted or dried meats,

Dry'-shôd, a. having dry feet.

[&c.

Da'si, a. expressing the number two.

Da'si, i.e. expressing the number two.

Da'si, i.e. expressing the number two. Du-tl'i-ty, n. the state of being two. Du'ar-chy, n. a government by two rulers. Dub, v. a. to tap with a sword ; to make a knight

of; to confer knighthood on a person. Dub, v. n. to make a quick or brisk noise Dub, s. a blow; a knock.—[A puddle, Brockett.]

Düb, a. ablow; a knock.— [A puddle, Brockstt. Ba'bj-oüs, a. doubtful; uncertaint; doubtfully. Du'bj-oüs-nèss, a uncertainty; doubtfully. Du'bj-oüs-nèss, a uncertainty; doubtfully. Du'cj., a. pertaining to a duke or dukedom. Düc'şt, a. a European coin struck by a duko. Düc-y-tôda', a. a Dutch silver coin. Düch'çes, a. the consort or lady of a duke. Düch'y, a. the territory of a duke; a dukedom Dück, a. a water-fowl:— a kind of canvas. Dück, v. a. to dive under water; to cringe. Dück, v. a. to nut under water; to immerse

Duck, v. a. to put under water; to immerse Dück; v. a. to put under water; to immerse Dück; v., a. a diver; a cringer.
Dück'ing, a. act of putting under water.
Dück'ing-stöll, w. a stool for ducking scolds
Dück'-légged, (däk'légd) a. short-legged.

Dück'-lägged, (däk'lēgd) a. short-legged.
Dück'jing, n. a young or small duck.
Düct, n. a twie in the body; a canai; a passaga.
Düc'tije, a. flexible; pliable; easily extended.
Düc'tije-näes, n. flexibility; ductility.
Duc-sil'i-ty, n. capacity of extension; flexibility.
Duc-sil'i-ty, n. capacity of extension; flexibility.
Düd, n. a rag. — pl. rag; tatters.
Däd'geon, (däd'jun) n. anger; resentment.
Däe, (dà) a. owed; proper; fit; exact.
Düe, (dà) ad. exactly; directly; as, due north
Düe, n. a debt; right; just title; tribute; toll.
Dü'ei, n. a combat between two; a single fight.

Dû'el, z. a combat between two; a single fight. Du'el, v. n. to fight a duel or single combat.
Du'el-ler, n. a single combatant; a duellist.
Du'el-ling, n. the act or custom of fighting duels.

Du'el-ling, n. the act or custom or maning duess.
Du'el-ling, n. one who fights a duel.
†Di-li'li, n. [It.] the duel; the rule of duelling
Du-li'ng, n. [duesia, Sp.] pl. di-li'ngs; an old
woman who guards a younger one.
Du-li', n. an air or song for two performers.
Dug, n. a pap or tent of a beast.
Due i h. of from Die.

Duk, a. one of the highest order of nobility in England;—a prince. Düke'dom, n. possessions or quality of a duke.
Dül'cot, a. sweet; luscious; harmonious.
Dül-ci-f-d'iton, n. the act of sweetening.
Dül'ci-f'o, or Dül'co-rate, v. a. to sweeten. Dai'c-i-ry, or Dai'co-rate, v. a. to sweeten.
Dai'c-i-myr, w. an ancient musical instrument.
Dai'i-a, w. [L.] an inferior kind of worship.
Dail, a. not sharp; not bright; stupid; blunt;
obtuse; wwkward; sad; dejected; sluggish.
Daii', w. a. to stupefy; to blunt; to sadden.
Dai'l-ard, w. a blockhend; a dolt.
Dai'l-brained, (dui'braind) a. stupid; doltish.
Dai'ly, sd. in a dull manner; stupidiy.
Dai'ness, w. stupidiy; dimness, bluniness.

Dairy, ea. in a uni manner; stupidiy.
Dairness, a. stupidity; dimness; bluntness.
Du-lòc'ra-cy, n. a government of slaves.
Da'iy, ed. in due manner; properly; filly.
Damb, (dam) a. incapable of speech; musa.
Damb, (dam) v. e. to silence.

Dimb'-billy, s. pl. weights held in the hands, and swung to and fro for exercise. Dimb'ly, (dim'le) ad. mutely; silently. Düst'er, n. he or that which frees from dust. Düst'i-ness, n. state of being covered with d Dust'man, a. one who carries away dust. Düst'y, a. filled or covered with dust. Dütch, v. a. to clarify and harden, as quille. Dumb'ness, (dum'nes) s. incapacity to speak.
Dumb'-show, (dum'sho) s. a pantomime.
Dimb'-show, (dum'found) v. a. to confuse. [Low.] Dutch, m. the language of Holland or of the Dutch.—pl. the people of Holland.
Dutch'ess, Dütch'y. Res Dutches, and Duchy.
Dü'to-Oas, [dd'ty-Sa, W. P. J. J. S. Sa.; dd'ty-sa.
S. E. F. E.] a. obedient; obsequious; dutiful n'my, z. one who is dumb. [Fulgar]
np, z. sorrow; melancholy; sadness.
np'ish, z. sad; melancholy; dejected.
np'ish-nëss, z. sadness; melancholy. S. E. F. E.] a. obedient; obsequious; duzzum Dâ'tiş-ble, a. subject to impost or duty.
Dâ'tiş-fûl, a. obedient; submissive; reveront.
Dâ'tiş-fûl-fûl-ga. dobedienti; submissively.
Dâ'ty-fûl-hēus, a. obediente; respect.
Dâ'ty, a. whatever one is bound to perform g obedience; service; tax; custom; toll.
Dy-dim'njr, a. [L.] pl. dy-dim'njr-ri; two Romana magistrates, who held office jointly.
Ph. Bay'tirate. a. a rovernment expressed by two Dump'ling, s. a small, round pudding. Dump'y, a. short and thick: — dumpisi Dun, a. of a dark color; dark; gloomy Dun, v. a. to press; to ask often for a debt. Dun, n. a clamorous, importunate creditor. Dunce, n. a thickskull; a dullard; a dolt. Dune, a. a hill; a down. See Down Dung, s. the excrement of animals; manure.
Dun'geon, (dun'jun) s. a close, dark prison.
Dung'hill, s. a heap or accumulation of dung.
Dung'hill, a. spring from the dunghill; mean Dy-lim'vi-rate, n. a government exercised by two Ly-um y-rate, a government exercised by a Dwarf, a. a man much below the usual size. Dwarf, a. very small; stunted; dwarfish. Dwarf, c. a. to hinder from full growth. Dwarf, bh. a. below the natural size; small. Dwarf shah, a. below the natural size; small. Dwarf shaholes, a. littleness of stature. Dwall on a fiducation dwalling death. Dung'y, a. full of dung; mean; worthless.
Dung'yard, s. the place of the dunghill.
Dun'ner, s. one employed in soliciting debts. Da'o, a. [L.] a song in two parts.
Da-o-dōç'i-mō, s. [L.] pl. dā-o-dōç'i-mōş ; a book
formed by folding sheets into 12 leaves. Dwell, v. n. [i. dwelt; pp. dwelling, dwelt;] to remain; to inhabit; to live in a place; remain; to inhabit; to live in a place; to continue long speaking.

Dwell'er, n. an inhabitant.

Dwell'ing, n. a habitation; a place of residence

Dwell'ing, hadee, n. a house in which one lives.

Dwell'ing, hadee, n. a house in which one lives. D0-0-d6c/y-m0, a having 12 leaves to a sheet.
D0-0-d6c/y-m0, a, aconsisting of twelves.
D0-0-defman, a, [i...] (dnat.) the first of the small intestines.
[tricked. [tricked. Dwell'ing-place, n. a place of residence. Dwin'dle, v. n. to shrink; the grow little. Dupe, s. a person imposed on; a man easily Dupe, v. a. to trick; to cheat; to deceive. Dwin'die, v. n. to shrink; th grow little, Dwin'die, v. a. to make less; to sink; to lowes. Dye, v. a. to tinge; to color; to stain.
Dye, v. a. to tinge; to color; matter; tinge; stain.
Dye, v. a. se Dia.
Dy'er, a. one who dyes cloth, &c.
Dy'erisiff, n. materials for dyeing.
Dy'ing, p. from Die; expiring.
Dy'ne, n. a mound of earth, &c. See Dika.
Dy. min'ics, n. pl. the science of moying powers Dyn-a-monie-ter, n. an instrument for measuring the strength of men and animals.
Dy'na-ty, or Dyn'a-ty, [di'na-te, S. P. E. R.
Wh.; din'as-te, J. Ja. Sm. R.; din'as-te or di'na-te, W. F.] n. a race or family of sovereigns in succession; sovereignty. Da ple, a. double; one repeated. Da pli-cate, v. a. to double ; to fold. Da/pli-cate, a. double ; twofold. Du'pli-cate, a. a second thing of the same kind; an exact copy; a transcript. an exact copy; a transcript.

Di-pi-ca'tion, n. act of doubling; a fold.

Di-pi-ca-tare, n. a fold; any thing doubled.

Di-pici-ty, n. deceit; deception; doubleness.

Di-ra-bit'yt, n. power of lasting; permanence.

Da'ra-bit, a. lasting; having long existence. Da'ra-ble-ness, n. power of lasting; continuance  $Da'r_q$ -bly, ad. in a lasting manner. [brain.  $Da'r_q$ - $ma't_{qr}$ , n. [L.] a membrane covering the †Du'rance, a. imprisonment ; endurance Da'rant, n. a glazed woollen stuff or cloth. in succession; so vereignty.

Dy-nöm'e-ter, m. dynamometer.

Dy's'cra-sy, n. (Med.) a bad babit of body.

Dy's-qn-têr'je, a. relating to dysentery.

Dy's'qn-têr'je, a. relating to dysentery.

Dys-pe'p's-q, n. [L.] (Med.) dyseppsy.

Dys-pe'p's-q, n. [L.] (Med.) dyseppsy.

Dys-pe'p's-q, n. [L.] (Med.) dyseppsy.

E. Ja. K. R.; ds-pep'se, Sm. Wh. Johnson,

John J. a. difficulty of digestion; indigestion. in succession; sovereignty. Du-ran'te vi'to, [L.] (Law) during life Du-ra'tion, n. continuance; length of time.
Du'ress, [du'ress, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sn.
du-res', Wb. Manuder.] n. constraint.—(Law du-res, Wh. Manuder.] n. onstraint.— (Law) unbawful imprisonment or constraint. Daring, prep. for the time of the continuance of. Durst, i. from Ders. Düsk, a. tending to darkness; dark; dusky. Dusk, s. tendency to darkness; dark color. Dusk'i-ly, ad. with a tendency to darkness. Dusk'i-ness, s. inciplent obscurity. Ash. ] a. a difficulty of digestion; indigestion, Dys-pep'tic, 'a relating to dyspepsy; having Dys-pep'tical, bad digestion. Dys-pertical, ) had digestion.

Dys-pertic, n, one afflicted with dyspepsy.

Dis'phe-ny, n, a difficulty in speaking.

Dis'p-nm's, n, a difficulty of breathing.

Dis'p-ry, [dith'u-s-w, W. J. F., Js. i dis'p-ry, S.

P. E. R. Sm. R.] n, a difficulty in voiding Düsk ish, a. inclined to darkness or blackness Düsk'ısh-ness, z. approach to darkness. Düsk'y, a. somewhat dark ; gloomy ; sad ; dusk. Dust, a. earth reduced to powder; earth. Dust, v. a. to free from dust; to sprinkle with

urine.

dust; to levigate; to separate by a sieve.

The duty of hildren to desi parents. \_

To dwell upon it.



He addresses to several nations cash in their own language. · y · . • .

Each laughs et each - They agreed together each to contribute whatever... en affetted eagernes after meadles smitel-listment. His cornesteres after nia Easing a world of such priess Lesy for him - to be comprehended - de -felis are more easy of sinclater de excellor (es. It echoes to the cries of his wife

the second and most frequent vowel in the Li, English immunge, has two principal sounds; long in sate, short in sat.

Each, (&ch) a. & pres. either of two; every one.

En'ger, (&'ger) a. keenly desirous; vehement; ardest; impotuous; quick; sharp; keen.

En'ger-ly, (&'ger-le) ad. ardently; keenly.

En'ger-ly, (&'ger-le) ad. bird of pre; — a. military standard: — a gold coin of the United States, of the value of ker dollars.

of the value of ten dollars.

of the value or ten dottage.

Brigo-eyoi, (e'gl-td) a. very sharp-sighted.

Brigiet, (e'glet) m. a young eagle.

Brigre, (e'glet) m. a tide swelling above another.

Ean, (an) m. m. to bring forth young, as sheep.

Ear, (e'r) m. the organ of hearing; power of judging of harmony; some of hearing:—a spike of corn or maize.

Far / 2-1 m. m. to short into ears an corn.

Ear, (er) w. m. to shoot into ears, as corn. Ear's che, s. pain in the car.

Earlache, a. pain in the ear.

Earlach, (érd) a. having ears.

Earl, (érd) a. a title of English nobliny.

Earl-iap, (ér'lap) a. the tip of the ear.

Earl'dom, (ér'lap) a. the soigniory of an earl.

Earl'anis, (ér'lap) a. destitute of ears.

Earl'aniss, (ér'lap-nés) a. state of being early.

Earl'-mir-shel, (ér'lmir-shel) a. an officer with the chief eare of military solemnicles.

Earl'-tôck, a. a carl or twist of hair.

Early, (ér'la) a. being in aneann aneannhlache.

Rar'ly, (ér'le) a being in season; seasonable. Ear'ly, ad in good season; betimes. Ear'-mark, (ër'mark) z. a mark on the ear. EAT-mark, (ér'mārk) n. a mark on the ear. Earn, (érn) v. a. to gain by labor; to obtain. Earn, ext, (ér'neat) a. ardent; zoalous; enger. Earnest, (ér'neat) n. seriousness, not jest; — a piedge "— first fruits: — money advanced. Earnest-ly, (ér'nest-le) ad. warmly; engerly. Earnest-spies, (ér'nest-nè) n. engerness. Earnest-green, engerness. Earnest-green, en engerness. Earnest-green, en engerness. Earnest-green, en engenement en etc. Earleck, n. an instrument for deaning the edn. Earleck, en en engenement for the ence

Ear'-ring, (er'ring) x. an ornament for the ear. Earth, (arth) w. the terraqueous globe; the world; terrene matter; soil: — a metallic

oxide, dry, tasteless, and inodorous.

Sarth, (erth) v. z. to hide in earth; to bury.

Barth, (erth) w. z. to retire under ground.

Barth beard, z. the board of a plough. Earth'blem, (Seth'blen) a. born of the earth. Earth'en, (Seth'blen) a. made of earth or clay. Earth'i-mes, (Seth'o-mes) a. state of being ea maturen, (erunn) a. made of earth or clay. Earth';-absa, (ëth'o,-abs) a. stato of being earthy. Earth';-absa, (ëth'o,-abs) a. worldliness. Earth';-absa, (ëth'io,-abs) a. worldliness. Earth';-absa, (ëth'io, a. belonging to earth; world-by; not heavenly; carnal; sensual; vile. Earth'-abs. (ëth'iab) ». a pignut; a root. Earth'quike, a. a tremor, volent agitation, or convision of the earth.

conveision of the earth.

convenience of the earth.

Earl-wix, (êr'wiks) a. cerumen of the ear.

Earl-wix, (êr'wiks) a. cerumen of the ear.

Earl-wix, (êr'wiks) a. cerumen of the ear.

Fape, (âz) a. quiet; rest after labor; facility.

Eape, (âz) a. a to free from pain; to releve.

[Eape'el, (êr'lîl) a. quiet; peaceful. Éast.

Eap'el, (ê'zl) a. the frame on which a painter's

En'si-noss, (8'zo-nos) n. readiness; case; n Enst, (8st) n. the quarter where the sun rice East, a being from or towards the rising sen.
East'er, (&st'er) a the day on which the resurrection of Christ is commemorated, being the

first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after, the 21st of March.

upon, or next after, the Sist of March.

East'er-ly, (ést'era) a being in the east, oriental.

East'ward, (ést'era) a being in the east; oriental.

East'ward, (ést'ward) ed. towards the eag.

Ex/sy, (é'ce) a not difficult; quiet; complying.

Eat, (ét) v. a. [i. ate er eat; pp. eating, eaten ere eat;] to devour; to consume; to corrode

Eat, (ét) v. z. to feed; to take food.

Eat's-ble, (8t's-bl) a. capable of being eaten.

Eat's-ble, a. any thing that may be eaten.

Fall's-ole, (6°C)-61; a. capture or some cases. Eat's-ole, s. any thing that may be eaten. Eat'en, (6°tn) p. from Eat. Eat'en, (6°e) n. one who eats; a corrorive. Eaves, n. st. the edges of the roof of a house. Eaves'drop-per, n. a listener under windows. Ebb, a. the reflux of the tide; waste.

Ebb, v. s. to flow back towards the sea; to do

cay; to decline. End-tide, n. the reflux of the tide. Eb'on, a. made of chony; dark; black. Eb'o-ny, n. a hurd, black, valuable wood. L-bri'e-ty, a. drunkenness : incbriety.

Ebrillade, (e-bril'yad) n. [Fr.] a check of thebridle for turning a horse. P. bri-ŏs'i-ty, n. drunkenness; ebriety. [R.]

B-büll'ign-cy, (6-bül'yen-se) n. n boiling over. B-büll'ignt, (6-bül'yent) o. boiling over. B-ul-lī''tion, (6b-ul-līsh'un) n. net of boiling. B-bur'ng-an, a. relating to ivory.

Re'ce hô'mō, [L.] behold the man:—a painting

representing Christ as given up to the people. c-cen'trie, a. deviating from the centre Ec-cen-tric'i-ty, (ak-sen-tris'e-te) n. state of be-

ing eccentric; particularity; irregularity. Re'ce stg'mun, [L.] behold the sign or badge.

Re ce stromp, Le l'ucuou are sign a cauge. Be-ch--mo'sig, n. (Med.) a livid spot on the skin. Be-cle-sj-as'tie, n. a hook of Holy Schipture. Be-cle-sj-as'tie, [āk-kle-ze-as'tik, S. J. E.; ők-kle-zhe-as'tik, W. F. Ja.; ék-kle-ze-as'tik, P.; ek-kle-ze-as'tik, Sm. R.] n. a elergyman

connected with an episcopacy; a priest.

Ec-cle-si-as'tic, / a. relating to the church;

Ec-cle-si-as'ti-cal, / not civil or secular.

\*Ec-cle-sj-äs'tj-cüs, n. a book of the Apocryphu. Ech'e-lön', (ësh'e-löng') n. [Fr.] (Mil.) a move-ment of an army in the form of steps.

Beh'j-nate, Ech'j-nat-ed, a. bristled; pointed.

Beh'inus, (e-ki'nus) n. [L.] the sea-urchin; a crab-fish. — (Bot.) a prickly head of a plant bch's, n.; pl. ech'ses; the return or reverbera-tion of a sound.

Ech'o, v. n. to resound; to be sounded back. Ech'o, (čk'o) v. a. to send back a voice. L chom'o-ter, n. (Mus.) a kind of scale, serving o measure the duration of sounds.

Ease, (&z) v. a. to free from pain; to relieve.

†Ease/fig. (&z'ful) a. quiet; peaceful. Skat.
Ease(a, (&z)) a. the frame on which a painter's
canvas or picture rests.

Ease/ment, (&z'ment) n. case; support; relief.
Ez'si-j, (&z-j-j) ad. without difficulty; readily.

| Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call | Call

EGE E-duc'tion, n. act of educing or bringing out klaw', S. W. E. F. K.] p. a striking effect; splendor; show; lustre. dul'co rate, v. a. to sweeten ; to purify. c-lec'tic, a selecting; choosing. [phers. c-lec'tic, n one of a class of ancient philoso-E-dul-co-ra'tion, n. the act of Eke. Eck, (ck) v. a. to supply. See Eke. Ecl, (cl) n. a serpentine, slimy fish. E'en, (cn) ad. contracted from even. E'en, (cn) ad. contracted from even. dul-co-ra'tion, n. the act of sweetening. -clipse', (e-klips') n. the obscuration of the light of a heavenly body; darkness, d-clipse', v. a. to darken, as a luminary. Ef fa-ble, a. expressible; utterable. Ef-face', v. a. to blot out; to erase; to destroy. Ef-face'ment, n. act of effacing; erasure. -clip/tic, n. a great circle of the sphere ; the apparent path of the sun. -clip'tic, a. relating to the ecliptic. Ef-fect', n. event produced; result; Ec'logue, (ek'log) n. a pastoral poem. meaning; reality. - pl. goods; movables. Ef-fect', v. a. to bring to pass; to produce. Ef-fect'-ble, a. performable; practicable. Ec-o-nom'i-cal, or E-co-nom'i-cal, [ck-o-nom'e-kal, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; c-ko-nom'e-kal, S. E. Ef-fec'tion, n. a construction; a problem. R.] a. relating to economy; frugal; thrifty. Bi-fec'tive, a. efficacious; efficient; useful. Ef-fec'tive-ly, ad. powerfully; with effect. Ef-fec'tor, n. he or that which effects. -con'o-mist, n. one who is thrifty or frugal. -con'o-mize, v. a. to employ with economy. \$f-fect'u-al, a. producing effect; efficacious. \$f-fect'u-al-ly, ad. in an effectual manner. \$f-fect'u-al-ness, n. quality of being effectual. -cōn'o-my, n. thrifty management; frugality:
- disposition of things; system of matter. — Political economy, the science which treats of Ef-fect'u-ate, v. a. to bring to pass; to effect the wealth of nations. Ef-fem'i-na-cy, n. softness; unmanly delicacy Ec-pho-ne'sis, n. [Gr.] (Rhet.) an exclamation. Ec'sta-sy, n. excessive joy; rapture; a trance. Ef-fem'i-nate, a. womanish; soft; voluptuo Ef-fem'j-nate, v. a. to make womanish. Ef-fem'j-nate-ly, ad. in an effeminate manner Ec-stat'ic, Ec-stat'i-cal, a. ravished; rapturous. Ec-u-men'i-cal, a. general; universal. Ef-fem'i-nate-ness, n. effeminacy Ec'<sub>1</sub>-rie, (ëk'<sub>1</sub>-re) n. [Fr.] a stable for horses. E-da'cious, (e-da'shus) a. eating; voracious. E-da'ci-(y, (e-da's-e-te) n. voracity. Ed'da, n. a collection of poetry, containing the Ef-fen'di, (ef-fen'de) n. a Turkish word signify-ing lord, master, or superior. Ef-fer-vesce', (ef-fer-ves') v. n. to send out gas or elastic vapor ; to bubble ; to work. Ef-fer-ves'cence, (ef-fer-ves'sens) n. escape of Scandinavian mythology. Ed'der, n. wood on the top of fences. gas or vapor from a fluid, as in ebullition, Ed'dish, n. a second crop of grass; aftermath Ef-fer-ves'cent, a gently boiling or bubbling. Ed'dy, n. a contrary current; a whirlpool. Ef-fete', a. barren ; worn out with age. Ef-fj-ca'cious, (ef-fe-ka'shus) a. actually produc-Ed'dy, a. whirling; moving circularly. Ed'dy, v. n. to move or whirl, as in an eddy. ing effects; effectual; efficient. E-dem-a-tose', or E-dem'a-tous, a. swelling. E'den, n. a garden; paradise. Ef-fj-ca/cious-ly, (ef-fe-ka/shus-le) ad: effectually. Ef-fj-ca/cious-ness, n. efficacy. E-den ta-lous, a. without teeth; toothless. E-den-ta'tion, n. a pulling out of teeth. Ef'fi-ca-cy, n. quality of being efficacious; power to produce effects; energy. Edge, (ej) n. the sharp part or side of a blade or Ef-fi'cience, (ef-fish'yens) Ef-fi''cience, (ef-fish'yens) | n. act or power Ef-fi''cien-cy, (ef-fish'yen-se) | of producing cutting instrument; keenness: - rim; brink. Edge, (ej) v. a. to sharpen; to give an edge. Edge, (ej) v. n. to move forward sideways. effects; efficacy; agency. Ef-fi"cient, (ef-fish'yent) n. an agent; came. Ef-fi"cient, (ef-fish'yent) a, causing effects. Edged, (ejd or ej'ed) p. a. sharp ; not blunt. Edge'-tool, n. a tool with a sharp edge. Ef-fi"cient-ly, (ef-fish'yent-le) ad, effectively Edge'wise, ad. in the direction of the edge. Ef'f; gy, n. image; likeness; representation. Ef-flate', v. a. to fill with the breath; to puff up. Edg'ing, n. a border; a fringe; a narrow lace. \*Ed'| ble, a. fit to be catén; catable.
E'dict, [s'dict, 8. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; čd'jkt or čdikt, P.] n. a proclamation; a decree.
Ed-| f|-ca'tion, n. instruction; improvement. Ef-flo-resce', (ĕf-flo-res') v. n. to form dust of Ed'i-fi-ca-to-ry, a. tending to edification.
Ed'i-fice, (ëd'e-fis) n. a fabric; a building.
Ed-i-fi''cial, (ëd-c-fish'al) a. relating to edifices. eruption or redness on the skin. Ef-flo-res'cent, a. indicating efflorescence. Ef'flu-ence, n. a flowing out ; issue. Ed'i-fi-er, n. one who edifies. Edi-fy, (edi-e-fi) v. a. to instruct; to improve.
Edi-fy, (edi-e-fi) v. a. to instruct; to improve.
Edi-fy-ing, p. a. tending to edify; instructive.
Edi-e-fy-ing, p. a. tending to edify; instructive. Ef'flu-ent, a. flowing out; issuing out of. Ef-flu'vi-um, n. [L.] pl. ef-flu'vi-a; a flowing out; vapor; small particles which are continually flying off from bodies. Ed'it, e. a. to superintend a publication; to pub-B-di'ttyn, (e dish'un) n. publication of a book; whole impression of a book; republication. Ed'i-tor, n one who superintends a publication. Ef'flux, n. the act of flowing out ; efficien. Ef 'dix, n. the act of dowing out; ellusion. Ef-flüx'ion, (ef-flük'shun) n. act of diowing out. Ef-flöx'sion, (ef-foal'un) n. act of digging up. Ef-fro'te-ry, n. boldness; impudence; audachy Ef-fulge', v. n. to send forth lustre. Ef-ful'gence, n. lustre; brightness; splendor Ef-ful'gence, n. ustre; brightness; splendor Ef-ful'gent, a. shining; bright; luminous. Ed-1-to'ri al, a. belonging to an editor. Ed'i-tor-ship, n. the office and duty of an editor.
Ed'u-câte, (ēd'yu-kāt) [ēd'ū-kāt, S. J. E. F. Ja.;
ēd'ju-kāt, F.] v. a. to bring up, as a child; to
instruct; to teach; to nurture.

Eft, (eft) n. a newt; a sort of lizard. Ed'y-ca-tor, n. one who instructs youth. B-gest', v. a. to throw out ; to void. E-dace', v. a. to bring out; to extract. E-ges'tion, (e-jest'yun) n. act of throwing out. \$, 5, 1, 5, 4, 7, long ; 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 3, 4, 3, elect; 9, 9, i, 0, 4, 3, electra.—Atre, \$40, flet, fkll; hitte

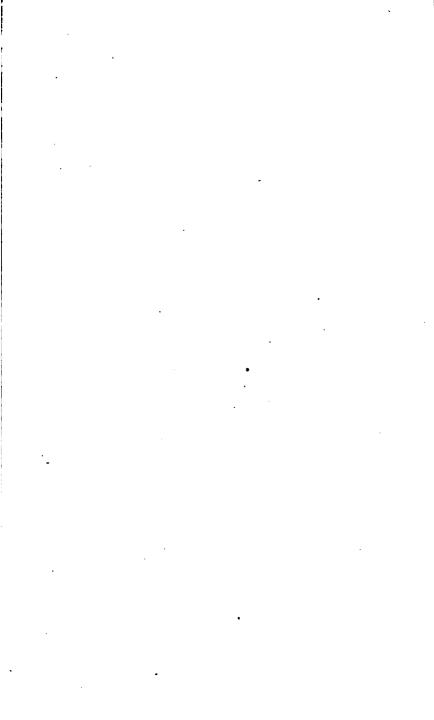
Ed-y-ca'tion, n. act of educating; instruction; tuition; a bringing up; nurture. Ed-q-a'tion-al, a. relating to education.

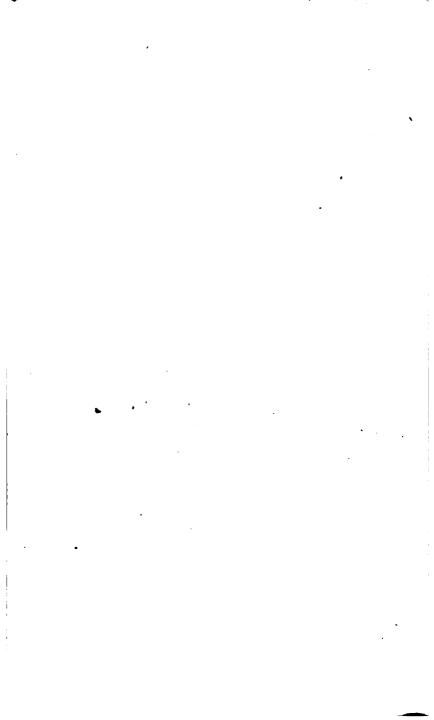
Effuse', r. a. to pour out; to spill; to shed. Effusion, (effuzhun) n. a pouring out; waste Effusive, a. pouring out; dispersing; diffusive

It has a bas effect upon - to de effect that

She seemed greatly edified with what she hears.

The effort of a harmless insect & stag.





bu case the government shall elect to take the . - His party elected him bishop.

Eg. (6) n. the firsts or production of the firstered tribe, and of some other animals.

Eg ha-tine, [Egi-lan-tin, A. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.; égi-lan-tine, I. J. L. Ja. Section of the lands of t

Fig. ist, a one of a class of philosophers who professed to doubt every thing except their

own existence.

\*Ep-tiam or Eg'q-tiam, [8'gq-tizm, S. P. J. E. Js. E.; 8'gq-tizm or 8g'q-tizm, N. F.; 8g'q-tizm, S. R.] u. self-commendation; the frequent use of the word I;— in Latin, ego. Egotta, a one who talks much of himself.

Egotta'ic, a addicted to egottam; self
Egotta'i-cal, conceited; vain. "E'go tize, w a. to talk much of one's self. agrice, we to take much of one's self-gre'group, (e.gre'lya) a eminent; remarkable. Fre'froys-ly, ad eminently; remarkably. Fre's possess, a state of being eminent. Freys, a act of going out; departure. Freys, a act of going out; departure. Freys, a act of going out. E'gri-ot, a a species of sour cherry.

Figure, a. relating to Egypt. Bridgr-dack, a. a species of duck found in the Oranga, Hebrides, and Shetland Islands. Eght, (it) a twice four; seven and one. Righ'teen, (ā'ten) a. twice nine. [seventeenth. Eigh'icenth, (a'tenth) a. next in order to the Eigh'icenth, (a'tenth) a. eight times the quantity. Egath, (atth) a. next in order to the seventh.

Egath, (atth) a. (Mac.) the octave or eighth note.

Egathly, (atth) a. (Mac.) the octave or eighth note.

Egathly, (atth) e. d. in the eighth place.

Egathly, (a'te) a. the ordinal of eighty.

Ethly, (a'te) a. the eight times ten.

Either, (e'ther, 339) [a'ther, S. W.P. J. E. F.

Ja. K. San. R. W.D.; a'ther or I'ther, Kenrick.

Between a'ther and a'ther, there is sittle, in
point of good usage, to choose." Smart.] pron.

eas or the other.

Either, (e'ther) corj. or a, "either this or

Either, (e'ther) corj. or a, "either this or

Either, this, v. a. to throw; to shoot; to dart out.

Eic-willow, a. a darting; a short prayer.

E'c-willow, a. a darting; a short prayer. Eighth, (atth) a next in order to the seventh.

ic', ia to thom out; sudden; hasty.
ic', ia to throw out; to cast forth; to expel.

jet; s. a. togarrow out; s. capulsion.
jet ion, s. a casting out; expulsion.
jet; in; s. (Lex) a writtor action for recovering the possession of real property.

amentation. [R.]

in-ia tips, a an outery; lamentation. [R.]
its, (ik) v. a to supply; to protract; to spin out.
its, at also; likewise; beside.
its or also; likewise; beside.
its orate, v. a. to produce with labor. [ied. b'e-rate, a much labored upon; much studhb'o-rate-ly, ad. with great labor. hb'o-rate-ness, a. state of being elaborate.

hiv-rete-nées, a. state of being elaborate.
his-ri'tion, a. act of elaborating,
sia', a. oil or fat in a liquid state.
hise', a. a. to pass away; to glide away.
his'ic, a. having elasticity; springing back;
his'ic, a. having being back;
his', a. s. a. property in bodies, by which
hey restore themsolves to their original form.
his', a. s. disabed with success; lofty; elated.
hit's, a. a. triumph proceeding from success. Wien, a triumph proceeding from success They, (4Ph) a. curvature of the arm; angle. Phew, (4Ph) v. a. to push with the elbow. Phew, a. a. to jut out in angles; to clash. Mow-chair, a. a chair with arms.

Cit., s. etd age; old people; old times. Sha B'der, s. surpassing another in years; older. Shak

El'ding, n. wood for cerning; save. [access]
El-e-cam-pine', n. a plant; a sweetmest.
El-ect', o. a. to choose for office; to select.
El-ect', a. chosen; taken by preference.
El-ect', n. n. the act or power of choosing choice; the ceremony of a public choice.

5-lec-tion-cer', v. z. to use arts for electing, ce for being elected, to an office. [Modern.]
5-lec-tion-sering, w. arts used in an election.
lec'tive, a. having, or regulated by, elitics.

-lec'tive-ly, ad. in an elective manner. -lec'tor, n. one who elects or gives a vote -lec'to-ral, a. relating to an elector or election.

lec'to-rate, s. territory or office of an elector. lec'tric, (a. relating to, or containing, elec-lec'tri-cal, tricity; attractive. lectri'(cian, (8-lek-trish'sa) n. one who is -lec'tric,

versed in the science of electricity.

E-lec-trie'j-ty, n. the science which explains the laws of the electric fluid; a subtile fluid pro-duced by friction, first observed in amber.

-lec'tri-fi-s-ble, a. that may be electrified. -lec'tri-fy, v. a. to communicate electricity to

lec'trīze, v. s. to electrify. Lec-trŏm'o-ter, n. an electrical instrument.

B-lec'tro-scope, n. an electrometer. B-lec'trom, n. [L.] amber ; a mixed metal. B-lött'u-a-ry, n. a soft, compound medicine.
El-ee-mög'y-na-ry, (öl-e-möz'e-na-re) a. relatis
to alms; depending upon charity. [alm

to aims; depending upon charity. [alana. El-ee-méyl-na-ry, n. one who subsists upon El'e-gance, n. the beauty of propriety; refinement; polish; symmetry; grace; politeness. El'e-gant, a. having elegance; pleasing; refined. El'e-gantly, ad. with elegancs; gracefully. \*El-e-gl'ac, (119) [6l-e-jl'ak, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.; e-la'je-ak or el-e-jl'ak, P. E.; e-la'je-ak, Wb.] a pertaining to elegy; mouraful.

\*El-e-gi'ac, n. elegiac verse.

El-e-gi'a-cal, a. belonging to an elegy.

\*El-e-gi'a-st, or El'e-gist, n. a writer of elegies.

B-le'git, n. [L.] (Law) a writ of execution. El'e-gy, n. a mournful song or poem; a dirge. El'e-ment,n. a constituent principle of any thing,

an atom; an ingredient; a constituent part: proper sphere. — pl. first rudiments.—In popular language, the four elements are gir, earth, fire, and water.

El-e-ment'al, a. pertaining to elements; rude. El-e-men'ty-ry, a. relating to elements ; uneo

pounded; primary; simple; elemental. B-lënch', or E-lënch', [e-lëngk', Sm. Wh.; e-lënch', P. K.; e-lënch' or e-lëngk', Ja.] n lench', P. K.; e-lench' or e-len (Logic) an argument; a sophism.

El'e-phant, n. the largest of quadrupeds. Bl-c-phan-tl'q-sis, n. [L.] a species of leprosy. Bl-c-phan'tine, a pertaining to the elephant. El-e-phan'tine, a pertaining to the elements. Bl-ey-sin'e-an, a relating to the rites of Ceres. El'e-vate, v. a. to raise up; to exalt; to dignify

El'e-vate, p. a. exalted; raised aloft; de El'e-vat-ed, p. a. exalted; high; lofty. El-e-va'tion, a. a raising up ; exaltation ; height, El'e-va-tor, a. a raiser or lifter up. a pupil Eleve, (a-lav') n. [Fr.] one protected by another

B-16v'en, (e-16v'v) a. ten and one. [the touth B-16v'enth, (e-16v'v) a. the next in order to left, n. ; pl. čives; a wandering spirit; a fairy. Elf'in, a. relating to elves or fairles; elfish. Eff'ish, or Elv'ish, a. relating to elves or demo-

Em-p-në/tion, a. act of insuing; efflux. Em/a-na-tive, [em/a-na-tiv, W. K. Sm. R., & mën/a-tiv, S. P. Ja.] a. issuing from another. BM'-lick, a. a knot of hair twisted by elves. lic'it, v. e. to draw out; to strike out. El-j-bll'-ty, n. state of being eligible.

El'j-ble, a. that may be elected; preferable.

El'j-ble-nëss, n. worthiness to be chosen. man'ci-pate, v. a. to set free from servitude. man-ci-pa'tion, a. the act of setting free. man'ci-pa-tor, a. one who emancipates.
-mas'cu-late, v. a. to deprive of virility. El'i-ji-ble-nées, n. worthiness to be chosen.

\$-lim'-nāitien, n. a. to turn out of doors; to expel.

\$-lim-nā'tien, n. expulsion; rejection.

\$-lig'up-mēnt, n. (Chem.) a juice from fat.

\$-lig'up-mēnt, n. (Chem.) a juice from fat.

\$-li'qip, n. separation of mixed bodies.

\$-li'qip, (c-lish'un) n. (Gran.) the act of cutting off a vowel at the end of a word.

Elli's', [a-lei') n. [Fr.] the flower of an army;
the chosen or best part.

\$\text{Li'x'} = \text{n} medicine : quintessence : cordial. -miá-cy-late, a unmanned ; effeminate. -miá-cy-lattion, a castration ; effeminacy. -m-bilm', (em-bilm') s. a. to impregnate a body with aromatics, so as to prevent pikrefaction. m-balm'er, (em-bam'er) s. one who embalms. m-bank', v. c. to throw or heap up. m-bank'ment, s. a mound of earth; a bank. l'ix'ir, a. a medicine ; quintessence ; cordial. &m-bar'gō, a.; pl. cm-bar'gōes; a prohibition upon vessels to prevent their leaving port. Elk, s. a large quadruped; the moose-deer. Ell, s. a measure of a yard and a quarter. Sm bar'go, v. a. to provent their leaving sm bar'go, v. a. to prohibit from sailing m-bark', v. a. to nut on shinhows . . . m-bark', v. c. to put on shipboard; to engage. m-bark', v. n. to go on shipboard; to engage. m-bar-ka'tion, n. the act of embarking. Fi-I'p'seld, n. a solid elliptical body. ßm-bar'rass, v. a. to perplex ; to entangle El-lip'tic, m-bar'rass-Ing, p. a. perplexing; difficult. 5m-bar'rass-ment, n. perplexity; trouble. 5m-base', v. a. to vitiate; to debase. El-lip'tic, ) a. having the form of an ellipse or El-lip'ti-cal, | ellipsis; oval: — defective. Il-lip'ti-cal-ly, ad. with an ellipsis. El-lip-tie'i-ty, n. quality of being elliptical. m-bas'sa-dor, n. ambassador. See *Ambassa* Em'bes-sy, s. a public message or function. Em-bat'de, v. a. to range in order of battle. Em-bat'de, v. s. to be ranged in battle-array. Em-bat'ded, a. indented like a battlement. Elm, n. the name of a forest tree. quence. El-o-cu'tion, n. art of speaking; utterance; elo-El-o-cu'tion-a-ry, a. relating to elocution. El-q-cu'tion-lst, n. a teacher of elocution. 5m-ba' (len, a. mennen ma a unaucanas-Em-ba', (em-ba') a. a. to inclose in a bay. 5m-béd', v. a. to place in a bed; to imbed 5m-béd'ded, a. placed in; imbedded. 5m-bél'ligh-mént, v. a. to adorn; to beautify. 5m-bél'ligh-mént, v. ornament; decoration. El'o-gy, n. panegyric; eulogy. See Eulogy. E-loin', v. a. (Law) to remove; to banish. Jon'gate, v. a. to lengthen ; to draw out. Jon'gate, v. w. to go off to a distance from. El-on-ga/tion, n. act of lengthening; distance. Em-bël'lish-mënt, a. ornament; decorations. Em'bers, a. pl. hot cinders; ashee with fire. Em'ber-weëk, a. a week in which an embesday, or day of humiliation, falls. Em-bëz'zle, s. a. to steal by breach of trust. Em-bëz'zle-mënt, a. act of embezzling. Em-bël'ler, a. one who embezzles. Em-bl'l'er, s. a. to make bitter. See habitter. Em-bl'l'er, or a. to make bitter. See habitter. , v. a. to run away ; to escape privately. lope'ment, a. private or unlicensed departure. El'o-quence, w. the art of speaking well; fluent and elegant speech; oratory; persuasion. El'9-quent, a. having eloquence; oratorical. El'o quent ly, ad. in an eloquent manner. Else, (čls) pron. other; one besides.
Else, (čls) ad. otherwise; beside.
Else whère, (čls/hwar) ad. in another place, bin-bit'ver, v. a. to make bluer. Cee measure.

Bin-bia'zon, (gm-bia'zon, v. a. to adern with
ensigns armorial; to deck glaringty.
Bin-bia'zon-er, (gm-bia'zon-er) z. a blazoner.
Bin-bia'zon-ry, (gm-bia'zon-er) z. act of emblazoning; devices or pictures upon ahields. E-lu'ci-date, v. a. to explain; to make clear. E-lu-ci-da'tion, n. explanation; exposition. B-la'cj-da-tive, a. throwing light; elucidatory. lū'cj-dā-tor, n. an explainer; a commentator. Em'blem, s. a picture; a painted enigma; type Em-blem-at'jc, } a. pertaining to, or compris E-lu'ci-da-to-ry, a tending to elucidate. a. pertaining to, or compris-B-lūde', v. a. to escape by stratagem; to evade. B-lū'di-ble, a. that may be cluded. Em-blem-at'i-cal, ing, an emblem ; allusive. Em-blem-at'i-cal-ly, ad. in manner of emblems. Em-blem's-tist, s. a maker of emblems. Em-blem's-tize, v. a. to represent by emblems. -la'sion, (e-la'zhun) a. evasion; artifice. -lū'sive, a. practising elusion; deceptive. m'ble-inents, a. pl. profits from land sown. la'so-ri-ness, n. the state of being clusory. E-lu'so-ry, a. tending to chide; clusive. Em'blem-Ize, v. a. to represent by emblems. lûte', v. a. to wash off; to elutriate. Jû'trj-ate, v. a. to wash; to decant or strain out. Em-bod'y, v. a. to form into a body; to imbody Em-bold'en, v. a. to make bold; to encourage. -late E-lu'tri-ate, v. a. to wash; to decane E-lu-tri-a'tion, v. act of elutriating. produce regularity; the time inserted.

Brabospeist, (ing'bong-pwing') s. [Fr.] state of health; good plight of body; plumpness.

Brabospeist, s. a. to cheriah. See fasbosses.

Braboss', s. a. to form with more health. m'bo-liem, a insertion of days or years Ever, (civz) n, the plural of Elf. Elvejn, or Elf'ish, a. relating to elves. Elf'ishn, or Elf'ish, a. relating to elves. Elf'ishn, (c-lizh'e-an) (c-lizh'e-an, W. P. J. Ja. Sm. K.; c-lizh'yan, E. F.; c-le'zhan, B. K.] a. relating to Elysium; delightful; happy, g-lightful; happy, g-lightful; happy in [L.] the place assigned by the heathens to happy souls. , v. z. to form with protuberances : to engrave with relief, or rising work. engrave with relief, or rising work.

Sm-bose/ment, a sprominence; jut; relief.

Emboschure, (ing'bō-shūr') z. [Fr.] the appeature of a flute, &c.; the mouth of a river.

Em-bö#'çl, v. a. to take out the entraits of.

Em-bö#'çl, v. a. & z. to lodge or rest in a hower.

Em-brīce', v. a. & z. to lodge or rest in a hower.

Em-brīce', v. a. & z. to lodge or rest in a hower. † E-māc'er-āte, v. n. to emacinte. E-mā'ci-āte, (e-mā'she-āt) v. a. to waste. E-mā'ci-āte, (e-mā'she-āt) v. n. to grow lean. E-mā'ci-āte, (e-mā'she-āt) a. suņk; wasted. E-ma-ci-altion, a act of makinglor growing lead.
Em'a-mant, [Em'a-mant, W. P. Sm. R. Wh.;
c'ma-mant, S. J. F. Ja.] a. issuing or flowing 

Elan, HTEXCA.

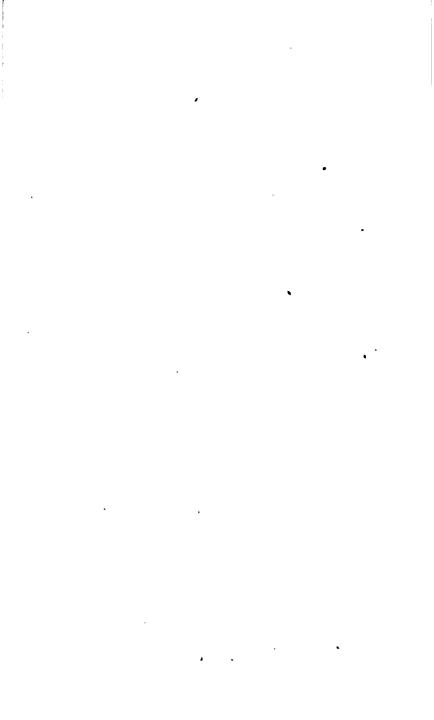
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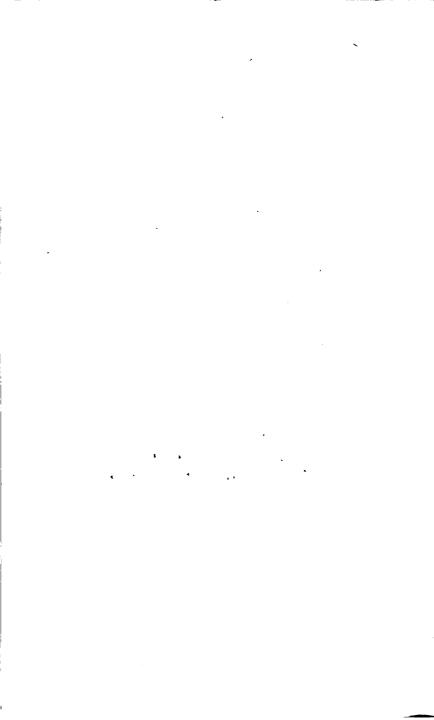
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were employed in tilling. \_ they were employed with place or follies. \_ con ployed whom a fat figure \_ about \_ To employ himself with . \_ mich shought on

Empty of - To empty them of their conto

It is emitted from

h bise/ment, a. class; kmg; embrace.

h bif op-y, a. (Los) attempt to corrupt a court.

harbaraure, (Emb-y-zhōr' or em-brā zhɪy) [em-brā zhōr', S. K.;

em-brā zhy, W. J. F. Ja.: ém-bry-zhōr', S. K.;

em-brach', P. Sa. Wh.] n. an aperture in fortifications for cannon; a battlement. Em'bercite, v. a. to foment a part diseased. Em-bro-ca'tion, a. act of embrocating. m-broid'er, s. a. to adorn with figured works m-broid'er-er, s. one who embroiders. am-brout yr er, n. one was cannot not a fam-brout yr, n. variegated needlework. Sm-brout n. a. to disturb; to confuse; to disturb; to involve in trouble by discord. Sm-brout ment, n. confusion; disturbance. imbrie, s. a to wet; to steep. See Imbrue.
Imbry-5, a.; pl. em'bry-5; the offspring yet
unformed in the womb; any thing unfinished. Em'bry-4, or Em'bry-on, a. unfinished.

15-mend', v. a. to amend; to correct.

5-mend', ble, a. capable of emendation. Em en di tion, s. correction ; improvement. Em'en-da-tor, a. a corrector; an improver. men'da to ry, a. contributing emendation m'e-fild, n. a precious stone of a green color. merge', n. n. to rise out of water, e.c. ; to issue. mer tonce, ) n. act of emerging: — sudden safe (sn.cy,) occasion; exigence. — mer tent, a rising into view; sudden; casual. — mer a-ed, a. having done sufficient service. Finet's, or b-meri-cu, a provided a finet assowary.

Emi-ca'tion, a a sparkling; a flying off in parmic'tion, a. discharge of urine ; urine. [ticles. Em'i grant, a. one who emigrates. km'-grant, a removing from place to place. Em'-grite, s. s. to leave one's native country to reside in another; to change habitation. Emigration, a. the act of emigrating. Emi-none, a loftiness; height; fame:-Emi-noney, title given to cardinals. Emi-none, a high; exalted; conspicuous. Emi-nent-ly, ad. conspicuously; highly.
Emir, a a title of dignity among the Turks. Em'is a ry, s. one sent on a mission ; a spy. Im je-sp-ry, a. looking about; prying.
Im je-sp-ry, a. looking about; prying.
Im je-sp-ry, a. looking about; prying.
Im je-sp-ry, a. looking about; prying. p-misseque, (e-misseque) ne act to senaming out if mil', ne a to seen forth; to let go; to dart. in mil', ne a to seen forth; to let go; to dart. in mil', ne softening.

S-mil', ne a softening medicine. Em-ol-li"tion, (em-o-lish'un) n. a softening. 5-mö's-měnt, s. profit; advantage; gain. 5-mö's-měnt'al, a. useful; yielding profit. 5-mö'tipa, a. a moving of the mind; passion. motive, a relating to emotion. pale', v. a. to fence with a pale; to enclose; to put to death by fixing on a stake. a-pale ment, a. act of empaling: - a calyx. m pia e, s. a. to form a jury; to impanel.
m pia e, s. a list of jurors. See Panel.
m pia e, s. a. to enclose in a park. m pārk', v. c. to enclose in a park. m pās'sion, (em-pāsh'un) v. c. See *Impassio*n per'il, v. a. to endanger; to peril. per-or, n. a monarch superior to a king. whise is, n.; pl. 8m'phy-ses; stress or force of voice laid on a word or sentence; accent.

Em'phs-size, v. s. to place emphasis cm. Em-phit'je, } a. relating to, or uttered with, Em-phit'j-cal, emphasis; forcible; impressive. Em-phat'i-cal-ly, ad. strongly; forcibly.
Em-phy-se'ma, n. (Med.) a light, puffy humor. Em'pire, a. imperial power; an extensive region governed by an emperor.

Em-pir'ic, or Em'pi-ric, (121) [em-pir'ik, Ja.

Sm. R.; ëm'po-rik, S. J. Wb. Ash; ëm'po-rik
or em-pir'ik, W. P. F. K.] n. a pretended or
ignorant physician; a quack.

Em-pir'ic-ia, { mental; charitanical.

Em-pir'i-cal-ly, ad. in an empirical manner.

Em-pir'i-cal-ly, ad. in an empirical manner.

Em-pir'i-cip, n. dependence on experience
without knowledge or art; quackery.

Em-plas'ter, n. d. to cover with a plaster.

Em-plas'ter, n. d. to cover with a plaster. governed by an emperor. Bin-plas'tic, a. viscous; glutinous Em-ploy', v. a. to keep at work ; to exercise ; to use; to make use of; to intrust. Em-plöy', a. business; occupation; agency. Em-plöy's-ble, a. that may be used; fit for use. Em-plöy'er, v. one who employs. Em-plöy'ment, n. business; occupation; engage-Bin-phy'ment, n. nusiness; agency.
ment; office; post of business; agency.
Ein-physon, (em-physon, a. to poison; to enperson, (em-physon, one who noisons. venom. Bin-pō'ri-ām, n. [L.] pl. l. cm-pō'ri-q; Eng. cm-pō'ri-ām; a place of commerce; a mart. Em-pov'er-ish, c. a. to make poor; to exhaust. Em-pov'er-ish-er, n. one who empoverishes. Em-pov'er-ish-ment, n. act of empoverishing. Em-pow'er, v. a. to authorize; to enable. Em'press, a, the wife of an emperor; a female who governs an empire. 5m-prise', n. attempt of danger; enterprise. Emp'ti-er, (ëm'te-er) n. one that empties. Emp'ti-ness, (em'te-nes) a state of being empty; vaculty; vacuum; want of substance. Emp'tion, (em'shipn) n. the act of buying. Emp'ty, (em'te) a void; not full; unfurnished. Emp'ty, (em'te) v. a. to evacuate; to exhaust. Emp'ty, (em'te) v. n. to become empty or void. Emp'ty-Tugg; n. pl. lees of beer, cider, &c. Em-pur'ple, v. a. to make of a purple color. Em-py-c'ma, n. collection of purulent matter. Em-py'-e-ma, a. consection in partners matter.

§Em-py'-e-ia, a. formed of fire or light.

§Em-py-re'an, or Em-pyr'e-an, (123) [8m-pe-re'un, S. E. K. Sm. Wh.; em-pe-re'an or em-pir'e-an, W. P. F. Ja.] n. the highest heaven, where pure elemental fire was supposed to \*Em-py-re'an, or Em-pyr'e-an, a. empyreal. Em-py-red'ma, n. [Gr.] the taste or smell of some burnt, oily substances. Em-py-reu-mat'ic, a Em-py-reu-māt'ic, a having the smell of Em-py-reu-māt'i-cal, taste of burnt substances, as oils and animal substances. Em-py-ro'sis, s. a conflagmtion; general fire.

Em'y-late, v. a. to rival; to vie with; to imitate

Em-q-lat(ton, n. rivalry; contest; contention.

Em'y-la-tive, a. inclined to emulation; rivalling Em'u-la-tor, n. a rival; a competitor. B-mul'gent, a. milking or draining out. Em'u-lous, a. rivalling; desirous to excel. Em'u-lous-ly, ad. with desire of excelling. E-mül'sion, z. an oily, lubricating medicine. E-mŭl'sive, z. tending to soften ; like milk. E-munc'to-ry, n. a secretory gland; a duct. † E-mus-ca'tion, n. act of clearing from mos En, a prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French, and coinciding with the Latin is, and identical with em and

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nodes of spelling, as enclose or inclose, enderse Or inderes, enquire Or inquire. n-£'ble, v. a. to make able; to empower. n-£ct', v. a. to perform; to establish; to decree n-act'ment, a. the passing of a bill into a law. En-act'or, n. one who enacts or decrees.

Sn-at'in-ge, n. [Gr.] (Gram.) a change of one
mode or case for another. in-Km'bûsh, v. c. to hide in ambush n-am'el, v. c. to inlay; to variegate with colors. n-am'el, v. n. to practise the art of enamelling. En-im'el, z. a substance used in enamelling; cortex, or fine exterior covering of the teeth. In am'el-ler, z. one who enamels. Bn-am'el-ling, a. the art of applying enamels. βn-ăm-o-rā'dō, n. inamorato. En-am'our, v. a. to inflame with love. En-ar-thro'sis, n. the ball and socket joint. Sn-cage', v. a. to shut up; to coop up; to incage. Sn-camp', v. a. to pitch tents; to halt. Sn-camp', v. a. to form an army into a camp. n-camp/ment, s. act of encamping; a camp. Bn-case', v. a. to enclose. See Incase. Bn-caus'tic, a. burnt in ; — applied to enamelling. Sn-cave, v. a. to hide as in a cave. Enceiste, (ang-sant') z. [Fr.] ground enclosed. Enceiste, (ang-sant') a. [Fr.] pregnant; being with child. Sn-châfe', v. a. to chafe; to enrage; to irritate. Sn-châin', v. a. to fasten with a chain; to bind. Sn-châir', v. a. to charm; to bewitch; to fas-cinate; to enrapture; to delight. cinate; to enrapture; to uriginate for the first process of the first pr Su-chine', v. a. to infix; to adorn; to engrave.

An-chi-rid'i-on, n. [Gr.] a little book; a manual.

Bn-cri'cle, v. a. to surround; to environ. Ba-clitt'ic, s. a particle which throws back the accent upon the foregoing syllable. en-citt'ic, { a. relating to enclities; throwing En-citt'ical, back. En-clit'ic, En-close', r. a. to shut up, as in a cloister. En-close', r. a. to environ; to encircle; to surround ; to include ; - written also include. En-clos'er, n. one who encloses; incloser. En-clos'ore, (en-klo'zhur) n. act of enclosing; thing enclosed, or which encloses; inclosure, En-co'mi-ast, n. a panegyrist; a praiser. En-co-mi-as'tical, a laudatory; bestowing En-co-mi-as'ti-cal, praise; panegyrical. En-cō'mj-um, n. [L.] pl. L. en-cō'mj-q: Eng. en-com'pass, (en-kum'pas) e. a. to enclose; to encircle; to surround; to environ. En-com pass-ment, n. act of encompassing \*Encore, (Ang.kôr') [ông.kôr', S.W. J. E. Ja. Sm.; Bing.kôr', F. R.] ad. [Fr.] again; once more. \*En-côre', (Ang.kôr') e. a. to call for repetition. En-ciún'tor, n. battle ; fight ; duel ; meeting. En-ciún'tor, n. battle ; fight ; to strack ; to resist. En-ciún'tor, n. n. to engage ; to fight ; to meet. En-coun'ter-er, n. one who encounters.
En-cour'see, (en-kūr'aj) v. a. to animate; to
incite; to give courage to; to emboidea.
En-cour'sge-ment, (en-kūr'aj-ment) n. act of enconraging; favor; countenance; support. En-cour'ag-er, (en-kur'aj-er) m. a favorer. En-cour'ag-ing, p. a. affording encouragement.

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Many words waver between the two | Energach', (en-kröch') v. z. to make invasion es of spelling, as enclose or incless, enderse | to intrude; to advance by steakh. En-croach'er, a. one who encroaches. En-croach'ing-ly, ad. by encroachment. En-croach'ment, n. an unlawful intrusion Bu-crust', v. a. to cover. See Incrust. Sn-curve, v. a. to cover.

Sn-cum'ber, v. a. to clog; to load; to impeda.

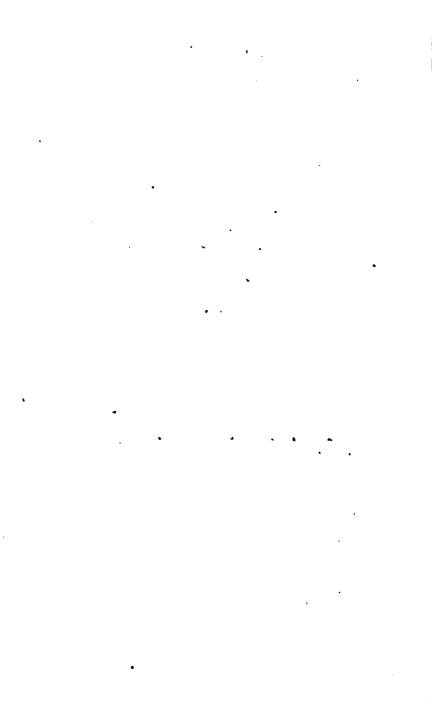
Sn-cum'brance, n. clog; load; impediment.

Sn-cy'cli-cal, a circular; sent round.

Sn-cy'cl-pard-a, n. a complete circle of sciences; a dictionary of the arts, sciences, and literature, n. archaeolic. literature ; a cyclopædia. En-cÿ-clo-pēd'ic, (a. relating to an encyclo-En-cÿ-clo-pēd'i-cal, ) pædia. En-cy-clo-pe'dist, a one who assists in compliing an encyclopedia. In-cyst'ed, a enclosed in a vesicle or bag. End, s. conclusion; final doom; point; period; limit; termination; purpose; design. End, v. a. to terminate; to conclude; to finish. End v. n. to come to an end; to die; to cease En-dam'age, v. a. to injure ; to prejudice. n-dan'ger, v. a. to expose to danger or peril. , v. a. to make dear ; to make beloved. En-déar En-dear ment, s. cause of love ; affection. n-děav'or, (en-děv'ur) n. effort ; labor ; ai En-deav'or, v. n. to labor to a certain purpose. En-deavor, v. a. to attempt; to essay; to try ßn-deav'or-er, n. one who endeavors En-dec'a-gon, n. a figure of eleven sides. Sn-de'm'-al, a endemic. [R.]
Sn-de'm'-al, a endemic. [R.]
Sn-dem'-al, a peculiar to a country or place;
Sn-dem'-al, a policid to discages. n-děm'i-cal, | — applied to diseases. n-děn'i-zen, (en-děn'e-zn) v. a. to maturalize. Ending, a. conclusion; termination. Endite', v. a. to compose. See Indite. , v. n. to compose. See Indite, and Indist. En-dit'er, s. a composer ; inditer. En'dive, s. a plant used as a salad ; succory. End'less, a without thd; perpetual; ince End'less-ly, ad. perpetually; without end. End'less-noss, n. endless extension or duration. En'do-fen, n. (Bot.) a plant or tree which in-creases in diameter by addition made to the inside or centre, as the paim-tree 5n-d6g'o-noùs, a. relating to endogens. 5n-d6rec', r. a. to superscribe. See *Inderes*. 5n-d6rec'ment, s. a superscription; indorsems 5n-d6rec'er, s. one who endorses; indorser. Bn-dow', v. a. to furnish with a portion; to endue; to invest; to enrich. En-dow'er, s. one who endows or gives a por-En-dow'ment, s. act of endowing: any thing valuable bestowed; a gift of nature. En-due', v. a. to supply with; to invest with. En-dur's ble, a. tolerable; sufferable. Bn-dur'ance, a. state of enduring; patience. n-dur'unce, a made or commune, pro-n-dure', v. a. to lest; to remain; to bear. Andure', v. a. to bear; w memory, fandure', v. a. to last; to remain; to bear. End'wige, ad. erectly; uprightly; on end. En'e-my, n. a foe; an adversary; an opponent. En-er-fevi;e, / a. forcible; strong; active; vig. En-or-fevi;eal, / orous; powerful. En-or-fevi;eal, / orous; powerful. En-or-fevi;eal, / orous; powerful. En-or-fevi;eal, / orous; powerful. En-or-fevi;eal-v, ad. in an energetic manner. En'er-fev, n. a. to give energy to. En'er-fy, n. power; force; vigor; strength. En-feviate, (e-nfevist, S.W. P. J. F. H. Ja. E. Sm.; En'er-via, Wh.] v. a. to weaken; to reader feeble; to debilitate. See Contemplate. 5-nder'vate, a. weakened; deprived of force. En-or-viation, n. act of weakening; weakeness. E-nërve', v. a. to enervate; to weaken.
Ea famille, (kug'f't-mël') [Fr.] in a family way
En-fëë'ble, v. a. to weaken; to enervate.

Enables him to paint see anactments by Googress on the subject is encoursed those To en croain upon We are not disposed to term encomilly Which he encounters from wicked men. In Endeavon to setisty his indeavon to setisfy - Every endeavon for promulgating to Animely are endowed with passions which have encouraged so many writers to all a compiling He is endued with mirecolors powers.

of professed every to



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they whe enjoined to abstern. - I enjoin
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- against.

It is enough to the present purpose to ....

In which I was enrolled a newstern

Dans (n. 1867) [qu. 1867], P. J. F. Sm. Wh.; | E-nig-mat'-cal-ly, ad. in an obscure manner. ca-267, S. W. E. Ja.] v. a. to invest with post | E-nig'ma-list, n. one who deals in enigmas. in foe -nīg'ma-tīze, v. u. to deal in enigmas. [scribe In feel ment, (en-fel ment) a the act of en-feeling; an instrument or deed. En-for' mam, two-ment or deed.

I folding; an instrument or deed.

I filide', a. [Fr.] a line; straight passage.

I filide', a. a. to pierce in a right line.

I filide', a. a. to strengthen; to urge;
prove; to constrain; to compel.

I fore's lie, a. capable of being enforced.

I fore's lie, a. compulsion; force applied. n-jöin', v. a. to direct; to enforce; to pre fEn-join/ment, n. direction; injunction.
En-joy, v. a. to have or obtain possession of
fruition of; to delight in; to exhibitante. to urge; to En-jöy'a-ble, a. capable of enjoyment. En-jöy'er, n. one who enjoys. En-jöy'ment, z. pleasure ; happiness ; fruition. a-far'er, one who enforces.

-fair'else, v. a. to make free; to admit to
the provinces of a citizen; to liberate.

-fair'else, w. a. to make free; to admit to
the provinces of a citizen; to liberate. En kin'dle, v. a. to set on fire; to inflame; En-Bird', v. a. to grease; to baste. [inche. En-Birgo', v. a. to make greater; to increase; to extend; to dilate; to expand; to set free, lease from prison or from slavery. En-large', v. n. to expatiate; to be diffuse. En-large'ment, n. increase; release; expansion heae from preson or from savery.

Affair/ship of, n. one who gives freedom.

Agige', n. o. to emist; to induce; to win; to
gain; to bind; to employ; to encounter.

Agige', n. n. to conflict; to fight; to embark.

Agige', (en.gild') n. o. emisted; betrothed;

forting an interest; carnest. En-light'en, (en-li'tn) v. a. to illuminate; to supply with light; to instruct; to cheer. En-light'en-er, (en-li'tn-er) n. an illuminator. En-list', v. a. to enroll or register; to engage. En-list', v. n. to enroll one's self; to engage. a-gig'od-ness, m. carnestness; zeal.
a-gig'od-ness, m. act of engaging; promise; obligation; employment; conflict; battle. En-list ment, w. act of enlisting; enrolment. En-li'ven, (en-li'vn) v. a. to make alive, active, sprightly, or gay; to animate; to exhilarate. ligation; employment; conflict; battle.

a-ga'fing, p.a.-astigching, attractive.

a-ga'fing-ly, ad. in a winning manner.

a-ga'faind, v. a. to encircle with a garland.

a-fa'fa'der, v. a. to beget; to produce; to form.

a-fa'der, v. a. to copulate; to be produced.

a-fa'der, e., s. one who begets.

a'fined, (a''jin) s. a mechanical instrument of complicated parts; a machine; an agent.

a'fined, 'a'. s. one who constructs or manners. En-li'ven-er, n. he or that which enlivens. En masse, (ang-mas') [Fr.] in a body or mass. En'mi-ty, n. malevolence; hatred; hostility. En'ne-a-gon, or En-ne'a-gon, n. a figure of nine sides and angles. En-ne-at'j-cal, a. ninth. En-no'ble, v. a. to make noble; to exalt; to ele-En-no'ble-ment, n. exaltation; elevation. Ba-tj-act, n. one who constructs or manages engines. — Civil engineer, one who constructs casels, docks, railroads, &c.
Ba-tj-act, nestring, a. the business of an engineer. Ennui, (kn-we') n. [Fr.] wearisomeness; lasti-tude; listlessness; disgust. En-o-dā'tion, n. the act of untying a knot. E-nor'mi-ty, n. depravity; an atrocious crime. e-ry, n. engines of war; artillery. -nör'mous, a. irregular ; excessive ; very bad. -nör'mous-ly, ad. beyond measure. n'ene-ry, m. engines or wer; misself, pp. engird-ing, engirt er engirded; pp. engird-ing, engirt er engirded; to encircle. E-not moys-ty, ad. beyond measure.
E-notingus-ness, a. immeasurable excess.
E-notigh', (e-nat') a. sufficient; satisfying.
E-notigh', (e-nat') ad. in a sufficient degree
(E-notigh', (e-nat') ad. in a sufficient degree
(E-notigh', (ad. the old plural of Enough.
En passant, (lang-plas-sang') [Fr. by the way.
En-quire', v. a. & n. to ask; to scarch; to an amine:—written also master. See Insuits. En gi-scope, n. a reflecting microscope. English, (ing glish) a. belonging to England. English, (ing glish) n. the language of England. pl, the people of England. English, (ing'glish) v. c. to translate into Engfat', r. a. to swallow ; to glut. Engine', r. s. to swallow; to devour; to gorge. amine: - written also inquire. See Inquire. En-quir'y, n. examination. See Inquiry n-graft, r. a. to ingraft. See Ingraft. En-quir'er, n. one who enquires. See Inquirer. a grait, a. a. to indeat in curve lines.

a grait, a. a. to dye deep; to dye in the grain.

a grait, a. a. to cless with; to grapple.

a gray, a. a. to seize hold of; to gripe.

a grave, a. a. [a engraved; pp. ongraving, ongraved or engraven]; to picture by incisions in any matter; to mark metal, wood, or stone; to importee: to importee: to importee: En-grail En-rage', v. a. to irritate; to make furious. En-rank', v. a. to place in ranks; to rank. En-rapt'ure, (en-rapt'yur) v. a. to transport with pleasure; to delight highly; to enchant. En-rich', v. a. to make rich; to fertilize. En-rich'ment, n. act of making rich. En-ridge', (en-rij') v. a. to form into ridges. En-ring', v. a. to bind round; to encircle. Shak. to impress; to imprint. Ba-grave'ment, n. engraved work; engraving. Ba-grav'rr, n. one who engraves metals, &c. Ba-grav'jag, n. the art or work of an engraver. En-ri'pen, (en-ri'pn) v. a. to ripen. Donne. En-robe', v. a. to dress; to clothe; to invest. En-föll', v. a to register; to record; do inwrap. En-föll'er, n. one who enrolls. En-föllent, n. a register; a writing; record. En-föll', v. a. to fix by the root; to implant. n-gross', s. a. to monopolize; to forestall; to buy up any commodity in order to sell it again at a high price: — to copy in a large hand. En-gross'er, z. one who engrosses. En route, (ang'rôt') [Fr.] on the way. Eus, n. [L.] any being; existence. a-greer ment, a act of engrossing.
a-galf', s. a. to absorb in a gulf. See Ingulf.
a-hance', v. a. to raise; to advance; to heighten in price or esteem; to aggravate. En-sin'guine, (en-sing'gwin) v. a. to smear with gore; to suffuse with blood.

En-hânce/ment, n. increase ; aggravation. En-hân/cer, n. one who enhances. nigma, n. a riddle; an obscure question. inigmai/ic, } a. partaking of enigma;

f.-nig-mat'je, a. partaking of enigma; f.-nig-mat'j-cal, biguous; obscure; dark.

Bn-schöd'üle, (en-skēd'ül or en-shēd'ül) v. a. to insert in a schedule. See Schedule.

En-sconce', v. a. to cover as with a fort; te En-sēal', v. a. to impress ; to seal. [secure. En-sēam', v. a. to sew up ; to enclose by a seam. En-sēar', v. a. to cauterize ; to sear. Shak.

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neemile, (Eng-elm'bi) [Fr.] the whole; a rein-tive proportion of parts to the whole. m-shilld', (en-shilld') v. a. to shield. Shak. m-shille', v. a. to preserve as a thing sacred. a shrine', v. a. to preserve as a thing sacred. In'sign, (sn'sin) z. a fing or standard of a ship or regiment; the officer who carries it; signal. h'sign-cy, (én'sin-eq) n. the office of an ensign. In-släve', v. a. to reduce to slavery or bondage. In-släve'ment, n. servitude; slavery. n-slav'er, n. one who enslave n-sairy, v. a. to entrap; to take. See Insuer. m-sairi', v. a. to entangle; to snart. m-sphero', (en-sir') v. a. to place in a sphere. m-she', (en-sir') v. a. to follow; to succeed. n-sir', (en-sir') v. a. to follow; to succeed. n-sir', (en-sir') v. a. to follow; to pursue. [R.] n-sir', (en-sir') v. a. to follow; to pursue. [R.] Sa-sire', (on-shir') r. a. to ascertain; to make certain or secure; to secure. See Insure. Sn-sir'er, (en-shir') r. a. See Insure. Sn-tib'is-tare, m. (Arch.) the architrave, frieze, and cornice of a column or pillar. En-tāil', s. an estate limited in its descent. En-tāil', v. s. to settle the descent of an estate so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure. En-tail'ment, s. the act of entailing. En tin'gle, (en-tang'gl) v. a. to inwrap: to twist; to confuse; to involve; to embarrass. En-tan'gle-ment, n. involution; perplexity. En-tan'gler, n. one who entangles, En-tan'gler, p. a. involving; perplexing. En'ter, v. a. to go into; to initiate; to set down. En'ter, v. z. to come in ; to go in ; to penetrate. En'ter-er, n. one who enters. En'ter-ing, n. entrance ; passage into a place. En-ter'o-cele, n. (Med.) an intestinal hernia. En-ter-al'o-gy, n. a treatise on the bowels. En-ter-pleader, n. See Interpleader. En'ter-prise, n. a bold undertaking; an attempt. En'ter-prise, v. a. to undertake ; to attempt. En'ter-pris-er, a. a man of enterprise. En'ter-pris-ing, a. having enterprise ; resolute. En-ter-tain', v. a. to talk with ; to treat at the te ble; to keep; to cherish; to amuse; to divert. En-ter-tain er, m. one who entertains. En-ter-tain'ing, a. amusing ; diverting. En-ter-tain'ing-ly, ad. in an amusing manner. En-ter-tain'ment, n. act of entertaining ; a treat ; a feast; amusement; diversion.
En-thrill', v. a. See Inthrell.
En-thrill', v. a. See Inthrell.
En-thrill', v. a. to place on a throne; to exait.

En-thrill'stam, [on-thd'xo-ixm, P. J. Je. K.
En.; on-thd'xho-ixm, W. F.; on-thd'xyxxm,
S.] s. beat of imagination; elevation of fancy;
arder of mind; ardent zeel; fanaticism. En-thū'si-ast, n. one possessed of enthusiasm; In-tice', v. a. to allure to ill; to tempt; to at-in-tice'ment, z. act of enticing; allurement. n-tice ment, s. acr of catteing; anurement.
in-tice; n. one who allures.
in-tic; ing-y, sc. in an enticing manner.
in-tic; ing-y, sc. in an enticing manner.
in-tire; a. whole; undivided; complete; full.
in-tire; s. whole; undivided; complete; full.
in-tire; s. whole; in the whole; completely; fully. in-tire ness, n. totality ; completenes ga-tre's neas, n. totalky; completeness. ga-tre'ty, n. completeness; wholeness. ga-tr'ty, n. completeness; wholeness. title, v. a. to dignify with a title; to give a title or a right to; to superscribe; to style. En-titl', v. a. nomething which is; a real being. gn-titl', v. a. to ensuare; to entangle. [R.]

En-tômb', (yn-tôm') v. a. to put into a toumb-lin-tômb'ment, (yn-tôm'ment) n. burial. En-to-mo-lög'i-cel, a. relating to entomology. En-to-mol'o-grat, n. one versed in entomology. En-to-mol'o-gr, n. the natural history of insect En'traig, (en'traiz) n. pl. intestines; bowels. En'trance, n. act of entering; passangs for cust intrance, in history. ing; avenue; initiation; commen n-trance', v. a. to put into a trance; to encla In-trap', v. a. to ensuare; to catch in a trap. In-treat', v. a. to beg earnestly; to importune. In-treat', v. a. to make entreaty. Sn-treaty, (en-treite) a position; prayer.
Entrée, (ing-treit) a. [Fr.] entrance; entrap.
Entréed, (ing'tre-po) a. [Fr.] a magazine; a
warehouse for depositing goods. En'try, z. a passage; entrance; En-tanc', v. a. to tune; to chant. En-twine', v. a. to twist round. Bee Int -nū'cle-āte, v. a. to solve; to disentangle. -nū-cle-ā'tion, n. explanation; exposition. -nū'mo-rāte, u. s. to reckon up singly; to count; to number. [ing. B-nti-me-ra'tion, n. act of numbering; a coun -nû'me-ra-tive, a reckoning up; counting.
-nû'me-ra-tive, a reckoning up; counting.
-nû'me-ra-tive, a reckoning up; counting.
-nû'me-ra-tive, a reckoning up; counting.
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-nû'me-ra-tive, a reckoning up; counting.
-nû'me-ra-tive, a reckoning up; counting. edeclare; to F-nun-cj-tion, (o-nun-sho-t-shun) s. declara-tion; expression; manner of uterance. F-nun-cj-tive, (o-nun-sho-t-tiv) a. declarative -nun'ci-a-to-ry, a. giving utterance. -nure', v. n. (Law) to become valid; to inure. En-vel'op, (on-vel'up) v. n. to inwrap; to cover; to hide; to surround; to line. Bn-vel'op, n. a wrapper. — This is the English 5n-vel'(p), s. a wrapper. — This w the Engum form of escelepe, but not much used. Escelepe, (kng-ve-löp') [5n-ve-löp', s. W. J.; 5n've-löp, P.; in-ve-löp', F. R.; 5mg-ve-löp', Ja.; en-vel'up, E. W.; 5mg-ve-löp', [Fr.] a wrapper; an outward case. En-vel'op-ment, s. perplexity; entanglement. En-ven'om, v. a. to taint; to poison; to enrage. En'yi-ble, a. that may excite envy; desirable. En'vi-er, a. one who envies; a maligner. En'vi-ots, a. full of envy; malicious; jealous. En'vi-ots, y, ad. with envy; with malignity. " En-vi'ron, v. a. to surround; to encompass. Sa-vi'rons, or En'vi-röns, [ön-vo-rönz', S. J. E.; ön-vo-rönz' or en-vi'ronz, W.; en-vi'ronz, P. Wh.; in'vo-rönz, F.; ön'vo-ronz or en-vi'ronz, J.; en'vo-rönz, Sm.] n. pl. phaces adjacent; neighborhood. En'vöj, n. a special public minister sent from one power to another; a public messenger. En'vöj-ship, n. the office of an envoy. En'vy, v. a. to hate another for excellence or happiness; to grieve at excellence; to grudge. En'vy, n. pain or versation at another's good. En-writp', v. a. to cover. See /nores. E'o-cene, a. (Gool.) noting the first of the subdivisions into which the tertiary period of the earth is divided by geologists.

51'je, a. relating to Bolia. See Belic. E XI' -plie, s. a hollow ball of metal, with a pipe, to show the elastic power of steam. E'on, s. a virtue or perfection ;— a term used in the metaphysics of Plato.

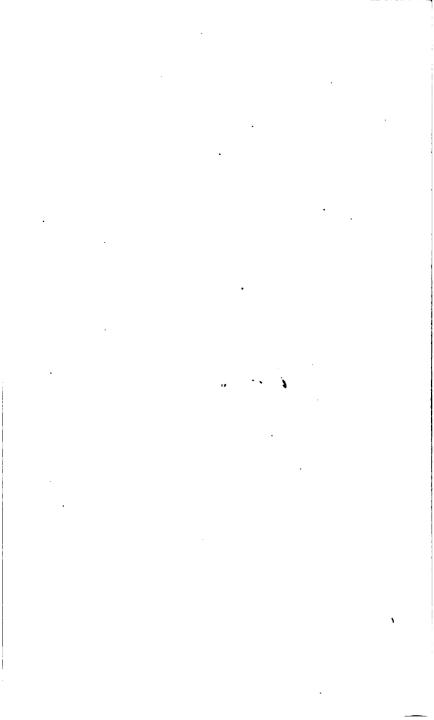
E'pact, n. the excess of the solar month above
the lunar, and of the solar year above the lunar. Bp-q-nq-lip sis, n. [Gr.] (Rhst.) repetition.

Ep<sup>1</sup>arch, n. a governor of a Grecian province.

Fp-paulo-ment, n. [Fr.] (Fort.) a side-work maof earth, gabions, &c.

't curred you a realer share of esteur To be intangled in the same Discussion. Ho enter into the depths of a subject -styrulation, previously entered int. - to en-ter uponing any minute criticism - enter They entitle in to the confidence ferry by Enthusiasm for knowledge. entitled to claim in the ordit of in Jo le arveloped in darkners.





The Epistle to the Cor.

It is entitled to equal reterence with ...

or an equality with

they were equally ready with the writery—
equally peroled with themselves

ha let', n. [épaulatte, Fr.] a shoulder-knot. -pën'the-sis, n. [Gr.] (Gram.) the insertion of a letter in the middle of a word. page in the minder of a word.

[ph3, a. a Hebrew measure of 15 solid inches.

-ph5m'e-ra, a. [Gr.] a fever that terminates in
one day, an insect that lives only one day.

-ph6m'e-ral, [9-6m'e-ral, W. P. J. E. F. Ja.

K. Sm.; e-f2'me-ral, S.] a. diurnal; beginning
and ending in a day. short lived. and ending in a day; short-lived. phēm'e-rin, a. a neopterous insect B-phem y-ric, a. the same as ephomeral.
B-phem y-ric, a. [Gr.] pl. eph-q-mer'j-dey; a journal; a calendar; an account of the daily notions and situations of the planets. motions and situations of the paneties.

p-phen'e-rist, a one who keeps a journal.

pph-i-al't-s, a. [Gr.] (Med.) the nightmare.

pph'ed, [ef'od, S. P. J. T. F. Ja. K. Sm.; 6f'od
or 6'od, W.] a a girdle or ornament worn by
the Jewish priests. Ep'ic, a. narrative; heroic: - applied to poetry. Epic, a. an epic, heroic, or narrative poem. Ep - ce'di-an, a elegiac; mournful. Epice'di am, s. [L.] an elegy; a funeral poem.
Epicene, a common to both sexes; of both kinds: — applied to Latin nouns. Epi-care, n. one wholly given to luxury.

\*Epi-cy-re'an, (123) [5p-e-ky-re'an, S. W. P. J.
E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; 5p-e-ky're-an, Wb.] none of the sect of Epicurus; a voluptuary.

\*Epi-cy-re'an, a. belonging to Epicurus; devoted to pleasure; luxurious.

\*\*Pp-cu-re'sn-lam, or Ep-cu're-an-lam, [ep-cu-re'sn-lam, K. R.; ep-c-ku're-an-lzm, Sm. Wh.; a. the doctrine of Epicurus. Ep'i-cy-rism, π. luxury; voluptuousness. Ep'i-cy-cle, π. a little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater circle. Ep-i-cy'cloid, n. a species of curve line. Ep-i-dem'ic, a. a disease that attacks many persons at the same time. Ep-i-dem'ic, / a. generally prevailing; gener-Ep-i-dem'i-cal, / al; affecting great numbers, as the plague. Ep-j-der'mis, z. [Gr.] the scarf-skin; cuticle. Ep.-der m.s. r. ter. the scattering, account for the large of mineral.

Spi-der un, r. [L.] same as perigee.

Spi-grain, a. a short poem ending in a point.

Ep.-grain, mat/ical, a. dealing in epigrams;

Ep.-gram-mat/i-cal, like an epigram; point-Ep-j-gram'ma-fist, n. a writer of epigrams. [ed. Ep-j-graph, n. a title; an inscription. Epi-lep-sy, a a convulsion; falling sickness.

Epi-lep'tic, / a relating to, or affected wi Ep-1-15p'tic, (a. relating to, or affected with, ep-1-15p'ti-cal, opilepsy; convulsed. Fpil-o-gis'tic, a. pertaining to an epilogue. Ep'i-lögue, (ēp'o-lög) a. a poem or speech addressed to spectators at the end of a play. 8-piph's-ny, n. a festival in commemoration of our Savior's being manifested to the world by a star, being the 12th day after Christmas.

2p-j-pho-m<sup>2</sup>mq, n. [Gr.] (Ret.) an exclamation.

2p-j-pho-m<sup>2</sup>mq, n. [Gr.] (Med.) the watery eye.

2-piph'y-vis, n. [Gr.] (Ret.) a sort of climax.

2-piph'y-vis, n. [Gr.] (Ret.) a sort of climax.

3-piph'co-pip, n. [Gr.] (Ret.) a sort of climax.

3-piph'co-pip, n. relating to episcopacy; vested in a bishor. a crisconning to

a bishop ; episcopalian.

place pa'li-an, a. relating to episcopacy. pis-co-pa'li-an, a. an adherent to episcopacy.
pis-co-pa'li-an, a. an adherent to episcopacy.
pis-co-pal-iy, ad, in an episcopal manner. pis'co-pate, s. the office of a bishop.

Ep-i-e5d/ic, } a pertaining to, or contained in, Ep-i-e5d/i-cal, } an episode; digressing. E-pis'tle, (e-pis'al) n. a letter; a writing sent. E-pis'to-ip-ry, a. relating to letters or epistles. E-pis'try-phe, n. [Gr.] (Red.) a flaure by which -pis'tro-phe, n. [Gr.] (Rhet.) a figure by which sentences end with the same word or phrase. Ep'i-style, s. (Arch.) an architrave. Ep';-Etyle, n. (270A.) an archerave.
Ep';-Etyle, n. an inscription on a monument.
Ep-;-txph';c, a. pertaining to an epitaph.
Ep-;-txph';c, a. pertaining to an epitaph.
Ep-;-txph';c, a. n. adjective denoting any quality,
good or bad; a term; a title. E-pit'o-me, a. an abridgment; abstract -pit'o-mist, or \$-pit'o-miz-er, n. an abridger. E-pit'o-mize, v. a. to abridge; to reduce. Ep-j-zô'an, n. a parasitic animal.

E plû'rj-bûs û'num, [L.] one of many. — The motto of the United States. The allusion is to the formation of one federal government out of several independent states or several interpendent states.

By'och, or E'pôch, [6p'ok, S. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm., 8'pôk, P. Wb.; 6p'ok or 8'pôk, W.] n. a remarkable period of time; an era.

Ep'o-cha, n. the same as epoch.

Ep'ode, [6p'od, S. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; 8p'od or 8'pôd, W. P.] n. the stanza following the strophe and artistable artistable and artistable artista strophe and antistrophe; an additional ode. Ep-o-pēë', n. an epic or heroic poem. Ep'som. a. noting a species of purgative salts, found at Epsom, in England. Epu-lo-ry, a. belonging to feasts or banquets.
Epu-lot'ic, n. a cicatrizing medicament.
\*E-qua-bli'j-ty, n. evenness; uniformity.
\*E-qua-blc, [a'kwa-bl, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R.
19. .; &k'wa-bl, S.m.] a. equal to itself; even; uniform in all parts. \*Ē'qua-bly, ad. uniformly; evenly. Ē'qual, a. like another; even; uniform; just. E'qual, a. like another; even; unnorm; justifyqual, n. one of the same age, rank, or merit. E'qual, v. a. to make equal; to be equal to. E-qual;-ty, (e-kwől'e-te), E-K. E.] n. state of baing equal;-tikeless; uniformity. E-qual;-xa'(tion, n. act of equalizing; equality. Plansity n. a. to make even; to make equal. E'qual-ize, v. a. to make even; to make equal. E'qual ly, ad. in the same degree; uniformly. E'qual-ness, n. equality. E-quan'gu-lar, a. See Equiangular. E-qua-nim'i-ty, a. evenness of mind; composure E-quation, n. act of bringing things to an equality; the same quantity expressed differently. E qua/tor, n a great circle which divides the earth into two equal parts, north and south. E-qua-to'ri-al, a. pertaining to the equator.
Eq'uer-ry, (ek'we-re) n. a stable for horses; an
officer who has the care of horses. E-ques'trj-an, a. relating to a knight, to a horseman, or horsemanship.
E-qui in gy-lar, a. having equal angles.
E-qui crd ral, a. having legs of equal length. E-qui-dis'tant, a being at the same distance. E-qui-dis'tant-ly, ad. at the same distance. E-qui form'i ty, n. uniform equality. R-qui-lat'er-al, a. having all sides equal. E-qui-li-bra'tion, n. equipoise; even balance. E-qui-liv rous y, ad. in equipoise.

E-qui-liv rous y, ad. in equipoise.

E-qui-liv rous equality of weight.

E-qui-liv rous n. [L.] equipoise; equality of weight; a state of being balanced: qui'nal, or E quine, a relating to horses.

E-qui-noc'tial, a. pertaining to the equinox.

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E-qui-nōc'tial, s. a great circle of the celestial sphere; — now commonly called the equator.

E'qui-nōx, [5'kwc-nōks, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. E. R. pc-tōl'o-gy, s. See Herpetology

R. ; 5'k'we nōks, S. m.] s. the precise time in my which the sun enters into the first point of which the sun enters into the first point of the common terror; to mistake, and the common terror is to mistake.
 Aries or of Libra, when the nights and days
 are of equal length.
 E-qui-nd'me-rant, a. having the same number.
E-quip', v. a. to furnish; to accourte; to dress.
 Eq'ui-page, (ĕk'we-paj) n. furniture for a horse-
 ar ur-page, (sa: we-paj) n. turniture for a horse-
man; carriage; retinue; accountements.
E-qui-pén'dèn-cy, n. act of hanging in equipoise,
E-qui-poise, n. equality of weight; equilibration.
E-qui-poil(enc, n. equality of force or power.
E-qui-poil(enc, n. equality of force or power.
E-qui-poil(ent, a. having equal power or force.
 E-qui-pon'der-ance, n. equality of weight.
 E-qui-pon'der-ant, a being of the same weight.
 E-qui-pon'der-ate, v. n. to weigh equal.
E-qui-ro'tal, a. having equal rotation.
 F-qui-ta-bie, (8k'we-ta-bi) a. partaking of equi-
ty; just; right; impartial; fair.
Eq'ui-ta-bie-mëss, (8k'we-ta-bi-nës) n. justness.
Eq'ui-ta-biy, ad. justly; impartially.
 Eq'ui-tāni, (ëk'we-tant) a. riding on horseback.

Eq'ui-tani, (ëk'we-tant) a. riding on horseback.

Eq'ui-ty, (ëk'we-te) n. justice; right; honesty;

impartiality.— (Law) the correction of com-
 mon law; chancery.
 I-quIv'a-lence, a. equality of power or worth.
-quIv'a-lent, a. equal in value, merit, or power.
 E-quiv's-lent, n. a thing of the same value.
 -quīv'a-lent-ly, ad. in an equal manner.
 B-quiv'o-cal, a. ambiguous; uncertain; doubtful.
 E-quiv'o-cal-ly, ad. ambiguously; doubtfully.
E-quiv'o-cal-ness, n. state of being equivocal.
 E-quivo-cate, v.
 n. to use equivocation ;
 evade; to quibble.
 E-quiv-o-ca'tion, n. act of equivocating; a quib-
 ble; evasion; ambiguity of speech.
E-quiv'o-cā-tor, n. one who equivocates.
Equivoke, or E'qui-voke, n. | équivoque, Fr. | an
 Equi-voxe, or E'qui-voxe, n. leguicogue, fri-jan ambiguous expression; equivocation; quibble. E're, n. an epoch; a period or point of time. E-ra'di-act, v. n. to shoot like a ray; to radiate. E-ra'di-act, v. a. to pull up by the roots; to end. E-ra'di-act'ton, n. act of eradicating; extirpation. E-ra'di-act'ton, the topication of the radiate of the
 E-rad'i-ca-tive, a. that eradicates; rooting up.
 K-räse', v. a. to expunge; to rub out; to efface.
K-räse'ment, z. act of erasing; obliteration.
B-lase', w. a. depunge; with out; to chack.
B-lase'ment, n. act of erasing; obliteration.
B-la'sipn, n. act of erasing; erasure.
B-la'sin, (p-last'yap), n. a follower of Erastus.
B-la's'tian-lym, n. the doctrine of the Erastians.
B-la'y'ure, (p-la'zhur) n. act of erasing; rasure.
Ere, (Ar' | ar, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ar, P.; ēr,
S. E.] ad. before; sooner than. — prep. before.
*Ere-long', (ar-long') ad. before long.
*Ere-now', (ar-nou') ad. before this time.
*Ere-while', (ar-nou') ad. some time ago.
F-rēct', a. upright; not leaning; firm; intent.
B-rēc'tive, a. raising; advancing.
B-rēc'tive, a. raising; advancing.
B-rēc'tive, a. ne hermit: — a mineral.
Ere-mite, n. a hermit: — a mineral.
Ere-mit', -al, a. secluded; solitary.
E-rēp'tion, n. a taking away by force.
 E-reption, n. a taking away by force.

kr'go, ad. [L.] (Logic) therefore; consequently.

Er'got, n. a morbid excrescence in grain.
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B-rin'gō, n. a genus of plants: the sea-holly. Er'mine, n. a species of animal and its fur. Er'mined, (ër'mind) a. clothed with ermine.

5-rode', v. a. to eat away ; to corrode.

6-rot';c, or g-rot';-cal, a relating to love.
Rr-pe-tôl'o-gy, n. Soe Herpetology
Err, (ër) v. n. to miss the right way; to stray to deviate; to commit error; to mistake.
Errand, forrand, P. J. E. Ja. E. Sm.; krirand, S. W.; krirand er krirand, F.] n. a message mandate; commission. Er'rant, a. wandering; roving; vile; bad. Er'rant-ly, ad. in an errant state. Sec. Rr-ra'ta, n. pl. [L.] errors or faults in printing. Br-rat'ic, Br-rat'i-cal, a. wandering; irregular. Br-rat'i-cal-ly, ad. without rule or order. Br-rd'tum, n. [L.] pl. er-rd'tq; an error in printing. Er'rhine, a. that is snuffed up by the nose. Er'rhine, a. a medicine for the nose Erring, p. a. committing error; fallible. Fr-10'ne-ous, a being in error; incorrect; mis-taken; false; untrue; wrong. Fr-10'ne-ous-ly, ad. by mistake; not rightly. Fr-10'ne-ous-ness, n. state of being erroneous. Error, n. [L.] a mistake; blunder; offence; sin. Erse, n. the language of the Scotch Highlanders. Erst, ad. first; formerly; till now. Er-u-bes'cence, n. redness ; a blush. Er-y-bes'cent a. redness; a often. Er-y-bes'cent, a. reddish; somewhat red. Er-üct', or E-rüc'täte, v. a. to belch; to vomit. Er-y-cta'tien, m. the act of belching; a belch. Er'y-dite, or Er'y-dite, [Er'y-dit, Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; Er-y-dit', W.; Er'y-dit, P.] a. learned; having armitime. well-read having erudition; well-read.

Er-y-dl'/tion, (6r-y-dlsh'yn) n. knowledge obtained from books; literature; learning.

E-rd'gi-nods, a. partaking of copper. B-rup tion, n. act of bursting forth; burst; emission: — efflorescence; pustule; humor. E-rūy'tiye, a. bursting forth; having an eruption. Er-y-stp'e-las, n. (Add.) a painful inflammation of the skin, vulgarly called St. Anthony's fra. Er-y N-pel's-tous, a. having crysipelas. Es-cs-lade', n. [Fr.] the act of scaling walls. Escal'op, (skol'lup) n. a shell-fish; indenture. Es-cs-pade', n. [Fr.] irregular motion of a horse. Es-cape', v. a. to shun; to flee from; to avoid. Es-cape', v. n. to fly; to get out of danger. Es-cape', n. flight; a getting out of danger. Es-cape'ment, n. that part of a watch or clock which regulates its movements. s-curp', v. a. to slope down, as a fortification. Es-carp'ment, n. [escarpement, Fr.] a slope. Escha-löt', (sha-löt') n. [eckalette, Fr.] a small onion or garlic. See Skallot. Es'char, n. (Med.) a scab or mark on a wound. Es-cheat', n. a forfeiture by want of heirs. Es-cheat', v. n. to be forfeited by failure of heirs. Es-cheat's-ble, a. liable to escheat. És-chéat'e,-ble, a liable to escheat.

Es-chéat'or, n. an officer who observes escheats.

Es-chew', (es-ché') v. a. to fly; to avoid; te shun. (Antiquated.)

Es-cort, n. a body of armed men for a guard.

Es-cort, (114) v. a. to attend as a guard by land.

(Es-cort, (skôt) n. a tax.— It is now shortened into scot; as, "sect and lot." See Scot. E. Escritoire, (és-krọ-twòr') [és-krụ-twòr', S. R.; ès-krụ-twòr', S. R.; ès-krụ-twòr', S. R.] n. [old Fr.] a box with implements for writing; scrutoire.

Es-cu-lènt, a. good for food; eatable.

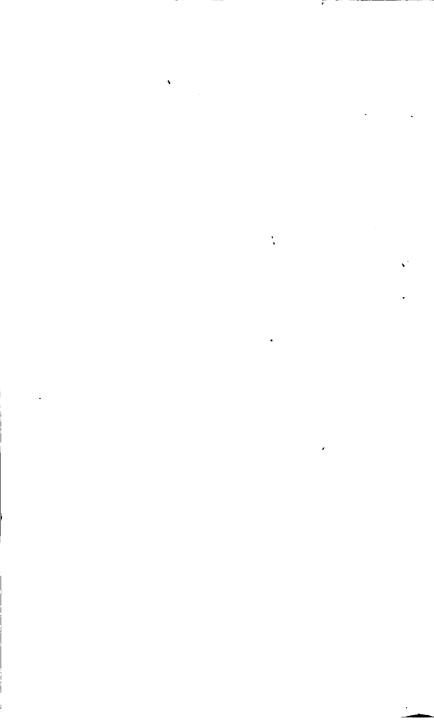
Es-cu-lènt, a. good for food; eatable. Es-Quelin's a. good not on the shield of a family; the ensigns armorial.

Es-q-tër'jc, a. secret: — opposed to exoteric.

to erese et name from

from errors of translation

To escape being taken



Essential to it To estellip, nadiotavai, goai. - le estellime d'himself in Africe ; at Roue. To testify the hight esteem for ...

Street by them of the greatest interest. 
To estimate his ments by the same scale. Their extendior in the eyes of their neighborn

It contains eulogie, upon vistom,

EST spil'ipr, (es-pill'yer) s. a tree on a frame. spit'spi, (es-pish'al) a. principal; special. spit'spi-ly, (es-pish'pl-e) sd. principally. spish, a. act of espying; secret observation egral, a. act of espying; secret one-oration.

egral, a. one who writches as a spy.

"pi-naipe, (de'po-o-nai or de'po-o-nain) [de'poeasi, Je. Ar.; de 'po-o-nain, Seal.] n. [depionege, Fr.] a close watch; practice of a spy.

eph-naide', n. [Fr.] (Fort.) the sloping of a
countercarp towards the open country; a glacis: — a grass-plot. - policiple, a. relating to the act of espousing.
- policiple, a. pl. a contracting of marriage. phûşe', s. a. to betroth; to marry; to defend. e-poise, n. one who espouses.

Esprit de corps, (és-pré'de-kōr') [Fr.] the spirit of the body; the corporation spirit. is pj', n. a. to see at a distance; to discover.
is pj', n. a. to watch; to look about.
is quire', n. a title of a justice of the peace, &c.
is quire', n. a. to attend; to wait on. being, v. a. to attempt; to try; to endeavor. person, a. (119) an attempt; a trait; a short treatise of dissertation; a tract. Ge-siv(er, (es-siv(er) m. one who essays.—E-say:ist, F. Ja. K. Sm.; cs-siv(st, W. Wh.) m. a writer of essays. Breace, n. the nature, substance, or being of any thing; existence:—perfume; scent. E-denses to reserve the statement of the server. L'erace, v. a. to perfume ; to acent. Se ein'tipl, (es eon'shel) a. necessary ; very important; pricty (es-con-she-si/o-to) s. the qualtty of being es ential. contially, ed. in an essential manner. -eds', z. (Low) an exemption; a person excased; an excuse. ratify. stablish, s. a. to settle firmly; to fix; to the lighter, s. one who establishes. ethicishest, s. settlement; fixed state; form; foundation; allowance; income. 20-to-fette, a. [Fr.] a military courier. Solite', a. condition; fortune; possession; rank. —pl. classes or representatives of a people. stiem', v. a. to value; to prize; to rate; to respect; to regard; to think. etčim', n. estimation ; high regard. tëem'er, a. one who esteems. behit'jea, n. pl. the science that treats of the beautiful: — written also authotics. L'imphie, a. worthy of esteem; valuable. L'imphieness, s. desert of esteem Brimine, s. a. to rate; to set a value on. Brimine, s. computation; calculation; value; thation; appraisement; estimation.

bi-ma'tipe, a. opinion; esteem; valuation.

b'-ma-tive, a. comparing and adjusting.

b'-ma-tive, a. comparing and adjusting.

b'-ma-tive, a. one who estimates; a valuer.

b'-ti-val, [&'to-val, S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; es-ti'
bi-li-val, [& to-val, S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; es-ti'
bi-li-val, [& to-val, S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; es-ti'
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bi-li-val, [& to-val, S. W. P. P. Ja. K. Sm.; es-ti'
bi-li-val, seu-ru, [setto-val, S. W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; qs-tif-val, Dysk-, a persaining to the summer. I-tilly, v. a. (Las) to bar; to stop. It's pr-pit'+q. (L.) be perpetual:—may this institution be permanent. I-tilly qui, a na cet that bars a legal process. I-tilly vry, a. pl. necessaries allowed by law. I-tringe', v. a. to make strange; to alienate. ## vert, s. pl. necessaries showed by law.

detrings, s. to make strange; to alienate.

detrings ment, s. alienation; distance.

betrapide, s. [Fr.] the act of a restive horse.

detris, s. a beast lost or wandering; a stray.

detris, s. a true copy of an original writing.

detrist, s. a. (Less) to extract; to copy.

Es-trēpe'ment, n. (Law) spoil; waste of land Est'u-3-ry, n. an arm of the sea; a frith. Est'u-3-ry, n. an arm of the sea; a frith. Est'u-4-lin, n. act of boiling; agitation. †Es'u-4-lin, (&zh'u-4'lin) a. corroding; eating. Etat-major, (ā-tā'mk'zhōr) n. [Fr.] a specific number of officers belonging to the same corps. Et catera, (8t-8t'u-7-r) [L.] these words, as also the contraction etc. or êc., denote and the contraction etc. the contraction etc., or ec., denote and the research so on, or and so forth. [aqua-forth [aqua-forti Etch, v. a. to engrave on copper by means the the v. a. to engrave on copper by means the Etch'ing, n. an impression of a copperplate.

5-têr'nal, a. without beginning or end; infinite; endless; perpetual; everlasting; constant.

6-têr'nal, n. an appellation of God.

6-têr'nal-ty, ad without beginning or end.

6-têr'nal-ty, n. duration without end.

8 \*\*\*\*nize. v. a. to make eternal or endless E-tō'si-an, (9-tō'zhe-an) a. noting winds that blow at stated times; periodical.

E'ther, n. an element purer than air:—a fluid exceedingly volatile, inflammable, and intoxicate-E-the're-ei, a. formed of ether; celestial. [ing B-the're-ous, a. formed of ether; heavenly. Eth'ic, a. relating to ethics or morals; moral.

Eth'i-cal, a. relating to ethics or morals; moral.

Eth'i-cal-ly, ad. in an ethical manner. Ethics, n. pl. the science of morals; moral phi-losophy; morality. E'thi-op, a. a native of Ethiopia; a blackamoor. Eth'nic, a. heathen; pagan; relating to eth Eth'ni-cel, nology, or to races of mankind Eth'ni-ciam, a. heathenism; paganism. Sth-nog'ra-pher, a one versed in ethnography.

Sth-nog'ra-pher, a cone versed in ethnography.

Sth-nog'ra-phy, a a description of nations or races of men.

Sth-no-lög'/c-al, a relating to ethnology. Eth-noi/o-gist, a leasting of methology. Eth-noi/o-gy, n. a treatise on races of men Eth-o-log'i-cal, a treating of morality. E-thöl'o-gy, a. a treatise on ethics. E'ti-o-late, v. a. to whiten by excluding the sun. E-ti-o-la'tion, w. the whitening of plants by the exclusion of the sun's rays. [ity. Bt.-quette', (et.e-ket') n. [Fr.] coremony; clvll-Frs., (a-twe') n. [Fr.] a case for tweezers, &c. Bt-y-mo-def'-cal, a. relating to above the sec. Et-y-mo-log' i-cal, a. relating to etymology. Et-y-mo-log' i-cal-ly, ad. according to etymology. Et-y-möl'o-gist, n. one versed in etymology. Et-y-möl'o-gize, v. n. to treat of etymology. Et-y-mol'o-gy, n. the descent or derivation of words : - a treatise on the parts of speech Et'y-mon, s. an original or primitive word. Eû'cha-rist, (yû'ka-rist) s. the Lord's supper. Eu-cha-ris'tic, i.a. relating to the sacrament Eu-cha-ris'ti-cal, of the Lord's supper. Eu-chol/o-gy, n. a formulary of prayers. Eu/chy-my, (yū/ke-me) n. a good state of blood. Eu-chy-my, (ra we-my, n. a gana state or roots.) Bû'crg-sy, n. (Med.) an agreeable temperament. Eù-dj-ôm'e-ter, (yū-de-ôm'e-ter) n. an instru-ment to determine the purity of the air or gas. Eū-lōg'i-cal, (yū-lōj'e-kal) a. containing praise. Eū-lōg'i-cal-ly, ad. in a laudatory manner. Ed-logist, n. one who callegizes.

Ed-logist, n. one who callegizes.

Ed-logist, n. same as callegy.

Ed-logizes, c. a. to commend; to praise.

Ed-logy, (yū/logs) n. a panegyric; praise,

Ed-nogy, (yū/logs) n. one that is custrated. Eu'noch-işm, w. the state of a cunuch. Eŭ-pēp-sy, or Eŭ-pēp/sy, [yū'pōp-se, W... yū-pēp'se, K. Sm.] n. good digestion. Eŭ-pēp'tic, (yū-pēp'tik) a. easy of digestion.

Eû'phem-lem, (yû'fem-lum) n. the describing of | Ev-er-môre', ed. always; eternally.

an offensive thing by an inoffensive expression. | E-vert', v. a. to destroy; to overthree. да-phón'jc, a sounding agreeably; euphon-Ed-phón'j-cal, ous; harmonious Eŭ-phō'nj-ous, a harmonious; euphonic. Eŭ-pho-non, a a fine musical instrument. Eš'pho-nous, a. harmonious; euphonic. Eŭ/pho-ny, (yŭ/fo-ne) n. agreeable sound. Eŭ-pkör/bj-din, n. [L.] a medicinal gum resin Eŭ/phu-lṣm, n. extreme purity or fastidious delicacy in language cacy in language.

Ed. 7-p-5'sn, (133) [yū-ro-pē'sn, S. W. J. K. Sm.
R. Wb.; yū-ro-pē'sn or yū-rō'po-sn, P.] a.
belonging to Europe: — n. a native of Europe.
E3'rys, n. [L.] the east wind.
E3'ryth-my, n. symmetrical proportion.
Ed'style, n. the proper position of columns. E8-than-a'si-a, (yū-than-a'zhe-a) | n. an Eū-than'a-sy, (yū-than'a-se) | death. E-vac'u ant, a. a purgative medicine. -vac'ų-āte, v. s. to make empty ; to quit. -vac-ų-ā'tion, s. discharge ; a withdrawing. -vac'u-a-tive, a. purgative; evacuating. -vac'u-a-byr, n. one who evacuates. B-vade', v. a. to elude; to avoid; to equivocate. Ev-q-ga'tion, n. act of wandering; excursion. Ev-q-nes'cence, n. disappearance; a vanishing. Ev-a-nës'cence, n. disappearance; a vanishing. Ev-a-nës'cent, a vanishing; imperceptible.

\*E-van-gël'ice, a agreeable to the gospel.

\*E-van-gël'icel, or Ev-an-gël'i-tal, [3-van-jël'e-kal, N. F. Sm. R.] a agreeable to, or contained in, the gospel.

\*E-van-gël'i-tal-ly, ad according to the gospel.

\*E-van-gël'i-tal-ly, ad according to the gospel.

\*E-van-gël-lyin, n. evangelical principles.

\*E-van-gël-lyin, n. evangelical principles.

\*E-van-gël-lyin, n. apreacher of the gospel.

\*E-van-gel-list, n. one of the four writers of the gospel. gospel history; a preacher of the gospel -van'ge-lize, v. a. to instruct in the gospel. E-vap'o-ra-ble, a easily dissipated in vapor. -vap'o-rate, v. n. to fly away in vapors. K-všp'o-rāle, v. a. to disperse in vapora. Š-vāp'o-rā'tiņn, a. act of evaporating; vapor. Š-vā'siņn, (e-vā'zhin) a. subterfuge; artifice. Š-vā'siņve, a. practising evasion; elusive. Š-vā'siņve, (e-vā'shin) a. evaleting. Š-vāc'tiņn, (e-vā'shin) a. exaltation. Ž'ven, (ē'vn) a. level; uniform; equal; paral-lel; caim; quiet; out of debt; not odd. Ř'ven, (ē'vn) v. a. to make even; to level. Ž'ven, (ā'vn) v. a. to be equal or level. Ž'ven, a. verily; likewise; so much as: still. -vap'o-rate, v. a. to disperse in vapors. E'ven, ad. verily; likewise; so much as; still. E'ven-hand'ed, a. impartial; equitable. E'ven-ing, (ē'vn-ing) z. the close of the day. E'ven ly, (ë'vn-le) ad. equally; uniformly. E'ven-nëss, (ë'vn-nës) z. state of being even. E-ven-ices, to varies) n. state of being even. E-ven-song, n. a song for the evening. E-vent'(a, a. full of evenis; momentous. E-vent'(a), a. full of evenis; momentous. E-ven-it(a, (E'vn-itd) n. the time of evening. 15-ven'(a), a. oppose of the interest of the inte B-vent'u-al, a. consequential; ultimate; final. E-vent-u-al'i-ty, n. (Phren.) a propensity to take cognizance of facts and events. Cognizance or lates and events.

E-vent'u-si-ly, ad. in the event; ultimately.

E-vent'u-sie, v. z. to issue; to happen. [U. S.]

Ev'er, ad. at any time; at all times; always.

— For ever, eternally. — Ever is used in composition in the sense of always; as, evergrees.

Ev'er-green, a. verdant throughout the year. Ev-er-last/ing. a. having no end; eternal.

Ev-er-last/ing. a. having no end; eternal.

Ev-er-last/ing-ly, ad. eternally; without end.

Ev-er-mbre', ed. always; eternally.

Ev'er-y, e. a. to destroy; to overthrow.

Ev'er-y, e. each one; all, taken separately.

Ev'er-y-diy, e. common; occurring on any day

Ev'er-y-whère, ed. in all places; in each place

E-vict', v. a. (Law) to take away by legal process

E-vic-tin, n. (Law) dispossession; deprivation.

Ev'i-dènce, v. a. to prove; to evince; to show.

Ev'i-dènt, e. plain; apparent; notorious.

Ev'i-dèn', da. affording evidence or proof.

Ev'i-dèn', y. ed. apparently; certainly. Ev'i-dent-ly, ad. apparently; certainly.

E'vil, (ê'vi) a. not good; wicked; bad; ill.

E'vil, (ê'vi) a. wickedness; injury; calamity. E'vil, (e'vl) a. wickennew; injury; cammay. R'vil, (e'vl) ad. not well; injuriously. E'vil-dô'er, (ê'vl-dô'er) a. a malefactor. E'vil-eş'ed, (ê'vl-id) a. having a malignant look E'vil-mind'ed, (ê'vl-nës) a. contrariety to goodnem. E'vil-spëa'ing, (ê'vl-spëa'ing) a. siander. E-vin-speaking, (e-vi-speking) & sancer. E-vince', v. a. to prove; to show; to manifest. E-vin'cj-ble, a. capable of proof. E-vin'cy-ate, v. a. to take out the entrails of. Evi-ty-ble, a. capable of being shunned. Evi-ty-ble, a. capable of being shunned. zv: 1-y-ne, a. capane or peng shunned.
Ev-0-cz'(10n, n. the act of calling out.
Ev-0-lz'(10n, n. the act of call from.
Ev-0-lz'(10n, n. the act of flying away.
Ev-0-lz'(10n, n. act of unfolding; a displaying.
Ev-0lv'(10n, n. act of unfold; to open.
Ev-0lv'(10n, n. act of unfold; to open.
Ev-0lv'(10n, n. act of unfold; to open. E-volve, o. n. to open or macross used:
E-volve, o. n. to open or macross used:
Ewe, (ya) [y, w. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wh.; ye, S.;
yd or yo, P. K.] n. a female sheep.
Ew'er, (yu'er) n. a kind of pitcher for water.
Ex, (öks or ögx.) a Letin proposition, signifying
out of, from. It is prefixed to names or terms out of, from. It is prefixed to names or terms of office, implying out of office, late; an, exminister Exăc'er-bate, [egz-is'er-bat, W. P. Sm.; egz-ş ser'bat, S. Ja. K. Wb.] v. a. to exasperate. Exăc-er-ba'tion, n. exasperation; the beight of a disease ; a paroxysm. unsease; a paroxysm.
Ex-Ect', a accurate; correct; precise; partica
lar; strict; methodical; punctual.
Ex-Ect', v. a. to require; to demand of right.
Ex-Ect', v., n. one who exacts.
Ex-Ect', ion, m. act of exacting; extortion; unjust demand ; a tribute. By-act'r-tūde, n. exactness ; nicety. [R.] Ex-act/ly, ad accurately; correctly; precisely.
Ex-act/ness, n. accuracy; nicety; regularity.
Ex-act/or, n. one who exacts; an extortioner. Exag ger-ate, v. a. to heighten; to overstate.
Exag ger-a'tion, n. act of exaggerating; tos
high a statement; hyperbole. Ex-alt', v. a. to raise; to elevate; to heighten. §x-alt', v. a. to raise; to elevate; to heighten.
Ex-al-ta'tion, n. act of exalting; elevation.
Ex-alt'ed, p. a. raised high; elevated; lofty. 57-air ed. p. a. raised night; elevanes, nony.

53-air ed. ed., a. capable of being examined.

53-air ed., a. capable of being examined. x-am'i-ner, n. one who examines x-am'ple, n. something to be imitated; a copy pattern; model; instance; illustration. 5x-tm')ler, n. now called sample, or sample; in its constitution of life.
5x-tn'i-mate, a. lifeless; dead; spiritiess.
5x-tn-i-ma'(tion, n. deprivation of life. Ex-qn-them'q-tq, n. pl. [Gr.] eruptions; pustules

He was evaporated hat faller with he took refuge behind my skilful designen might not by improve. they are are alours, fit only to carry burdens, every one of them they are wary het a new's toth he ever to high one careful. It afford no evidence that they were known - we cannot produce Justin as an evidence for the four gospels. - there is evidence to the conExact enough into the argument though .
Cyamination sit the They are but a had example to him The exection by God of secrificas It is no exaggeration to any test...

The results, from a thorough examination of a subject, are as follows.

It form on exception & The rule

To exasperate their against it. He maker his exchange with others. To exchange my hore to exchange with other produces. - I exchange my iron with your. It admits I no explenation except that they had always been except at Type, deen was no last the exclaims they have being. are no where & be found except in The wild imagination, of lurgue. — with ever mother's som of them, except he halppend to be born a mandarine.

Thoming are exception to his remark. Exclusively of all others In exculpatine, chem from In a late excursion with my friend vice excuse in from doing The plan on which they are cutes

EXC Rrandem's-toks, a. efforescent; eruptive. Brisch (éks'ark) n. a viceroy; a prefect. Rrischaie, léks'ark lit, Ja. K. R. Tedd; eks-a'ki, W.) n. the office of an exarch. Er-s-tice-lation, n. the dislocation of a joint. Rrischeration. Exterper-site, v. a. to provoke; to enrage; to vex: to irritate; to excite. By-is per-ste, a. provoked; exasperated. Shak. urs, re. presete.] [i...] from the chair: — from high authority.

L'c-vite, or Ex-ca'vite, [eks-kā'vāt, S. W. P.
J. L.; éks'kp-vite, Sm. We. Rees, Manader; éks'kp-vite or eks-kā'vāt, F. R.] v. a. to holow; to make hollow. Ex-cy-varion, m. act of excavating; cavity. Ex'ca-va-tor, n. one who excavates Br-coed', s. a. to go beyond; to excel; to surpass; to outdo. Fig. 10 center.

\$1.-clid/s, n. to go too far; to pass bounds.

\$1.-clid/sig, p. a. great in quantity, extent, &c.

\$1.-clid/sig, p. a. to a great degree. Ex-cel', v. a. to outdo in excellence; to surpass. 1.-cH, r. m. to have good qualities.
1.-cH, r. m. to have good qualities.
1.-cH-lence, m. state of excelling; superiority; good quality; dignity; purtly; goodness.
1.-cH-lency, m. excellence: — a title of honor.
Ericel-Rin-cy, n. excellence:—a title of honor. Ericel-Rin-ly, ad well in a high degree. Ex-centric, a See Eccentric.

Ex-cept', n. N. to leave out; to exclude; to re-Ex-cept', n. n. to object; to make objections. Ex-cept', n. n. to object; to make objections. Ex-cept'ing, prep. with exception of; except. Ex-cept'ing, prep. with exception of; except. Ex-cept'ing, prep. with exception; cavil. Ex-cept'ing-p-ble, a. liable to objection; faulty. Ex-cept'ing-p, cle-sept'shup) a. poevish; froward. Ex-cept'ing-a, cle-apt'shup. zeptive, a including an exception. \$1-ceptor, a. one who excepts. ti-cen', v. a. to strain out; to excrete.
ti-cen', v. a. passage extracted; an extract.
Ex-cen' is, v. b. [L.] extracts; selections.
ti-cen' tor, v. a picker or culler. 1-com', s. more than enough; superfluity; exuberance; extravagance; intemperance. I-cersive, a. beyond due bounds; vehement. I-cersive-ly, ad. exceedingly; extravagantly. I-cersive-ness, a. excess; vehemence. ix-chinge', s. a. to give one thing for another; to buter; to commute; to change, fx-chinge', s. act of exchanging; barter:—balance of money of different countries:—a place where merchants meet 5r-chinge's ble, a. that may be exchanged. 5r-chequer, (eks-chek'er) n. an English court where the public revenue is received and paid, and all causes relating to the revenue tried. In-cheq'uer-bill, m. a bill of credit issued by the authority of the British parliament. I-Cle's-ble, a liable to the duty of excise. t-cite', z. a tax levied upon commodities.

It-cie'man, n. an inspector of excised goods. It-ci'mon, (ek-sizh'un) n. extirpation; ruin. It-ci-ta-bil'i-ty, n. capability of being excited.

Is cl'is-ble, a. easy to be excited or stirred up.

L'ci'te-tive, a. having power to excite. L'che', v. a. to rouse; to animate; to stir up.

Ex-cite'ment, n. state of being excited; sense, \_tion; agitation; commotion. ix-cit'er, z. one who excites or stirs up. pa-etryr, n. one who extens of mirs up.

Ex-cliam's, p. a. tending to excite; rousing.

Ex-cliam's, v. n. to cry out; to make an outcry.

Ex-cla-matton, n. vehement outcry; clamor:

a mark [!] indicating emotion or wonder. Ex-clam's to-ry, a. containing exclamation. Ex-clude', v. a. to shut out; to debar; to prohibit, Ex-clū'sion, (eks-klū'zhọn) s. a shutting out. Ex-clū'sion-ist, s. one who excludes or debars. Ex-clū'sive, a. tending to exclude; debarring; excepting:—opposed to inclusive.

Ex-clusive-ly, ad. without admitting another.

Ex-clusive-ness, n. state of being exclusive. \$x-cog';-tate, v. a. to invent; to cogitate.
\$x-cog';-tate, v. n. to think; to cogitate.
\$x-cog-;-tat(ton, n. invention; cogitation. [tion. Ex-com-mu'ni-ca-ble, a. liable to excommunica-Ex-com-mū'nj-cāte, v. a. to exclude from com-munion; to expel. munion; to expel.

Bx-com-mū'ni-cate, a. excluded from the church.

Ex-com-mū-ni-cā'tion, n. exclusion from the fellowship of the church; an interdict.

Ex-cor-cā's'ō, [L.] from what has been granted.

Ex-cô'ri-āte, v. a. to flay; to strip off the skin.

Ex-cō-ri-āt'(no, n. act of flaying; a galling.

Ex-cō-ri-cā'(tion, n. act of pulling off the bark

Ex'cre-mēnt, n. alvine discharges; dung.

Ex-cre-ment's], a. relating to excrement.

Ex-cre-ment-ti'tious, a. containing excrement.

Ex-cre-ment-ex-creates a protuberance: a tumor. Ex-cres'cence, n. a protuberance ; a tumor. Ex-crés'cence, n. a protuberance; a tumor. Ex-crés'cent, a growing out of something else. Ex-crés'cent, a growing out of something else. Ex-crét'en, n. eject by excretion; to excern. Ex-cret'tve, [čks'krę-tiv, S. W. P. J. F.; cks-kré'tiv, Ja. Sm.] a separating; ejecting. Ex-cretory, or Ex-cré'tory, [čks'krę-tir-q, S. W. P.; cks-krê'tur-q, Ja. K. Sm.] a excretine: excretive. F. F.; case re ture, J. A. A. Sa., a. excreting; exerctive.

Ex-crd'cj-āte, (eks-krd'she-āt) v. a. to afflict
with great pain; to torture: to torment.

Ex-crd'cj-āt-ing, p. a. very painful.

Ex-crd'cj-āt-ing, p. a. very painful.

Ex-crd'paile, v. a. to clear from fault; to excuse.

Ex-cull'paile, v. a. to clear from fault; or excuse.

Ex-cull-pailen. v. vindication; axcuse. Ex-cil/pate, v. a. to clear from fault; to excuse. Ex-cul-pa-tion, n. vindication; excuse. Ex-cil/pa-to-ry, a. clearing from imputed fault. Ex-cil/sion, n. a ramble; digression; journey. Ex-cil/sion, n. a ramble; digression; journey. Ex-cil/sion-to-ry, ad. in a wandering; roving. Ex-cil/sion-fees, n. state of being excursive. Ex-cil/sion, n. [L.] a literary exercise or per-formance; discussion. Ex-cūş'a-ble, a. admitting excuse ; pardonable. Ex-cūş'a-ble-nĕss, n. pardonableness. 5x-cu3\*-ble-ness, n. pardonaleness.

5x-cu3\*-ble-ness, n. pardonaleness.

5x-cu3\*-ble-ness, n. pleading excuse; apology. [R.]

5x-cu3\*-y. a. ble atlenting excuse; apologetical.

5x-cu3\*-y. n. plea; apology; pardon.

5x-cu3\*-y. n. plea; apology; pardon.

5x-cu3\*-slope. [cu3\*-ku3\*-yun] n. (Law) a selection.

5x-cu3\*-ble, hateful, detemplate; accurred. Ex'e-cra-ble, a. hateful; detestable; accursed. Ex'e-cra-bly, ad. in an execrable manner. Ex'e-crate, v. a. to curse; to imprecate ill upon. Ex-c-cration, a. curse ; imprecation of evil. Ex'e-cra-to-ry, n. a formulary of execrations Ex'e-cate, v. e. to perform; to carry into effect to complete; to put to death. Ex-9-cût-or, n. one who performs or executes.
Ex-9-cût-ion, n. act of executing; performance seizure: — death inflicted by forms of law.

Ex-o-ca'tion-er, n. one who kills; specially, one who pats to death condemned criminals.

Ex-bor'ta-tive, a. having the power to act or exe
Ex-bor'ta-tive, a. having the power to act or exe
Ex-bor'ta-tive, a. containing exhortation. cute; putting the laws in force
\$\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{ isters the government. x-ëc'u-tor, n. he who executes a testator's will. \$-ec'y-tor-ship, n. the office of an executor. \$3-6c'u-to-rehip, n. the office of an executor.
\$3-6c'u-to-ry, a. relating to execution.
\$4-6c'u-trix, n. a fennale executor.
\$2-6c'u-trix, n. a fennale executor.
\$2-0-c'u-trix, n. a fennale or exemple; a copy.
\$3-6u'pler, n. a pattern; an example; a copy.
\$2-c'u-pler, n-pler, in an exemple; a copy.
\$2-c'u-pler-i-pler, in an exempler, manner.
\$2-c'u-pler-i-pler, in an exempler y manner.
\$2-c'u-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler-i-pler imitation; serving for a pattern; correct. Ex-em-pli-fi-ca'tion, z. illustration; copy. Ex-šm'pli-fi-er, n. one who exemplifies. Ex-šm'pli-fy, v. a. to illustrate by example; to Frempit grā'ti-a, [L.] as an example. Ex-empt', (egz-eint') v. a. to privilege; to free from ; to excuse. Ex-ëmpt', a free by privilege; not liable.
Ex-ëmpt', (egz-ëmt') n. a person exempted from certain services or duties. Ky-čmp'ti-ble, a. capable of being exempted. Ky-čmp'tion, (egz-čm'shun) n. state of being exempted; immunity. Rx-c-qua'tur, n. [L.] a written instrument recog-nizing a person as consul. Ex-équi-al, a. funcreal; relating to funcrals. Ex-e-quies, z. pl. funeral rites or ceremonies. Ex-er-cise, z. labor; practice; performance. Ex'er-cise, v. a. to employ; to engage; to train; to practise; to use; to exert. Ex'er-cise, v. n. to use exercise; to labor. Ex'er-cls-er, n. one who exercises.

\$\frac{1}{2}\text{-cr}-\frac{1}{2}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text{-cr}\text the date, &c. Ex-Ert', v. a. to use with effort; to perform.

Ex-Ert'sion, v. a. to describe; effort.

Ex-Erision, (egz-d'zhun) n. act of eating through.

Ex-Erision, (egz-d'zhun) n. act of eating through.

Ex-Erision, n. act of shelling off.

Ex-Erision n. act of shelling off. Ex-fo'li-a-tive, a. procuring exfoliation.
Ex-hal'a-ble, a. that may be exhaled.
Ex-ha-la'tion. z. act of exhaling: evapora x-ha-la'tion, a. act of exhaling; evaporation. Ex-hale', v. d. to send out in vapors ; to emit. Ex-hale'ment, n. matter exhaled ; vapor. Ex-haust', v. a. to drain; to draw out totally.

By-haust'er, n. one who exhausts or draws out.

Ex-haust'i-ble, a. capable of being exhausted. Ex-haus'tion, (egz-hawst'yun) m. act of exhaust-ing; state of being exhausted. Ex-haust'less, a. that may not be exhausted. Ex-her-e-da'tion, n. (Law) a disinheriting. Ex-hīb'it, v. a. to offer to view; to show. 52-inb)t, r. a paper exhibited; a statement.
52-inb)ter, r. one who exhibits or offers.
52-inb)ton, (&k-h-blsh)un) n. act of exhibiting; display; public show; pension.
Ex-h-b'''(ion-er, r. (England) a university student who enjoys an exhibition or pension. Ex-hib'i-tive, a representative; displaying. Ex-hib'i-to-ry, a setting forth; showing. Ér-hib'i-to-ry, a. setting forth; showing. Er-hil's-rate, s. a. to make cheerful; to enliven. Er-hil-s-ra'tion, a. act of exhilarating; hilarity.

Ex-hort', v. a. to incite to good; to persuade.

162 Ex-hart'er, n. one who exhorts or encourages. Ex-hu-ma'tion, n. the act of unburying. na-nu-marting, n. the act of undurying.

Ex-hume', v. a. to dig out of the earth; to undury

Ex-lc'cate, v. a. to dry up. See Exercata.

Ex'i-gence, } n. demand; want; need; press

Ex'i-gence, } ing necessity; sudden occasion.

Ex'i-gent, a. pressing; requiring immediate aid.

Ex'i-gent, n. (Law) a kind of writ. SA | gent, N. (242) a line of wratering and state of the first state. [2.] \$\frac{1}{2}x^1 \cdot y \text{, a. diminutiveness; stenderness. [2.] \$\frac{1}{2}x^1 \cdot y \text{, a. banishment; the person banished. } \$\frac{1}{2}x^1 \cdot e \text{, W. F. Ja.; cks '11, J. Sm.] v. a. to banish; to drive from a country. to banish; to drive from a country.

\$\frac{1}{8}\tiles - \tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1}\tilde{1 which describes the journey from Egypt.

Ex of f 1"ci-ō, (čks-of-(1sh'e-ō) [L.] by virtue of office. Ex'o-gen, n. (Bot.) a plant or tree which is increased by growth on the outside. Ex-og e-nous, a. belonging to exogens. Ex-om pha los, a. a navel rupture. \$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{or} \text{or} \text{cate}, \text{ \$c.} \text{ \$a\$ to unload; to discharge.} \$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{or} \text{ El-or/h-tance, a state of being exorbitant; El-or/h-tancy, excess; enormity, El-or/b-tant, a exceeding due bounds; unressonable; enormous; excessive Sy-5r'bi-tant-ly, ad. in an exorbitant manner.
\*Ex'or-cise, [5ks'or-siz, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.
Sm. R. Wb.; eks-or'siz, K.] v. a. to exped, as evil spirits; to purify from evil influence. \*Ex'or-cla-er, a. one who exorcises. \*Ex'or-cisin, a. expulsion of evil spirits. \*Ex-or-cist, n. one who exorcises; a conjurer.

\$x-ör-di-il, a. introductory; prefatory.

\$x-ör-di-iln, n. [L.] a preface; an introduction.

\$x-ōs-co-dis, (egz-osh-c-di) a. boneless.

Ex-os-to-sis, n. [Gr.] a protuberance of a bone.

Ex-o-to-fic, la public; exterior; not secret:

Ex-o-to-fic, la protuberance of a bone. Ex-oter'-cal, — opposed to enterior. Ex-oter-y, a. what is obvious or common. Ex-ôt/jc, (egz-ôt/jk) a. foreign; not native; not produced at home. Ex-3t'/c, (egz-3t'/k) n. a foreign plant. Ex-3t'/-ciym, n. a foreign word or idiom. Ex-pand', v. a. to spread; to open; to disate. Ex-panse, n. wide extent; the firmament. Ex-panse, a. wide extent; the firmament.
Ex-pan-si-bil'i-ty, a. capacity of extension.
Ex-pan'si-ble, a. that may be expanded. x-pan'sion, n. act of expanding; extent. Ex-pin'sion, a. act of expanding; extent.
Ex-pin'sion, a. sprading; being expanded.
Ex-pin'sion, a. sprading; being expanded.
Ex-pin'tie, [L.] on one side or one part. — Exparts evidence, evidence on only one side.
Ex-pa'ti-ate, (eks-pi'she-at) v. n. to range at large; to enlarge upon in language.
Ex-pa'ti-a-tor, n. one who expatiates.

\*Ex-pa'ti-a-tor, n. a. to banish or remove from one's country.

Ex-pa'ti-a'tion, n. banishment; emigration.

Ex-pa'ti, v. a. to look for; to wait for.

Exemplification Exept from Exemption for taxes. nown own at subject is to leagues of any cycling them to persecute In julytone on which industry is the It is a strong exhortation not to avoid in - In contains exhortation t virtue. of igencies of times occasion, It own its existence to it Exect - 6 E. in To expateate apor prise of

got to the bottom. — Expecting that you may receive a large number at once.

• . . . .

Expect & find - that sometody wellbegin - sexpect you to continue - lypich for it a vice there will act so an so To expell him from. Imported from abroad at a vest expense. Expert at puzzling. that the passeye - by the following considerations I has been exposed to the charges Explanatory of to Mountain to Expostulate agains - with Expressive of

L-pic'tan-cy, a. act or state of expecting; Er/pli-cate, v. s. to unfold; to explain, to clear E1-pli-ca'tion, s. act of explaining; expeanation c'tant, a. waiting in expectation. s-pec'tant, a. one who waits in expectation. Ex-pec-ta'tion, m. act of expecting; thing ex-pected; hope; trust; prospect of good. r pect'er, n. one who expects. x pec'to-rant, a. causing expectoration x-pec'to-rant, m. an expectorative medicine. x-pec'to-rate, v. a. to eject from the breast. x-pec-to-ra'tion, n. discharge by coughing x-pec'to-ra-tive, a. promoting expectoration. Ex-pe'di-ence, / n. fitness; propriety; suitable "\$1-pe'd-quee, (m. illness; propriety; suitanue\$2-pe'd-q-rey, ) ness to a good end.

\$3-pe'd-q-nt, [eks-pe'd-q-nt, P. J. Ja. R. Wb.;
cks-pe'd-q-nt, W.] a. proper; fit; convenient;
suitable; requisite; advisable; useful. \*Ex-pe'di-ent, a. means to an end ; device \*Ex-pe'di-ent-ly, ad. suitably; conveniently. Ex'pe-dite, v. a. to hasten; to quicken. R'tp-dRe, v. a. to hasten; to quiexen.
Ex'pp-dRe, a. quick; hasty; easy; active.
Ex'pp-dRe-ly, ad. with quickness; hastily.
Ex-pp-dl'tipn, (eks-pp-dlsh'un) n. haste; speed; activity; an enterprise; an undertaking.
Ex-pp-dl'flous-ly, ad. speedily; nimbly. [ble.
Ex-pel'; v. a. to drive out; to eject; to banish.
Ex-pel'; v. a. to drive out; to eject; to banish.
Ex-pel'; v. a. to drive out; to wate; to spend. x-pend', v. s. to lay out; to waste; to spend. x-pen'di-tare, n. sum expended; cost; expense. x-ponse', n. cost ; charges ; money expended. x-pen'sive, a. given to expense; lavish; costly. 51-pēn'sive-ly, ad. in an expensive manner. \$1-pēn'sive-nēss, m. extravagance; costliness. \$2-pēn'sive-nēss, m. howledge or wisdom gained by practice; proof; test; trial. Ex-pe'ri-ence, v. c. to try; to know by practice.
Ex-pe'ri-enced, (eks-pe're-enst) p. c. having had experience; versed; tried. ķī-pē'ri-en-cor, n. one who makes trials. Bi-për'i-mënt, n. an act or operation to discover or prove some truth; a trial; test. t-per'i-ment, v. n. to make experiment. or per lineau, v. m. to many experiments.

8-per-i-men'tal-list, m. a maker of experiments.

8-per-i-men'tal-list, m. a maker of experiments.

8-per-i-men'tal-ly, a. by experiment.

8-per-i-ment-er, m. a maker of experiment. Riper i men'tum craicis, [L.] experiment of the cross: - a decisive experiment. x-përt', a. skilful ; prompt ; ready ; dexterous. x-përt'ly, ad. in a skilful, ready manner. fix-pert'ness, n. skill'; readiness; dextority... L'paie, v. a. to atone for; to appease. L'pai'tion, v. a. to atone for; to appease. L'pai'tion, v. a. to f expisting; satisfaction. L'pa-to-y, [Eks'pe-till-e, S. W. P. J. E. P. Ja Wb.; éks'pe-t'be-re, K. San.] a. relating to or making expiation. Expiration, s. robbery; waste.
Expiration, s. act of expiring; emission of breath; end; death; evaporation; vapor. A-plir', a. a. to breathe out; to exhale.

A-plire', a. a. to breathe out; to exhale.

A-plire', a. a. to expound; to illustrate.

A-pliir', bel, a. capable of being explained.

A-pliin'er, a. one who explains; expositor.

A-pl-na'tion, a. act of explaining; a note.

R-pl-na'tion, a. a-19-1-archy, a. act of explaining; a note
kr/ple-tive, a. used to fill up a space.
kr/ple-tive, a. a word used to fill a space.
kr/ple-tive, a. a word used to fill a space.
kr/ple-tive, a. a filling up; taking up room.
kr/ple-te-ble, a. that may be explained.

Ex-pli-ca/tion, n. act of explaining; expanation Ex-pli-ca-tive, [cks/nlc-ka-tiv, W. P. J. F. J. Er'pli-că-tive, [čks'ple-kă-tiv, W. Sm. ; eks-plik'a-tiv, S.] a. tending to explain Ex'pli-ca-tor, n. an expounder ; explainer. Ex-pli-ca-to-ry, a. explicative; explaining. K-plic'jt, a. plain ; clear ; direct ; express. Si-pie', a. piant, clear; direct; express, firectly, firpie', it-ness, a. state of being explicit. Ex-plode', v. a. to drive out; to reject; discard. Ex-plode', v. n. to make an explosion; to burst. Ex-plod'er, n. one who explodes. Ex-plost', n. a great action ; an achievement. Ex-plo-ra'tion, n. act of exploring; search. Ex plo-ra-tor, a, one who searches or explores. Ex-plör'a-to-ry, [eks-plör'a-tür-e, W. Ja. Sm. R., eks-plör'a-tür-e, S. J. K.] a. searching. Br-plore', c. a. to search into; to examine by tri-br-plo'sion, (cks-plo'zhyn) n. act of exploding; a sudden loud discharge. Ex-plo'sive, a. bursting; causing explosion. Ex-po'nent,  $\pi$ . (Algebra) an index of a power. Ex-po-nen'tial, a relating to an exponent.

Ex-port', v. a. to carry or send out of a country. Ex'port, (114) a. that which is exported; a com modity sent to a foreign market. x-port's-ble, a. that may be exported. Ex-por-ta'tion, n. act of exporting. Ex-port'er, s. one who exports. Ex-pose', v. a. to lay open; to disclose; to put px-pose', v. a. to tay open; to disclose; to put in danger; to make liable.
2x-po-st', (šks-po-zš') n. [\$r.] an exposition.
Ex-po-st'/tion, (šks-po-zšh'yn) n. explanation.
Ex-post'-tive, a. explanatory; disclosing.
Ex-post'-tive, n. an explanatory; disclosing.
Ex-post'-to-ry, a. explanatory; disclosing. wards.—An ex post facto less is one which applies to an offence which was committed before the law was enacted. Ex-post y-läta, v. n. to reason; to remonstrate. Ex-post-y-lä'tion, n. act of exposulating; debate; discussion without anger; remonstrance. Ex-post'y-lä-tor, n. one who expostulates. Ex-post'y-le-to-ry, a. containing expostulation. Ex-posture, (eks-po/zhur) s. act of exposing; manifestation; situation; danger. 5z-phünd', s. a. to explain; to clear; to inter-5x-phünd'er, s. one who expounds; explainer. Ex-press', v. a. to represent ; to utter ; to declare ; to denote; to signify; to press out. to denote; to signify; to press out.

Ex-préss', a. pain; manifest; in direct terms.

Ex-préss', a. a messenger or message sent.

Ex-prés'-iole, a. that may be expréssed.

Ex-prés'-iole, a. that may be expréssed.

Ex-prés'-iole, a. that may be expréssed.

Ex-prés'-iole, a. that may be expressifuely.

Ex-prés'-iole, a. cerving to express; lively. x-pres'sive-ly, ad. in an expressive manner. parpies sivery, as. in an expressive manner. Ex-pressive-ness, a power of expression. Ex-pressive, as. in direct terms: plainly. Ex-probriate, [eks-probriate, Br., ekk-pro-briate, Br., ekk-pro-briat Ex-pro bre-tive, a. upbraiding; reproaching. Ex-pro-fee'so, [L.] (Law) by profession. Ex-pro-pri-z'tion, s. the act of discarding. x-pugn', (eks-pun') v. a. to conquer; to take x-pug'na-ble, a. that may be won by force. Ex-pag-nā'tion, n. act of taking by assault.
Ex-pūgn'er, (eks-pūn'er) n. one who expug
Ex-pūlse', v. a. to drive out; to expol. [R. Ex-pul'sion, n. act of expelling; ejection. Ex-pul'sive, a. having the power of expulsion

Ex-painc/tion, a act of expanging; abolition.
Ex-paings', v. a. to blot out; to rub out; efface.
Ex-pairgate, [eks-par/gat, Ja. R. Sm.; &ks'pargat, W. J. v. a. to expange; to cleanse; to wash
away. See Contamplate. Ex-tyr/pe-ble, a. that may be eradicated.
Ex-tyr/pate, [ck-star/pat, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. E.
Sm.; Star/cp-pat, W.] v. a. to root out; te
oradicate; to exterminate. See Contemplate. Ex-pur-ga'tion, m. act of cleansing; purification.

Ex-pur-ga'tion, or Ex'pur-ga-tor, [eks-pür'ga-tur,

Ja. E. Sm.; eks-pur-ga'tur, P. No.] n. one who expurgates. Ex-pur'gy-to-ry, a. cleansing; purifying. Ex'qui-vite, a excellent; consummate; fine Ex'qui-sito-ly, ad. completely; consummately.
Ex'qui-sito-ness, n. nicety; perfection.
Ex-scind', (eks-sind') v. a. to cut off.
Ex-söct', v. a. to cut; to cut away. Sx-sic/cant, a. drying; having power to dry.
Sx-sic/care, [efx-sik'kkt, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. R.
Sm. R.; Ska'sik-kti, Wb.] v. a. to dry.
Ex-sic-ca'tion, n. the act of drying. Sx-sic'ce-tive, a. having the power of drying.
Sx-spu-l''tion, m. discharge of saliva by splitting.
Sx-spc'tion, m. the act of sucking out.
Sx-spde', v. m. See Exade. to select; to abstract. Ex'thu-cy, a state of being extant. Bx'tant, a. standing in view; now in being. Ex'te-sy, n. See Ecstasy. Ex'ten'p, n. See Ecetasy.

Ex-tem'pp-ral, a. extemporary; sudden.

Ex-tem'pp-ral np-oùs, a. unpremeditated; sudden.

Ex-tem-pp-ra'nq-oùs, a. unpremeditated; sudden.

Ex-tem-pp-ra'nq-oùs-ly, ad. extempore.

Ex-tem'pp-ra-ry, a. uttered or performed without
premeditation; sudden; extemporaneous.

Ex-tem'pp-ra-ry, ad. without premeditation.

Ex-tem'pp-ra-ry, ad. without premeditation.

Ex-tem'pp-ra-ry, ad. without premeditation.

Ex-tem'pp-ra-ry, a. to speak extempore.

Ex-tem'y, v. a. to stretch out; to expand.

Ex-tem', v. a. to reach to any distance.

Ex-tem'-libe, a. extensible. Ex-tênd'er, m. he or that which extends.
Ex-tên'd-ble, a. extensible.
Ex-tên-ei-bll'i-ty, n. state of being extensible.
Ex-tên'si-ble, a. capable of being extended.
Ex-tên'si-ble-nêss, n. capacity of extension.
Ex-tên'sion, n. act of extending; dilatation.
Ex-tên'sion, a. having great extent; large; wide.
Ex-tên'sive-ness, n. largeness; diffusiveness.
Ex-tên'sive-ness, n. largeness; diffusiveness.
Ex-tên'sive-ness, n. largeness; diffusiveness. Ex-ten'sor, n. a muscle which serves to extend.
Ex-tent', n. space; bulk; compass.—(Law): x-tent', n. space; bulk; compass. — (Law) a writ of execution; seizure. Extan-a-tion, a palliation; to palliate.

Extan-a-tion, a palliation; mitigation.

Exten-a-tion, a palliation; mitigation.

Exten-a-tion, a catenuating; palliative.

Exten-a-tion, a outward; external; extrinsic.

Exten-a-tion, a-cutward surface or appearance. Ex-tër'mi-nāte, v. a. to root out; to destroy.
Ex-tër-mi-nā'tion, n. destruction; excision.
Ex-tër'mi-nā-tor, n. one who exterminates. \$1.45' m-na-to-ry, a causing destruction.

15.45' mine, v. a to exterminate. Stat.

5.45'' n, a external; exterior; outward.

\$x.45'' n, a student who does not board within the seminary. Catholic Almanac the seminary. Catholic Almenac.
Ex-ter'nal, a. outward; exterior; visible.
Ex-ter'nal';-ty, m. state of being outward.
Ex-ter'nal-ty, ad. in an external manner.
Ex-ter'nal-ty, ad. in things on the outside.
Ex-tinct', s. extinguished; put out; dead.
Ex-tinc'tion, a set of quenching; destruction.
Ex-tin'quish, (ck-sting/gwish) v. a. to put out; to quench; to suppress; to destroy.
Ex-tin'guish-e-ble, a. that may be quenched.
Ex-tin'guish-er, m. he or that which quenches.
"-tin'guish-ment, n. extinction; destruction.

Ex-tir-pa'tion, a. eradication ; destruction. Extir pater, or Ex'tir-pater, [ck-starpater, & W. Ja. Sm.; ck-starpater or ekater-pater P.] n. one who roots out; a destroyer. [x-től', v. a. to praise; to magnify; to laud. x-től'ler, z. one who extols; a praiser. x-tör'sive, a serving to extert; oppressive. Ex-thr', v. a. to force away; to wring from. Ex-thr', v. a. to force away; to wring from. Ex-thr', v. n. to practise oppression. x-tört'er, n. one who extorts. x-tör'tien, n. illegal exaction ; oppression. Ex-tor tion-a-ry, a. partaking of extortion Ex-tor tion-er, n. one who practises extortion §x-tör'tion-er, n. one who practises extortion.
§x-tör'tog, a. oppossive; unjust. Bp. Had.
Sx'trq, [L.] a word often used in composition, meaning over and above, extraordinary, as extra-pay, &c.; or beyond, as extra-payidicial, &c.
Ex-tract', (114) v. a. to draw out; to take from; Ex'tract, n. substance extracted; a quotation. x-trac'tion, n. act of drawing out; lineage. Ex-tractor, n. he or that which extracts.

Ex-tra-di''tion, n. (Law) the act of sending a person accused of a crime to be tried in a foreign country, where the crime was committed Ex-tra-fe'no-ous, a. foreign; of another kind.
Ex-tra-jy-di''cial, (ëks-tra-jy-diah'ai) a. being out
of the regular course of legal procedure. Ex-tra-mis/sion, (čka-tra-mish/un) n. emission. Ex-tra-mun'dane, a. beyond the world. Ex-tra-ne-ous, a. foreign; of different substance. \*Ex-traor'di-na-ri-ly, (eks-tror'de-na-re-le) uncommonly; eminently; remarkably. \*Ex-traör'di-na-ri-ness, n. remarkablenes \*Ex-traor'di-na ry, [eks-tror'de-na-re, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. San. R.; eks-tra-or'de-na-re, Kosrick, Scott; eks-tro-or'de-na-re, re-re, P.] a. not ordinary; eminent; remarkable; unusual; more than common. Ex-tra-pa-ro'chi-al, a not within a parish. Ex-trav'a-gance, n. quality of being extravagant; px-trav-gance, a quanty or nering crearwagan; irregularity; prodigality; waste.

Ex-trav'g-gant, a irregular; wild; wasteful.

Ex-trav'g-gant-ty, ad wildly; wastefully. [sel.

Ex-trav'g-saic, v. a to force out of the proper ven
Ex-trav'g-saic, v. a net of forcing out of vessels.

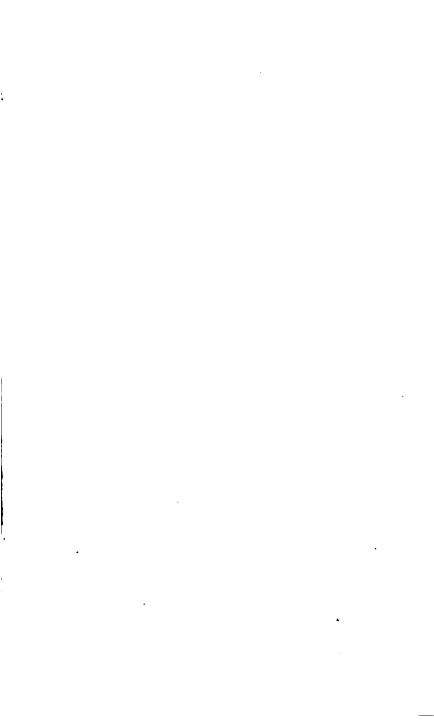
Ex-trevely, a. greatest; of the highest degree; utmost; last; rigorous; strict; severe. Ex-trême', n. utmost point; highest degree of any thing; extremity; end.

Ex-trême'ly, ad. in the utmost degree; greatly

Ex-trêm'i-ty, x. utmost point or part; necessity; emergency; violence; rigor; distress; end. Ex'tri-ca-ble, a. capable of being extricated. Ex'tri-cate, v. a. to disembarrass; to set free. Ex-tri-ex-tion, s. act of extricating; liberation.
Ex-trin/sit, Ex-trin/si-cal, a. external; outward
Ex-trin/sically, ad. from without; externally.
Ex-tride/, v. a. to thrust off; to drive off. a-tru/sion, a. act of thrusting or driving out. Ex-ta'dejon, a. act of thrusting or driving out.
Ex-ta'ber-ance, a. a swelling; protuberance.
Ex-ta'ber-ance, a. a swelling; a rising up.
Ex-d'ber-ance, a. overflowing plenty; alumEx-d'ber-an-cy, dance; luxuriance.
Ex-d'ber-ant, (egz-yù'ber-ant) a. abundant; very
copious; plenteous; luxuriant.
Ex-d'ber-ant-ly, aa abundantly; copiously.

extention of the layings over Distant conty, legard.





Sexult in being a chinese \_ exulting that he was able He Set his face against language fails me avope i T. Those a

et could not fail it being servicealle. - who
failed to bring never & fail in any just
regard that night easily be construced
int absolute wisdom whose word nover failed to his master.

Special control of the street abundance.

Expédition, a. act of exuding; sweat.

Brêde', s. a. to force out; to discharge.

Exdir', (special') s. a. to rejonce; to triumph.

Exdir', (special') s. a. to rejonce; to triumph.

Exdir', (special') s. a. to rejonce; to triumph.

Exdir', a. a. rejoicing; triumphing; exulting.

Exdir', a. a. to strium; to romae.

Exdir', a. a. to strium; to romae. Li-quedup, a veernow; anundance. [R.]

'ki-år'q-kite, v. a. to str up; to rouse.

'ki-år'q-kite, n. the act of burning up.

species abeds; whatever is shed by animals.

By sp. (193) n. a young bawk. Stad.

Etc. (1) a the organ of vision; aspect; sight. Eye, (1) s. a. to watch; to view; to observe.

Eye, (1) v. a. to watch; to view; to observe.

Eye, (1) bawl) s. the apple of the eye. Lie bright, (l'brit) m. a plant; euphrasy. Eje'he's, (l'brid) z. the hairy arch over the eye.
Eje'-giñs, (l'giñs) z. a giass to assist the sight.
Eje'ash, (l'lizh) z. hair that edges the eyelid.

Eye'let, (l'let) n. a hole for the light, &c. Eye'lid, (l'lid) n. the membrane that shuts even the eye.

1 . . . .

Eye'saive, (I'sav) n. cintment for the eyes. Eye'sar-vice, (I'sar-vis) n. service performed only ection. under inst

Eye'sbr. (I'sbr) n. a glance; transient view.
Eye'sfat, (I'st) n. the sight of the eye.
Eye'sbre, (I'st) n. something offensive to the

Eye'string, (l'string) a. the string of the eye.
Eye'stribth, (l'oth) a. the tooth on the upper jaw
next to the grinders; the fang.
Eye'water, (l'water) a. a collyrium.

Eye'wit-ness, (I'wit-nes) s. one who sees a thing with his own eyes; ocular evidence. Eyre, (ar) [ar, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. R. Sm.; Ir, Wh.) s. court of itinerant justices.

Eyr'y, (a'r'e) [â're, W. P. J. E. F. Ja.; 8're, Saa.; I're, Wb.] n. the place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch; an aeric.

## F.

I the sixth letter of the alphabet, has an uny varied sound, except in the preposition of.
i, a. (Mas.) the fourth note in music. ra, u. (aux.) use tourist non-in-manufacture, fractions, (fa-bā'shus) a. like a bean.
Fi'hi-an, a. relating to Fabius; cautious.
Fi'hle, (fa'hl) n. a feigned story; a fiction; a lie.
Fi'hle, e. a. to feign; to write fiction; io lie.
Fi'hle - a to fairn; to tell falsely. Fible, r. a. to feign; to tell falsely. [list. Fible, n. a writer of or dealer in fiction; fabric, fabric, [Abrik, S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wh.; fibrik or fabrik, W. Ja.] n. a building; an edifice; a manufacture, as of cloth. Particita, v. a. to build; to construct; to forge. Participality, v. act of fabricating; construction. Physical tor, a one who fabricates; a bdilder. Physical to a belonging to handicrafts. Physics, a na author or writer of fables. Thy-lois, a maintor or writer in tubes. Phy-lois, a feigned; full of fables; forged. Phy-lois-ly, ed. in a fabulous manner. Phy-lois-ness, a quality of being fabulous. Phy-lois-ness, a quality of being fabulous. Phy-lois-ness, a quality of pend of the Phy. R. Wh.] a. [Fr.] the front of a building. Pice, a. visage; countenance; surface; front or fore part; a plane; appearance; boldness.
Fase, s. a. to turn the face; to come in front.
Face, s. a. to meet in front; to oppose with con-Mence; to stand opposite to; to cover; to line. Pret, a a little face; a small surface or side.

Pret, a a little face; a small surface or side.

Pret, a a little face; a small surface or side.

Pret, a a little face; a small surface or side.

Pret, a a little face; a small surface or side.

Pret, a a little face; a small surface or side. presently; numerous compositions. Pecchings, (fi-se'shap) a. lively; gay; witty. Pi-c'tious-ly, ad. gayly; wittily; merrily. Pi-c'tious-sham, n. cheerful wit; mirth; gayety. Pi-cial, (fa'shal) a. relating to the face. Pa-lac, (farl) a. easy; pliant; fietrible. Pa-lac, (farl) a. easy; pliant; fietrible. Pa-lac, (farl)-in-s) n. plinncy. Pi-c'll-ition, n. act of making easy. Proff. | Latin, m. act of making easy.
Proff. | ty, m. easiness; readiness; dexterity;
ready compliance; ease; affability.

tFic'tion-e-ry, s. a party man; factionist. Shak.
Fic'tion-ist, s. one who promotes faction.
Fic'tions, (fik'shas) s. given to faction; turbusFic'tions-ress, s. inclination to faction.
Fic-titions, (fik-tish'us) s. made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature; artificial.
Fic'tor, s. a merchant's agent; a substitute.

(Artick) a multiplier or multiplicand.

Fic'tor, as a secondary secondary agents. Pac'tor-ship, n. commission allowed to a factor. Factory, a house or residence of factors; a body of factors:—a manufactory. Fac-to-tum, a servant employed alike in all kinds of business; a handy deputy. kinds of businese; a handy deputy.

Fic'ul-ty, m. ability; power of mind or body;
gift; dexterky:—the officers of a college; a
body of physicians or of professional men.

Fic'und, [fak'und, W. J. F. Sa. WD.; fa-kdnd',
S. K.] a. eloquent. Chaucer. [R.]

Fa-chn'di-ty, m. eloquence; easiness of speech.

Fâd'dle, v. m. to trifle; to toy; to play. [Lose.]

Fâde, v. m. to lose color; to wither; to vanish.

Fâdde, v. m. to lose color; to wither; to vanish. Fadge, (faj) v. n. to suit; to fit; to agree. [E.]
Fadjug-nées, n. pronences to fade; decay.
Fadjug-nées, n. pronences to fade; decay.
Fadel, (f8's8) n. See Facal.
Fadel, (f8's82) n. [L.] excrement; seediment. Fig. v. a. to grow weary; to faint; to drudge. Fig. v. a. to compel to drudge; to beat. Fig. n. a slave; one who works hard; a knot. Fig-end', n. the end of a web of cloth; refuse. Fig'ot, n. a bundle of sticks for fuel; a twig. Fagot, w. a bundle of success for suc; a wwg. Fagot, w. a. to the up; to bundle together. Fail, v. a. to be deficient; to cease; to perish to decay; to miss; to become insolvent. Fail, v. a. to desert; to disappoint; to deceive. Fail'ing, g. deficiency; lapse; fault: foible. Fail'ure, f(Eil'yur), fEil'yur, S. fEil'ure, F. Ja.; fEil'ure, F. Ja.; feil'ure, F. Ja.; handle consistent or the store of the store cessation; of on section; non-performance; banks Fain, a. glad; pleased.—ad. gladly. [ruptey Faint, v. a. to decay; to sink motioniess. Pariyag, a covering; ornamental covering.

Path'yag, a covering; ornamental covering.

Path'yag, a catrociously wicked. Shak.

Path'yag, a (L.) an exact copy; an engraved remainder of a writing, engraving, &c.

Path, a a thing done; -reality; action; deed.

Path'yag, a a political party; dissension; junto.

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Paint/jsh-ness, z. alight degree of faintness, Paint/ly, ad feebly; languidly; timorously. Paint/ness, z. state of being faint; languor. Fair, (far) a. beautiful; white; clear; not foul; favorable; equal; just; open; pretty good.

Fair, n. a stated market: — a handsome woman.

— The fair, the female sex.

Fairing, m. a present given at a fair. Shak.
Fairing, m. a present given at a fair. Shak.
Fairing, ad. with fairness; justly; candidly.
Fairings, m. state of being fair; honesty.
Fairings, k. state of being fair; honesty.
Fairing, (fare) m. a kind of fabled asrial being or spirit, in human shape; an elf; a fay; an enchamross.

Fair'y, a. given by, or belonging to, fairies.
Fair'y-land, a. the ideal residence of fairies.
Faith, (fath) a. belief; trust in God; trust in Christ as a Savior ; doctrine believed ; fidelity ;

confidence; sincerity; honor.
Faith, ad. verily; in truth. [Colleguial and vulgar.] Fatth, ad. verity; in truth. [Colloquial and vulgar.] Faith/ful.ly, ad. in a faithful manner; honestly. Faith/ful.ly, ad. in a faithful manner; honestly. Faith/ful.ndss, n. fidelity; honestly; loyalty. Faith/less.a. without faith; perfidious; disloyal. Faith/less.ndss, n. want of faith; perfid. Sidely ful.ly. Fa.kir', or Fa'kir, [fa'kir, P. Sm. Wb.; fu'kër, Ja.; fa-kër', K.] n. a sort of wandering monk Fal-eddo', n. a motion of a horse. [in India. Ful'caite. a hent like a hook; fulcated.

Fai-cade, a. a motion of a norse. In India. Fil'cite, a bent like a hook; fulcated. Fil'căt-ed, a. hooked; bent like a reaping-hook. Fil'căt-ed, a. hooked; bent like a reaping-hook. Fil'chioa, (fil'chio or fil'shipa) [fil'chio, fil'shipa, F. J. K.; fill'che-un, P.; fil'shipa. White a phot crowd sweet.

fäl'chun, Wh.] m. a short, crooked sword.

\*Fäl'con, (faw'kn) [faw'kn, S. W. J. E. F. Ja.
Sm.; fal'kn, P. K.; fäl'kon, Wb.] m. a hawk

trained for sport.

\*Fâl'con-er, (faw'kn-er) n. a trainer of faicons.

Fâl'con-êt, er Fâl'co-nêt, [fâl'ko-nêt, Ja. Sm. R.;

fâl'ko-nêt, S. W. J. F. K.] n. a sort of ord-

nance \*Fal'con-ry, (faw/kn-re) a. art of training hawks. Fall, v. n. (c. fell; pp. falling, fallen;) to drop down; to die; to decline; to sink; to decrease; to ebb; to happen; to revolt; to apos-

tatize; to lose elevation or rank.
Fall, n. act of falling; overthrow; destruction; downfall; cadence; cataract:—autumn Fal-lă/clous (fal-lă/shus) a. producing mistake; sophistical; deceifful; disappointing. Fal-lă/clous-ly, ad. in a fallacious manner. Fal-lă/cious-noss, a. tendency to deceive.

Fills-cy, a sophism; deceitful argument; craft. Fallen, (fills) p. from Fall. Fill-jb-ll;-cy, a state of being fallible. Fill-jb-ll, a liable to error; frail; imperfect. Fullibly, ad. in a fallible manner.
Fulling-sick/nem, a. the epilopsy.

Pal'low, (fal'lo) a. pale red :- not sown ; untilled. Fal'low-ness, s. exemption from cultivation. Fairly a. not true; perfidious; counterfeit.

Flise, a. not true; perfidious; counterfeit.

Flise/heart-ed. (flis/hirt-ed) a. perfidious.

Flise/heart-ed-ness, a. perfidiousness.

Flise/hood, (flis/hid) s. want of truth; untruth; treachery; a lie; a false assertion.

Flise/ly, ad. in a false manner; perfidiously

Flise/ly, ad. in a false manner; perfidiously

False'ness, s. want of truth; deceit; perfidy.
Falset'ts, s. [It.] (Mus.) a feigned voice.
Fal'si-f1-s-ble, a. liable to be falsified.

Fils-i-j-ca'tion, n. act of faisifying; counterfeit, Fil's-j-j-cr, n. one who faisifies or counterfeits. Fil's-j-y, v. n. to make or prove faise. Fil's-j-y, v. n. to utter lies or faisehoods.

Fal'si-ty, s. contrafficty to truth; a lie; error. Fal'ter, v. n. to hesitate in speech; to fail. rarvering, a recolores; conciency. Filtering-ly, ad with hesitation or difficulty. Fime, a calchrity; renown; report; rumor. Fimed, (fimd) p. a renowned; celebrated. Famill'ar, (famill'yar) a affable; cary; uncers monious; intimate; free; well known.

Famill'ar, a an intimate. — a demon Fa-mil'jar, n. an intimate:—a demon.
Fa-mil'jar'i-ty, (fa-mil-ye-tr'e-te) n. state of being familiar; intimacy.

ing imminer; immacy.

Fe-mil'in-lze, (fe-mil'yar-lz) v. a. to make femiliar; to make easy by habit.

Fe-mil'lar-ly, ad. in a familiar manner; easily.

Fd-mill's, (fa-mil') [F]. See En familla.

Fim'i-ly, a. household; race; generation; class.

Fim'i-la, a. great scarcity of food; dearth.

Fim'i-la, a. to staye; to die of hunger.

Fam'ish, v. s. to starve; to die of hunger. Fam'ish-mënt, s. extreme hunger or third. Fa'mous, c. renowned; celebrated; noted. Fa'mous-ness, a. celebrity; great fame.
Fa'n, a. an instrument used by women to coel

themselves:—a utensil to winnow grain.

Fin, v. a. to cool with a fan; to winnow.

Finat'ic, v. a wild enthusiast; a visionary. Fa-natic, a filled with fanaticism; wild; Fa-natically, enthusiastic; mad. Fa-natically, ad. in a fanatical manner.

Fe-nat' cal-ness, mafrenzy; fanaticism. Fe-nat' clem, n. wild entitusium; frenzy. Pin'cjer, n. one who funces; an amateur.
Pin'cjeril, a. imaginative; visionary; chis
Pin'cjerily, ad. in a funciful manner.
Pin'cjerily, ad. in a funciful manner.

Pin'cy, n. imagination; taste; idea; image; in-clination; fondness; humor; whim.

cination; foliances; author; summarie; fan'cy, o. a. to imagine; to figure to one's self Fan'cy, o. a. to imagine; to conceive; to like. Fan'cy, a. fane; pleasing the fancy.

Fin-dan'g6, n. [Sp.] a lively Spanish dance.

Fane, n. a temple; a church: — a vane
Fan'(n-rön, P. Sa. Wh.) n. [Fr.] a blusterer.

Fin Gronfield a blusterer reside heart

fan 13-701, P. San, Wal, h. [Fr.] a butserer:
Fin-fir-p-nade', n. a buster; parade; boast.
†Fing, v. a. to solze; to gripe; to clutch. Sat.
Fing, n. the tusk of an animal; a takon; a claw
Fanged, (fangd) a furnished with fangs.
†Fan'gled, (fang'gld) a gaudy; ridiculously
showy. — New fangled is new fashioned.

Pan'nel, a. a priest's ornament, like a scarf.

Fin'ner, n. one who fans.

Fin-disjo, or Fin-to-tiq, [fan-ta'zo-a, Ja. Sm.]

n. [it.] (Mas.) a fantastical or capricious atr.

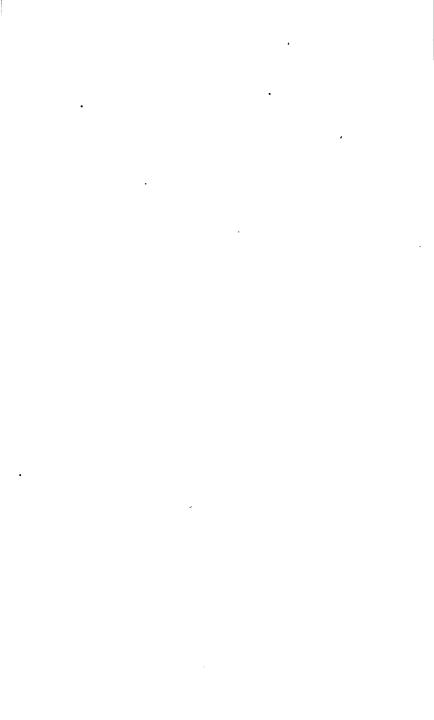
Fan-tis'tic, ] a. irrational; imaginary; whim-Fan-Ristic, (a. irrational; maginary; whin-Fan-Ristical,) sical; fanciful; capricious. Fan-Ristically, ed. in a finitatic manner. Fan-Ristical-ness, a. whimsicalness; caprice.

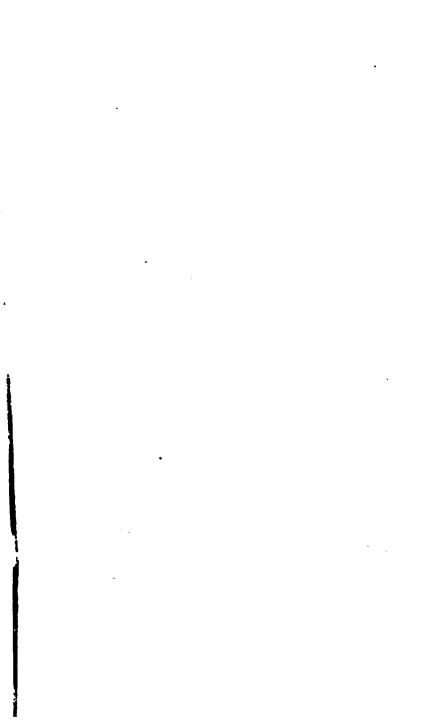
Fan'ta-sy, n. fancy; imagination. Shak. [2.]
Fan'tom, n. See Phantom.
Fay, or Fuguter', n. See Fakir.
Far, ad. remotely; at a distance; very much. Far, a. distant ; remote ; alienated.

Farce, s. a ludicrous dramatic representation. Farce, v. a. to stuff; to swell out; to extend.
Far'ci-cal, a. belonging to a farce; ludicrous.
Far'di-cal, y. ad. in a farcical manner.
Far'del, s. a bundle; a pack; a burden. Sakt.
Fare, v. a. to go; to pass; to travel; to happed to any one well or ill; to feed; to eat.

Fare, z. price of passage in a vehicle, by land or by water; food; provisions:—a fish taken. \*Fare-well', or Fare'well, [far-well', S. E.; far-

Faith in him - faithful is do promise. fall inthe error - to pieces - I feel from soft his back - it fit - He feel in with some there will prove the wicker - will fall unon the wicker to language is a with his family tis familiarity with the properties of have. toning familiarized angrely with all the learning of the Services sowages It was famed for its ... He fancied himself quite unpercived - how fancior him changing sexes - we fancy that we see in noin , is for a my be, a properson or - consider that for the grate number to far author they often far in in the previous of the second of the seco





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wel, far-well', far'wel, or far-well, W.; far-well, far-well, far-well', or far'wel, P.; far-well, J. San.; far-well' or far'well, F. Ja.] ad. the parting compliment; adieu.

\*Fare well, m. leave; departure; valediction.

\*Fare well, a. valedictory; taking leave.

Far'-fëtched, (f'ar'fëtcht) a. brought from a die nace; stadiously sought; strained; forced. P-ri'rs, z. [L.] flour.—(Bot.) a fine pollen or dust in flowers or on the anthers of plants. Pir-j-ná'coops, (fár-e-ná'shus) a mealy. Pirm, a ground cultivated by a farmer. Firm, v. c. to lease or let : - to cultivate land. Firm's-ble, a that may be farmed. Parm'er, a one who farms; a cultivator of land. Far'mer-y, a. a farm-house and other buildings. Firming, a the business of a farmer. Firmost, a most distant; remotest. Par'aças, n. distance ; remoteness. Firs, a game at hazard with cards.
Fir-rag'i-nods, a. formed of different materials.
Fir-rag's, a. [L.] a confused mass; a medley. Pariner, a. a shoer of horses; a horse-doctor. Par'rier-y, n. the art of healing horses, &c. Par'row, (far'ro) n. a litter of pigs. Fir flow, a. not producing young; barren. Fir flow, v. a. to bring forth pigs. Parther, ad. mo ad more remotely; beyond; more-turther. [Further. Par'ther, a. comp. more remote; further. See Parther, v. a. to further. See Further. Parthest, a. superi. most distant ; furthest. Parthest, ad. at the greatest distance; furthest. Firthing, a. the fourth part of a penny. Farthin-gale, n. a hoop to spread the petticoat.

Parthin-gale, n. a hoop to spread the petticoat.

Parthy (fis-sex) n. pl. [L.] rods anciently carned before the Roman consuls. Parci-q. (fash'e-s) n. [L] a fillet; a bandage.
Parci-ai-ed, (fash'e-ai-ed) a bound with fillets.
Parci-a'-tion, (fash-e-a'-shon) n. bandage. Pis cie'u-lar, a. of or belonging to a bundle. Parcinate, v. s. to enchant; to charm; bewitch. Parcina tion, z. enchantment; charm. Rudad, (fas-sen') m [i'r.] (Fort.) a fagot Fash, v. a. to vex; to lease. [Local, Eng.]
Fash on, (fash'un) n. the general custom or practice; form; make; way; mode; rank. Fach'ion, (fash'un) v. c. to form ; to adapt. Fash'ion-3-ble, (fash'un-9-bl) a conformed to the fashion; modish; genteel. Pish'ion-a-ble-noes, a. conformity to fashion. Pish'ion-a-bly, ad. in a fashionable manner. Fish'ion or, m. a maker of any thing [stinent. Fast, (12) s. m. to abstain from food; to be ab-Past, a. abstinence from food; time of fasting. Plat, a firm; strong; fixed; quick; swift.
Plat, ad firm; strong; fixed; quick; swiftly.
Plat'en, (far'sn) v. a. to make fast; to make fine; to hold together; to cement; to link; Far'en, (far'en) v. n. to fix itself. [to affix. Far'ten-er, (far'sn-er,) n. one who fastens. "lettening, (fas'sning) at that which fastens. flat'er, a one who abstains from food Plat hind-ed, a. avaricious ; close-handed. Pastidiotie, a. disdainful; squeamish; nice. Pacid's one a es, a. squeamishness. s, s. firmness ; strength ; a strong place. Pit, a the unctuous part of animal flesh; contrate oil : - a measure : - a vessel ; a vat. Pit, a plamp; fleshy; coarse; gross; rich. Pit, a. to make fat; to fatten. Pit, a. to grow fat; to grow full-fleshed.

Fā'tal, a. appointed by fate; deadly; mertal destructive; inevitable; necessary Pa'tal-Ism, a the doctrine of inevitable nece Fa'tal-ist, n. an adherent of fatalism. Fa-tal-ity, n. decree of fate; cause of ill,
Fa-tal-ity, n. decree of fate; cause of ill,
Fa-tal-iy, ad. by fate; mortally; destructively,
Mor-gi'na, n. [It.] a meteoric phenomenom
nearly allied to the mirage. Fate, n. destiny; destruction; cause of death.
Fat'ed, a. decreed or ordered by fate; doomed.
Fa'ther, n. the male parent; the first ancestor; one who creates, invents, or forms.
Pa'ther, v. a. to take; to adopt, as a child.
Pa'ther-in-law', a.; pl. fa'thers-in-law'; the father of one's husband or wife. Fa'ther-land, a. one's native land or country. Fa'ther-less, a wanting a father; destitute.
Fa'ther-li-néss, a the tenderness of a father.
Fa'ther-ly, a like a father; tender; paternsl.
Fa'ther-ly, ad in the manner of a father. Fath'om, n. a measure of six feet in length. Fith'om, v. a. to sound; to find the bottom of. Fath'om-er, a. one employed in fathorning. Fath'om-less, a. that cannot be fathorned. fFat':gate, v. a. to weary; to fatigue. Stat.
Fa-tigue', (f2-tēg') n. [Fr.] weariness; lassitude;
the cause of weariness; labor; toil. Fatigue', (fa-teg') v. a. to tire; to weary. Fatiling, a. a young animal fed for slaughter. Pat'ly, ad. with fatness; grossly; greasily. Fat'ness, n. quality of being fat; plumpnes Pat'ten, (fat'tn) v. a. to make fat or fleshy. Fat'ten, (fat'tn) v. n. to grow fat or fleshy. Fat'ti-ness, n. grossness; fulness of flesh. ratu-ness, m. grossness; tuiness of flesh.
Fat'ty, a. unctuous; oleaginous; greasy.
Fa-tā'-ty, m. foolishness; weakness of mind.
Fat'u-ous, a. foolish; silly; stupid.
Faubourg, (fö'börg) m. [Fr.] the environs of a city; a suburb. Fau'cet, a. a pipe to give vent to a vessel. rancet, n. a pipe to give vent to a vessel. Faugh, (faw) interj. expressing abhorrence; foh Faul'chion, n. See Falchion.
Faul'con, n. See Falcon, &c.
Fault, fait, W.P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.; faut, S.; foit, Wo.] n. an offence; slight crime; defect; want. — At fault, puzzled, in difficulty.
\*Fault'i-ly, ad, in a faulty manner; wrongly.
\*Fault'i-ness, n. badness; viciousness; defect.
\*Fault's. d. expend from fault. carfact

\*Fault', ad. in a faulty manner; wrongly.

\*Fault', ness, a. badness; viciousness; defect.

\*Fault', ness, a. badness; viciousness; defect.

\*Fault', ses, a. exempt from fault; perfect.

\*Fault', a. having faults; wrong; defective.

\*Faun, a. a kind of demigod or rural defective.

\*Faun, a., a (fd'p'A') [Fr.] a false step; a misdeed

\*Favil'lous, a. consisting of ashes.

[assist.

Fa-virious, a consisting or asses. [assist. Fa'vor, a. [L.] kindness, regard; support; lensity; good-will; any thing worn as a token. Fa'vor-a-ble, a. kind; propitious; friendly; tender; contributing to; convenient. Fa'vor-a-ble-nëss, a. kindness; benignity. Fa'vor-a-bly, ad. in a favorable manner; kindly Fa'vor-ite, a. on who favors; a friend. Fa'vor-ite, a. [Fr.] a person or thing beloved. Fa'vor-ite, a. beloved; regarded with favor. Fa'vor-it-jum, a. act of favoring; partiality. Fawn, a. a voung dest: — flattery.

Fawn, a. a young deer: — flattery. Fawn, b. a. to court servilely; to cringe. Fawn'er, a. one who fawns; a flatterer. Fawn'ing, a. gross or low flattery.

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 FEE
 Fawn'ing, p. s. meanly flattering; service.
 Fay, (fa) a. a fairy; an elf.

Fay, (fa) a. a fairy; an elf.

Fay, v. a. to fit; to suit; to adapt.
Fay, v. a. to fit; to suit; to adapt.
Fay, v. a. to lie or unite close together; to fit.
Fay, v. a. to lie or unite close together; to fit.
Fay, v. a. to lie or unite close together; to fit.
Fall-ty, [6]-j.te, W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; fäl'te, S.
Ja.] a. duty due to a superior lord; loyalty.
Fear, v. a. to dread; to be afraid of; to rever-
Fear, v. a. to live in terror; to be afraid. [ence-
Fear/fal, [fer/fal, P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.; för/fal,
S.; för'fal or för'fal, W. F.] a. filled with
fear; timorous; afraid; awful; dreadful.
Fear/fal-ness, a. timorousness; awe; dread.
Fear/fal-ness, a. timorousness; awe; dread.
Fear/ges., a. free from fear; intrepid; bold.
Fear/ges-ly, ad. without terror; intrepidly.
 Fēar'iess, a free from fear; intrepid; bold.
Fēar'iess-ly, ad. without terror; intrepidly.
Fēar'iess-nėss, n. courage; intrepidity.
Fēar'nānght, (fēr'nāut) n. a thick woollen stuff.
Fēar'nānght, (fēr'nāut) n. a thick woollen stuff.
Fēar'inānght, (fēr'a-bi) a. that may be done.
Fēar'inānght, (fēr'a-bi) ad. practicability.
Fēar'inānght, (fēr'a-bi) ad. practicably.
Fēar'inānght, (fēr'a-bi) a. sumptuous treat; a featival.
Fēarit, (fēst) n. a. to eat sumptuously.
 Feast, (fest) v. s. to eat sumptuously.
 Föast, v. 4. to entertain sumptuously; to pam-
Föast er, z. one who feasts, or gives a feast.
 Pēast'ing, z. an entertainment ; a treat.
 Fēast'ing, a. an entertainment; a treat.
Fēat, a. an act; deed; action; exploit; a trick.
Fēath'er, (fēth'er) a. a plume of a bird.
Fēath'er, (fēth'er) v. a. to dress in feathers.
Fēath'er-bēd, a. a bed stuffed with feathers.
Fēath'er-bēd, a. a bed stuffed with feathers; fitted with feathers; swift; winged.
Fēath'er-q. (fēth'erd) a. clothed with feathers; fatted with feathers; a wift; winged.
Fēath'er-y. a. feathered; plumose.
Fēath'ure, (fēt'yur) a. a lineament of the face; a single part. — pl. cast or make of the face.
Fēath'er-da, a. [L.] a slight fever.
Fē-brif'ic-a. tending to produce fever.
Fē-brif'ic-a. tending to produce fever.
Fēb'ri-dēe, a. medicine to allay a fever.
 Föb'ri-loge, a medicine to allny a fever.
Föb'ri-le, or Föb'ri-le, [fö'bri-l, P. J. F. Ja. K.
Wb.; fö'bri-l, S.; föb'ri-l, W. Sm.] a. relating
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No.; is orn, S.; teorn, W. Sw., a. retaing to, partaking of, or indicating a fever.
Februs-ry, n. the second month in the year.
Fe'cai, a. relating to excrement, dregs, or lees.
Fe'cae, n. pl. [Saces, L.] dregs. See Faces.
Fe'cui-ta, L.] farina; starch.
Fe'cui-tance, n. muddiness; lees; sedimant;

Feculation and the state of making prolific.

Feculation (Fishing) w. J. F. Sm.: (c-kund', S. F. F.; (G'kund, K. Wb.) a. fruitful; prolific.

Fecul diste, [(c-kun'dit, P. K. R.; (f-kund'), S. Wb.) v. a. to make fruitful or prolific.

Feculation, a. the act of making prolific.

Feculation v. a. to focundate.

Fe-cin'di-Ty, v. a. to focundate.
Fe-cin'di-Ty, v. a. to focundate.
Fe-cin'di-Ty, v. fruitfulness; prolificness.
Fed, i. & p. from Feed.

fFéd'a-ry, [féd'a-re, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.,
fé'd-re, Ja, v. a confederate; a partner. Sak.

fê'(4)-rē, Ja.] z. a confederate; a partner. Saāt.
Fēd'(re-1), a. relating to a league; confederate.
Fēd'(re-1)-Ist, z. a member of, or an adherent.to,
a federal union; a member of a political party.
Fēd'(r-ete, a. leagued; joined in confederacy.
Fēd'(r-tive, a. uniting; forming a league.
Fēd, z. reward; recompense; payment.—(Las)
a tenure by which lands, &c. are held.—An
estate held in fee simple is at the entire disposal of the owner.

Fee, v. a. to reward; to pay; to bribe; to hire. Fee'ble, a. weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm.

Fēē'bie-mind-ed, a weak of mind; irresolute Pēč'ble-ness, n. weakness ; imbecility ; infirmity Fee'bly, as, n. weakness; imbectus; internal; Feed, v. a. [i. fed; yp. feeding, fed i] to supply to furnish; to nourish; to cherish; to keep. Feed, v. n. to take food; to eat; to pasture. Feed, n. food; that which is eaten; pasture. Feed g. n. one who feeds or gives food. Fee'-farm, u. (Law) a tenure of lands; a tenure

by which lands are held. Feel, v. n. [i. felt; pp. feeling, felt;] to have perception by the touch; to be affected; to search. Feel, v. a. to perceive by the touch ; to handle

to have sense of ; to suffer; to sound; to try Feel, n. the sense of feeling; touch; feeling. Feel er, n. he or that which feels:—a tentacle Feel'ing, p. a. expressive of sensibility; tender. Feel'ing, n. sense of touch; perception; seasi-Feel'ing-ly, ad. in a feeling manner. [blity. Feel'ing-ly, ad. in a feeling manner. Feet, n. the plural of Foot. Feign, (fan) v. a. to invent; to dissemble; to

pretend; to forge; to counterfeit. pretona; to lorge; to connerten.
Feign, (fân) v. n. to relate falsely; to image.
Feigned, (fând) p. c. invented; falsified.
Feign'ed-ly, (fân'ed-le) ad. with fiction.
Feign'ed-ness, (fân'ed-nes) n. fiction; deceit.
Feign'er, (fân'er) n. one who feigns.
Feint, (fân) n. false appearance; mock assault.
Fe-lap'ion, n. (Legic) a form of syllogism.
Fe-lap'ion; t. v. a. to wish hampiness to: to make Fe-lic'i tate, v. a. to wish happiness to; to make happy; to congratulate.

Fe-līc'i-ta'tion, m. congratulation. Fe-līc'i-tous, a. happy ; blissful ; prosperous.

Fe-lic'i-tons-ty, ad. happily.
Fe-lic'i-ty, a. happiness; prosperity; bliss.
Fe'lic'i-ty, a. happiness; prosperity; bliss.
Fe'line, [fe'lin, 8. W. P. J. E. F. Sec.; fe-lin',
Ja. K.] a. like a cat; pertaining to a cat. Fell, a. cruel; inhuman; savage; bloody. Fell, a. the skin; hide of a beast: — a hill Fell, v. a. to knock down; to hew down; to cut Fell, i. from Fall. [down Fell, i. from Full. Fell'er, n. one who fells or hews down.

Fell'mon-ger, s. a dealer in hides. Fel'loe, n. the rim of a wheel. See Felly. Fél'lon, n. a sore ; a whitlow. See Felen.

Föl'löw, (fčl'lö) n. a companion; an associate; equal; peer; a member of a corporation; a privileged member of a college: - a mean person. - It is much used in composition, as

fellow-servant, fellow-sufferer, &c.
Fel'low-creat/ure, (fel'lo-krēt'yur) n. one that has the same creator.

Fél'low-féél'ing, a. sympathy ; joint interest. Fel'low-ship, n. companionship; society; as-sociation; frequency of intercourse; social pleasure , an establishment in a college. Fel'ly, ad. cruelly; savagely; barbarously Fel'ly, a. the outward rim of a wheel.

Fe'lo-de-se', n. (Law) he who commits felony by murdering himself; a self-murderer.

Fel'on, n. one convicted of felony: - a whitlow ; a sore.

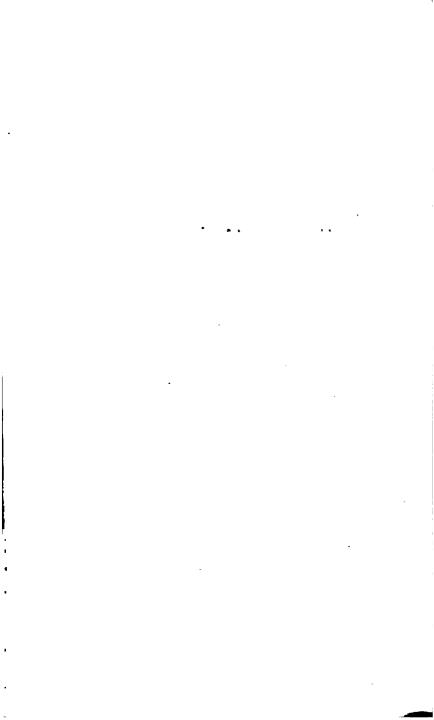
Fēl'on, a. criminal; cruel; traitorous. Fe-lo'ni-ous, a. wicked; villanous; malignant. Folion, on a capital crime; an enormous Fél'spar, n. a capital crime; an enormous Fél'spar, n. a cilicious mineral which forms a constituent part of grante and sienlie.

el-spath'je, a relating to felspar.

Felt, i. & p.

Felt, n. woollen cloth or shiff for hets; a skin Fe-lac'oq, (fe-lük'ka) n. [lt.] a small vessel with two masts; a small war-boat.

Thearing to outdo den duty, - forming. To feed his people on menna for They feel that animosity against each other which passages or at a soller. We will beign ourselfe, Det We have fellowship with chem



dennel, pepedor, papadoor.

Tertile of

in severiff that a very few of them limit of sever there have there - day are used by fland persons.

Fichle, radifichosos, apixopos.

Pe'male, at one of the sex which brings young. ! Pe'male, a. not male; feminine; soft.

Fone severt, (fam-ko-vert' or fem-kuv'ert) [famto vert', Ja.; fem'ky-vert', Sm.; fem-kùv'ert, Wh.] n. [Fr.] (Law) a married woman. Feac sel., (fam-eòl', or fem-eòl', [fam-eòl', Ja.; fem-eòl', Sm.] n. [Fr.] (Law) a single woman. Fem'j-sine, a. relating to women or females; female; soft; tender; delicate. Fem'g-ral, a. belonging to the thigh. Fēn, z. a marsh; a moor; a bog; a morass. Pēnce, z. a guard; enclosure; mound; hedge. Fénce, v. a. to enclose; to secure; to guard. Fênce, v. n. to practise the art of fencing. Pence less, a. without enclosure; open. Fen'cer, a. one who teaches or practises fen-Pen'ci-ble, a capable of defence. Fen'ci-ble, u. a soldier for defensive purposes. Fin'cing, a. the art of defence by weapons. Fin'cing-master, a. a teacher of fencing. Find, n. a. to dispute; to shift off a charge. Find, r., a. a metal guard placed before a fire. Pe-nes'tral, a belonging to windows. Fén'-gôase, n. a species of goose Fen'nel, n. a biennial, aromatic plant.

Fén'ay, a. a biennial, aromatic plant.
Fén'ay, a. marshy; boggy; moorish.
Fev'dal, (fâ'dal) a. hold by tenure. Soe Feudal.
Féof, (féf) [fef, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm. Wb.;
fât, Ja.] c. a. to put in possession; to invest.
Féof'fés, or Féof-féé', [féf'fé, S. W. J. E. F.
sa.: [cf-fé', P. Ja. Wb.] a. one put in possession of real property.
Féof'fér, or Féof'fér, n. one who feoffs.
Féof'fér, to Féof'fér, n. one who feoffs.
Féof'fer, to féoffer.
Féof'ment. (féf'ment) v. grant of a possession. \*Peoff ment, (fef ment) n. grant of a possession. Pe'ral, a. funercal; deadiy. [R.] Per'c-to-ry, a a place in a church for a bier. Pe'ri-al, a relating to week-days or to holidays. Pe'rine, a. wild ; savage ; barbarous. re race, d. water, savage; partoarous.

Per-ment', r. a. to raise or rarefy by internal
motion; to cause to act.

[tion.

Per-ment', w. a. to work; to have internal moFer'ment, n. intestine motion; tumuk; yeast.

Per-ment-p-bit', y. n. state of being fermentable.

Fer-ment-p-bit be expended of fermentable.

Fer-ment's-ble, a. capable of fermentation.
Fer-menta'tion, a. act of fermenting; a spontaneous change in certain substances, by which

a new fluid or gas is produced; a working. Fer-men'ta-tive, a causing fermentation.
Fern, a a plant of several species; a brake. Péra y a covergrown with fern.
Però'cious, (fe-rò'shus) a savage; fierce.
Però'cious-ly, ad. in a ferocious manner.
Però'cious-ness, a fierceness; savageness. Perocity, a. savageness; fierceness; cruelty. Parryous, a. irony; like iron; made of iron.
Parryt, n. a kind of weasel:—a narrow tape.
Parryt, s. a. to drive out of lurking places. Parryter, a one who forrets or hunts out.
Parryter, a the fare paid for passing a ferry.
Parryte, oos, a partaking of iron. [stick.
Parryte, or ferry]) a a metal ring at the end of a Perry, v. a. to carry over a river, &c., in a boat. Perry, v. z. to pass over water in a boat.

Perry, n. a passage over which ferry-boats pass. -boat, n. a boat for conveying passengers. Perry-man, a. one who keeps or tends a ferry.

Parisie, a fruitful; productive; abundant, Parisiely, ad fruitfully; abundantly. Parisiely, ad fruitfully; abundantly. Parisiely, a state of being fertile; fecundity; abundance ; fruitfulness

Pertilize, v. a. to make fruitful or productive.
Peryla, z. [L.] the same as ferule.

Fer'ule, a. an instrument of correction Fēr'qie, m. an instrument of correction
Fēr'qie, r. a. to chastise with the ferule
Fër'ven-cy, m. heat of mind; ardor; engerness.
Fër'ven-ty, ad. in a forvent manner; engerly.
Fër'vqid, a. hot; vehement; enger; zenlous.
Fër'vqid, a. hot; vehement; enger; zenlous.
Fër'vqid, a. hot; vehement; enger; zenlous.
Fër'vqin, m. [L.] heat; warmth; zenl; passion.
Fër'vqin, m. [L.] heat; warmth; zenl; ardor.
Fër'cen-nine, m. a nuptial or a licentious song.
Fër'cen, m. a. small wire to mint with. Few Cyc., a. a small wire to point with.
Fewse, (fes) a. (Her.) a band or girdle.
Few (18s) a. (Her.) a band or girdle.
Few (19s) a. respecting feasts; befitting a feast.
Few (19s) a. to rankle; to corrupt; to grow vir-Fes'ter, z. a small, inflammatory tumor. [ulent. Festi-val, n. a day of feasting; a feast.
Festi-val, n. a day of feasting; a feast.
Festi-val, a. relating to a feast; feative; joyous,
Festive, a. relating to feasts; joyous; gay.
Festive, n. social joy; gayety; joyfulness.
Festidon', n. (Arch.) an ornament; carved work.
Festive, or Festive.cois, a. formed of straw.
Festidon, a. relating to a fetus or featus. Fetch, v. a. to go and bring; to derive; to draw. Fetch, n. a stratagem; an artifice; a trick. Fetch'er, n. one who fetches any thing. recent q. n. one who tectues any timing. Fête, (fat) n. [Fr.] a feast; a holiday. Fête-champêtre, (fat/shām-pātr') n. [Fr.] a rural feast, celebrated out of doors. Fêt'id, [fāt'id, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; fā'id, P.] a. stinking; rancid. Fêt'id-nēss, n. the quality of being fetid. Filicia. a. n. African idol or charm. Fe'tish, n. an African idol or charm.
Fét'lock, n. a tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint of horses.

passern joint of noises.

Féttér, n. a stench; a strong, offensive smell.
Fétter, n.; pl. fétter; chains for the feet.
Fétter, v. a. to bind; to enchain; to de.
Féttes, n. [futus, L. pl. fétte-eş; an animal in embryo. See Fatus. Feud, (fud) n. a deadly quarrel. - (Law) a fief;

reud, (tud) n. a dendty quarget. — (Low) a nef; a tenure; a conditional allotment of land. Feū'dal, (fū'dal) a. relating to feudalism, or to fees, feuds, or tenures; held by tenure. Feū'dal-Işm, (fū'dal-Izm) n. a system of holding lands by military service; the feudal system. Feū'dal'j-ty, n. the state of being feudal.

Peu'da-ry, n. a feudal tenant ; feudatary. Feu'da-ry, a. holding tenure under a superior. Feu'da-te-ry, n. a tenant; a vassal Feu de joie, (fu-de-zhwa') [Fr.] a byhfire. Feb'ille-mörte', (ful'ye-mört') n. [Fin] color of a

faded leaf. Fe'ver, n. a disease characterized by an accelerated pulse, increased heat, and thirst. Fē'ver, v. a. to put into a fever. Shak. †Fē'ver-fet, n. a slight fever. Aylife.

Po'ver-lew, n. a plant of sites.
Po'ver-lish, a. diseased with a fever; tending to a fever; inconstant; hot; burning. Fêver-ish-nêss, n. state of being feverish. Few, (fû) a. not many; small in number. Few'el, (fû'el) n. firewood; coal. See Fuel.

rew v<sub>1</sub>, (u. v<sub>1</sub>) n. hrewood; coal. See FMA. Few regse, a putcity; smallness of number. Fl'at, n. (L. let it be done.) an order or decree Fib, n. a lee; a falsehood.—v. n. to lie. Fib ber, n. a teller of fibs. Fl'bre, (fl'ber) n. a small thread or string. FI'brine, s. (Chem.) a white, fibrous substance obtained from congulated blood.

ordanes from congulate about.
Fib'u-la, n. [L.] pl. fib'u-la; the outer and smaller bone of the leg.
Fic'kle, a. changeable; inconstant; wavering.
Fic'kle-nëss, n. inconstancy; unsteadiness.

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Fawn'ing, p. c. meanly flattering; cervile.
 Fawn'ing-ly, ed. in a cringing, servile way.
Fay, (fa) n. a fairy; an elf.
 Fay, v. c. to fit ; to suit ; to adapt.
Fay, v. a. to lie or unite close together; to fit.
F8'el-ty, [f8'el-te, W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; f8'te, S.
Ja.] n. duty due to a superior lord; loyalty.
Ja.] n. duty due to a superior lord; loyalty.
Fear, (fer) n. dread; tetror; awe; anxiety.
Fear, v. s. to dread; to be afraid of; to rever-
Fear, v. n. to live in terror; to be afraid. [ence.
Fearfal, [ferful, F. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.; Ferful,
S.; ferful or ferful, W. F.] a. filled with
fear; timorous; afraid; awful; dreadful.
Fearful-iy, ad. in a fearful manner.
Fearful-iy, ad. in a fearful manner.
Fearful-ness, n. timorousness; awe; dread.
Fearful-ness, n. timorousness; awe; dread.
 rearrun-ness, a. tunorousness; awe; dread.
Fearless-19, ad. without terror; intrepid; bold.
Fearless-19, ad. without terror; intrepidity.
Fearless-ness, a. courage; intrepidity.
Fearlaught, (fernaut) a. a thick woollen stuff.
Fearj-bil'i-ty, (fe-z-bil'g-te) a. practicability.
Fearj-bil-ness, a. practicability.
Fearj-bil-ness, a. practicability.
Fears, (fest) a. a sumptuous treat; a festival.
Fears, (fest) a. a consumptuous treat; a festival.
 Feast, (fest) v. n. to eat sumptuously.
 [per.
 Föast, v. e. to entertain sumptuously; to pam-
Föast er, n. one who feasts, or gives a feast.
 Feast'ing, a. an entertainment; a treat.
 Feat, s. an act; deed; action; exploit; a trick.
Feath'er, (feth'er) s. a plume of a bird.
 Föath'er, (fěth'er) z. a plume of a bird.
Föath'er, (fěth'er) z. a to dress in feathers.
Föath'er-böd, z. a bed stuffed with feathers.
Föath'er-böd, z. a bed stuffed with feathers;
fitted with feathers; awift; winged.
Föath'er-y, z. feathered; plumose.
Föat'er-y, z. feathered; plumose.
Föat'er-d, fét'yur' z. a lineament of the face;
a single part. -pl. cast or make of the face.
Föat'er-d, z. fét'yur' z. having features.
Föat'er-d, z. t. L.] a slight fever.
Föath'er-d, z. tanding to produce fever.
 Pe-bril'ic, a tending to produce fever.
Peb'ri-fige, a medicine to allay a fever.
Peb'ri-fige, a medicine to allay a fever.
Peb'ri-fige, [fa'bril, P. J. F. Ja. K.
Wo.; fe'bril, S.; feb'ri|, W. Sm.] a relating
 roo; iteoria, a.; iteoria, rr. Sm.; a. relating to, partaking of, or indicating a fever.
Feb'ru-s-ry, n. the second month in the year.
Fe'cel, a. relating to excrement, dregs, or lees.
Fe'cel, n. pl. [seces, L.] dregs. See Faces.
Fec'u-la, n. [secula, L.] farina; starch.
Fec'u-lance, n. muddiness; lees; sediment;
 dregs.
Fēcu-lēnt, a foul; dreggy; excrementitious.
Fēcund, [fēk'und, W.J. F. Sm.; fe-künd', S.
Fēcund, [fēk'und, K. Wb.] a fruitful; prolific.
Fe-cūn'dāte, [fe-kūn'dāt, P. K. R.; fēk'un-dāt,
 Fe-cur'ante, [1-kur'ant, P. M. N.; 1 ex'(n-ant, Sm. Wb.) v. a. to make fruitful or prolific.
Fē-cun-dā'tien, n. the act of making prolific.
Fē-cūn'di-fy, v. a. to fecundate.
Fē-cūn'di-ty, n. fruitfulness; prolificness.
Fēd, i. k. p. from Feed.
Fēd'e-ry, J. féd'e-ry, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.;
fē'de-ry, J. n. a confederate; n partner. Shak.
Fēd'e-re.l. a. relating to a leazue: confederate.
 Fåd'qr-ql, a. relating to a league; confederate.
Fåd'qr-ql-ist, n. a member of, or an adherent to,
a federal union; a member of or a political party.
Fåd'qr-qt-, a. leagued; joined in confederacy.
 Fěd-er-L'tion, n. a league; a confederacy.
 F8d'ors-tive, a. uniting; forming a league.
F8d, s. reward; recompense; payment.—(Lase)
a tenure by which lands, &c. are held.—An
estate held in fee simple is at the entire dispo-
 sal of the owner.
 F65, v. c. to reward; to pay; to bribe; to hire.
F65'ble, c. weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm.
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Fös'ble-mind-ed, a weak of mind; irresolute Fös'ble-nöss, a weakness; imbecility; infirmity Fös'bly, ad. in a feeble manner; weakly. Fösd, v. a. (i fed; pp. feeding, fed;) to supply to furnish; to nourish; to cherish; to keep. F55d, v. z. to take food; to eat; to pasture. F55d, z. food; that which is eaten; pasture. F55d/er, z. one who feeds or gives food. read or, n. one who feeds or gives food.
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Feël, v. a. to perceive by the touch; to handle
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Feël, m. the sense of feeling; touch; feeling.
Feëligr, n. ho or that which feels:—a tentacle Fēēl'ing, p. a. expressive of sensibility; tender. Feeling, a. sense of touch; perception; sensi-Feeling-ly, ad. in a feeling manner. [blity. Feet, a. the plural of Foot. Feign, (fan) v. a. to invent; to dissemble; to pretend; to forge; to counterfeit. pretent; to targe; to conterrent.
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Peign'ed-ses, (fan'ed-ses, in fiction; deceit.
Peign'ed-ness, (fan'ed-ness) s. fiction; deceit.
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Peint, (fant) s. fulse appearance; mock assault. Fe-lap ton, n. (Logic) a form of syllogism. Fe-lic'i-tate, v. a. to wish happiness to; to make happy; to congratulate. happy; to congratulate.
Fe-lic-t-titen, a. congratulation.
Fe-lic't-tous, a. happy; blisaful; prosperous.
Fe-lic't-tous-ty, ad. happily.
Fe-lic't-tous-ty, ad. happily.
Fe'line, [fe'lin, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; fe-lin',
Ja. K.] a. like a cat; pertaining to a cat.
Fe'li, a. cruel; inhuman; savage; bloody.
Fe'li, a. the skin; hide of a beast:—a hill.
Fe'li, a. a to knock down; to hew down; to cut Fell, v. a. to knock down; to hew down; to cut
Fell, t. from Fall. [down Fell, i. from Fall.
Fell'er, n. one who fells or hews down.
Fell'mon-ger, n. a dealer in hides. Fől'lőe, n. the rim of a wheel. See Folly.
Fől'lőe, n. a sore; a whitlow. See Folon.
Fől'lőw, (fől'lő) n. a companion; an associate; equal; peer; a member of a corporation; a privileged member of a college: - a mean person. - It is much used in composition, as fellow-servant, fellow-sufferer, &c.
Fel'low-creat'yre, (fel'lo-kret'yyr) a. one that has the same creator. Föllow-Gelling, m. sympathy; joint interest.
Föllow-ship, m. companionship; society; association; frequency of intercourse; social pleasure; an establishment in a college.
Fel'ly, ad. cruelly; savagely; harbarously.
Fel'ly, a. the outward rim of a wheel.
Fel'lo-de-set, a. (Law) he who commits felony by murdering himself; a self-murderer.
Fel'lo-n, one convicted of felony:—a whit-low; a sore.

Fel'on, a. criminal; cruel; traitorous.

Fe-lo'ni-ous, a. wicked; villanous; malignant. Fe-lo'ni-ous-ly, ad. in a felonious way. [crime. Fal'on-y n. a capital crime; an enormous Fél'apar, n. a silicious mineral which forms a

Felt, n. woollen cloth or stuff for hats; a skin

Fried cq. (f)-idk'ks) z. [It.] a small vessel with two masts; a small war-boat.

constituent part of granite and sienlte. Pël-spath'ic, a. relating to felspar. Pëlt, i. & p. from Feel.

Thearing to outdo dans duty, - formy

To feed his people on menna for

They feel that animosity against each other abish passayers of at a soller. We will feign ourselves do the new feeling of a Ch. commonsing the

We have fellowship with them

<u>.</u>. , , , ,



Gennel, papador, papador.

Tertile of

of sansite that a very few of them lived nor can there be more a fewer letter, then of persons.

Fichle, Fahippolos, apixopos.

FER Fè'male, s. one of the sex which brings young. | Fër'ule, s. an instrument of correction Fe'mile, a. not male; feminine; soft.

Peme covert, (fam-ko-vert' or fem-kuv'ert) [famscar cover. (tam-6-vert or tem-kuv ent) [tam-6-vert, As.; fēm-kuv ert for a.; fēm-kuv ert, Mr.] a. [Fr.] (Law) a married woman. Feme tole, (fām-85l' or fēm-86l') [fām-85l', Ja.; fēm-8dl', Sa.] a. [Fr.] (Law) a single woman. Fem'-nine, a. relating to women or females; female; soft; jender; delicate. Pēm'o-ral, a. belonging to the thigh. Fén, a. a marsh; a moor; a bog; a morass. Pënce, a. a guard ; enclosure ; mound ; hedge. Fence, a to enclose; to secure; to guard.
Fence, v. a. to enclose; to secure; to guard.
Fence, v. a. to practise the art of fencing.
Fence'lest, a. without enclosure; open. [cing.
Fen'eyr, a. one who teaches or practises fenFence'ble, a. capable of defence.
Fence'ble, a. capable of defence. Fén'ci-ble, n. a soldier for defensive purposes. Fen'cing, n. the art of defence by weapons. Fen'cing-master, n. a teacher of fencing. Fend, v. n. to dispute; to shift off a charge. Fend'er, n. a metal guard placed before a fire. Fe nes'tral, a belonging to windows. Fen'-gônse, a. a species of goose. Fen'nel, a. a biennial, aromatic plant. Fen'nel, n. a biennial, aromatic plant.
Fen'ny, s. marshy; boggy; moorish.
Fev'dal, (fix'dal) a. held by tenure. See Feudal.
Feoff, (fef) [fif, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm. Wb.;
Rf, Ja.] v. a. to put in possession; to invest.
Feof'fes, or Feof-fee', [fef'fe, S. W. J. E. F.
Sm.: fef-fe', P. Ja. Wb.] n. one put in possession of real property.
Feof'fer, or Feof'for, n. one who feoffs.
Feof'fer, the fef'fer in the feoffs.
Feof'fer, the fef'fer in the feoffs. \*Peoff ment, (fef ment) a. grant of a possession. Fe'ral, a. funercal; deadly. [R.] Fer'e-to-ry, a. a place in a church for a bier. Pe'ri-al, a relating to week-days or to holidays. Ferring, a wild; savage; barbarous.

Fer-ment', v. a. to raise or rarefy by internal moniton; to cause to act.

Fer-ment', v. a. to work; to have internal moniton; , v. n. to work; to have internal mo-Per-ment, n. intestine motion; tumuk; yeast. Per-ment-a-bil'i-ty, n. state of being fermentable. Per-ment's-ble, a. capable of fermentation. Per-men-ta-tion, s. act of fermenting; a sponta neous change in certain substances, by which a new fluid or gas is produced; a working. Fer-men'ta-tive, a causing fermentation.
Fern, a a plant of several species; a brake. Pera'y, a paint of several species; a blas Pera'y cious, (fe-ro'shys) a savage; fierce. Pe-ro'cious hy, ad, in a ferocious manner. Pe-ro'cious-neas, a fierceness; savageness Perocity, z. savageness; fierceness; cruelty. Perre ous, a. irony; like iron; made of iron.
Perret, n. a kind of weasel: — a narrow tape.
Perret, v. a. to drive out of lurking-places. Periret er, a one who ferrets or hunds out.
Perir see, a the fare paid for passing a ferry.
Perir (in-ous, a partaking of iron. stick.
Perind (or ferril) a a metal ring at the end of a Firry, v. a. to carry over a river, &c., in a boat.
Firry, v. z. to pass over water in a boat.
Firry, z. z. a passage over which ferry-boats pass. -boat, n. a boat for conveying passengers. Ferry-man, n. a bott to conveying passengers.
Fertige, a. fruitful; productive; abundant.
Fertige-mess, n. fruitfulness; fecundity.
Fertige-mess, n. fruitfulness; fecundity.
April 1975, n. state of being fertile; fecundity;
abundance fruitfulness.

abundance; fruitfulness

Pertil-lize, v. a. to make fruitful or productive. For g-la, z. [L.] the same as ferule.

Fër'qie, m. an instrument of correction
Fër'qie, r. a. to chastise with the ferule
Fër'ven-cy, n. heat of mind; ardor; eagerness,
Fër'ven-t, a. hot; ardent; vehement; zealous.
Fër'ven-ly, ad in a fervent manner; eagerly.
Fër'vid, a. hot; vehement; eager; zealous.
Fër'von, m. [L.] heat; warmth; zeal; passion.
Fër'von, m. [L.] heat; warmth; zeal; ardor.
Fër'cen-nine, m. a nuptial or a licentious song. Fe's (e.g., n. a small wire to point with.
Fe'ss'e.g., n. a small wire to point with.
Fe'ss'e.g., (fe's) n. (Her.) a band or girdle.
Fe's't.g., a. respecting feasts; befitting a feast.
Fe's't.g., v. n. to rankle; to corrupt; to grow virFe's't.g., n. a small, inflammatory tumor. [ulent. Fes'ti-val, n. a day of feasting; a feast. Fes'ti-val, a. relating to a feast; festive; joyous. Festive, a. relating to feasts; joyous; gay. Festivi-ty, x. social joy; gayety; joyfulness Fes-tolon', n. (Arch.) an ornament; carved work. Fes-toloous, or Fes'tu-cous, a. formed of straw. Fe'tal, a. relating to a fetus or fectus. Fetch, v. a. to go and bring; to derive; to draw. Fětch, n. a stratagem; an artifice; a trick. Fětch'er, n. one who fetches any thing. recenter, n. one who fetches any thing.
Fête, (fat) n. [Fr.] a feast; a holiday.
Fête-champêtre, (fat'shām.pātr') n. [Fr.] a rural
feast, celebrated out of doors.
\*Fēt'id, [fēt'id, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.;
fê'tid, P.] a. stinking; rancid.
\*Fēt'id-nēss, n. the quality of being fetid.
Ffēt'id-nēss, n. the quality of being fetid. Fë'(ish, n. an African idol or charm.
Fët'löck, n. a tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint of horses. pastern joint of norses.
Fé'tôr, n. a stench; a strong, offensive smell.
Fét'ter, n.; pl. fèt'ter;; chains for the feet.
Fèt'ter, v. a. to bind; to enchain; to tie.
Fè'tus, n. [fetus, l. pl. fè'tus-eş; an animal in embryo. See Factus. Foud, (fud) n. a deadly quarrel. — (Law) a fief: Foud, (104) n. a dendity quargel.—(Lan) a hef; a tenure; a conditional afforment of land. Fed'dal, (fi'dal) a. relating to feudalism, or to fees, feuds, or senures; held by tenure. Fed'dal-lam, (fi'dal-lam) n. a system of holding lands by military service; the feudal system. Fed-dal'i-ly, n. the state of being feudal. Peu'da-ry, n. a feudal tenant ; feudatary. Feu'da-ry, a. holding tenure under a superior. Feü'da-ta-ry, n. a tenant; a vassal Feu de joie, (fü-de-zhwä') [Fr.] a byhfire. Feb'ille-mörte', (fül'ye-mört') n. [Fi] color of a faded leaf. Fe'ver, n. a disease characterized by an accelerated pulse, increased heat, and thirst. Fē'ver, v. a. to put into a fever. Shak. †Fē'ver-ēt, n. a slight fever. Aylife. Pa'ver-lew, n. a plant or new.
Pa'ver-leh, a. diseased with a fever; tending to
a fever; inconstant; hot; burning. a Yever; inconstant; hot; burning.
Fê'ver-ish-ness, n. state of being feverish.
Few, (fil) a. not many; small in number.
Few'(e), (fil'ei) n. firewood; coal. See Fuel.
Few'ness, n. paucity; smallness of number.
Fi'st, n. [L. let it be done.] an order or decree
Flb, n. a lie; a falsehood. -v. n. to lie.
Fib'ber, n. a teller of fibe.
Fi'brie, (fi'ber) n. a small thread or string.
Fi'brine, n. (Chem.) a white, fibrous substance
obtained from coagulated blood.
Fi'brous, (fi'brus) a. composed of fibres. Fibrous, (fibrus) a composed of fibres.
Fib'u-la, n. [L.] pl. fib'u-la; the outer and smaller bone of the leg.
Fic'kle, a changeable; inconstant; wavering. Fic'kle-ness, n. inconstancy; unsteadiness.

Fic'tile, a. moulded into form, as by a potter. Pic'tion, n. an invented story; a tale; thing feigned; an invention; a falsehood. Fictious, a. fictitious; imaginary; invented. Fric'Hoys, a. Hethous; imaginary, arronning fig. 17 (1998), (i)k-thoi/us) a. counterfeit; false; feigned; imaginary; not real; altegorical. Fic-11'tious-less, a. feigned representation. Fid, n. (Naut.) a pin for a mast or rope.
Fiddle, n. an instrument of music; a violin. Fid'dle, v. n. to play upon a fiddle; to trifle. Fid'dle-fad'dle, n. a trifle; nonsense. Fid'dler, n. one who plays upon a fiddle. Fid'dle-stick, n. a bow used by a fiddler. Fid'die-stick, n. a bow used by a fidder.
Fid'die-string, n. the string of a fiddle.
Fid's'i-ty, n. honesty; veracity; faithfulness.
Fids'et, n. restless agitation; uneasiness. [Low.]
Fids'et, n. restless agitation; uneasiness. [Low.]
Fids'et, j. restless; impatient. [Low.]
Fids'et, j. (p-du'sha) a. confident; firm.
Fi-du'ct, j. (p-du'she-s-re), n. one who holds any thing in trust:—an Antinomian.
Fids'et, etc. (feds'she-s-re). any thing in trust:—an Antinomian.
Fidd'ci-a-ry, (fe-dd'she-a-re) a. confident;
steady; undoubting; held in trust.
Fie, (ff) interj. expressing blame or contempt.
Fiel, (ff) n. a fee; a manor; a possession.
Field, (föld) n. a cultivated tract of ground; ground of battle; space; compass; extent.
Field'-book, (feld'bûk) n. a book used by surveyors to set down augles, distances, &c. Field'fare, [fel'far, S. E.; fel'far, W. J.; feld-far, P. F. K.; feld'far, Ja.] n. a bird. Field'-mar-shel, n. the commander of an army. Field'-mouse, a. a mouse that burrows in banks. Picid'-of-fi-cer, n. an officer of a regiment, above the rank of captain. Field'-pièce, (feld'pès) n. a small cannon. Field'sport, n. the diversion of shooting. Fiend, (fend) [fend, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm., R.] n. an enemy; an infessal enemy or being; the devil. \*Fièrce, (fèrs) [fèrs, P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. R.; fèrs, S.; fèrs or fèrs, W. F.] a. savage; ravenous; eager; violent; angry; furious. \*Fièrce'ly, ad. in a flerce manner; furiously. Fièrce ness, n. ferocity; savageness; fury.

Dieri facias, (fi'e-ri-fa'she-as) n. [L.] (Law) a

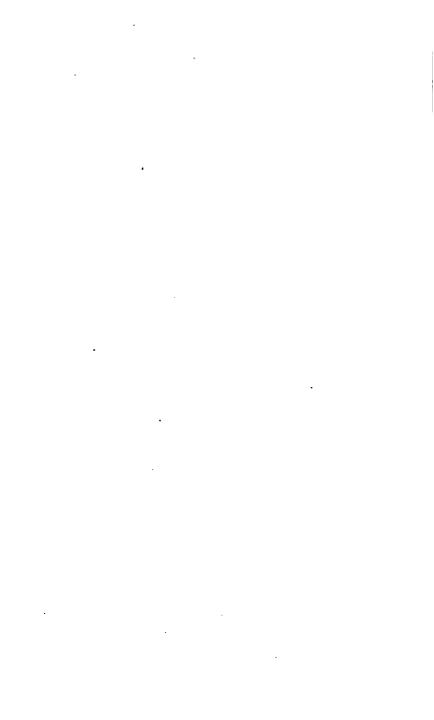
writ of execution directed to a sheriff. Frer-i-ness, sheat; acrimony; heat of temper. Frer-y, a. consisting of fire; full of fire; hot; vehement; ardent. Fife, n. a small wind instrument of music. Fife, v. n. to play on a fife. Pif'er, n. one who plays on a fife. Ph'teenth, a. the ordinal of fifteen. Fifth, a. ordinal of five; next to the fourth.
Fifth'ly, ad. in the fifth place.
Fif'ti-oth, a. the ordinal of fifty Fif'ty, a. & n. five times ten ; five tens. Fig. a. the fruit of the fig-tree; a fig-tree.
Fight, (fit) v. s. [L fought; pp. fighting, fought;]
to contend in battle; to battle; to combat. Fight, (fit) v. a. to war or combat against.
Fight, (fit) n. a battle; a combat; a duel.
Fight, (fit) n. a battle; a combat; a duel.
Fight'er, (fit'er) n. one who fights; a warrior.
Fig'leal, n. a leaf of the fig-tree; a thin covering. Fig ment, n. an investion; a fiction.
Fig tree, n. the tree that bears figs.
Fig-tree billity, n. susceptibility of form.
Fig o-re-ble, a. capable of form or figure.

Fig'u-ral, a. represented by delineation.

Figu-rate, a having a determinate form-Figu-ration, a act of giving a certain form. Figu-rative, a full of, or represented by, sig rig't-ra-tive, a. ini o, or represented by any ures; typical; not literal; metaphorical. Fig'u-ra-tive-ly, ad. in a figurative manner. Fig'u-ra-tive-ly, ad. in a figurative manner. Fig'u-ra, ('1g'yu-r, K.) a. shape; form of any thing; splendor; a statue; an image: — a character denoting a number: — a type; a metharacter denoting a number: — a type; a metaphor; a trope. \*Figure, (fig'yur) v. a. to form into any shape; to show by a resemblance; to represent. \*Fig'ure, (f ig'yur) v. n. to make a figure. Fi-la'ceous, (fe-la'shys) a. consisting of threads. Fil'a-cer, n. an officer in the English court of common pleas who files writs. Fil'a-ment, z. a slender thread; a fibre. Fil-a-men'tous, a. like a slender thread Fil'a-to-ry, n. a machine to form thread. Fil'a-ture, n. the spinning of thread. Fil'bort, n. a fine hazel-nut with a thin shell.
Filch, [filch, S. P. J. K. Sm.: fileh, W. F. P.
Ja. v. a. to steal; to take by theft; to pilfer. Filch'er, n. one who fliches; a petty thief.
File, n. a thread; a line or wire on which papers
are strung; a roll; a series; a line of soldiers; an instrument for smoothing. File, v. a. to string upon; to smooth; to polish. File, v. a. to march in a file or line; to rank. File cut-ter, a. a maker of files. Fil'er, n. one who files. Fil'ial, (fil'yal) a. relating to or befitting a son. Fil'j-ate, v. a. to father; to affiliate. Fil-j-a'tion, n. the relation of a son to a father Fil'i-grane, and in commental work in gold or Fil'i-gree, silver, in the manner of little threads or grains.
Fillings, n. pl. particles rubbed off by a file. Fill, v. a. to make full; to satisfy; to surfeit.
Fill, v. n. to give to drink; to grow full. Fill, n. fulness; satiety. — (Nant.) a bracing. Fil'let, a a band tied round the head, &c.; a bandage: —the fleshy part of the thigh of ve Fil'let, v. a. to bind with a bandage or fillet. Fil'li-beg, n. a Scotch Highland dress; philibeg. Fillip, v. a. to strike with the nail of the finger. Fillip, n. a jerk of the finger from the thumb. Fifty, n. a young mare; - opposed to a colt or young horse. Film, n. a thin pellicle or skin. Fil'my, a. composed of membranes or pellicles. Fil'ter, v. s. to defecate; to strain; to filtrate. Fil'tor, n. a strainer for defecating liquors. Filth, n. dirt; matiness; grossness; pollution.
Filth's-ly, ad. in a filthy manner; grossly.
Filth'i-ness, n. matiness; foulness; dirtiness.
Filth'y, a. masty; foul; dirty; gross; polluted.
Filtrate, v. a. to strain; to percolate; to filter. Fil-tra'tion, n. act of filtrating or filtering. Fim'bri-ate, v. a. to hem; to fringe. Fim'bri-ate, a. fringed; fimbriated. Fin, n. the wing of a fish, by which it swims. Fin a-ble, a. admitting a fine; deserving a fine. FIn's-ble, a admitting a fine; deserving a fine. Fin's-ble, a ultimate; last; conclusive; mortal Fi-na'ie, n. [it.] (Mus.) the close; the last piece. Fi'nol-ly, ad. ultimately; lastly; decisively. Fi-nance, n. the public revenue of a state. Fi-nan'cial, (fe-nan'shal) a relating to finance. Fin-an-cie'; [fi-na-se', S. W. E. F. Ja. E. Sm.; fo-nan's-o-fr, P.] n. one who manages the mubic revenue; one skilled in finance. public revenue; one skilled in finance. Fi'na-ry, n. a refinery. See Finery.

To make trial of his fidelit to his promises.

of fight with (against)





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he is fixed into the glass case.

Fisch, a a small bird of three kinds
Flad, r. a. [i. found; yp. finding, found;] to obtain by scarching; to moet with; to discover;
to furnish:—to determine by verdict.
Flad'er, a. one who flads; a discoverer.
Flad'ing, a. discovery; the verdict of a jury.
Fline, a. suct coarse; pure; thin; keen; clear;
nice; exquisite; delicate; artful; showy;
beautiful; elegant.—Fine erts, poetry, nusic, architecture, painting, sculpture, &c.
Fline, a. a mulct; a pecuniary punishment; a
penalty; forfeit:—the end, as, is fac. [alty.
Fline, a. a to refine; to purify:—to inflict a penFline'draw-er, a. one who sews up rents.
Fline'ly, ad. with fineness; nicely; well.
Fline'ny, a. with fineness; nicely; well.
Fline'nys, a. state of being fine; delicacy.
Flin'er, a. one who fines; a refiner.
Flin'ery, a. show; splendor; gayety in attire:
— a furnace for refining metals; refinery.
Fline'-spān, a. ingeniously contrived; minute.
Flin'ero, f. a. how; splendor; gayety in infiner.
Flin'ero, e. a. to toch lightly; to bandle; piller.
Flin'ero, (tin'fite'ed) a. palmipedous.
Flin'ero, (tin'fite'ed) a. palmipedous.
Flin'er, (tin'ger) a. a member of the hand.
Flin'er, c. a. to toch lightly; to bandle; piller.
Flin'ero-bard, n. a board at the neck of a fiddle,
smitar. &c.

guitar, &c.
Purgrend, (Ting'gerd) a. having fingers.
Purgrend, (Ting'gerd) a. having fingers.
Pur'i-cal-ly, ad. in a finical manner.
Pur'i-cal-loss, s. superfluous nicety; foppery.
Pur'ing-post, s. a pot for refining metals.
Pi'sis, s. [L.] the end; conclusion.
Pur'ish, a. the last touch; last polish.
Pur'ish, a. the last touch; last polish.
Pur'ish-ex, s. one who finishes or perfects.
Pur'ish-ex, s. one who finishes or perfects.
Pur'ish-ex, s. completion; the last touch.
Pu'site, [fi'nit, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; fi-nit', S.
fi'nit, P.] s. limited; bounded; not infinite.
Printe-ness, s. limitation; confinement.

I'ing, F. J. a. immed; bounded; not minute. Pl'nite-ly, a.d. within certain limits. Fl'ait-nèss, n. limitation; confinement. Fin'like, a. formed in imitation of fins. Fin'ni, kin, n. a particibra species of pigeon. Fin'ny, a furnished with, or having, fins. Fia'tbed, (f. n'tōd) a. palmipedous; web-footed. Fit, n. an evergreen tree of several kinds. Fite, n. the igneous element; any thing burning;

Pire, n. the ignoous element; any thing burning; fiame; light; lustre; ardor; spirit. Pire, r. a. to set on fire; to kindle; to Inflame. Pire, r. a. to take fire; to discharge fire-arms. Pire-arms, n. pl. guns, muskets, pistols, &c.. Pire-ball, n. a ball filled with combustibles. Pire-brind, n. a ball filled with combustibles. Pire-brind, n. a piece of wood kindled; an intendary; one who inflames factions. Pire-diamp, n. carburetted hydrogen gns; an in-

Pire'-diamp, a. carbsiretted hydrogen gas; an in-flammable gas in coal-mines.
Pire'-fa-fgine, n. a machine to extinguish fire.
Pire'f8; a. an insect which emits light.
Pire'lbck, n. a softgier's gun; a musket.
Pire'man, n. an extinguisher of fires.
Pire'man, n. an extinguisher of fires.
Pire'd-fice, n. an office of insurance from fire.
Pire'pian, n. a pan for holding fire.
Pire'pian, n. a stopple in a pipe, used in fires.
Pire'pian, n. a stopple in a pipe, used in fires.
Pire'nict, a. proof against fires.
Pire'ship, n. a ship filled with combustibles.

Fire'side, n. the hearth; home.
Pire'side, a. near the fire; domestic.
Pire'wârd, \(\) \( \) \ \ \ \ \ \) now who directs in extinguish
Fire'wârden, \(\) ing fires.
Fire'wood, (fir'wâd) n. wood to burn.
Pire'works, (fir'wlirks) n. pl. shows of fire.
Fir'ing, n. fuel: — discharge of fire-arms.
Fir'kin, n. a vessel containing nine gallons.
Firm, s. strong; fast; hard; constant; solid.
Firm, n. the persons composing a parinreship, or the name under which a partnership carries on

mercantile or other business. Fir'ma-ment, a. region of the air; the heavens. rar ma-ment, a. region of the fir the neavers. Firma-ment'al, a. colestial; ethereal. Fir'man, a. [firman, Arab.] a license; a pass-Firm'ly, ad. with firmness; strongly. [post. Firm'ness, a. solidity; stability; steadliness. First, a. earliest in time; forement; chief. First, a. earliest in the forement in the firm and continuous. First, ad. before any thing else; primarily.
First'-born, a. first in order of birth; eldest First'-fruits, z. pl. first profits of any thing. First'ling, z. the first produce or offspring. First'rate, a preeminent; superior; best. Fisc, (fisk) n. [fiscus, L.] a public treasury. Fis'cal, a belonging to a public treasury. Fis'cal, n. public revenue; a treasurer. Fish, s. an animal that inhabits the water. Fish, v. n. to catch fish; to seek by art Fish, v. a. to search water in quest of fish, &cc. Fish er, z. one employed in catching fish. Fish'cr-man, n. one who lives by catching fish. Fish'cr-y, n. the business, or a place, of fishing. Fish'-hook, (-hûk) n. a book to catch fish with Fish'i fy, v. a. to turn to fish. Shak. [Low.] Fish'ing, z. the art or practice of catching fish. Fish'-ket-tle, n. a kettle for boiling fish. Fish'mon-ger, (-mung'ger) n. a dealer in fish. Fish'-pond, n. a small pool for fish. Pish'-spear, n. a dart or spear for striking fish. Fish'y, a. consisting of fish; like fish-Fis'sile, a. that may be split or cleft. Fis-sil'i-ty, n. the quality of being fissile.
Fis'syre, (fish'ynr) [fish'shur, S. P.; fish'shur, W.; fish'ūr, J. F. Ja.] n. a cleft; a narrow

chasm or opening
Fist, z. the hand clinched or closed.
Fist'u-läffs, z. pl. blows or combat with the fist.
Fist'u-la, z. [L.] a pipo: — a sinuous ulcer
Fist'u-la, z. [L.] a pipo: — a sinuous ulcer
Fist'u-late, v. z. to turn or grow to a fistula.
Fist'u-late, v. z. to make bollow like a pipe.
Fist'u-late, v. z. to make bollow like a pipe.
Fist'u-lous, z. having the nature of a fistula.
Fit, n. a paroxysun of any distemper; a convulsion; interval; disorder of body or mind.
Fit, z. qualified; proper; convenient; meet.
Fit, v. z. to accommodate; to suit; to adapt.
Fit, v. z. to be proper; io be adapted to.
Fit'(1), z. varied by paroxysms; full of fits.
Fit'ly, zd. propasly; juxly; suitably.
Fit'ross, z. propriety; neatness; suitableness
Fit'ter, z. he or that which confers fitness.

river, w. me or unat which confers miness.

Fit'ting, p. a suiting; adapting; fit; proper.

Fitz, w. [Norm.] a son;—usod in names, as,

Five, a. four and one; half of tea. [Fitzroy.

Five, barred, (Tiv'bard) a. having five bars.

Five' fold, a. having five times as much.

Five, w. a play with a ball:—a disease of horses; vives.

To a to make fast, firm, or stable; to settle.

Fix, v. w. to rest; to become firm or hard.

Fix-a'(ion, n. act of fixing; stability; firmness.
Fixed, (fixt or fix'ed) p. a. made fast; firm;
stable; not wandering; not volatile.

FLA 172 Fix'ed-ly, ad. certainly; firmly; steadfastly.
Fix'ed-ness, n. stability; firmness; solidity.
Fix'i-ty, n. coherence of parts; fixedness. Fix'qre, (fix'yur) n. any thing fixed to a place.
Fix'qre, (fix'yur) n. position; firmness. Salak.
Fix'qre, (fix'yur) n. aposition; firmness. Salak.
Fix'qre, n. a dart or harpoon; a child's toy.
Fix2, or Fiz'zle, r. n. to make a hissing sound. Fizz, or Fizzle, r. s. to make a hissing sound. Flab'bj-nöss, s. state of being flabby. Flab'by, a. soft; not firm; flaccid; lank; loose. Flab'ile, (flab'il) a. subject to be blown. Flac'pie, (flab'il) a. subject to be blown. Flac'pid'j-ty, s. lank ness; limberness. Flig, v. n. to grow dejected or feeble; to lose vigor; to hang loose. Flag, v. a. to let fall : - to cover with flat stones. Flag, z. a water-plant : - the colors or ensign of a ship, &c. : - a flat stone used for pavements. Flag'el-late, v. a. to whip or scourge. Flag-el-lation, n. a whipping or scourging. Flag'eo-let, (flaj'o-let) z. [Fr.] a small, musical wind-instrument resembling a flute: - writwind-instrument resembling a nute: — writ ten also fugelet. Fligfigy, a. full of flags: — wenk; lax. Fligfi'(1003-nf8s, (flight)) a. wicked; atrocious. Fligfi'(1003-nf8s, (flight)) y-nf8) n. villany. Fligf-6-f-i-cer, n. a commander of a squadron. Fligfon, n. a drinking vessel of two quarts. Fla gran-cy, a. burning; heat; fire; enormity. Flagrant, a. ardent; glowing; enormous.

Fla-grant, bellis, [L.] while the war is raging, or during hostilities. Flq-gran'te de-lic'to, [L.] during the commission of the crime. Fla'grant-ly, ad. in a flagrant manner. Flag ship, a. the ship which bears the commander of a fleet. Flag'staff, n. staff on which the flag is fixed.
Flag'staff, n. a flat, smooth stone for paving.
Flail, n. an instrument for threshing grain. Flake, n. any thing that appears loosely held together; a stratum; layer; film; lamina. Flake, v. a. to form into flakes or layers Flake, v. n. to break into laminæ or loose bodie Flam, v. a. consisting of flakes or layers.
Flam, v. a. to deceive with a lie; to delude. [2.]
Flam, v. a. to deceive with a lie; to delude. [2.]
Flambeau, (flam'bo) n. [7.] a lighted torch.
Flame, n. lighted gas in a state of combustion;
flam, blaze, and the layer and one of the blazer.

Fläm, v. a. to deceive with a lie; to delude. [R] Fläm bean, (film'bb) n. [Fr.] a lighted torch. Fläme, n. lighted gas in a state of combustion; fire; blaze:—ardent love; ardor; violence. Fläme, v. n. to shine as fire; to burn. Fläme, n. n. to shine as fire; to burn. Flämen, n. [L.] a priest among the Romans. Fläm'ing, a. brilliant; resplendent; gaudy. Fla-min'go, n. a bird of the grallic order. Flam-min'jeo, n. a bird of the grallic order. Flam-min'jeo, a. a belonging to the Roman fames. Flam-min'ep-obl'i-ty, n. inflammability. Flam'me-obs, a. consisting of flame; like flame. Flam-min'ep-obs, a. producing flame.

Flam-mif'er-ous, a. producing flame.
Flam-mif'er-ous, a. producing flame.
Fla'my, a. inflamed; burning; blazing.
Flanch, n. a part in a piece of mechanism which is screwed on to something else; a rim.
Flange, n. a ledge or rim raised on an iron rail, or on the tire of a wheel.
Flank, n. part of the side; part of a bastion; the

side of an army or fleet. Flank, v. a. to attack the side of a battalion or

fleet; to secure on the side.

Flank'er, n. a fortification jutting out.

Flan'nel, n. a soft, nappy, woollen cloth.

Flan'nel, n. a soft, nappy, woollen cloth.
Flap, n. any thing that hangs broad and loose:
— a blow or motion of a flap:— a disease in

Plap, v. a. to beat or move with a flap. Flap, v. a. to ply the wings with noise.

Flap'drag-on, n. a child's play. — v. a. to devouse Flap'-dared, (flap'drd) a. having pendent cara. Flap'fistch, n. a broad, thin pancake. Flap'per, n. he or that which flaps; a flap. Flare, v. n. to give a glaring or unsteady light. Flare, n. an unsteady, glaring light. Flare, n. an unsteady, glaring light. Flash, n. a sudden blaze; a sudden burst of wis Flash, n. a. to burst out into flame, light, or wit. Flash, v. a. to strike or throw up, as water; ta throw, as light, on the eyes, or the mind. Flash, a. vile; low; vulgur. — Flask language,

Flish, a. vile; low; vulgar.— Flash language, language spoken by theives, knaves, &c.. Flish'er, n. he or that which flashes. Flish'y, a. dazzling for a moment; gay; showy,

but empty; not solid; dashing.
Flåsk, (11) n. a bottle; a vessel; a powder-horn.
Flås'ket, n. a vessel in which viands are served.
Flåt, a. horizontal; plain; level; smooth; insipid; dull; not shrill; not sharp; not acute.

Flát, n. a level; plain; smooth, low ground. — (Mus.) a mark of depression; a depressed tone. Flát'-böt-chmed, a. having a flat bottom. Flát'ive, a. producing wind; flatulent. Flát'iye, a. in a flat manner; peremptorily. Plát'ness, n. evenness; insipidity; dulness. Flát'ten, (flát'ta) v. a. to make flat, even, or level; to make vapid; to deject; to depress. Flát'ten, (flát'ta) v. n. to grow even or dull. Flát'ter, v. a. to soothe with praises; to praise falsely; to caress; to raise false hopes.

Flatter-er, n. one who flatters; a fawner.
Flatter-er, n. one who flatters; a fawner.
Flatter-ing, p. a. bestowing flattery; encouraging; artful; obsequious; pleasing.
Flatter-y, n. false, venal praise; adulation.
Flatter-lance, n. same as flattlency.

Flat'u-lënce, n. same as flatulency. Flat'u-lën-cy, n. windiness; emptiness; levity. Flat'u-lënt, a. turgid with air; windy; vain. Flat'u-lënt, n. [L.] wind; flatulence; breath. \*Flaunt, (flat) [flatt, W. J. F. Ja. Sn. Wh. flawnt, P. E.] v. n. to make ostentatious dis-

play; to flutter; to carry a saucy appearance. \*Flaunt, (flant) n. any thing showy; display. Fla'vor, n. relish; taste; savor; fragrance. Fla'vored, (fla'vord) a. having a fine taste. Flavy. o. s. o. flavord, a. delightful to the palate; fragrant. Flaw, n. a crack; a breach; a fault; a defect. Flaw, v. a. to break; to crack; to violate. Flaw, a. flavous plant, of which the finest thread is made; the fibres of flax cleansed.

Flax, s. a fibrous plant, of which the finest thread is made; the fibres of flax cleansed. Flax'-comb, (flaks'kôm) s. an instrument with which flax is cleansed.

Fix'en, (flak'sn) a made of or like flax; fair. Flax'y, a like flax; of a light color; flaxen. Flay'y, a like flax; of a light color; flaxen. Flay'er, (fla'er) n. one who strips off the skin. Flay'er, (fla'er) n. one who strips off the skin. Flay'er, (fla'er) n. one who strips off the skin. Fla, (fla') n. a small, bloodsucking insoct. Flaa, flab, n. a small book or long is flea. Flaa'-bit-ton, (fla'bit-tn) a. stung by fleas. Fleak, n. a small lock or twist; a grate. Fleam, n. an instrument used to bleed cattle. Fleck, v. a. to spot; to streak; to dapple. Flec'ton, n. the act or power of bending. Flec'tor, n. a muscle, cummonly called flexor. Fled, i. & p. from Flee.
Fled, p. a. to furnish with wings or feathers.

Flee, v., n. [i. fled; pp. fleeling, fled;] to rum from danger; to have recourse to shelter. Fleece, n. the wool shorn from one sheep. Fleece, v. a. to shear off; to strip; to plunder. Flee'cer, n. one who strip or plunders. Flee'cy, a. woolly; covered with wool.

á, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ŭ, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ÿ, short; ş, ę, į, ọ, ų, y, obscure.—fáre, für, fint, fall; hêir, bur;

That the wings, Trepboropear.

Het-now, merupir.

Flax, Diron

It was fled in a moment.

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othe flight int Egypt.

othe flowing forth of one body from another.

Fible, v. s. to mock; to gibe; to jest; to leer. Pleer, a. mockery ; a deceitful grin. Plact, a. a company of ships; a navy Pleet, a swift of pace; quick : nimble; active. Fleet, v. a. to thy swiftly; to hasten; to vanish.
Fleet, v. a. to skim, as milk or water.
Fleeting, p. a. passing rapidly; transient.
Fleeting, ad. swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace. Fleet ness, n. swiftness; nimbleness; celerity. Flem jul, c. relating to Flanders or the Flemings. Plesh, a the muscular part of the body; animal food : - the human race : - a carnal state. Plesh, v. a. to initiate; to glut; to satiate. Plesh'-brush, n. a brush to rub the flesh with. Flesh'-cel-or, a. the color of flesh. Plesk j-ness, n. plumpness; fulness; fatness. Plesh'lem, a. destitute of flesh; lean. Plesh'li-ness, n. carnal passions or appetites. Plash'ly, a. carnal; lascivious; not spiritual. Plesh'-meat, a. animal food; flesh of animals. Plesh'men-ger, a. one who deals in flesh. Flesh'pot, a a vessel in which flesh is cooked. Plesh'y, a. full of flesh; fat; pulpous; plump. Historier, z. a maker of bows and arrows. Flew-de-lis, (flür'de-lö) n. [Fr.] n flower resembling the iris, called flower-de-luce.
Flew, (flü) i. from Fly. her an'i-mous, a. of changeable mind. [R.] Plex-i-bil'i-ty, s. flexibleness; pliancy. Fiev'i-ble, a. that may be bent; ductile; pliant. Plex'i-ble-ness, a. state of being flexible Flavile, a. pliant; easily bent; flexible. Flavion, (flak'shun) s. act of bending; a turn. Fir'or, a a muscle which contracts the joints. Fier's-ous, (flek'shu-us) a. winding; bending. Fier'ure, (fleks'yur) s. a bending; joint; bend. Pick'er, o. a. to flutter; to flap the wings.
Pick'er, a. a. to flutter; to flap the wings.
Pick'er-m30se, n. a but; flittermouse.
Pi'er, n. one who flos; part of a machine; fly.
Pight, (fit) n. act of flying or fleeing; escape:

—a flock of birds:—sally of the imagination: -a space in ascending by stairs; a series of Plight's nees, n. state of being flighty. [stairs of light's, (thi'te) a. wild; of disordered imagination: extravagant in fancy; giddy. Film'flim, a. a whim ; a trick ; a cheat. [Low.] Prim's ness, a. weakness of texture. Flim'sy, a. weak; feeble; mean; superficial; without force. Plinch, c. z. to shrink; to withdraw from. Finching, a. act of yielding or shrinking.
Finder-neidee, a. a bat; flittermouse.
Fing, a. a. [i. flung; pp. flinging, flung;] to cast from the hand; to throw; to dart.
Fing, a. a. to flounce; to wince; to sneer. Fling, s. a throw; a cast; a gibe; a sneer. Fund, a. a hard stone; a stone for striking fire. Plint'-heart-ed, a. hard-hearted; cruel. Find's, a. made of finit; hard; cruel.

Finy, a. a liquor made of beer, spirits, and sugar.

Finy pan-cy, a. loquacity; pertness of talk.

Finy pant, a. talkative; loquacious; pert.

Finy pant, a. talkative; loquacious; pert.

Finy pant, a. to throw with a quick motion.

First, v. a. to be unsteady; to act with levity.

First a quick motion: —a nert sid; a convette.

Flöat, n. a body swimming on water; a raft; a cork or quill fastened to a fishing line. Float'er, (flot'er) n. one who floats. Floc-cil-lattion, n. (Med.) act of picking the bed-clothes,— esteemed an alarming symptom. Floc-cose', a. woolly; like wool. , a. woolly; like wool. Floc'cu-lent, a. having locks; woolly. Flock, a a company of birds or sheep; a lock. Flock, v. n. to gather in crowds or companies. Floe, z. a mass of floating ice. Flog, v. a. to lash; to whip; to beat.
Flog'ging, n. a whipping; act of beating.
Flood, (flud) n. a body of water; the sea; a river; a deluge; an inundation; flow; flux. Flöod, (flŭd) v. a. to deluge ; to overwhelm. Flöod'gāte, (flŭd'gāt) n. a gate to stop or let out water; a passage; an avenue. Flôôk, n. a flounder; fluke. See Fluke. Floor, (flor) n. the bottom of a room or buildirg: a platform; a story in a building. Flöor, (flör) v. a. to cover with a floor; to ground Flöoring, n. bottom; materials for floors. Flöp, v. a. to clap the wings with noise; to flap.

Flö'ra, π. [L.] the botany, or various kinds of plants, trees, and flowers of a country. Florral, a. relating to Flora, or to flowers. Florren-tine, n. a native of Florence:—a silk. Fig-res'cence, w. act of flowering; the season of the flowering of plants. Floret, n. a little flower. Flor'id, a covered with flowers; flushed with red; embellished; spleudid; flowery. Flo-rid'j-ty, n. state of being florid. Flor'id-ly, ad. in a showy and imposing way. Flor'id-ness, a state of being florid. Flo-II' or-ous, a productive of flowers. Flor'in, n. [Fr.] a coin first made at Florence, now a coin of different values. Flö'rist, [flö'rist, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wb; flor ist, Ja.] n. a cultivator of flowers. Flös'cu-lous, a. composed of flowers. Flö'ta, s. [Sp.] a Spanish fleet; a fleet. Flot'age, a. that which floats on water. Flo-tillia, n. [Sp.] a fleet of small vessels; a fleet. Flot'sam, Flont'sam, or Flot'son, n. (Law) goods that swim on the sea without an owner. Flöunce, v. n. to move or struggle with violence. Flounce, v. a. to deck with flounces. Flöunce, n. a frill or ruffle sewed to a woman's garment, so as to swell and shake; a dash. Floun'der, n. a small, flat fish. Flour der, n. a summ, nat usu.
Flour der, v. n. to struggle along; to stumble.
Flour n. the edible part of wheat, &c.; meal.
Flour ish, (flur ish) v. n. to thrive, as a plant;
to be in vigor; to be prosperous; to boast.
Flour ish, (flur ish) v. a. to adorn; to brantish. Flour ish, (flur ish) a. bravery; ostentatious embellishment; a blossom; a musical prelude. Flout, v. a. to mock; to insult; to sneer at. Float, v. n. to practise mockery; to sneer. Flöat, n. a mock; an insult; a sneer; a jeer.
Flöat'er, n. one who flouts or jeers.
Flöat'ing-ly, ad. in an insulting manner. Flow, (flo) v. n. to run as water; to rise as the tide; to melt; to proceed; to issue; to abound. Thirt, a use to be unsteady; to act with levity. First, a quick motion: —a pert girl; a coquetty. First, a to accove give; to deluge. First, it is not a wanton, flirting girl; a flirt. Filt, a. a to fly away; to remove; to flutter. Filtch, a. the side of a hog salted and cured. Filtch-moddes, a. the bat; flickermouse. Filest, (flot) v. a. to swim; to move easily. [swim. Filest (flot) v. a. to cover with water; to cause to Fib\*(er, v. a. to adorn with flowers.

Flöd/er-ët, n. a small flower; a floret. Flöd/er-gar-den, n. a garden for flowers. Flow'er-i-ness, n. state of being flowery. Flow'er-y, a. adorned with flowers; florid. kww ing, p. a. abounding; copious; abundant. Flow/ing-ly, (flo'ing-le) a.d. with plenty. Flow/ing-ness, n. a stream of diction, &c.. Flown, (flon) p. from Fly; gone away. Fla'jate, n. (Okem.) a salt formed of fluoric acid and a base. Flowing, p. a. abounding; copious; abundant. Flüct'y-axis, wavering; uncertain.
Flüct'y-axis, v. n. to wave; to be wavering.
Flüct-y-axison, n. alternate motion; uncertainty.
Flüc, (fid) n. pipe of a chimney; down or fur.
Flüc'en-cy, n. act of flowing; volubility or smoothness of speech; copiousness. Flü'ent, a. liquid; flowing; copious; voluble. Flü'ent, n. a stream.—(Flazions) a flowing quan-Flu'ent-ly, ad. with ready flow; volubly. tity. Flu'gel-man, a. a soldier, or non-commissioned officer, used as a guide to soldiers in the movements of the drill. Plu'id, a. running, as water; not solid; liquid. Plu'id, n. a liquid; juice; animal juice. Flu-idi-iv, n. the quality of being fluid. Flu'id-ness, n. quality of being fluid; fluidity. Fluke, n. the broad part or arm of an anchor, Flume, n. a channel or passage for water. Flum'mer-y, a. food made of flour, &cc.; Flüng, i. & p. from Fling. [tery. Flü'gr, n. [L.] a fluid state; catamenia. Flü'gr, or Flü'gr-spär, n. (Min.) fluate of lime, a mineral often beautiful. Fly-or'je, a. partaking of fluor or fluor-spar. Flurry, a. a gust of wind; hurry; bustle. Flur'ry, v. a. to keep in agitation ; to alarm. Flüsh, v. a. to color; to redden; to clate. [level. Flüsh, v. a. to color; to redden; to clate. [level. Flüsh, a. fresh; glowing; affluent:— even; Flüsh, a. fresh; glowing; affluent:— even; Flüsh, a. flow; bloom; growth; abundance. Flüs'ter, v. a. to disguise; to confound; to hurry. Flüs'ter, p. a. to disguise; to confound; to hurry. Flüs'ter, j. a. to disguise; to confound; to hurry. Flus'tered, (flus'terd) p. a. agitated ; half-drunk. Fildte, m. a musical wind-instrument: — an up-right channel in a column. Flute, v. n. to play on the flute. Flate, v. a. to cut into hollows; to channel. Flat'er, n. one who plays on the flute. Flu'tlst, z. one who plays on a flute; a fluter. Flut'ter, v. n. to fly or move with quick motion. Flut'ter, v. a. to drive in disorder; to agitate. Flat'ter, n. hurry ; quick motion ; confusion. Flu-vi-at'ic, a. belonging to rivers. Flux, w. act of flowing; dysentery; fusion. Fluxa'tion, n. act or state of passing away. Finally, n. ensiness of separation of parts.

Fixa'ip, (flük'shyn) n. act of flowing; matter that flows:—an infinitely small, variable quantity; a fluent.—pl. the analysis of fluxions and fluents. Flux'ion-a-ry, a. relating to fluxions. Flux': pn-4-ry, a. renamy to maxims.

Fly, v. n. [i. flew; pp. flying, flown;] to move with wings; to pass swiftly; to run away.

Fly, v. a. to sum; to hyoid; to cause to fly.

Fly, n. a small winged insect. The regulator of a machine: — a light carriage. Flyblow, v. a. to fill with files of ninggots.

Flyfich, v. n. to angle with a fly on the hook. Fly'-leaf, n. an inserted or blank leaf.

ly-wheel, n. a heavy wheel attached to ma-chinery to regulate the motion of it.

174 Föal, (föl) z. the offspring of a mare or she-ass Föal, (föl) v. z. to bring forth a foal, colt, or filly Foal, v. a. to bring forth, as a mare. Foam, (fom) n. a white substance; froth; spume Foam, v. n. to froth; to gather foam; to rage. Foam'y, (fo'me) a. covered with foam; frothy. Fob, n. a small pocket for a watch. Fob, v. a. to cheat; to trick; to defraud. Fo'cal, a. belonging to the focus.
Fo'cal, a. [L.] pl. fo'ct, (Optics) the point of convergence, where the rays of light meet.
Fod'der, a. dry food stored up for cattle. [cutor Fod'der, v. a. to feed with dry food. [cutor Foe, (fo) n. an enemy; an adversary; a perso-Foe'man, (fo'man) n. an enemy in war.

Fa'tus, (fo'tus) n. [L.] a child in the womb.

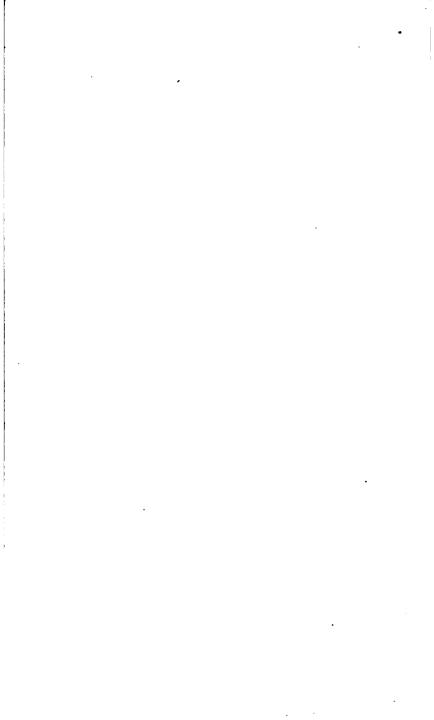
Fog, n. a thick mist; a moist vapor; aftergrass Fög'g-ly, ad. mistily; darkly; cloudily. Fög'g-ness, n. the state of being foggy. Fög'gy, a. filled with fog; misty; cloudy. rog gy, a. mee with log; snasy; cloudy. Foh, interj. expressing contempt or aversion. Foi ble, n. a weakness; a failing; a fauk. Foil, n. a defeat; to blunt; to dull; to puzzle Foil, n. a defeat; leaf; gilding; something to heighten lustre; a blunt sword; a coar of tin or quicksilver on the back of a looking-glass. Foll'er, a. one who foils. Foiling, n. a mark made in grass by deer; foil Föln, v. n. to push in fencing. — n. a push. Fölst, v. a. to insert wrongfully; to falsify. Fols'ty, a. mouldy; fusty. See Fusty.
Fold, n. a pen for sheep: — a plait or a doubling Fold, r. a. to shut in a fold; to double. [kind Fold er, n. to close over another of the se Fold er, n. he or that which folds any thing. Fö-li-a'ceous, (fö-le-a'shus) a. leafy.
Fö'li-age, n. leaves collectively; tufts of leaves. Fo'li-ate, v. a. to beat into lamine or leaves. Fo'||-ā'(n)n, nact of beating into leaves.

\*Fo'||-ā'(n)n, nact of beating into leaves.

\*Fo'||-ō, or Fo'||-ō, [6'||-ō, W. P. J. Ja.; fo'||-ō, fo'||-ō, ja leaf or page; a book of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled. \*Fö'li-ö, or Föl'iö, a. noting the size of a book, &c., having a sheet doubled into two leaves. Fölk, (fök) or Fölks, (föks) n, pl. people, in familiar language; persons; mankind. minut iniquage; persons; mankina. Fölk'möke, (fök'nök') n. a meeting of people. Föl'i-ele, (föl'lo-kh') n. a little bag or cyst. Föl'iòw, (föl'lo) r. a. to go after; to pursue; to attend; to imitate; to copy; to succeed. Föl'iòw, (föl'lo) r. n. to come after another; to be posterior in time. To result be posterior in time; to result. Föl'low-er, n. one who follows; 2 disciple.
Föl'ly, n. foolishness; weakness; depravity.
Fo-ment', v. a. to cherish with heat; to baths with warm lotions; to encourage; to excite. Fö-men-ta'tion, n. act of fomenting; a warm lo-tion; excitation. Fo-ment'er, n. one who foments. Fond, a. indiscreet; weakly tender; attached. Fon'dle, v. a. to treat fondly; to caress. Fon'dier, n. one who fondles. Fön'dling, n. a person or thing much fondled. Fönd'ly, ad. dotingly; with extreme tenderness. Fönd'ness, n. foolish tenderness; affection. Fönt, n.; a baptismal basin or vessel; a fount: an assortment of printing types. Fôôd, n. victuals; any thing that nourishes. Fôôl, n. a person void of understanding; an idiot; a changeling; a buffoon; a jester. F881, v. n. to trifle; to toy; to play; to idle.

· - act of rising follows in mediately upon a awaking from his dream has followed after him. -The following is from an author Frond of Foundaies, for - a fondness of scepticism (goldsmill) Calling himself a troused fools for hackey Rubelais's bed-chamber is but a fool to it

It fluctuates between them





want it, as well not be in existen. For men who had no voices & teach musice and who could not speak to teach gran. mar, io, I confest, a lettle extraordinary. Forbade their subjects any future in-tercourse with them. - him o enter I camor forbear to remark that which force themselves upon the imagina.

— he was forced into the shameful profession

— a false meaning ; forced apon is — we ere forced to this conclusion

be forced his way int to soun.

storeign from sure Christianit - Em storments and situation, porleign from

Paol'er y, z. habitual folly; an act of folly. Pool har di-ness, n. courage without sense.
Pool har dy, a. foolishly hold; rash. Follish, a void of understanding; indiscreet. Foolyth-y, ed. in a foolish manner; weakly.

Foolyth-ness, n. folly; foolish practice.

Foolyth-ness, n. folly; foolish practice.

Foolyth-ap, n. a kind of paper of small size.

Fool, fool n. pl. feet; the part upon which an animal or thing stands:—a certain number of syllables in verse: — a measure of 12 inches. Poot, (fut) v. n. to dance; to trip; to walk.

Poot ball, (fut/bal) n. a ball driven by the foot; a
play with the football.

Poot'so; (füt'soi) n. a menial; a runner. Poot'bridge, (füt'brij) n. a narrow bridge. Poot'ckith, (füt'klöth) n. a sumpter-cloth. Post'-guards, (fut'gardz) n. pl. foot soldiers.

Post'hold, (fut'bold) n. space for the foot.

Post'ing, fut'ing) n. ground for the foot; support; basis; foundation; state; condition. port; basis; foundation; state; condition.
Foot'man, (füt'man) man menial servant.
Foot'mark, m. a print of the foot.
Foot'pace, (füt'pas) m. a slow pace: — a stair.
Foot'pace, (füt'pas) m. a slow pace: — a stair.
Foot'pace, (füt'pas) m. a slow pace: — a stair.
Foot'path, (füt'-) m. a way for foot-passengers.
Foot'path, (füt'-) m. a way for foot-passengers.
Foot'path, (füt'-sōi-)er) m. a soldier that
marches and fights on foot.
Foot-sōi- (füt'-sōi-)m. a mark or tread of the foot-

Poot'step, (fut'step) n. a mark or tread of the foot. Poot'steel, (fut'steel) n. a stool for the feet. Fop. n. a gay, trifling man; a coxcomb; a beau. Fopling, n. a petty fop; an under rate coxcomb. Fopper-y, n. impertinence; showy folly. Psychology and in a foppish manner; vainly.
Psychology ad in a foppish manner; vainly.
Psychology as a showy or ostentations vanity.

roy punness, a. snowy or ostentations vanity.

For, prep. because of; with respect to; in the place of; for the sake of; during.

For, cesj. because; on this account that.

For age, v. a. to plander; to strip; to spoil.

For age, v. a. food for horses and cattle. For's ger, n. one that forages; a provider.
Ford men, n. [L.] pl. fordm'i-nq; a small hole; a perforation.

a perroration.

For-spinder', conj. in regard that; because that.
For-tay', n. a hostile incursion. See Furray.
For-bade', (for-bad') i. from Forbid.
For-bad', (for-bad') v. n. [i. forbore; pp. forbearing, forborne;] to cease from any thing; to intermit; to pause; to abstain.

For-bad' or a to decline: to avoid the omit

Por-bear', v. a. to decline; to avoid; to omit. Per-bear'ance, n. act of forbearing; intermis-

sion; command of temper; lenity.

For bear'er, n. one who forbears.

Pyr-beh'(r. n. one who forbears.

Pyr-bid', r. a. [i. forbade, forbid; pp. forbidding, forbidden;] to prohibit; to interdict.

Pyr-bid'dance, n. prohibition; edict against.

Pyr-bid'dap, e. n. one who forbids or prohibits.

Pyr-bid'ding, p. a. causing aversion; austere.

Pyr-borne', p. from Forbear.

Pèrce, n. strength; vigor; might; violence; virtue; efficacy; validness; armament.

Force, r. a. to compel; to constrain; to impel; to press; to urge; to ravish; to hasten.

Pèrce'fal-ly, ad. violently; impetuous.

Pèrce'fal-ly, ad. violently; impetuously.

Pèrce'less, a. weak; feeble; impotent.

Perce'meat, n. cooked meat stuffed. Farce'-pamp, s. a peculiar sort of pump.
Farce'-pamp, s. a peculiar sort of pump. Parcer, a. he or that which forces.

För'ci-ble, a. strong; mighty; violent; impeta-ous; efficacious; active; powerful; valid. För'ci-ble-ness, n. state of being forcible. For'ci-bly, ad. strongly; powerfully; by force. For'ci-pat-ed, a. formed like a pair of pincers. Ford, n. a shallow part of a river; a current. Förd, v. a. to pass a river without swimming. Förd's-ble, a. pussable without swimming. Fore, a. anterior; not behind; coming first. Fore, ad. anteriorly. - Fore and aft, the whole length of a ship. - Fore is much used in conposition, to mark priority.

Fore-arm', v. a. to provide early for attack. Fore-bode', v. a. to prognosticate; to foreknow. Fore-bod'er, n. one who forebodes.

Fore-bod'ing, a. presage; perception beforehand. Fore cast', v. n. to form schemes; to contrive.

Före cast, n. foresight; forethought. Före-cast er, n. one who contrives beforehand. fore cas-tie, (for kis-si) n. (Naut.) the upper deck, near the head of a ship.

Fore-close', v. a. to shut up; to preclude.

Fore-clos'ure, (for-klo'zhur) n. act of foreclosing. - (Law) a deprivation of the power of redeeming a mortgage.

Pôre'dôck, n. (Naul.) the anterior part of a ship. Fôre'dôôm', v. a. to doom beforehand. Fôre'ënd, n. the anterior part.

ther, W. F. R. Wb.] n. an ancestor.

†Fore-fend', v. a. to prohibit; to avert. Shak. Fore'fin ger, n. the finger next to the thumb. Fore'foot, (for'fut) n. the anterior foot.

Före-go', v. a. [i. forewent; pp. foregoing, fore-gone;] to quit; to give up; to resign.
Före-go'er, v. one who foregoes.
Före'gröund, a. that part of the ground of a ple ture which seems to lie before the figures.

Fore'hand, s. the part of a horse before the rider's hand. Före'hand, a. done sooner than is regular.

Fore hand, d. other some than is regular. Fore hand, d. a early; timely. — (America) in good circumstances as to property.

Fore head, (for ed or for hod) [for ed, S. Barclay; for hed, W. P. E. Ja.; for hed, J. F. K.; for hed or for ed, S.m.] n. the upper part of the

face. For'eign, (for'in) a. not of this country; out-

landish; alien; remote; not to the point.
For'eign-cr, (for'in-cr) z. one from another country; not a native; an alien; a stranger. For'eign-ness, (for'in-nes) a. remoteness. Före-judge', v. a. to judge beforehand. Före-know', (för-no') v. a. to know previously;

to have prescience of; to foresee. Fore-know's-ble, a. that may be foreknown.

Före-knöw'er, n. one who foreknows.
Före-knöwl'edge, (för-nöl'ej) n. prescience;
knowledge of what has not yet happened.

Fore'land, n. a promontory; a cape. Fore-lay', v. a. to lay wait for; to lay beforehand. Fore'lock, n. the hair on the forehead.

Före'man, z. the first or presiding officer of a jury; a chief workman. Före'mast, n. the first or head mast of a ship, Fore mast-man, a. a man at the foremast. Fore'most, a. first in place ; first in dignity.

rote mest, a tres in place; affet in dignity. Före'möh-cr, a. a female ancestor. Före-nämed', (för-nämd') a. named before. Före'nöön, a. the time before midday. Före-ridisic, a. belonging to courts of judicature. Före-or-dain', v. a. to ordain beforehand. Fore part, a. the anterior or previous part.

176 Pare'rank, a. the first rank; the front. Fore-run', v. a. to come before; to precede. Fore-run'ner, n. a precursor; a harbinger. Fore-said', (for-sed) p. a. spoken of before. Fore-said, n. (Naut.) the sail of the foremast. Fore-say, v. a. to predict; to prophesy. Fore-sae', v. a. to see beforehand; to foreknow. Fore-se'er, n. one who foresees. Fore-short'en, (for-short'n) v. a. to shorten in accordance with a fore-view of the object. Fore-show', (for-sho') r. a. to discover before it happens; to represent before; to predict.
Fore-show er, n. one who foreshows.
Fore-show! (for st) n. prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge; forecast; penetration. Fore'skin, n. the propuce.
Forest, n. a tract of land covered with trees For est, a covered with trees; sylvan; rustic. Forestall, v. a. to anticipate; to buy up corn, &c., before it comes to the market; to engross. Fore-stall'er, n. one who forestalls. For'est-cr, n. a keeper or inhabitant of a forest. Fore-taste', v. a. to taste before; to anticipate. Fore'taste, n. taste beforehand; anticipation. Fore-tast'er, n. one who foreinstes. Fore-tell', v. a. [i. foretold; pp. foretelling, fore-told:] to tell beforehand; to predict; to proph-Fore-tell', v. n. to utter prophecy. Forc-tell'er, n. one who foretells. Fore'thought, (for'thawt) n. prescience; antici-pation; provident care; caution; forecast. Före'tö-ken, (för'tö-kn) n. a previous sign. Före-tö'ken, (för-tö kn) v. a. to foreshow. Fore'tooth, n.; pl. fore'tooth; a tooth in the fore part of the mouth; an incisor. Fore top, n. the top part in front, as of a head-dress; hair on the forehead. For-ev'er, ad. eternally; without end. Booth. By English writers most commonly written as two words, for ever, and by American, as one, forever. Fore-warn', v. a. to admonish beforehand. Fore-warn'ing, n. caution given beforehand. For'feit, (for'fit) n. a fine for an offence; mulct. For feit, (for fit) v. a. to lose by offence For'fait-a-ble, (for'f it-a-bl) a. that may be lost. For'fait-ure, (for'f it-yur) n. the act of forfaiting; the thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine. For fee, n. [L.] a pair of scissors. For gave', i. from Furgive. Forge, n. a place where iron is beaten; a furnace; a place where any thing is made. Forge, v. a. to form by the hammer; to beat into shape: — to counterfeit; to falsify.

Forg'er, n. one who forges or forms. Forger, n. one who forges or torms.

Forger-y, [forjer-e, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.]

n. the crime of falsifying or counterfeiting.

forget m. forgetting, forn. the crime of faisifying or counterfeiting.

Forket r. a. [i. f.onest; pp. forgetting, forgotten or lorget;] to fose memory of; to overlook; to neglect.

Forget'fall, a. apt to forget; heedless; caraless.

Forget'fall-nics, n. loss of memory; ineglect.

Forget'ter, n. one who forgets.

Forgiv'a-ble, a. that may be pardoned.

Forgive; n. a. [i. forgave; pp. forgiving, forgive;] to pardon; not to punish; to remit.

Forgiv'en, (forgiv'en), from Forgive.

Forgiv'en, so, n. the act of forgiving; pardon.

Forgiv'er, n. one who forgives.

Forgiving, n. a. inclined to forgive; placable.

For-giver, n. one who torgives.
For-giving, p. a. inclined to forgive; placable.
For-givi, i. & p. from Forget.
For-givien, (for-givin) p. from Forget.

Form'se-cal, a. foreign; alien. Burnet. Fork, n. an instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs; a point.
Fork, v. n. to shoot into blades; to divide.
Fork'ed, a. opening into two or more parts. Förk'ed-ness, n. quality of opening into parts. Förk'i-ness, n. a division like a fork. Fork'y, a. forked; furcated; opening into parta, For-ldrn', a. forsaken; helpless; desperate; lost. — Forlorn kope, a body of soldiers put upon s service of great peril. For-lorn'ness, n. destitution ; misery ; solitude. Förm, n. a mould; method; shape; figure; beauty; order; empty show; ceremony; rite. Förm, or Förm, förm, W. J. F. Sm.; förm, S Form, or Form, [torm, w. J. F. San.; I orm, or Form, [torm, w. J. F. San.; I orm, p. F. L. J. n. a long seat; class; bed of a hare. Förm, v. a. to make, to fashion; to plan; to model; to contrive; to arrange. Förmal, a. ceremonious; solemn; precise; stiff; exact; regular; methodical; external. For'mal-Ism, n. quality of being formal. For'mal-Ist, n. an observer of forms only. For-mal4: 13, n. ceremony; preciseness; order.
For-mal4y, ad. in a formal manner; precisely.
For-map pau/per-14, [L.] (Law) a mode of bringing a suit in the character of a pauper. For-ma'tion, n. the act of forming; contrivance. For'ma-tive, a. giving form; plastic. Förm'er, n. one who forms; a maker For'mer, a. before in time; past; previous; prior For'mer, a. before in time; past; at first. For'mi-da-ble, a. terrible; dreadful; terrific. För'mi-da-ble-ness, n. dreadfulness; terror. För'mi-da-bly, ad. in a terrible manner. Förm'less, a. shapeless; having no form.
För'mu-la, n. [L.] pl. L. för'mu-la; Eng. för'mu-las; a prescribed form or order; a model. For'my larry, a. a book containing stated forms. For'mu-la-ry, a. ritual; prescribed; stated. For'ni-cate, v. n. to commit lewdness. For-ni-ca'tion, n. incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons; concubinage. For'nj-ca-tor, n. one who commits fornication. For'ni-ca-tress, n. a woman guilty of lewdness. tFor-iny', v. a. to ravage; to spoil a country. Fer-ray', n. a hostile incursion.

For-sake', v. a. [i. forsook; pp. forsaking, for-saken;] to leave; to quit; to desert; to negsaken; to leave; to quit; to desert; to heterorake, (for-sak'n) p. from Foreake.

For-sak'er, n. one who forsakes.

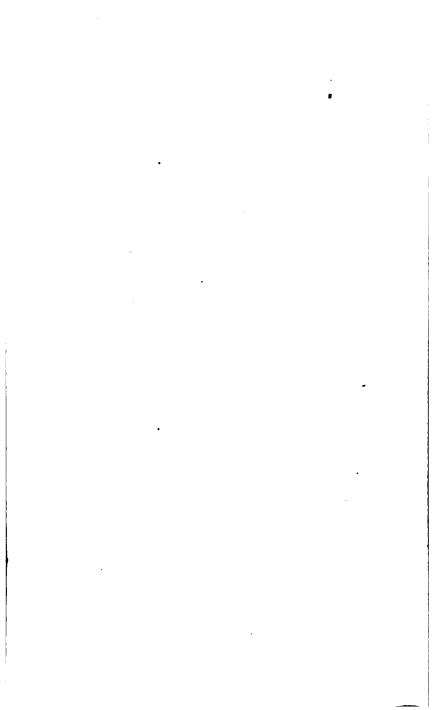
For-sook! (for-sak') i. from Forsake.

For-sook! (ad. in truth; indeed; certainly.

For-sweat", (for-swar') v. a. [i. forswore; pp.
forsweating, forsworn; to renounce or deny
upon oath. — To forsueer one's self, to swear
falselv. falsely. For-swear', (for-swar') v. n. to swear faisely. For-swear'er, n. one who perjures himself. Fort, n. a fortified post; a castle; a fortress. Forte, u. that in which one excels; a peculiar talent or faculty; a strong side.
För'te, (for'ta) [it.] (Mas.) loudly; with spirit.
Förth, ad howard, alt ond; out of doors.
Förth-can'ing, a. randy or about to appear. Forth-with', ad. immediately; without delay. For'ti-cth, a. ordinal of forty; the fourth tenth. For'ti-fi-a-ble, a. that may be fortified. For-ti-fi-ca'tion, w. the science of military ar chitecture; a place built for strength; a fort. For'ti-f I-er, n. one who fortifies. För'ti-fy, v. a. to strengthen; to encourage; fix. För-ti-si-mö, [It.] (Mus.) very loud.
För'ti-ter in re, [L.] with firmness in acting.

He forewormed then of the niveris No Whom we have forfecter an freedom To jorget that they have an appetite. The outward form, the external form. her were formed into defferent systems. - I which we can form no notion. Forter fighting is norm

, . • .



He had the good fortune to sea. From they him forwards of has takent the len. can am be found to hate a ocan? was never found t want success.

Promocis to the founding of the city
ariginally founded in {projudice... on
ignorance. — it is founded afrom quice
thought. Having no foundation in history - It served for a foundation to the thety - my its foundation in matter of face.

Forti-lade, z. strength to endure pain; resolu-tion; patience; firmness; courage.
Fortingth, (fort'nit or fort'nit) [fort'nit, S. W.
J. E. F. Ja. Sza. R.; fort'nit, P. Wb.; fort'nit
or fort'nit, K.] z. space of two weeks.
Fortness, z. a strong-hold; a fortified place. Fortress, n. a strong-hold; a fortified place. Forta; tods, a. accidental; casual; contingent. Forta; tods, n. accidental; crossal; contingent. Forta; tods-ness, n. accident; chance. Forta; n. a. chance; fortutiousness. Fort; n. a. hucky; happy; successful. Fort; n. a. hucky; happy; success; happy; success; happy; h befalls man; chance; luck; fate; success; event; estate; wealth; riches.
\*Fort'one, v. z. to befull; to happen. Yort'une-hant'er, a one who seeks to enrich himself by marrying a woman of fortune. Port'une-tell'er, a. a foreteller of fortunes. Party, a. & m. four times ten.

Fo'rym, n. [L.] pl. L. fo'rg; Eng. fo'rym; the
Roman tribunal; a court; a public place. Forward, ed. onward; progressively; before. For ward, a. warm; earnest; rendy; confident; bold; early ripe; quick; anterior.

Pa'ward, v. a. to hasten; to quicken; to advance; to send on, as goods.

Pa'warder, z. one who forwards or promotes. Parward-ly, ad. eagerly; hastily; quickly. Forward-ness, n. eagerness; earliness. For wards, ad. same as forward. Pome, s. a ditch; a most; an intrenchment. Paral, z. a substance dug out of the earth. Portal, a. dug out of the earth. Fis-sil-Is'er-ous, a. producing fessils.
Fis-sil-Ist, n. one who is versed in fessils. Por sil-lize, v. a. to change to a fossil state. Fister, r. a. to nurse; to feed; to support; to Porter-see, m. the charge of nursing. [cherish. Forter-broth-er, m. one fed at the same breast.

Parter-child, n. a child nursed or bred by one who is not its parent. Firter-er, a. one who fosters or nourishes.

man's child. Favier-Ing., n. a foster-child; a nurse-child.
Favier-mun-er, or Fös'ter-dam, n. a nurse.
Favier-son, n. one fed and educated as a son, though not a son by nature.

Pati'er, a. a weight of lead; a load.

Fought, (fawt) i. & p. from Fight.

Fil, a. not clean; not clear; not fair; filthy;
duty: immure: hateful; coarse; gross. [of." fel, ed, with rude force ; against ; iu, " to run foul fell, r a. to daub; to bemire; to make filthy. Failly, ad. in a foul manner; filthily. seaty, ad. in a rout manner; nithily.

784'-môdthed, (760'môdthe) as courtlous.

784'ness, n. state of being foul; filthiness.

784'-spô-ken, (780'spô-kn) a contumelious.

784 mart, (6'màrt n. a polecat.

784 d. i. & p. from Find.

784 d. i. & p. from Find.

Found, v. a. to lay the basis of; to build; to raise; to institute; to establish; to cast; to

ground; to fix firm.

Franchition, n. the basis of an edifice; first maciples; ground; rise; establishment. Pand'er, a. one who founds; a builder. Lan'der, v. a. to cause soreness in a horse's foot. Four'der, v. m. to sink; to trip; to full; to full.

Four'der, v. m. to sink; to trip; to full; to full.

of Western Europe.

Frink, v. a. to exempt letters from postage.

in which founding is carried on; a casting house : - written also foundry. Found'ling, n. a child described or exposed.

round'ing, n. a child descrited or exposed. Föün'dress, n. a woman that founds, builds, &c. Föünt, n. a spring; a font; a fountain. Föün'tain, (foin'tin) n. a well; a spring; a spout of water; first principle; first cause. Föur, (for) a. twice two. Föur'föld, (for'föld) a. four times told. Föur'-fout-ed, (for'fül-ed) a. having four feet. Föur'score, a. four times twenty; eighty. Föur'score. (for'sk whr) a. anadrangular. Four'square, (for'skwar) a. quadrangular. Four'toen, (for'ton) a. four and ton. Föur'teenth, a. the ordinal of fourteen.
Föurth, (förth) a. the ordinal of four.
Föurth'y, (förth')e) ad. in the fourth place.
Födl, (föul) n. a. winged animal; a bird. Fowl, v. n. to kill birds for food or game. Fowl'er, n. a sportsman who pursues birds. Föwl'ing, n. the shooting of birds; falconry. Föwl'ing-pièce, n. a gun for shooting birds. Fox, n. an animal remarkable for cuming.
Fox'-chāse, n. pursuit of the fox with hounds.
Fox'-chāse, n. pursuit of the fox with hounds.
Fox'-hōad, n. a hound for chasing foxes. Fox'-hunt-er, n. one who hunts foxes Fox'-hunt-ing, n. the act of hunting foxes. Fóx'ish, a. cunning; artful; like a fox. Fóx'tail, n. a plant; a species of grass. Pox'-trap, n. a gin or snare to catch foxes. Pox'y, s. relating to, or wily as, a fox; foxish.
Fra'cas, (fra'kas or fra-ka') (fra-ka', Sm.; fra'ka,
K.; fra'kas, Wb.] n. [Fr.] a noisy quarrel; a

disturbance Frac'tion, a. act of breaking; a broken part:—
a broken number or part of an integer. Prac'tion-al, a. relating to fractions; broken Prac'tious, (frak'shus) a. cross; peovish; fretful. Fract'ure, (frakt'yur) n. a breach; a rupture. Fract'ure, (frakt'yur) s. a. to break a bone, &c. Frag'ile, a. brittle; easily broken; weak. Fra-gil'i-ty, n. brittleness; weakness; frailty. Frag'ment, n. a part broken off; a piece. Frag'men-ta-ry, a. composed of fragments. Frag'or, n. [L.] a noise; a crack; a crash. Fra'grance, | n. sweetness of smell; pleasing Fra'gran-cy, | scent; grateful odor. Fra'grant, a. odorous; sweet of smell. Fraigrant-ly, ad, with sweet scent. Frail, a. weak; infirm; liable to error. Frail, m. a basket made of rushes; a rush. Frail'ness, m. weakness; instability. Frail'ty, m. weakness; infirmity; irresolution. Frailse, n. [Fr.] a pointed stake in fortification. Frame, v. a. to form or fabricate; to make; to compose; to regulate; to contrive; to plan. Frame, n. the timbers which support a building; a fabric; a structure; order; regularity;

scheme; shape; form. Fram'er, n. one who frames; a former. Frame'work, (-wurk) n. work done in a frame. Fram'ing, n. a joining together; timber-work. Franc, n. a French coin, value about 19 cents. Fran'chise, (fran'chiz) n. exemption ; privilege; immunity; right granted; a privileged district. Fran'chise, v. a. to make free; to enfranchise. Fran'chise-ment, n. enfranchisement. Fran-gi-bli'j-ty, a. state of being frangible. Fran-gi-ble, a. fragile; brittle; easily broken. Frank, a. liberal; open; ingenuous; candid. Frink, n. a free letter: — a native or inhabitant of Western Europe. Frank'in-cense, [frank'in-sens, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; frank-in'sens, Wb.] n. a gum resin used as a perfume. †Frank'lın, n. a freeholder. Spenser. Frank'ly, ad. liberally; freely; openly; readily. Frank'ness, n. openness; liberality; candor. Frank'pledge, n. (Law) a surety for freemen. Fran'tic, a. mad; raving; furious; outrageous. Fran'tic-ly, ad. madly; furiously; outrageously. Fran'tic-ness, z. madness; fury; distraction. Fra-ter'nal, a. brotherly; becoming brothers. Fra-tër'nal-ly, ad. in a brotherly manner. Fra-tër'ni-ty, z. a body of men united; a corpo-

ration; a society; a brotherhood.

Fr3-t8r'nize, [fr3-t8r'niz. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; frat'er-niz., Maunder.] v. n. to concur with; to agree or associate as brothers. Frat'ri-cide, [frat're-sid, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; frat're-sid, P.] n. the murder of a brother; the murderer of a brother. a brother; the murderer of a brother.
Fraud, "a deceit; a client; a trick; a ritice.
Fraud'ful., a. treacherous; artful; trickish.
Fraud'ful-ly, ad. deceitfully; artfully.
Fraud'u-lence, \n. deceitfully; artfully.
Fraud'u-len-cy, proneness to artifice; fraud.
Fraud'u-len-ly, ad. by fraud; by artifice.
Fraud'u-len-ly, ad. by fraud; by artifice.
Fraud'u-len-ly, ad. a fight; a quarrel; a riot.
Frav. n. a battle; a fight; a quarrel; a riot. Fray, n. a battle; a fight; a quarrel; a riot. Fray, v. a. to fright; to terrify; to rub; to wear. Frank, n. a sudden fancy; a humor; a whim. Freak (frek) v. a. to variegate; to checker. Freak ish, a. capricious; whimsical; fickle Freak'ish-ly, ad. capriciously; humorsomely. Freak'ish-ness, z. state of being freakish. Frec'kle, (frek'kl) z. a spot on the skin; a spot. Frec'kle, (frek'kl) \*\* a spot on the skin'; a spot

guiltless; innocent; clear; exempt. Free, v. a. to set at liberty; to rescue; to clear. Frēē'bôôt-er, n. n robber; n pillager. Frēē'bôrn, a. born free; inheriting liberty. Free'cost, n. freedom from expense. Freed'man, n. a slave manumitted.

Free'dom, n. liberty; independence; privileges; franchises; immunities; facility; license.

Free'-heart-ed, (fre'hart-ed) a. open; liberal. Free'hold, n. an estate held in perpetual right. Free hold-er, n. one who has a freehold. Frēē'ly, ad. with freedom; frankly; liberally. Frēë'man, z. one who enjoys liberty; not a slave; one possessed of civil rights; a citizen. Free ma-son, (fre ma-sn) n. one of the fraternity of masons. See Mason. Free'ma-son-ry, a. the craft of freemasons.

Free'mind-ed, a. unperplexed; without care. Free'ness, s. the being free; openness; candor. Frē'er, n. one who gives freedom. Frēe'-schôôl, n. a school frequented without pay. Frēe'stône, n. a sandstone used in building, ensily wrought, and cut freely in any direction. Pres'think-er, frethink-er, J. F. Sm. Wb.; frethink'er S. W. P. Ja. n. an unbeliever.
Pres'think-ing, n. unbelief; infidelity.
Free-war'ren, (fre-wor'ren) n. (Eng. Law) a priv-

liege of preserving and killing game.

Free-will', a. the power of directing one's own actions without constraint; voluntariness.

Frünk'al-möign, (frünk'al-möin) n. (Eng. Law) | Frēčze, v. n. [i. froze; pp. freezing, frozen;] to a tenure by divine service. | Frünk'in-eënse, [frank'in-sēns, S. W. P. J. E. Frēčze, v. a. to congeal by cold; to chill. riesze, v. a. to congean by com; to chill.
Freight, (frāt) v. a. [i. freighted; pp. freighted,
freighted or fraught;] to load a ship, &c.
Freight, (frāt) n. the cargo or lading of a ship; burden; price of transportation of goods.
Freight'er, (frat'er) n. one who freights.
French, n. the language of France. — pt. the reople of France.

French, a. belonging to France or the French. French'-hörn, a. a musical wind instrument. French'i-fy, v. a. to make French; to infect with French manners.

Fronct'ic, [fronct'ik, J. F. Sm. Wb. Ash, Mures frenetik, S. E. K.; fronct'ik or frenotik W. P. Ja.] a. mad; distracted; frantic. Fren'zi-cal, a. approaching to madness; mad. Fren'zy, n. madness; distraction of mind. Fre quen-cy, w. occurrence often repeated.

Fre quentry, w. occurrence often repeated.
Fre quent, a. often done or occurring; usual.
Fre-quent, [fre-kwent, B. W. P. J. E. F. L. E.
Sm.: fre'kwent, Wb.] v. a. to visit often.
Fre-quent'a-ble, a. capable of being frequented.
Fre-quent'a-tive, n. act of frequenting; resort.
Fre-quent'a-tive, a. repeating frequently. Fre-quent'er, n. one who frequents.
Fre-quent-ly, ad. often; commonly; not rarely.
Fres'co, n. [it.] a painting on fresh plaster.

Frèsh, a. cool; not salt; new; recent; not stale; florid; vigorous; ruddy; brisk; raw.
Frèsh, a.; pl. frèsh'es; fresh water; a flood, or overflowing of a river; a freshet.
Frèsh'en, (frèsh'shn) v. a. to make fresh. Fresh'en, (fresh'shn) v. n. to grow fresh. Fresh'es, n. pl. rise of water caused by rains. Fresh'et, n. a flood of water or sudden inunda tion caused by rain or melting snow. [U. &] Fresh'iy, ad. coolly; newly; recently; ruddily. Fresh'man, z. a novice; one in the lowest class in a college.

Fresh'ness, a. state of being fresh; newness. Fret, a agitation of liquors; agitation of the

mind; irritation.—(Arch.) an ornament. Fret, v. a. to agitate violently; to vex; to cor x:c., v. a. to aguate violently; to vex; to cer rode: — to form into raised work; to variegate. Fret, v. a. to be agitated or angry; to corrode. Fret'ful, a. petulant; peevish; ill-humored. Fret'ful-ly, ad. in a fretful manner; peevishly. Fret'ful-ness, a. state of being fretful. Fret'ter, n. he or that which frets. Fret'ty, as adorned with raised or fret-work. Fret'-work, (-wiirk) n. a sort of raised work, masonry raised in protuberances. Fri's-ble, a. easily pulverized or crumbled. Fri'ar, n. a religious brother of some order. Fri's-ry, n. a monastery or convent of friars. Frib'ble, a. frivolous; trifling; silly. Frib'ble, v. n. to trifle ; to totter. Frib'ble, or Frib'bler, n. a trifler; a fop.
Fric-as-sēs', n. [Fr.] a dish of chickens, &c., cut
small and dressed with strong sauce.

Fri'day, (fri'da) n. the sixth day of the week. Fried, (fri'd) p. a. roasted in a pan over the fire. Friend, (frend) n. one joined to another by affections of the property of tion; an intimate; a confidant; a favorer. Priënd, (frend) v. a. to favor; to befriend. Friënd'less, (frend'les) a. wanting friends. Friënd'lj-nëss, (frend'le-nës) z. kindness.

Fric-as-sec', r. a. to dress in fricassec.

Fric'tion, n. act of rubbing; attrition.

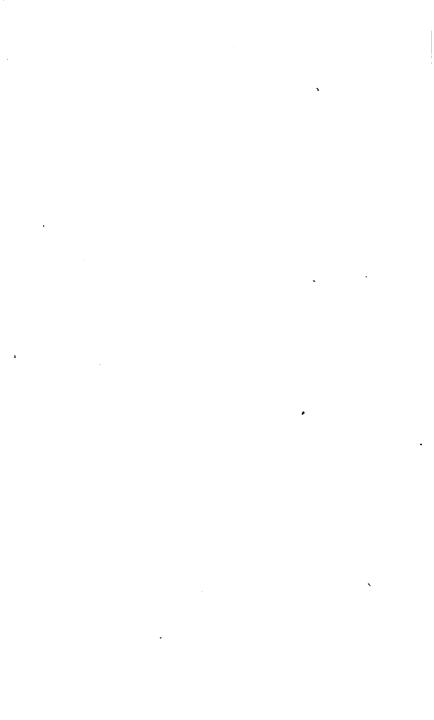
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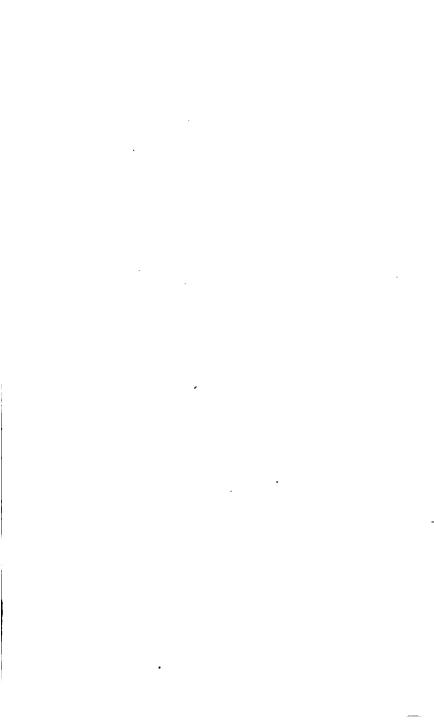
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Friend'ly, (frend'le) a. having friendship; kind; \*Frönt, v. n. to stand foremost. \*Avorable; amicable; salutary. \*Frönt'se, n. the fore part; the 'Friend'se, n. the fore part; the 'Friend'se, archaing to the forem with affection; personal kindness; favor.

| Priend'ly, (frend'le) a. having friendship; kind; \*Frönt'se, n. to stand foremost. \*Friend'se, n. to stand foremost. \*Friend'ly, (frend'le) a. having friendship; kind; \*Frönt, v. n. to stand foremost. \*Friend'ly, n. to sta Fritze, (frez) n. a coarse woollen cloth. - (Arch.) a large, flat member, which separates the architrave from the cornice. Prièze, e. e. to form nap on cloth ; to frizz. Prigate, a a ship of war smaller than a ship of the line, carrying from 20 to 50 guns. Prige-fac'tion, n. the act of making cold. Pright, (frit) v. a. to terrify; to frighten. Fright, (frit) n. a sudden terror; alarm. Fright'en, (fri'tn) v. a. to terrify; to daunt. rightful, (fritful) s. a. werny; to antic. Fightful, (fritful) a. terrible; dreadful. Fightful-ly, (fritful-le) ad. dreadfully. Fightful-ness, (fritful-nes) s. dread; terror. Prigid, a. cold; dull; lifeless; impotent. rays, a com; aun; meres; imporen.
Trigid-it, a state of being frigid; coldness.
Trigid-it, ad. coldly; dully; without affection.
Trigid-a-bess, a frigidity; coldness; dulness.
Trig-rifi;, a causing or producing cold.
Trill, a a to quake or shiver with cold.
[R.] Frill, a. an edging of linen or cotton; a ruffle Pringe, a. ornamental trimming ; edge ; margin. Fringe, r. a. to adorn with fringes; to decorate. Iring y, a adorned with fringes. per, a. a dealer in old things; a broker. Prip'per-y, a. old clothes ; cast dresses ; tattered rags; gaudy finery or trumpery; trifles. Fripper-y, a. trifling; contemptible.

M-sair', (fre-zur') n. [Fr.] a hair-dresser. Prisk, c. z. to leap; to skip; to dance in frolic. Prisk, z. a frolic; a fit of wanton gayety. Prisk er, z. one who frisks; a wanton. Prick'et. z. a frame to confine paper in printing. Prisk'i-ness, n. gayety; liveliness; frolic. Frisk'y, a. gay; airy; frolicsome; wanton.
Frit, a. calcined silex, fixed alkali, &c., for glass.
Frit, a. a. to deprive of moisture by heat. Prith, a. a strait of the sea; an estuary. Pritter, n. a pancake : - a fragment ; a piece. Fritter, s. a. to cut or break into small pieces. Fn-vol'; ty, n. triflingness; frivolousness; folly. Frivolous, a. slight; trifling; of no moment. Frivo-lous ly, ad. triflingly; without weight. Prizz, t. a. to curl ; to frizzle ; to frieze Priz'zle, r. a. to curl in short curls ; to frieze. Priz'zle, a. a curl; a lock of hair crisped. Priz'zler, a. one who makes short-curls. Pm. al from: - a contraction of from; as, "to and fro," backward and forward. Pock, a. a dress; a coat; a gown for children. Fig. z. a small amphibious animal:— a frush.
Fair. z. gay; full of levity; full of pranks.
Fig. z. a wild prank; a scene of mirth.
Fig. r. z. [i. frolicked; pp. frolicking, frolcked;] to play wild pranks; to be merry.
Fific-some, a. full of wild gayety; playful.
Fific-some-ly, ad. with wild gayety.
Fific-some-noss, a. wildness of gayety. from, prep. noting source, privation, distance, absence, or departure; out of; since.
Fred, s. a leaf; leafing of pulms and ferns.
Fred-drign, s. a lopping of trees.
Fred-dricence, s. act of putting forth leaves. Production of the state of the

\*Front'age, n. the fore part; the front. Front'al, a. relating to the forehead or front Front'al, a. relating to the forenead of frome.
Front'al, a. a little pediment; a frontlet.
Front'ed, (frunt'ed) a. formed with a front.
Front'ier, [fron'ter, P. E. Ja. Sm.; front'yer, S. J. F.; fron'ter or front'yer, W.; fron'ter wb.] n. utmost verge of any territory; a horder. ous. Fron'tier, Fron'tier, (fron'ter) a. bordering; contermin-Fron'tin-ide', (fron'tin-yak') n. [Fr.] a rich wine. Fron'tis-piece, n. an ornamental page of a book; the face of a building \*Front'less, a. unblushing; wanting shame. \*Front'let, n. a bandage worn upon the forehead. \*Frost, (frost or fraust, 21) (frost, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.; fraust, K. Wb. Nures.] n. a fluid congenled by cold; the power of congelation; the effect of congelation; hour-frost. \*Frost'bit-ten, (frost'bit-tn) a. nipped by frost \*Frost'ed, a. covered with hoar-frost. \*Frost'j-ness, n. cold; freezing cold.
\*Frost'j-ness, n. cold; freezing cold.
\*Frost'nail, n. a nail driven into a horse's shoe, to prevent his slipping on the icc. \*Fröst'work, (-würk) n. work resembling hoarfrost. \*Fröst'y, a. very cold; hoary; resembling frost. \*Froth, (froth or frauth, 21) [froth, W. P. J. F. Ja.: frauth, S. K. Wb. Nures.] n. spume; foum; unsubstantial matter. \*Fröth', v n. to foam; to throw out spume.
\*Fröth'i-ly, ad. with foam; with spume.
\*Fröth'j-ness, n. the state of being frothy. \*Froth'y, a. full of form, froth, or spume; empty Frounce, n. a wrinkle; a curt; a fringe. Frounce, v. a. to curl; to frizzle; to wrinkle. Froward, a. peevish; refractory; perverse. Fro ward-ly, ad. peevishly; perversely. Fro ward-ness, n. peevishness; perverseness. Frown, v. n. to express displeasure; to look Frown, r. a. to drive off by stern looks. Frößn, n. a stern look; a look of displeasure. Fröw'y, a. musty; frowzy. Spenser. Fröw'zy, a. fetid; musty; dim; cloudy. [Low.] Fröze, i. from Freeze. Frö'zen, (frö'zn) p. from Freeze; congealed. Früct'ed, a (Her.) bearing fruit, as trees. Fructus'cence, n. the ripening of fruit. Fric-tif'er-ous, a. bearing fruit. Frac-ti-f :-ca'tion, n. fecundation; fertility. Fruc'tj-fj, v. a. to make fruitful; to fertilize. Fruc'tj-fy, v. a. to bear fruit; to be fruitful. †Früct'ure, 'frükt'yur) n. use ; fruition. Frü'gel, a. thrifty ; sparing ; economical. Fru-gal'i-ty, n. state of being frugal ; thrift ; economy; good management. Fru'gal-ly, ad. economically; thriftily. Frug'gin, z. an oven fork or pole. Fru-gif 'er-ous, a. bearing fruit; fructiferous. Fruit, (frut) n. product of the earth, trees, and plants; profit; a tree; offspring of the womb. Fruit'age, (frut'aj) n. fruit collectively. Fruit'bear-ing, a. producing fruit. Fruit'er-er, n. one who trades in fruit. Prait'er-y, n. a repository for fruit; a fruit-loft.
Frait'ful, a. productive; fertile; bearing fruit;
prolific; child-bearing; not burren. Frait'ful-ly, ad. in a fruitful manner. Frait'ful-ness, n. fertility; plentiful production.

Fru-I"tion, (fru-Ish'un) a act of enjoying; en-

joyment; possession; use.

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Früit'less, a. barren; vain; idle; unprofitable.
Früit'less-ly, ad. vainly; idly; unprofitably.
Früit'less-ness, n. unfruitfulness; vanity.
 Fruit'-tree, n. a tree that produces fruit.
 Frit-men-ta'ceous, (frit-men-ta'shus) a. made of
 grain.
Fru-men-ta'tion, n. a general dole of corn.
Fru-men-ty, n. food of wheat boiled in milk.
†Frümp, v. a. to mock; to insult. — a. a joke.
Frümp'ish, a. testy; snappishly insulting.
Früsh, a. the frog or tender horn in the middle
 of the sole of a horse's foot.
 Frus'trute, v. a. to defeat; to disappoint; to balk.
 Frus'trate, p. a. vain ; void ; frustrated.
Frus-trivion, n. disappointment; defeat.
Früs'tum, n. [L.] pl. früs'ta; the part of a solid
next to the base when cut off.
 Fry, a. a swarm of little fishes; a dish fried.
Fry, v. a. to dress food in a pan on the fire.
Fry, v. n. to be roasted in a pan; to melt.
Fry, ing-pan, n. a pan used for frying meat, &c.
Fu'cate, Fu'cat-ed, a. painted; disguised.
 Fu'cus, n. [L.] paint on the face; disguise.
Fud'dle, v. a. to make drunk; to intoxicate.
 Fud'dle, v. n. to drink to excess; to tipple.
 Fudge, interj. an expression of contempt.
Fu gā'cious, the matter or aliment of fire; wood, &c. Fu gā'cious, (fu-gā'shus) a. volatile; flying. Fu-gā'cious-ness, n. volatility; a flying away.
Fu-gic'i-ty, n. act of flying away; volatility.
Fu'gi-ive, a. unstable; not durable; volatile; fleeting; wandering; short-lived; perishable.
Fü'gi-tive, n. n deserter; a renegade.
Fü'gi-tive-ness, n. volatility; fugacity.
Fügue, (fig) n. [Fr.] (Mus.) a succession or repetition of parts in a composition.
Fû'guist, (fû'gist) n. one who composes fugues,

†Fûl'ci-ment, n. a prop; point of suspension.

Fûl'crum, n. [L.] pl. L. fûl'cra; Eng. fûl'crum;
a prop; a support.
Fûl-fil', v. a. to accomplish; to complete.
Fûl-fil'ler, z. one who fulfils.
Ful-fil'ment, n. completion; performance.
Fül'gen-cy, n. splendor; glitter; effulgence.
Fül'gent, a. shining; dazzling; very bright.
†Fül'gid, a. shining; glittering; dazzling.
Ful'gor, n. [L.] splendor; dazzling brightness.
Fu-lig'in-ous, a. smoky; sooty.
Full, a. replete; without vacuity; saturated; im-
pregnated; large; complete; strong; perfect; not horned or gibbous; as, "a full moon."
Fall, a. complete measure; the whole.
rui, a. complete measure; the whole.
Fûll, ad. quite; exactly; directly:—often used
in composition; as, full-fed, sated.
Fûll, v. a. to thicken and cleanure, as cloth.
Fûll'ge, n. money paid for fulling cloth.
Fûll'gr, n. one whose trade is to fûll cloth.
Fûll'gr-g-arith', fûl'lgrz-êrth') n. a kind of clay.
Fûll'fer-y, n. the place where cloth is fulled.
Fûll'fing-mill, n. a mill for fulling cloth.
Fûll'ling-mill, n. a mill for fulling cloth.
Fûll'ling-mill, n. a mill for whole.
Full'-length', a. embracing the whole.
 Pally, ad. completely; without lack or defect.
Ful'mi-nant, a. making a loud noise.
Ful'mi-nate, v. n. to thunder; to explode.
Ful'mi-nate, v. a. to utter; to cause to explode.
Fül-mi-nū/tion, n. a thundering; an explosion.
Fül'mi-na-to-ry, a. thundering; striking horror.
Fül'ness, n. state of being full; completeness;
abundance; satiety.
Fül'some, [fül'sum, S. W. P. J. F. F. Ja. K. Sm.;
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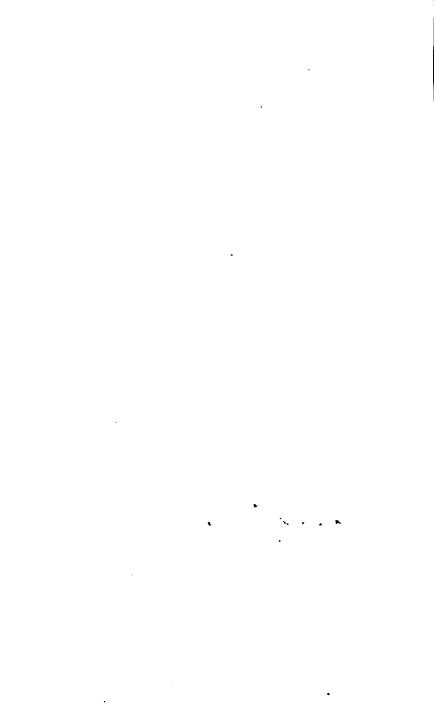
[Ql'sum, Wb.] a. nauscous; offensive.

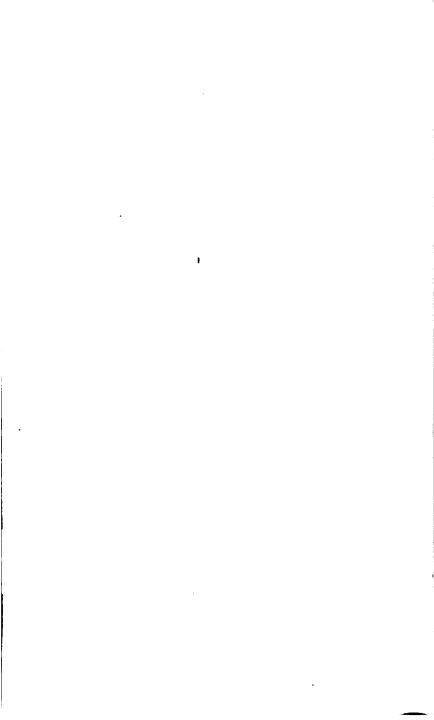
Ful'some-ly, (ful'sum-le) ad. nauseously. Fül'some-ness, (fül'sum-nes) a. nauseousnes Fül'vid, a. of a deep yellow color; fulvous. Ful'vous, a. yellow; tawny; fulvid. Fu'mage, n. (Law) a tax on hearths. Fum'ble, v. n. to attempt awkwardly ; to puzzle Fam'ble, v. a. to manage awkwardly. Fum'bler, a. one who acts awkwardly. Fume, n. smoke; vapor; rage; idle conceit. Füme, v. n. to smoke; to be in a rage. Füme, v. a. to smoke; to perfume by smoke. Fu'mid, a. smoky; vaporous.
Fu-mid'i-ty, n. smokiness; tendency to smoke. Fu'mi-gate, v. a. to smoke; to cleanse or purify by smoke; to perfume. Få-mi-gå'tion, a. act of fumigating; vapor. Fu'my, a. filled with filmes; smoky Fun, n. sport ; high merriment ; frolic. Fu-nam'bu-la-to-ry, a. of or like a rope-dancer. Fu-năm'bu-list, n. a rope-dancer. Punc'tion, n. employment; office; power. Func'tion al, a. relating to some office Func'tion-a-ry, n. one who has an office.
Fund, n. stock; capital; a bank of money.
Fund, v. a. to place in the funds, as money. Fun'da-ment, w. the seat of the body. Fun-da-ment'al, a. serving for the foundation or basis; essential; important. Fun-da-ment'al-ly, ad. essentially; originally. Fu-ne'bri-al, a. relating to funerals; funereal. Fu'ner-al, a. burial; interment; obsequies. Fu'ner-al, a. relating to burial; mourning. Fu-ne're-al, a. suiting a funeral; dark; dismal. Fun-ges';-ty, s. unsolid excrescence. Fun'gous, a. like a fungus; excrescent; spongy Fun'gus, s. [L.] pl. L. fün'gi; Eng. fün'gus-q; a mushroom; an excrescence. Fü'nj-cle, n. a small cord; a fibre; a string. Fu-nic'u-lar, a consisting of cord or fibre. Fünk, n. offensive smell. [Low.] Fun'ncl, n. a pipe or passage; a shuft.
Fun'ny, a. comical; droll. [Colloquial.]
Fun'ny, a. a light boat; a kind of wherry.
Fur, n. soft hair:— a skin with soft hair. Für, v. a. to line or cover with fur, &c. Für'be-low, (für'be-lo) n. fur, fringe, or other or nament on the lower part of a garment. Für'be-low, v. a. to adorn with furbelows. Fur'bish, v. a. to burnish; to polish; to rub. Für bish-a-ble, a. capable of being polished. Für'bish-er, n. one who furbishes any thing. Für'cate, Für'cat-ed, a. forked; fork-shaped. Für'cate, Für'cate, d. a. forked; fork-shaped. Fur-catton, z. forkiness; a forking. Für'fur, z. [L.] scurf; dandruff on the skin. Für'qu-zi-cous, (für-qu-zi-dus) a. husky. Fü'ri-olia, a. mad; frantic; raging; violent. Fü'ri-olies, z. für a furious manner; madly. Fü'ri-ous-riess, z. frenzy; madness; fury. Für'log, z. a. to draw up; to contract; to roll up. Für'lough, z. to draw up; to contract; to roll up. Für'lough, cfür'lö) z. a temporary leave of absence forum military service. sence from military service.
Für'nace, n. an enclosed fireplace; a place for melting metals. Für'nish, v. a. to supply; to fit up; to equip.
Für'nish-er, n. one who furnishes or fits out. Für'ni-ture, n. goods in a house for use or orna-ment; movables; appendages; equipage.

Für'ri-er, a. a dealer in fure

Für'röw, (für'rö) n. a long trench or hollow.

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Furdw, (fur'16) v. c. to cut in furrows. Fur in, (1 ur ro) v. a. to cut in turrows.
Für'ry, a. covered with or consisting of fur.
Für'ther, a. [comp. of forth; superl. furthest;] at
a greater distance; farther.
Für'ther, a. to a greater distance; farther.
Für'ther, a. a. to forward; to promote; to assist. Par'ther-suce, a. promotion ; advancement. Par'ther-er, n. a promoter; an advancer. Far'ther-more; ad. moreover; besides. Parthest, or Für'ther-most, a. most distant. Partive, a. stolen; got by theft; thievish. Party, a. madness; rage; passion; frenzy. Pa'ry, a. manness; rage; passnor; renzy.

Pa'ry-like, a. raving; raging; furious.

Parze, a. gorse; a prickly shrub; goss; whin.

Parze, a. covergrown with furze; full of gorse.

Pas-c-tion, a. a darkening or obscuring.

Pas-c-tion, a. brown; of a dm or dark color.

Pase, c. a. to ment; to liquefy by heat. ?ase, r. a. to be melted; to melt. Power, s. part of a watch on which a chain is wound:—a pipe for firing a bomb:—track wound:—a pipe for firing a bomb:— track of a buck:—a musket;— written also fusil.

Pā-ṣi-bil',i-ty, n. quality of being fusible.

Pā'ṣi-bile, [fa'ze-bi, P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; fa'ṣ-bi, S. W.] a. that may be melted.

Pā'ṣil, a. capable of being melted; flowing.

Fa'şil, (fâ'zil or fu-zē') [fû'zil, P. Ja. Sm 70 fu-zē', S. W. J. F.] n. a small musket. Fu-ei-leer', w. a soldier armed with a fusil.
Fu'sion, (fu'shun) w. act of melting; fluidity.
Fuse, m. a tumult; bustle; noise. [Low].
Fust, m. the shaft of a column: — an ill smell. Pust'ed, a. mouldy; stinking. Fust'ian, (fust'yan) n. a kind of cloth: Fust'ian, a made of fustion: - pompous. Fus'tic, a. a sort of wood used in dyeing. Fus'ti-gate, v. a. to beat with a stick; to can Fus-ti-ga'tion, a. act of beating with a cudgel. Füst'j-ness, z. mouldiness; stink. Fust'y, a. ill-smelling; mouldy.
Fu'tile, a. trifling; worthless; of no weight
Fu-til'i-ty, n. state of being futile. Fut'tocks, n. pl. the lower timbers in a ship.

Fut'tocks, n. pl. the lower timbers in a ship.

Fut'qre, (fut'qr) [fu'chur, S. J.; fu'chūr, W.

fu'tur, P.; fu'tur, F.; fut'qry, J.e. K.; fu'tur

or fu'choor, Sm.] a. that will be hereafter.

Fut'ur, (fut'qri N. time to come.

Fut'ur'qt, n. future time, or time to come. Fuzz, v. n. to fly out in small particles Fuzz ball, s. a kind of fungue; a puff-ball. Fuz'zle, v. a. to make drunk ; to fuddle. Fy, or Fie, interj. a word of blame and contempt.

G.

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() has two sounds; one hard, before a, a, and u, as in go; the other soft, like j, before a, t, and y, as in gom. — (Mus.) the treble clef.

Gab, n. the mouth; loquacity; prate. [Vulgar.]

Gab-3r-dine', (gab-3r-den') n. a coarse frock.

Gabble, v. n. to talk without meaning; to prate. Gab'ble, a. loud talk without meaning; prate. Gab'bler, a. a prater; a chattering fellow. Gible, a the triangular end of a house. Gad, a. an ingot of steel; a style or graver. Gad, r. n. to ramble about ; to rove idly. group, n. one who runs about idly. [Low.] Ond der, n. one who gads or runs abroad. Gad hi, n. a fly that stings cattle. Gad his new runs abroad. Gae'lic, (gā'lik) [gā'lik, Ja. K. R.; gā'e-līk, Sm.] a. the Gaelic language, n dialect of the Celtic. Gaelic, a. pertaining to the Guelic language.
Gaf, s. a harpoon or large hook:—a boom.
Gaf kr, s. master;—a rustic word of respect. the 'fle, w. an artificial spur put upon a cock. Gig, r. a. to stop the mouth; to shut up. Gag, a something used to gag the mouth with Gago, a a pledge ; a pawn ; a measure ; a rule. Gate, r. s. to engage: — to measure. See Gauge, Caler, s. one who gages. See Gauger. Car Zer, a. one who gags or stops the mouth Gag gle, r. n. to make a noise like a goose. [R.] Gog gling, a a noise made by goese; cackling. Guie ty, z. mirth. See Gayety. Gaily, ad. merrily. See Gayly.
Gan, gan) n. profit; advantage; interest. Gin, r. a. to obtain ; to win ; to get ; to reach. Gain, e. n. to grow rich; to advance.
Gain, a. handy; convenient. Forby. [Local.]
Gain's ble, a. capable of being gained. sun's, a. capanie of being gainer, dean's, a. one who gains profit or advantage. Gain'fal, a. profitable; lucrative; productive. Gain'fal, y. ad. profitable; advantageously. Gain'fal. ses, a. profit; advantage. Gain'ies, a. unprofitable; of no advantage. Gain'iy, ad. bandily; readily; dexterously.

\*Gäin-säy', or Gäin'säy, [gän-säy', W. J. F. Ja. gän'sä, S. P. Sm.] v. a. to contradict; to deny Gäin-säy'er, or Gäin'säy-er, na contradicter. \*Gäin-säy'ing, or Gäin'säy-ing, n. opposition. 'Gäinst, (gönst) prop. contracted from against. Gäirish, a. gaudy; fine; gay; splendid. Gair ish-ly, ad. gaudily; splendidly; gayly. Gair ish-ness, a. gaudiness; showy finery. Gait, a. march; walk; manner of walking. Gait'er, n.; pl. gait'ers; a covering for the leg a kind of spatterdashes. Gd'la, [g2'la, W. F. Sm.; g2'la, Ja.; g2'la, J.] n. [Sp.] a festival; a show; mirth. — Gale day, a day of festivity and show. Gal'ax-y, [gal'ak-se, W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; ga'lak-se, S. K.; ga-lak'se, P.] n. the milky way a luminous tract encompassing the heavens. a luminous tract encompacting.

Gälbe-näm, n. [L.] a resinous gum.

Gäle, n. a strong wind, not tempestuous; gust

Calle n. a strong wind, not tempestuous; gust Gal'cas, or Ga'le-as, n. a heavy-built voca Ga'le-at-ed, a. covered as with a helmet. Ga-le'na, n. [L.] (Min.) a sulphuret of lead Gal-i-le'an, n. a native or inhabitant of Galilee. Galliot, [gallyot, W. Ja. K.; gall'oot, P. Sm. Wb.]

n. a little galley; a sort of Dutch vessel.

Gall, n. the bile; a bitter animal juice:—rancor; malignity; anger; bitterness of mind.
Gall, v. a. to rub off the skin; to tease; to vex. Gall, v. n. to fret; to be teased. Gal'lant, a. brave; high-spirited; daring; fine. \*Gal-lant', a. polite and attentive to ladies.
\*Gal-lant', [gal-lant', W. J. Ja. K. Sm.; gal-lant', S. P. F. Wb.] n. a gay, sprightly man wooer. \*Gal-lant', v. c. to pay attention to ladies.
\*Gal-lant'ly, ad. in the manner of a gallant. Gal'lant-ly, ad. bravely; nobly; generously.
Gal'lant-noss, n. high accomplishment.
Gal'lant-ry, n. quality of being gallant; show
bravery; nohleness; generosity; courtable,
refined address to women.

Carle-on, [gal'e-on, Ja. Sm.; ga-lon', J. F. K.; gal'e-on, E.] n. a large ship with four decks. gal'e-on, E.] n. a large ship with four decks. Gal'ior-y, n. a covered passage; a balcony round a building; an apartment in a church or a

Gal'ley, (gal'le) n. a vessel driven with oars: a frame which receives the contents of the printer's composing stick. Gai'ley-alave, (gai'le-slav) a. a man condemned to row in the galleys.

†Gall'iard, (gal'yard) a. brisk ; gay ; lively. 'Gall'iard, s. a gay man : — a sprightly dance. Gal'ijc, or Gal'ij-can, a. relating to Gaul ; French.

Gall'ic, a relating to the gall-nut.
Gall'ic, a relating to the gall-nut.
Gall-jefsm, s. a French idiom or phrase.
Gall-jefsking, s. p. large, open hose.
Gall-jema'ti-a, (gal-e-ma'she-a) s. nonsense. Gal-i-mau'fry, z. a hash; a ridiculous medley.
Gal-i-na'cean, (-shan) z. one of the family of
birds which includes the common hen.

Gal-li-na'ceous, (gal-le-na'shus) a. denoting birds of the pheasant kind.

Gal'li-pot, m. a pot painted and glazed; a resin. Gall'-nut, a an excrescence growing on a spe

cies of oak, used in making ink.
Gal'lon, s. a liquid measure of four quarts.
Gal-lôon', s. a kind of coarse lace; a sort of

ferret. Gal'lop, v. z. to move by leaps, or very fast. Gal'lop, a. the swiftest motion of a horse. Gal'lop-er, n. one that gallops.

Gal'lo-way, s. a species of horse of small size.
Gal'lo-way, gal'lus, S. W. P. J. F.; gal'lūz, Ja.]
s. pl. gal'low-eq; an erection for hanging
criminals, consisting of a beam laid on two

posts
Gil'lows-tree', s. the tree or post of execution. Gall'-stone, n. a concretion in the gall-bladder Gall'y, (gaw'le) a having gall; bitter as gall.

Go-locke', (ga-losh') n. [Fr.] pl. ga-lo'cket, (ga-loshez;) a shoe made to be worn over another

ahoe or a boot, in wet weather.

†Gâl'some, (gâwl'sum) a angry; malignant.

Gal-wan'ic, a relating to galvanism.

Gil'van-ism, n. a branch of electricity.

Gil'van-Ize, v. a. to affect with galvanism. Gil-va-nom'e-ter, z. an instrument for ascertaining the presence of a current of galvanic electricity

Ga-mish'es, n. pl. ploughmen's spatterdashes.
Gam-bā'dō, n.; pl. gam-bā'dōeş; spatterdashes
attached to the stirrups; spatterdashes. Gam'bit, s. a species of game at chess.

Gamble, v. a. to play or game for money.

Gambler, a. one addicted to gambling.

Gam-bee, [gam-bey, S. W. P. F. Ja. Sa.: gam
bej', Wb.] a. a gum-resin used in medicine, &c. Gam'bol, v. a. to dance; to skip; to frisk; to

Gam'bol, a. a skip; a hop; a leap for joy. Gam'brel, a. the hind leg of a horse: — a crooked stick to hang meat on; a cambrel.

Game, n. sport of any kind; insolent merriment; a single match at play; advantage in play: -field sports; animals pursued in the field: a solemn contest; as, the Grecian games.

Game, v. n. to play for money; to gamble. Game'-cöck, n. a cock bred to fight. [cock. Game'-egg, m. an egg for breeding a fighting Game'kēēp-er, n. a person who protects game. Gime'some, (gam'sum) a. frolicsome; gan. Gime'some, (gam'sum-le) ad. merrily. Gime'some-ness, z. sportiveness; merriment.

Gar'nish-er, s. one who decorates.
Gar'nish-ment, s. ornament; embellishment.
Gar'ni-dare, s. [Fr.] embellishment; ornament.
Gar'ret, s. the uppermost room of a house.

ā, ā, ī, ē, ē, ē, ļ, **l**ong ; ŭ, ē, ī, ĕ, ti, ў, short ; ş, ş, į, ọ, ụ, y, obscure. — faro, fūr, fūrt, fūll ; hāir, hūr ;

Gár-ret-sër', n. one who lives in a garret.
Gár'ri-son, (găr're-sn) n. soldiers or guard for a
fortified place; a fortified place.

Game'ster, n. one viciously addicted to gaming Gam'ing, a. the practice of gamesters; gambling.
Gam'ing-hôuse, a. a house for gaming.
Gam'ing-ta-ble, a. a table used for gaming. †Gam'mer, a. the compellation of an old woman corresponding to gaffer.

Gam'mon, a. the thigh or buttock of a hog salted and dried : - a kind of play with dice. Gam'ut, a. the scale of musical notes. Gán'der, a. the male of the goose. Gáng, v. a. to go; to walk. Spenser.

Gang, v. n. to go; to walk. Spraser. [Old.] Gang, n. a troop; a company; a ship's crew. Gan'gli-on, n. a tumor in the tendinous parts. Gan'grenite, v. a. to produce a gangrene.
Gan'grene, (gang'gren) s. a mortification. [tify
Gan'grene, (gang'gren) v. a. to corrupt and morGan'grene, (gang'gren) v. a. to corrupt and morGan'grene, (gang'gren) v. s. to become mortiGan'gre-nous, a. mortified; putrefied. [field
Gangue, (gang) s. [Fr.] (Affis.) the matrix of an
ore or the course of a vein; a substance con-

taining the ore of metals.

Gäng'wäy, m. a passage; particularly in a ship
Gán'net, m. a large aquatic bird.

Gant'let, m. a military punishment, in which the
criminal, running between the ranks, received a lash from each man: - a glove; gauntlet.

Sant'lope, n. same as gaulet.

(Sant'lope, n. same as gaulet.

(Saol, (jal) n. a prison:— often written jezil.

(Saol -de-livér-y, n. (Less) the judicial process
which clears the gaols, by trying the prisoners. Gaol'er, (jal'er) n. a keeper of a prison ; jailer.

Gap, π. an opening; a breach; a passage.
\*Gap, σ. Gape, [gap, W. J. F. Ja. Wh.; gap, F. E. Sm.; gap or gap, K. R.] υ. π. to open the mouth wide; to yawn; to crave; to stare. \*Gap'er, n. one who gapes or yawns.
Garb, n. dress; clothes; exterior appearance.

Garbee, n. the bowels; the offal; refuse. Garbee, n. a plank next to the keel of a ship. Garble, v. a. to sift; to pick out; to separate. Gar'bler, a. one who garbles.

\*Gar'den, (gar'dn or gar'den) [gar'dn, W. J. P. Ja. K. Sm. R.; gar'den, S. P. Wb.] z. a piece of ground enclosed, appropriated to plants, flowers, or fruits; ground highly cultivated. \*Gar'den, v. n. to cultivate a garden.

\*Gar'den-er, (gar'dn-er) n. a cultivator of a gar-\*Gar'den-ing, (gar'dn-ing) n. borticulture. [den Gar'ga-rism, m. a gargle; a liquid medicine. Gar'ga-rize, v. a. to wash the mouth; to gargle. Gar'gat, m. a swelling in the throat of cattle. Gir'gle, v. s. to wash the throat and mouth with

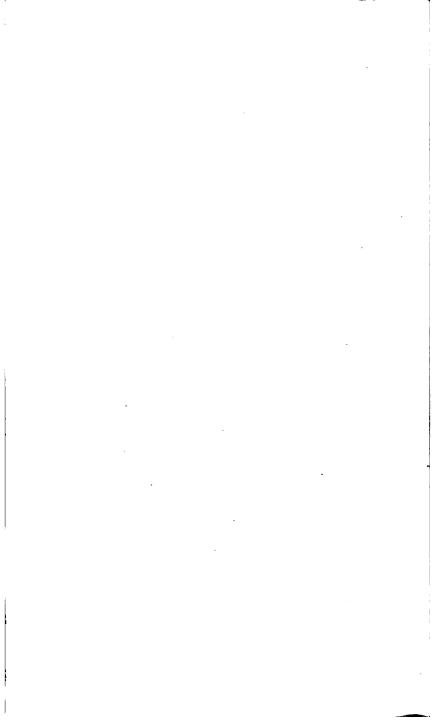
a liquid preparation.

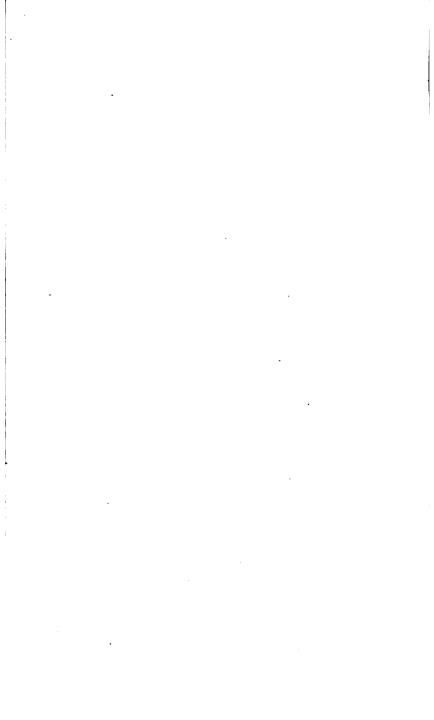
Gar'gle, n. a liquor for washing the throat, &c. Gar gol, n. a distemper of hogs.

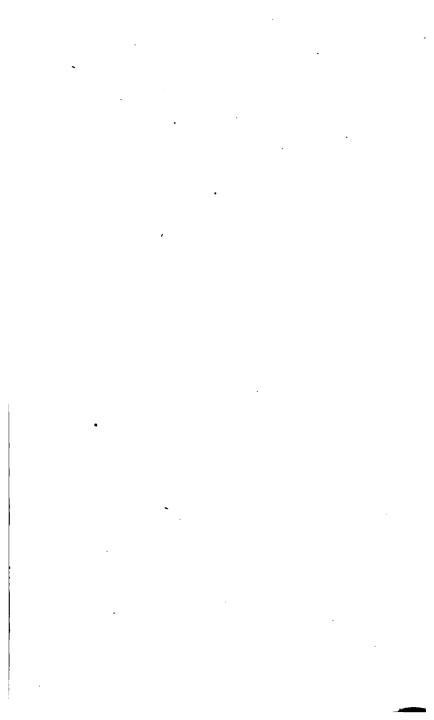
Gir golle, s. a projecting water-spout. Gir sh, a. gaudy ; showy. See Gairish. Gar land, s. a wreath of branches or flowers.

Gar'land, v. a. to deck with a garland. Gar'lic, s. a strong-scented plant; a sort of onion. Gar'ment, s. any covering for the body; dress Gar'ner, s. a place for grain; a granary.

Gar'ner, v. a. to store, as in a granary Gar'net, n. a mineral or gem:—a tackle.
Gar'nish, v. a. to decorate with appendages.
Gar'nish, n. decoration; embellishment.







The gaze at

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GAY Carrison, (-sn) v. a. to secure by fortresses, &c. Gar-rd'li-ty, z. loquacity ; talkativeness. Gar-n-loās, a. prattling; prating; talkativeness. Gar'n-loās, a. prattling; prating; talkative. Gar'n-loās, a. prattling; prating; talkative. Gar'n-loās, a. a string, ribbon, or elastic band, to bold up the stocking:—the mark of an English order of knighthood.
Gar'ter, v. a. to bind with a garter; to invest. Gas, [gias, S. W. P. E. H. Ja. K. Sm.; giz, J.] n.; pl. gas'q; an elastic, as riform fluid.
Gas-opa-ādo', n. a boast; a bravado; a vaunt. Gas-opa-ādo', n. a. to boast; to brag; to bluster. Gay'q-olis, a. having the form or state of gas. Gash, v. a. to cut deep; to make a gash in. Gash, n. a deep cut; a gaping wound. Gash, a. a. to cut usep; in man a gasum.
Gash, a. a deep cut; a gaping wound.
Gas'kets, a. pl. small cords to fasten sails with.
Gas'king, a. pl. wide, open hose; galligaskins.
Gas'light, (gas'lit) a. the light procured by the
combustion of carburetted hydrogen gas. Cas me-ter, a. a measurer of gas ; gasometer. Gecom'e-ter, s. a measure or reservoir for gas.-Gasp, a. s. to pant or catch for breath; to gape. Gasp, a. a catch of breath in the last agonies.
Gastly, a. See Ghastly. Gas'tric, a belonging to the belly or stomach. Gas-tril o-quist, n. a ventriloquist. Gas-tril'o-quy, a act of speaking from the belly. Ges-tron o-my, a. delight in eating; epicurism. Ges-trive,-my, a act of cutting open the belly. that, old pret. from Get; got. Gate, a the door of a city, castle, palace, or building; an avenue; a way; a passage. Gate way, a. a way through gates or enclosures Gath'er, v. a. to collect; to pick up; to glean; to crop; to assemble; to contract; to pucker. Gath'er, v. a. to be condensed; to assemble. Gath'er, a. a pucker; cloth drawn together. Gath'er-a-ble, a that may be gathered Sath 'er-er, a. one who gathers; a collector.

Gath 'er-ing, s. an assembly; a collection.

Gath 'er-ing, s. an assembly; a collection.

Gaid, s. an ornament; a toy; a banble.

Gau'der-y, s. finery; ostentatious dress. Glu'di-ly, ad. in a gaudy manner; finically. Glu'di-ness, a. showiness; finery. Gau'dy, a showy; ostentatiously fine; finical. Gange, (gaj) v. a. to measure with respect to the capacity or contents of a vessel. Gauge, (gaj) a. a measure; a standard.
Gauger, (gaj/er) z. one who gauges.
Gauli, ph. a. relating to the Gauls; Gallic. \*Gant, (gant) [gant, W.J.F.Ja. Sm. R.; gaunt, S.P.] a thin; slender; lean; meagre. Gannifet, [gant/fet, W.J.F. Sm.; gawnt/let, P.Ja.] n. an iron glove. See Gantlet. \*Gaunt'ly, (gant'le) ad. leanly; slenderly. Gauze, z. a kind of thin, transparent silk. Gave, i. from Give. Gave, a. a little pile of reaped grain:—ground; a toll. [Provincial, Eng.]
Giv'el-kind, [giv'el-kind, S. W. J. F. Sm.; gā'-vel-kind, Ja.] s. (Eng. Lao) a tenure, by which lands descend from a father to all his sons in equal portions. Sows in equal portions.

Gav'et, R. an iron crow.

Gav'et, [gav'et, P. J. Wb.; ga-vët', Ja. Sm.] n.

[gavett, F.; a kind of dance.

Gawk, n. a cuckoo:— a foolish fellow; a gawky.

Glwk'y, n. a stupid or awkward person. Gawk'y, a. a suppu of award person. Gay', (ga) a. airy; cheerful; merry; fine; showy. Gay'e-ly, a. cheerfulness: mirth: — finery; Gay'n, ad. merrily; cheerfully; finely. [show. Gay'neas, a. gayety; finery. [Gay'spine, (ga'spin) a. full of gayety; gay.

Gaze, v. n. to look intently and earnestly Gāzo, a. n. to look intentiy and earnessly Gāzo, a. intent regard; a look of wonder Gāzo-höńnd, n. a hound that pursues by the eye Ga-zéli', n. Bee Gazelie.

Gāz'er, n. one who gazes. [paper Ga-zétie', n. [gazetta, ft.; gazetta, Fr.] a news-Ga-zétte', r. a. to insert in a gazette.

Gaz-ette', r. a. writer or publisher of news:

— a geographical dictionary. a geographical dictionary — a geographical dictionary.
Gaz'ing-stôck, n. a person gazed at with scorn.
Gaz-zôn', n. [Fr.] (Fort.) a turf or piece of earth
covered with grass, to line parapets, &c. Gear, (ger) n. furniture ; accoutrements ; dress ; habit; ornaments; stuff; goods; harness. Gēč, or Ge'lbč, v. a. to go; — a term used by wag-Gēčse, Gēs) n.; pl. of Goose. — (onera. Gēl'a-ble, [jēl'a-bl, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; jē'la-bl, S. P.] a, that may be congenied. Göl'a-tine, [jöl'a-tin, K. Sm. Wb.; jöl'a-tin, S. W. Ja. R.] a. viscous: — same as gelatinous. Gel'a-line, a. an animal substance of the con-sistence of jelly; the part of the skin under the cuticle. vy-m:i-nous, a containing galatine or jelly; viscous; cohesive.

85dd, v. a. [i. golded or gelt; pp. gelding, gelded or gelt;] to castrate; to mutilate.

65dd, v. a. (Las) tribute; a fine; compensation.

65dd/ing, v. a castrated horse.

68d/id, [64i']d) a. extremely cold.

69-lid/i-ty, or 65d/id-ness, v. extreme cold.

66dly, v. a viscous substance. See Jallu. Go-lat'i-nous, a. containing gelatine or jelly; Gěl'ly, n. a viscous substance. See Jelly. Gělt, i. & p. of Geld. Gěm, (jěm) n. a jewel ; a precious stone ; a bud. lem, v. a. to adorn, as with jewels or buds. Jem, v. a. to autra, as wan jorns of sales, jem, v. a. to put forth the first buds.
Jem/el, m. (Her.) a pair; two things of a sort.
Gem/i-nate, v. a. to double. B. Joneon. Gemination, n. repetition; reduplication.
Gentinat, [jemient, W. Sm.; jemiene, P. Je.
E.] n. pl. [L.] the Twins, Castor and Pollux;
the third sign in the sodiac. Gem'iny, a twins; a pair; a couple. Stat. Gém'iny, a twins; a pair; a couple. Stat. Gém'iny-ous, a pertaining to or like gems. Gém'my, (jém'me). a resembling gems. Gém'ote, n. a meeting; court of the hundred. Gendarme, (zhàn-dàrm') n. [Fr.] a military man.—The gendarmes, gens d'armes, or gèn-dàr-meriè', are a select body of troops in France, emmloyed by the nolice. employed by the police. [sex Gen'der, n. a sex; a distinction in regard to Gen'der, v. a. to beget; to produce; to cause. Gen'der, v. n. to consiste the constant of the const Gěn'der, v. n. to copulate; to breed.

"Gen-e-a-lög'i-cal, [jë-ne-a-löd'je-kal, W. P. J. F.
Ja. Sm.; jen-e-a-löd'je-kal, S. E. K. R. Wb.] a. Ja. om.; joil-9-4019-22, S. E. R. N. N. J. relating to genealogy, or to descents of families. 

Gen-44'9-41st, n. one who traces descents. 

Gen-41'9-9; S. J. E. R. W. J. Sm., jen-42'9-9; S. J. E. R. W. J. a. the pedigree, or a history of the succession, of families. ilies; a successive series of families. Jen'e-ra, (jen'e-ra) n. [L.] pl. of Genus. Jen'er-a-ble, a. that may be produced. Gen'er-al, a. relating to a genus or whole class; public; extensive; common; compendious. Gen'er-al, a. the commander of an army:—the whole. — In general, in the main.

Gěn-qr-al-is's;-mö, n. the supreme commander.

Gén-qr-al';-ty, n. the main body; the bulk.

Gén-qr-al';-za'tion, n. act of generalizing.

Gén'qr-al-ize, v. a. to arrange under general heads; to reduce to a genus.

GEN 184 GEW ### Gen'q-1-iv, ad. in general; commonly; usually. | Gen'q-Ine, (jen'yy-In) a. free from adulteration pen'q-Iness, s. wide extent; commonness. | Den'q-Iness, s. wide extent; commonness. native; not spurious; unaffoyed; real; true. Gen-q-a'tion, a. act of begetting; a race; off-spring; a single succession; an age. Gen'u-ine-ly, ad. in a genuine manner. Gen'u-Ine-ness, n. state of being genuine. Ge'nus, (je'nus) n. [L.] pl. gen'e-ra; a class of beings comprehending under it many species. Fe-o-cen'tric, a. having the earth for its centre. Ge-o-de'si-q, n. [L.] same as geodesy. Ge-ode'si-q, p. [je-od'e-se, Wb. P. Cyc.; je'o-dee-e, Sm.] n. [geodusia, L.] the geometry of, or the Gen'er-a-tive, a. producing ; prolific ; fruitful. Generical, a relating to, or embracing, the art of measuring, the earth; land-surveying Ge-o-det'i-cal, a relating to geodesy. Ge-ner'i-cal-ly, ad. with regard to the genus. Ge-og-nos'tic, a. relating to geognosy. Gen-er-os'i-ty, n. magnanimity; liberality. c-og'no-sy, n. geology, or a branch of it. Gen'er-ous, a. magnanimous; open of heart; liberal; munificent; strong; courageous. Ge-og'o-ny, n. geognosy; geology. Ge-og'ra-pher, n. one who is versed in geograph Ge-o-graph'i-cal, a. relating to geography. Gen'er-ous-ly, ad. in a generous manner. Gen'er-ous-ness, n. quality of being generous. Gen'e-sis, n. the first book of Scripture. Ge-o-graph'i-cal-ly, ad. in a geographical manner. Ge-ography, n. a description of the earth; a book containing a description of the earth. Geneth-If acel, a pertaining to nativities.
Geneth-If acel, a pertaining to nativities.
Geneth-If-ace, je-neth-Ig-aks, W. P. Ja. K.
Sm.; Fe-neth-Ig-aks, S.] n. pl. the science of Ge-o log'i-cal, a. relating to geology. Gρ-δί'ρ-gist, n. one who is versed in geology. Gρ-δί'ρ-gy, n. the science of the formation and calculating nativities. structure of the earth. Genet'ic, a relating to birth or origin. [gin. Gene've, n. a distilled spirit; — contracted to e'o-man-cer, n. n diviner; a fortune-teller. Ge'o-man-cy, n. divination by casting figures d'ni-al, a. causing propagation ; cheerful ; gay. Ge-o-man'tic, a. pertaining to geomancy. Ge'ni-al-ly, ad. naturally; gayly; cheerfully. Fe-om'e-ter, a. one skilled in geometry. Ge-nic'u-late, a. (Bot.) knee-jointed. Ge-o-met'ric, a. pertaining to geometry;
Ge-o-met'ri-cal, consistent with geometry e-nic-u-la'tion, n. knottiness; a jointing. Ge-o-met'ri-cal-ly, ad according to geometry. Ge'ni-o, n. [1t.] a man of peculiar turn of mind. Gen'i-tals, n. pl. parts belonging to generation. Ge-om-e-tri"cian, n. one versed in geometry. Gen'it-ing, n. an early apple; jenneting. Gen'i-tive, n. (Gram.) applied to a case of nouns Ge-om'e-trize, v. n. to perform geometrically. Ge-om'e-try, n. the science of quantity, or the expressing property or possession; possessive. science which treats of the properties of fig-Gen'i-tor, n. a sire ; a father. ured space. Gen'us, or Ge'nius, [je'ne'us, W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.; je'nyus, S. E. F. K.] n.; pl. gen'us-eg; montal power; power of invention; peculiar cast of mind; disposition of nature; talent; Ge-o-pon'ic, a. relating to agriculture. Ge-o-pon'ics, n. pl. the science of agriculture. George, (jörj) z. a figure of St. George on horseback, worn by the knights of the garter. Geör'gic, (jör'jik) a. relating to agriculture. a man of great mental power,

Gē'ni-ās, n. [L.] pl. jē'ni-ī : a spirit, geod or evil.

Gen-tēd', a. polite; well-bred; polished; elegant; civil; graceful; elegantly dressed. Georgic, (jor'jik) n. a poem on agriculture. Octor bi-tim st'dus, (jor je-um-st'dus) n. [L.] a planet, called also Herschel, and now Uranus. Ge-os'co-py, n. knowledge of the ground or soil Gen-teel'ly, ad. elegantly; politely; gracefully. Gen-teol'ness, n. gracefulness; politeness. Gen'tian, (jen'shan) n. a plant and flower. Ge-ra'nj-um, s. a genus of plants; cranebill. Ger'fal-con, (jer'faw-kn) s. a bird of prey. Gen'ttle, (18) jen'ttl, S. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; jen'ttl or jen'ttl, W.] n. a pagan; a heathen. Germ, n. a sprout; a shoot; a bud; origin. Ger'man, a. akin... Cousin. german, a first cousin. Ger'man-der, or Ger-man der, []ër'man-der, & P. K. Sw.; jer-man'der, W. Wo]. a. a plant. Ger'man-Işm, n. idiom of the German language. Gen'til-Işm, n. heathenism; paganism. Gen-ti-li'tial, (jen-te-lish'al) a. gentilitious. Gen-ti-li'tious, (jen-te-lish'us) a. peculiar to a Ger'men, n. a shooting seed ; germ. See Gers nation or people; national; hereditary. Ger'mi-nant, a sprouting; branching. Ger'mi-nate, v. n. to sprout ; to shoot ; to bud. havior; gracefulness of mien; politeness. Ger'mi-nate, v. a. to cause to sprout. Ger-mi-na'tion, n. act of sprouting growth. Ger'und. n. a kind of verbal noun, in Latin. Gen'tle, a. soft; mild; meek; well-born. Gen'tle-folks, (jen'tl-foks) n. pl. persons distin-Ges-ta'tion, a. a bearing of young in the womb guished from the vulgar; gentry. [Colloquial.] ce Folks. Ges-tic'u-lâte, v. n. to use gestures ; to act. Ges-tic'u-lâte v. a. to act ; to imitate. Gen'tle-man, n. a man raised above the vulgar by birth, education, condition, or profession. Ges-tic-u-la'tion, w. the act of gesticulating. Jěn'tle-man-līke, a. honorable; becoming a jěn'tle-man-ly, gentleman; polite. Gén'tie-man-i-n'ess, n. behavior of a gentleman; polite. Gén'tie-man-i-n'ess, n. behavior of a gentleman. Gén'tie-man-ship, n. quality of a gentleman. Gén'tie-mès, n. softness of manners; mildness. Gén'tie-wom-an, (jen'ti-wûm-an) n. a woman above the vulgar; a lady. Gén'tiy. ad. soft'y meckin. Ges-tic'y-la-tor, n. one who gesticulates Ges-tic'u-la-to-ry, a. relating to gesticulation. Gest'ure, (jest'yur) n. action or posture expresive of sentiment; movement of the body.

Gen'tly, ad. softly; meekly; tenderly; kindly. Gen-to', n. an aboriginal of Hindostan; Hindoo, Gen'try, n. a class of people above the vulgar. Ge-nu-fiec'tion, n. act of bending the knee.

Get, v. a. [i.got; pp. getting. got. - Formerly, i gat, now obsolete; p. gotten, now obsolescent; to procure; to obtain; to beget; to gain. Set, r. n. to arrive at; to become; to advance. Set'ten, n. one who gets or obtains.

Gew'gaw, (ğū'gaw) n. a showy trifle; a toy. Gow'gaw, a. showy, without value; gaudy

ganerous even to profusion.

He may have a strong gamines for motherwaters

To get them better painted.

• . • •

. 52

(

to gird the sabre on the side

A prestylete of fin gived thin.

To ein on the some weapons)

The fishermen shall not be given engelting.

Glad of N. - to see you - 9 em gla 1 heading.

nore glance at your history. - er. feetly intellible at the first glasse.

To glance at i.

185 Shar'li-ness, n. frightful aspect; paleness.
Shar'ly, a. like a ghost; pale; dism'al; horrid.
Shar'kin, n. a small pickled cucumber.
Shar'di-ness, n. quality of being ghostly.
Charti-ness, n. quality of being ghostly. Sho-t'ly, a. spiritual; relating to the soul. Gibel, a. a demon that feeds on human flesh. Ghjil, (gil) a. a mountain torrent; a ravine. cruys, (g.1) a. a mountain certain; a raviale. Gifant, a. a man of extraordinary size. Gifant-less, a. a female giant. Grat-like, or Gifant-less, a. quality or character of a giant. Gracer, (jödr) z. [Turk.] a dog:—an infidel. Gibber a. to essent insetiminate. Gib ber, a. n. to speak inarticulately. Silver-ish, a. cant; words without meaning.
Silver-ish, a. cant; words without meaning.
Silver-ish, a. canting; unintelligible; fustian.
Silvbet, (jibvbet) z. a gallowa.
Silvbet, s. a. to hang or expose on a gibbet.
Silvbet'-ty, a. convexity; protuberance.
Silvbet'-a. c. convex; protuberant; swelling.
Silvbous-ness, a. convexity; protuberance. File sops, a. convex; protuberant; webling. File sops-aces, a. convex; ty; protuberance. Sile cat, a. an old, worn-out cat; a he-cat. Gibe, v. a. to joun censure with contempt. Gibe, v. a. to scooff at; to deride; to taunt. Gibe, a. a sneere; a hint of contempt; a taunt. Gibe; a. a sneere; a scoffer; a taunter. Gibe; a. a sneere; a scoffer; a taunter. Gibe; a. a. f. the entrails of a goose, &c., Gibeta, a. pl. the entrails of a goose, &c., Gibeta, a. pl. the entrails of a goose, &c., Gibeta, a. pl. the entrails of a goose, &c., Gibeta, a. pl. the entrails of a goose, &c., Gibeta, a. pl. the entrails of a goose, &c., Gibeta, a. pl. the entrails of a goose, &c., Gibeta, a. pl. the entrails of sauge water, &c. Gidejber, a. the state of being giddy; vertiges Gibeta, a. the state of being giddy; vertiges Gibeta, a. vertiginous; having a whirting sensation; whirting; beconstant; mutable; wild. Gidejberained, (gide opprisad) a. thollaticus., Gieréa-gie, [jéré-gi, J. W. F. Sm.; géréaj, S. K.] a. a kind of eagle, mentioned Lev. xi. 18. Sint, a. a thing given; a present; power; facul-E.] a a kind of eagle, mentioned Lev. xi. 18. SMa, a a thing given; a present; power; facul-Sift'ed, a. endowed with eminent powers. [tya Sig, a. any thing whirled round; a light chaise. Gi-gan-tie, a. like a giant; irresistible. Gi-gan-tie, a. like a giant; irresistible. Sig'gle, a. a kind of laugh; a titter. Sig'gle, a. a. to laugh idly; to titter. Sig'gler, a. a langher; a titterer. Gig'gler, a. a langher; a titterer. Gig'dt, a. the branch of a bridle:—the hip joint. Sild, v. a. [i. gilt or gilded; pp. gilding, gilt or gilded;] to overlay with thin gold; to adorn with lustre. with lustre. Sild'er, a. one who gilds:—a coin. See Guilder.
Sild'ing, a. gold laid on a surface for ornament.
Sill, (jil) a. the 4th part of a pint:—ground-ivy.
Sill, a. a mountain torrent; ravine. See Glad. Sill, a a mountain torrent; ravine. See Ghal Sills, a. pl. the apertures of a fish's head. Gll'y-fi6@-er, a. a garden flower; a dianthus. fSill, a. gold laid on a surface; gilding. Shak. form, a. goes naw on a surnace; guamp. cosas. Sint, i. & p. of Gild.
[Gim, Gim) a. neat; spruce; well-dressed.
Gim'baja, s. pl. rings to suspend a sea-compass.
Gim'crack, s. a slight or trivial mechanism.
Simfet, or Gim'blet, s. a borer with a screw at
Simp, s. a kind of silk twist or lace. [its point. STRIP, R. A. KING OF SIGE WILLS OF BACE. [155 Point of Ba, R. a trap; a machine:—a distilled spirit. Fin, v. a. to catch in a trap; to clear cotton. Fin'ger, R. a plant or root of a hot quality. Fin'ger-bread, (j'in'ger-bread) R. a sweet cake. (s'in'ger-ly, ad. cautiously; nicely. Shal. Sing ham, (g'ing'am) R. a thin cotton stuff. City is a ballonette to the surface. Gin gi val, a. belonging to the gums. Gin gle, v. n. to utter a tinkling noise; to jingle.

Ein/gly-mis, n. [L.] (.f.nst.) a species of artice-lation, as the knee joint; a mutual indenting of two bones. Gin'seng, s. an aromatic root and plant. Gip, (jip) v. a. to take out the guts of herrings. (vip. (11p) s. a. to take out the guts of herrings. (i) i's, s. See Gypse.
(i) i'ran-doi. , [Fr.] the camelopard, a quadruped.
(i) i'ran-doi. , [je'ran-doi. P. Ja.; ] iir'an-doi. E.; ishe'ran-doi. Sm.] n. [Fr.] a kind of branched candlestick; a chandelier.

Carlondo (i'ricad) # Sm. Fr. 't'rand # Sm. Gir's-cole, [jir's-col, W. Sm. Wb.; jir'rs-col, A. F.; jô'rs-col, P.] n. [Fr.] a plant; a mineral. Sird, c. a. [i, girt or girded; p., girding, girt or girded;] to bind round; to invest; to dress: to reproach; to jibe. Gird'er, a. the largest piece of timber in a floor. Gir'dle, a. a band; a belt; an enclosure. Gir'dle, v. 4. to gird; to bind; -to make a circular incision round a tree. Gir'dle-bëlt, n. a belt encircling the waist. Sir'de-beil, a. a beit entireling ine wass.
Sir'dier, n. one who girdles; a maker of girdles
Gire, a. a circular motion. See Gyre.
Siri, a. a young woman; a female child.
Siri'hood, (giri'hûd) a. the state of a girl.
Siri'sh. a. miting a girl; youthful.
Siri'ish-ly, ad. in a girlish manner. Girl'ish, a. suting a gri; youthus.
Girl'ish, y. ad. in a girlish manner.
Girt, i. & p. from Gird.
Girt, i. & p. from Gird.
Girt, i. & p. from Gird.
Girt, or Girth, sea band by which the saddle is
filed upon a borde; a bandage; a compass.
Girt, or Girth, v. a. to bind with a girt, to gird.
Gist, (jist or jit) [jist, Sm. K. Wb.; jit, Ja.] n.
[Fr.] the main point of a question or action.
Give, giry v. a. i. gave; pp. giving, given; ji to
bestow; to confer; to yield; to grant; to
topply; to pay; to allow; to apply.
Give, v. n. to relent; to yield; to melt; to thaw.
Giver, no ne who gives; a donor.
Giver, no ne who gives; a donor.
Giver, and Metters. Hep Gyve.
Gird; did, gil'she-al) a. icy; frozen.
Gil'ci-aic, (gil'she-al) a. icy; frozen.
Gil'ci-citon, (gil'she-al) n. act of freezing.
Gild'i-cr, (gild'she-al) n. to turn into ice.
Gil'ci-citon, (gil'she-ar, R.) n. act of freezing.
Gild'i-cr, (gild'she-or, R.) n. [Fr.] p. flafi-cry; a field of ice and anow, as in the elevatod valleys of the Alps.
Gill-cious, (gil'shu) a. icy; resembling ice. ed valleys of the 'Alps.

Glä'cious, (glä'shus) a. icy; resembling ice.

Glacis, (glä'sis or gla-sēz') [gla'sis, S. P. J. E. Ja.

R.; glä'sis or gla-sēz', W. F.; glä-sēz', Sm.]

n. [Fr.] (Fort.) a sloping bank.

Gläd, a. cheerful; gay; elevated with Joy.

Gläd, a. a. to make glad; to gladden.

Gläd'o. a. to make glad; to gladden.

Gläd'o., n. a lawn or opening in a wood.

Gläd'o., fgläd'o-ā-tur, K. Sm. R.; gläd-o-\$/
tur, W. P. J. F. Ja.; gla-dyā'tur, S. E.] s. a

sword-player; a prize-fighter.

Gläd-i-ā-tūr-jal, a. relating to prize-fighters. aword-player; a prize-fighter.

Glad;-a-t-0'ri-al, a. relating to prize-fighters.

Glad';-a-t-0'ri, a. sme as gladiatorial.

Glad';-le, r., a builbous plant.

Glad';-le, n. a builbous plant.

Glad'syme, (glad'sym) a. gay; delighted.

Glad'syme, (glad'sym) a. gay; delighted.

Glad'syme-less, n. gayety; delight.

Glad'syme-ness, n. gayety; delight.

Glair, (glar) n. the white of an egg: — a halbert.

Glair, a. to smear with the white of an egg.

Glatnee, (11) n. a sudden shoot of light; a darting of the eye; a snatch of sight; a quick view; a glimpse. view; a slimpee. Glance, v. sl. to view with a quick cast of the yinge, v. a. to cause mehrill sound; to jingle. Gin'gle, a. a shrill noise or sound. See Jingle. Gin'gly-mbid, a. resembling a ginglymus. eye; to play the eye; to censure by oblique hints.

9Mind, n. an organ of the body composed of Gill'ter, n. lustre; bright abow; splendor. blood-vessels, nerves, &c.
Glin'der, n. p. 1 a contagious disease in horses.
Glan-dif'er-ofs, a. bearing mast or acorms.
Glin'dif'er-ofs, a. bearing mast or acorms.
Glin'di-f'orm, a. formed like a gland.
Glio'bat-od, a. spherical; globular. Glan'dy-lar, a. pertaining to the glands. Glan'dale, s. a small gland, as in plants. Glan'do-lous, a. relating to or having glands. Glare, v. n. to shine so as to dazzle the eyes. Glare, a dazzling light, lustre, or splendor.
Glaring, a blazing out; dazzling; notorious.
Glaring, a blazing out; dazzling; notorious.
Glass, (1) x a hard, brittle, transparent substance; a glass vessel; a cup; as much as a glass holds; a looking-glass; a mirror; a telescope Glass, a. vitreous; made of glass. Glass, v. a. to cover with glass; to glaze. Glass'blow-er, (glas'blo-er) n. one whose business it is to blow or fashion glass. Glass'ful, z. as much as a glass holds. Glass'-fur-nace, a. a furnace for making glass. Glass'grinder, a. one who polishes glass.
Glass'ptidec, a. a house where glass is made.
Glass'būūc, a. a house where glass is made.
Glass'būūc, a. a house where glass is made.
Glass'man, a. one who deals in glass.
Glass'man, a. one who deals in glass.
Glass'mat.al, glass'mat.l) a. glass in fusion.
Glass'work, (glas'wurk) a. manufacture of glass Gilsa'y, a. made of glass; like glass; vitrous.
Gilsa'y, a. made of glass; like glass; vitrous.
Gilau'ber-ite, n. a crystallized sult or mineral.
Gilau'ber-ite, n. a crystallized sult or mineral.
Gilau-ber-s-allt, n. (Chem.) a sulphate of soda.
Gilau-cous, a. of a sea-green color.
Gilave, n. [glaine, Fr.] a broadsword; halbert.
Gilaze, n. a. to furnish or cover with glass.
Gilson, mobile in substance, the image. Glaze, s. a polishing substance; glazing.
Gláz'zier, (glá'zher) s. one who glazea.
Gláz'ng, s. act of furnishing with glase; a vitroous substance on potter's ware. Gleam, n. a sudden shoot of light; lustre. Gleam, v. n. to shine suddenly; to flash.

Gleam'y, a. flashing; darting light.

Glean, v. a. to gather what is thinly scattered.

Glean, e. a. to gather what is thinly scattered.

Glean'er, n. one who gleans or gathers.

Glebe, n. turf; soil; ground; land belonging to
a parish church or a benefice. Gle'by, a. relating to soil or glebe; turfy. Glede, or Glead, n. a kind of hawk. Glee, n. joy; merriment; mirth:—a song. Glee'ful, a. gny; merry; cheerful. fGleen, v. n. to shine with heat or polish. Gleet, a. a thin matter running from a sore.

Gleet, a. a thin matter running from a sore.

Gleet, a. a chory; thinly sanious. Giën, n. a narrow valley; a dale; a vale. Gië'ne, or Giëne, n. [Gr.] the papil of the eye. Glew, n. See Glus. Gil's-dro, n. (Chem.) the gluten of wheat, &c. Gilb, a. smooth; slippery; voluble. Gilbly, ad. smoothly; volubly; quickly. Glib'ness, a. smoothness; slipperiness Glide, v. n. to flow gently; to move smoothly. Glide, n. lapse; act of passing smoothly. Glid'er, n. he or that which glides. Gliff, n. a transient view; a glimpse. [Local.] Glim'mer, n. faint splendor; weak light. Glim'mer, n. faint splendor; weak light. Glim'mer-ing, n. faint or imperfect view. Glimpse, v. n. to appear by glimpses. Glimpse, s. a faint light; a short lustre or view.

Gils'ten, (glis'sn) v. n. to shine; to sparkle. Givertor, v. n. to shine; to be bright; to glitter.

G.It/ter, v. n. to shine; to exhibit light or lustre.

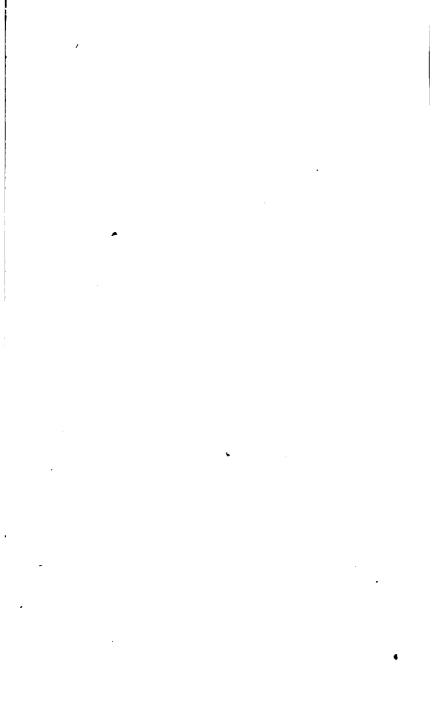
Gills'tor, n. Sec Clyster.

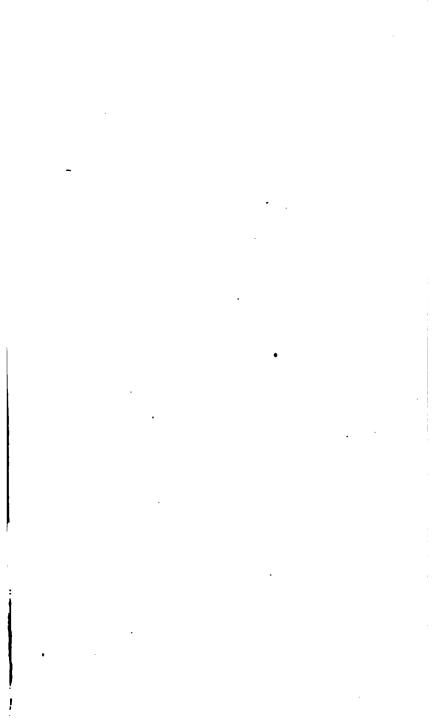
fGlöam, (glöm) v. n. to be sullen; to glum. Glöar, (glör) v. a. to squint; to look askew. Gloat, (glot) v. s. to stare with desire; to gaze Globat-ed, a. spherical; globular. Globa, a. a sphere; a ball; the terraqueous ball. Glo-bose', a. globular; spherical; round. Glo-bo', i.y, s. sphericity; sphericalness. Glo'bous, a. spherical; round; globular. Glob'u-lar, a. having the form of a [glob round; spherical. Glöb'üle, n. a small round particle; مثننا Glob'y-lous, a. in form of a sphere; round. tGlode, old pret. from Glide. Glome, n. (Bot.) a roundish head of flowers. Glem'er-ate, a. gathered into a ball. Glom'er-ate, v. a. to gather into a ball or sphere. Glom-er-a'tion, n. conglomeration. Glööm, a. dismainess; sadness; melancho y. Glööm, v. a. to be cloudy, dark, or melancholy. Glööm'i-ly, ad. dimly; dismaily; not cheerfully Glööm'i-ness, a. state of being gloomy. Glôom'y, a. almost dark ; dismal ; melancholy. Glo-ri-a'tion, n. a boast; a triumph. Glo-ri-fi-ca'tion, m. a noss; a triumpa.
Glo-ri-fi-ca'tion, m. act of glorifying; honor.
Glo'ri-ous, s. noble; illustrious; very excellent.
Glo'ri-ous-y, ad. nobly; illustriously.
Glo'ry, m. high honor; praise; renown; hustra.
Glo'ry, m. n. to boast; to exult; to be proud of.
Gloss, (21) m. a comment or exposition; superficil lustre, a enough shiring nurface. ficial lustre; a smooth, shining surface Gloss, v. a. to explain by comment; to palliate. Glossa'ri-al, a. relating to a glossary. Glos-sa'ri-sl, a. relating to a glossary.
Glos'ss-rist, n. a writer of a gloss or glossary.
Glos'ss-ry, n. a dictionary of uncommon words.
Glos'ss-n, n. a commentator; a polisher.
Glos'sf-n-oss, n. state of being glossy; polish.
Glos-sig'rs-pher, n. a commentator; glossarist.
Glos-sig'rs-phy, n. the writing of glossaries, &c.
Glos'sy, a. smooth and shining; highly polished.
Glos'sy, a. graphy of the largest polished. Glot'tis, n. [Gr.] an opening in the larynx. Glout, v. n. to pout; to look sullen. Glove, (gluv) n. a covering for the hand. Glove, (gluv) v. a. to cover, as with a glove. Glov'er, a. one who makes or sells gloves. Glow, (glo) r. n. to shine with intense heat; to burn; to feel heat; to feel ardent passion. Glöw, (glö) x. shining heat; passion; brightness Glöw ing, p. a. shining with heat; bright. Glow'worm, (glo'wurm) a. a small grub, that shines in the dark, with a luminous tail. Gloze, v. n. to flatter; to comment. See Glass Gloze, v. a. to palliate by specious exposition. Gloze, w. flattery; insinuation; specious show. Gloz'er, w. one who glozes; a flatterer. Glüe, (glü) n. a viscous substance; a cement. Glue, v. a. to join with a viscous cement; to cement; to join. Glu'er, a. one who cements with glue. Glu'ey, (glu'e) a having the nature of glue. Glum, a. sullen; frowning; stubbornly grave. Glum, v. n. to look sourly; to be sour of aspect. †Glüm, n. sullenness of aspect; a frown. Glüme, n. the calyx or husk of corn, grass, &c. Glüt, v. a. to swallow; to cloy; to saturate. Glut, a. more than enough; superabundance:a large wooden wedge.
Glû'(en, n. a viscid, elastic substance, found in
wheat and other grains.
Glû'(i-nāte, v. a. to Join with glue; to cement. Glu-ti-na'tion, a. the act of joining with glus

This doctrine glimmers int a dim recognition.
This glimpse at their donastic babis.
To gloat over

Glowing with companion.

To glory in tribulations





To go into exile — He goes on today . it the way thon goes when were his way.

thenk decently of dying.

Sit in tive, a tenacious; viscent. [R.] Gla't-nous, a. glusy; viscous; tenacious Gla't-nous-ness, n. viscosity; tenacity. Glat'ton, (glat'tn) n. one who cats to excess.
Glat'ton-ize, (glat'tn-iz) v. n. to cat to excess. Gilt ton-of, a given to excessive eating.
Gilt ton-y, a excess in eating; voracity.
Gilph, (gir) a. (Arch) a channel; a cavity.
Kil) phic, a a picture. See Hieroglyphic. Gl) ph'o-graph, a. an engraved drawing. Glip'tic, a art of engraving figures on gems. Gijp to graph'ic, a relating to glyptography.
Gijp to re-phy, a a description or knowledge of

engraved gems. Gnari, (nari) v. n. to growl; to snari. Gnari'ed, (nari'ed) a. knotty; cross-grained. Guarly, a. having knots; knotty.
Guash, (mash) v. a. to strike together to clash. Grash, (nash) v. m. to grind the teeth; to fume. Gnat, (nat) m. a small, winged, stinging insect.
Gnaw, (naw) c. a. to bite off; to corrode. Gnlw, (naw) v. n. to exercise the teeth. Gnlw'er, (naw'er) n. one that gnaws.

Gacisa, (als) [nis, Sm. Wb.; ne'is, K.] s. (Mis.) a stratified rock, resembling granite. Gadroe, (nom) n. au imaginary being; a spirit Gme/mon, (ne'mon) a the hand or pin of a dial:

- an instrument for taking altitudes. Gro-mon'ic, Gno-mon'ic, as pertaining to gnomonics, or Gno-mon'i-cal, the art of dialing. Gny-mon'rea, (no-mon'iks) n. pl. art of dialing. Gnos'tic, (nos'tik) n. one of an early sect of Christians

Gnos'tic, (nos'tik) a. relating to the Gnostics. Gnos'ti-cişm, a. the tenets of the Gnostics. Gru, (nu) n. a species of antelope.

Go, r. n. [i. went; pp. going, gone;] to walk; to move; to travel; to proceed; to pass. Good, (god) n. a pointed stick to drive oxen. Gand, v. a. to drive with a good; to incite. Goal, (gol) a. the point to which racers run. Goar, a. a triangular slip of cloth. See Gore Gat, (got) m a well-known ruminant animal. Goat'herd, n. one who tends goats. Giat'ish, a. resembling a goat in any quality Gan'ish, a. resembling a goat in any quality
Gab, or Gab'bet, a. a mouthful; a lump.
Gab'ble, a. a. to swallow hastily with noise.
Gab'ble, a. a. to swallow hastily with noise.
Gab'bler, a. one that gabbles; a turkey.
Gab'betwan, a one that gabbles; a turkey.
Gab'betwan, a one that chart-transacts business by,
going between two parties; a neutral.
Gab'lit, a. a bowl, cup, or drinking-vessel.
Gab'lin, a. an evil spirit; a phantom; a fairy.
Gab'lit a. expession; a neasing by; conjection.

GV-by, n. evasion; a passing by; omission. Go'cart, m. a machine to teach children to walk.
God, a the Supreme Being; the Creator; the
beity:—a false god; an idol.
God'child, m. a child for whom one became

sponeor at baptism; — a term of spiritual rela-

God'daugh-ter, (god'daw-ter) n. a girl for whom one became sponeor at baptism.
God'dem, n. n female divinity.
God'head, (god'böd) n. deity; divine nature.
God'head, (god'böd) n. deity; divine nature.
God'head, (god'böd) n. deity; divine nature. God'ike, a athestical; wickeu; impous.
God'like, a disjae; typremely geallent.
God'li-niss, s. quality of being godly; piety.
God'ly, a pious towards God; good; religious.
God'moth-r, (god'mith-er) s. a wofman who
has undertaken sponsion in baptism.

Cit'sind, m. an unexpected acquisition or gift. Gid'ship, a. the rank or character of a god.

Gŏd'sōn, (gŏd'sōn) a he for whom one has oe come sponsor in baptism. tGod'ward, ad. toward God. 2 Corinta.

Go'er, n. one who goes; a runner.
1666f, n. a foolish clown:—a game. See Golf.
1665g, n. haste; desire to go. See Agog.
Go'gle, v. n. to strain the eyes; to look asquint.
166'gle, n. a stare; a bold or strained look.—
pl. blinds for horses; glasses worn to defend

pt. outnus for norses; gasses worn to detend Gög'gle, a staring; having full eyes. [the eyes. Gög'gle-eyed, (gög'gl-d) a. having rolling eyes. Gö'ing, a. act of walking; departure; conduct. Goitre, (göi'ter) [göi'ter, K. Sm.:—in French, gwatr;] n. [Fr.] a tumor on the throat. Gil'trous a particking of or like the guitre.

gwatr;] n. [Fr.] a tumor on the throat.
Göl'trous, a. partaking of, or like, the goitre
Göl'a, n. (Arch.) cyma; a moulding.
"Göld, [göld, J. Ja. E. K. Sm.; göld or göld, W.
P. F.; göld, S.] n. a precious usetal; money.
"Göld'beat-cr, n. a beater of gold.
"Göld'beat-cr, n. a beater of gold.
"Göld'en [göl'dn-], made of gold; bright; splendid; yellow; excellent; happy.
"Göld'en-ly, (göl'dn-lc) ad delightfully; brightly.
"Göld'finch, n. a small singing bird.
"Göld'finch, n. gold beaten into thin leaf.
"Göld'fice, n. a glue used by rollers.

\*Göld'sīze, n. a glue used by gilders. \*Göld'smith, a. one who manufactures gold. Golf, s. a game played with a ball and bat. Gome, a. the black grease of cart-wheels.

Göme, n. the black grense of cart-wheels. [tion. com-pho'sis, n. [Gr.] (Anat.) a kind of articula-Gön'do-lo, n. [It.] a pleasure-boat; a fiat boat. Gön-do-liër', n. one that rows a gondola. Göne, (21) [gön, s. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; gawn, Wb.) p. from Go; advanced; past. frandard. [Gön'fa-lön, n. [Fr.] an ensign; a standard. [Gon-fal-o-nièr', n. a chief standard-bearer. Göng, n. a sort of Chinese brass drum; a sounding lastrangent med at lost-le.

ing instrument used at hotels.

Go-ni-om'e-ter, a. an instrument for measuring

Go.n.-om. e-ty, a an instrument for measuring angles, as those of crystals.
Go.n.-o-met'(ri-cal, a relating to goniometry.
Go.n.-om'(-try, a art of measuring angles.
Gon-or-rho's, (gon-or-re's) a. [L.] a morbid run ning, occasioned mostly by veneral taints.
Good, (god) a [comp. better; super.l best; ] possessed of excellent qualities; not bad; proper;
Go. convenient: neithl: could.

fit; convenient; useful; sound Good, (gûd) n. the contrary to evil; benefit.
Good, (gûd) n. the contrary to evil; benefit.
Good, (gûd) ad. well; not ill; not amiss.
Good'-bréd'ins, (gûd'o'n, politeness; civility.
Good'-by', (gûd-bi') ad. adiou; farewell.
Good-Friday, (gûd'fit'de) n. the fast in commemoration of our Savior's crucifixion, being

the Friday before Easter.

Good hū'inor, (gūd-yū'mur) a. a cheerful and agreeable temper of mind. See Humor. agreable temper of mind. See Humor. Good-hā'mored, (gūd-yā'myrd) a cheerful. Good'li-nēss, (gūd'le-nēs) n. beauty; grace. Good'ly, (gūd'le) a. beautiful; graceful; fine. Good'mgn, (gūd'man) n. a rustic term of civility. Good-nāt'ured, (gūd-nāt'yur) n. kindness. Good-nāt'ured, (gūd-nāt'yurd) a. benevolent. Good'ness, (gūd'ngs) n. excellence; kindness. Goods, (gūdz) n. pl. movables; merchandise. Good-wll', (gūd-) n. benevolence; kindness. Good'y, (gūd'e) n. good-woman; — a low term of civility to a woman.

Gôôs a'der, n. adarge water-fowl. Gôôse, n. ; pl. gôese; a water-fowl; a tailor's Gôôse ber-ry, n. a common fruit; a shrub.

Gööse'-căp, z. a silly person.
Gööse'-qu'll, z. the qu'ill of a goose.
Gö'pher, z. a little American quadruped.
†Gör'bēl-ljed, (-ljd) z. big-bellied; fat. Shak.

188 63r'.lj-an, a. relating to Gordius; intricate. Gore, n. blood clotted or congealed: — a triangu-Göŵn, z. an upper garment of women, or of a s lar piece of cloth : - a narrow slip of land. lar piece of cloth:— a narrow slip of land. Göre, v. a. to stab; to pierce; to penetrate. Görge, w. the throat; the swallow; the gullet. Görge, v. a. to ged; to eat greedily. Görge, v. a. to feed; to eat greedily. Görgeous, (gör]us) a. fine; splendid; showy. Görgeous-nēss. (gör]us-h) ad. splendidly; finely. Görgeous-nēss. (gör]us-h) ad. splendidly; finely. Görgeous-nēss. (gör]us-his) m. splendor. Görget, [gör]et, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; görget, [Wh.] m. a piece of armor to defend the throat; a pendant:— a surgical instrument. Görgen, m. a fabled monster; any thing horrid. Gör'gon, z. a fabled monster; any thing horrid. Gor-gō'ni-an, a. relating to or like a gorgon. Gor'mand, n. [gourmand, Fr.] a greedy eater. Gormand, m. [gerrmann, rr.] a greedy eater. Gorman-dize, v. n. to eat greedily or to excess. Gorman-dize, v. n. to eat greedily or to excess. Gorman-dize, n. a voracious eater; a glutton. Gore, n. a thick, prickly shrub; furze; whin. Gor'y, a. covered with clotted blood; bloody. Gos/hawk, n. a hawk of a large kind. Goe'ling, a. a young goose not full grown. Gos'pel, n. the evangelical history of Christ; the Christian revelation; divinity. Caristian reveation; divinity. (65s/pel, s. a. to evangelize; to gospellize. (65s/pel-le-ry, a. theological. G5s/pel-ler, n. an evangelist; a Wichifitto. G5s/pel-ler, s. an evangelist; a Wichifitto. G5s/pel-ler, s. a. kind of low furze; gorse. Gos'sp.mr., a down of plants; a thin cobweb. Gōs'sp.mr., a down of plants; a thin cobweb. Gōs'sp.mr., a light; filmsy; unsubstantial. Gōs'sip, a. an idle tattler: — tattle; trifling talk. Gōs'sip, v. a. to chat; to prate; to be merry. Gōs'sōn', a. a mean footboy; a low attendant. Gōt i. A. a. from Got. Göt, i. & p. from Get.
Göth, n. one of the ancient people of Scandinavia; a barbarian. Göth'am-ist, s. a wiseacre; a blunderer. Göth'ic, a relating to the Goths; rude:— Göth'i-cal, noting a style of pointed architec-Göth'i-ciam, s. a Gothic idiom; rudeness. [ture. Goth'i-cize, v. a. to bring back to barbarism. Gottien, (gottin) p. of Get. [Obsolescent.]

Gouge, (got) or got) [got, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K.
Sm.; got), P. W. J. n. a scooping chisel.

Golde, or Gouge, v. a. to scoop out, as with a
Goulard', (golard') n. an extract of lead. [gouge,
Gourd, (god or got) [gord, S. P. J. E. Ja. K.;
gord or gord, W. F.; gord, Sm. Wb.] n. a lant that bears a bottle-shaped fruit. plant that bears a notice snaped it and Gourmand, n. [Fr.] a glutton; a gormand. Gout, n. the arthritis; a painful disease. Gout, (g0) n. [Fr.] taste; relish. Gout, ness, n. the state of being gouty. Göût'y, a. relating to, or diseased with, the gout.
Göv'ern, (güv'ern) v. a. to rule; to direct; to
manage; to regulate; to control; to influence. Gov'ern, (guv'ern) v. n. to keep superiority. Gov'ern-a-ble, a. that may be governed. Gov'er-nance, a. government; rule; control. Gov'er-nant, a. same as governants.

Gov'er-nant, a. same as governants.

Gov'er-nante', [go-ver-nant', W. Ja.; gdv'er-nant, P. J. Wb.; gdv-ver-nant', E. Sm.; go-ver-nawn', F. K.] n. [gov-ver-nawn', F. J. gov-ver-nant', F. J. gov-ver-nant', F. J. gov-ver-nante, Fr.] a governess of young ladies.

Gov'ern-5ss, n. a directress; an instructess.

Göv'ern-or, z. one who governs; a ruler. Göwk, z. a clown; a cuckoo. See Gasek.

devoted to arts of peace, as divinky, law, as Göwned, (göûnd) a. dressed in a gown. Göwn/man, or Göwne/man, s. a man devoted to the arts of prace; a divine, lawyer, prefessor, or student. Grab, v. a. to seize suddenly. [Vulgar.]
Grab'ble, v. n. to grope: — to grapple.
Graco, n. unmerited favor; pardon; mercy; virtue; privilege; case and elegance of form and manners; beauty; ornament: - the title of a duke or archbishop : - a short prayer. duke or archoismop:—a same prayer.

Grace, e. a. to adorn; to dignify; to embellish.

Grace'-cāp, n. cup or health drunk after grace.

Grace'ful, s. beautiful with dignity; comely.

Grace'ful-ress, n. elegance of manner; eleganty

Grace'ful-ness, n. elegance of manner. [ganth] Grace'less, a. void of grace; very wicked Grāce'less-ly, ad. in a manner devoid of grace. Grā'ceş, s. pl. (Myth.) three sister goddesses: elegant manners; favor:- a game for girls. eregant manners; lavor:—a game lor gria. (Gra-Cil-ty, a sienderness; smallness. Grà'cious, (grà'shus) a. merciful; benevolsut; favorable; k'ind; acceptable; virtuous; good. Grà'cious-nèss, (grà'shus-nès) a. mercifulty; kindly Grà'clous-nèss, (grà'shus-nès) a. mercifultos: Gradition a resulta represent codes: Gra-da'tion, n. regular progress; order; a series Grad's-to-ry, n. a series or flight of steps. Grad's-to-ry, a. proceeding step by step. Grade, s. rank; degree: — rise and descent. Grade, v. a. to reduce, or level, and prepare for placing rails on a railroad. pinting table of a state of the control of the cont Ja: grad'u-ui or grad ju-ui, w. j. i. processing by degree; advancing step by step.

Grad'u-ui, z. an order of steps:—a gradi.

Grad'u-uit, s. a. to dignify with a degree or diploma; to divide into degrees. Grad'u-ate, v. z. to receive a degree; to proceed Grad'u-ste, z. a man dignified with a degree. Grad'u-sto-ship, n. the state of a graduate. Grad-u-a-tion, n. act of graduating; state of being graduated; regular progression.

Gradius, n. [L.] a prosodial dictionary.

Graff, (11) n. a & now superseded by Graft.

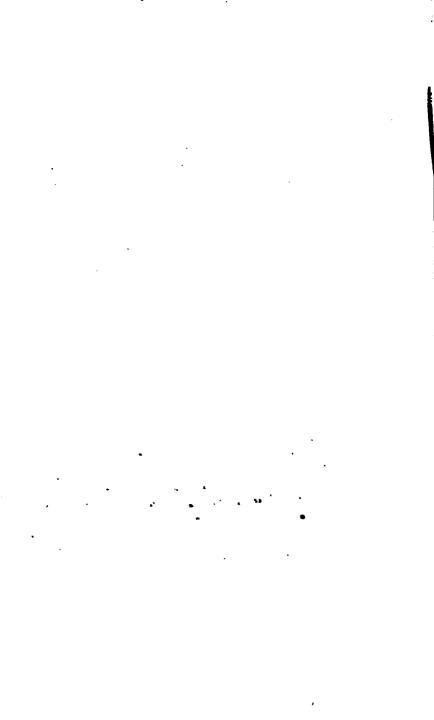
Graff, (11) n. a small shoot or scion of a tree. Graft, v. a. to insert a scion, shoot or branch of one tree into the stock of another; to insert, Graft'er, z. one who grafts. Grail, n. a book of hymns and prayers. Grain, s. all kinds of corn; the seed of any fruit; a minute particle; the smallest weight the direction of the fibres of wood, &c.:disposition; temper; heart. Grain, v. a. to form with grains. Grained, (grand) e, rough; dyed in grain.
Grained, (grand) a, pt. husks of mait in brewing.
Grain'y, (gra'ne) a, full of corn; full of grains.
Grail'lic, a, having long legs; stilted. Gra-mer'cy, stary, an expression of thanks. Gra-min'e-sl, or Gra-min'e-ous, a. grassy. Grim-in'v-orous, a. living upon grass. Gram'mr, s. art of speaking or writing a lan guage correctly. . . Gram-mā'ri-an, s. one versed in grammar. Gram-mar-schööl, s. a school in which the Greek and Latin languages are taught. Gov'ern-ment, a. direction; control; exercise of anthority; executive power; management. Gov-ern-ment'al, e. relating to government. Bolsham. [Modern.] Gram-mit'j-cal, a. same as grammatical.
Gram-mit'j-cal, a. belonging to grammar.
Gram-mit'j-cal-ly, ad. according to grammar.

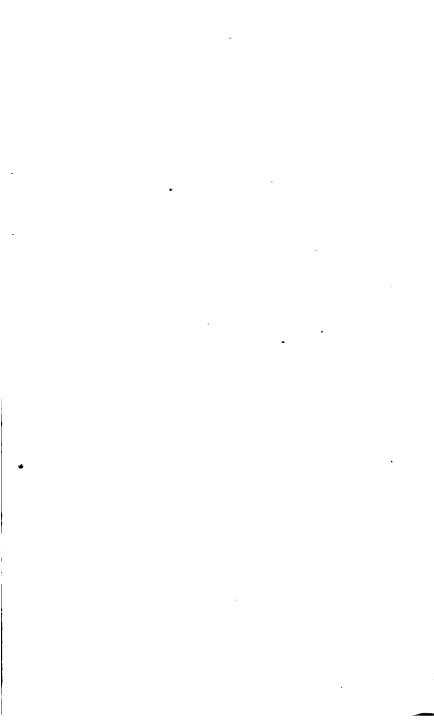
gourd, orxue, xexexuely was yours. . Graft, Egyeterpiso, Erbena Tiso. Tograft under to back, Epopopoiso, Epopoteo To eis Ti. Grafto peans, Epsopos artio. Grafto has pour Epse Paquera. Graft, Extens, Karings, Erbena.

Grafting, Exxertpropers, Exxertprois. Bark presting, EmpuMionos. (Emploionos, Arist.

a foible grafted upon human nature.

**φυτ.** )





To take for grantes, is droiper hapin.

goape-stone, yiyapror.

To grass at Muchief gratification of life to all no be gratified with

Gram-mat'i-cize, v. a. to render grammatical. ergne mar r-cize, v. a. to reader grammatical.
Gram'ps, a. a large fish of the cotaceous kind.
Gra-mi dö, or Gra-nide', n. See Grenade.
Gran'p-ry, [gran'p-ry, S. W. J. F. E. K. Sm.;
gran-p-ry, P. Ja.] n. a store-house for corn.
Grand, a. great; illustrious; high in power;

spiendid; magnificent; principal; chief. — As a prefix, it notes a link or generation in relabon bip; as, grandfather.

Gran dam, n. grandmother; an old woman. Grand child, n. the child of a son or daughter.

Grand'daugh-ter, (grand'daw-ter) n. the daugh-ter of a son or daughter.

Gran-dee', a. a man of great power or dignity. Grind'eur, (grand'yur) · [grind'yur, Ja. K. Sm.; gran'jur, 18.; grand'jur, S.; gran'dur, J. F. E.] a. state; spiendor; magnificence; greatness. Grand'f i ther, n. a father's or mother's father. Sean-dil'o-quence, m. high, lofty speaking. Gran-dil'o-quous, a. using lofty words. Grand'-jā-roy, m. one of a grand jury.

Grand'-jū-ry, m. a jury whose duty it is to con-sider whether bills of indictment should be presented to the court against persons accused.

Grand'ly, ad. sublimely; loftily.
Grand'moth-er, (grand'moth-er) s. a father's or
mother's mother. Grand'ness, m. grandeur; greatness. [R.] Grand'stre, m. a grandfather; an ancestor.

Grand'son, s. the son of a son or daughter. Grange, a a farm; a farm-house; a granary.
Grange, a. a hard stone or rock, composed of
quartz, felspar, and mica.

Granu'je, a. containing granite; like granite. Granty-rous, a eating or living upon grain.
Granty-rous, a eating or living upon grain.
Grant, [11] v. a. to give; to bestow; to admit;
to allow; to yield; to concede.

Grant, a. any thing granted; a gift; a boon. Grant's-ble, a. that may be granted. Gran-tee', a. one to whom any grant is made.

Grant'or, or Grantior', [grant'or, S. E. Ja.; grant'-ty, P. F.; grant-or', W. J. Sm.] n. a person by whom a grant is made.

Gran'y-lar, (a. consisting of grains; resem-Gran'y-lary,) bling grain or seed. Gran'y-lare, v. a. to be formed into grains. Gran'y-lare, v. a. to break into small grains. Gran o la'tion, a act of breaking into grains. Gran'us, (gran'yul) n. a small particle.
Gran'us-lous, (gran'yu-lous) a. full of grains.
Gripe, n. the fruit of the vine, growing in clus-Grap's-ry, m. a plantation of grape-vines. [ters. Grape'-shot, m. a combination of small shot put

into a thick canvas bag. Grape'-stone, z. the stone or seed of a grape. Grape'rine, n. the vine that bears grapes.
Graph'je, | a. relating to delineation; descripGraph'je-cal. | tive; well delineated. Gaph' (a-l-ly, ad, in a graphical manner. Gaph'ite, m. black-lead; a mineral substance. Gaphom'e-ter, m. a surveying instrument. Grip'net, a. a small anchor; a grappling-iron. Gap ple, r. n. to seize; to contest in close fight;

w struggle. Gap'ple, r. a. to seize; to lay fast hold of.
Gap'ple, z. close fight:—an iron instrument. Grap pling, or Grap pling-Ir'on, a. (Naut.) an ingrument used in close action.

Gra'py, a. full of grapes; made of the grape. Grap'ier, (gra'zher) n. See Grazier.

p v a. to hold in the hand ; to gripe ; to seize. Grap, (11) v. n. to endeavor to seize; to struggle. | Grease, (gres) n. animal fat in a soft state.

Grasp, n. the gripe or seizure of the hand; hold, Grasp, et, n. one who grasps.
Grass, (11) n. the common herbage of fields, &c. Grass, v. n. to breed grass; to become pasture. Grass, v. a. to cover with grass. [tribe. Grass hop-per, n. an insect allied to the locust Grass'i-ness, n. state of abounding in grass. Grass'-plot, n. a level spot covered with gras Grass'y, a. covered with, or containing, grass.
Grate, n. a partition or frame made with bars;
a range of bars within which fires are made.

Grate, v. a. to rub or wear off; to vex; to make a harsh sound: — to enclose with bars.

Grāte, v. n. to rub hard; to make a harsh noise. Grāt'ed, a. granulated; worn by rubbing: having bars like a grate.

Grāte/ful, a. having a due sense of benefits;

thankful; pleasing; acceptable; delightful. Grāte'fûl ly, ad. in a grateful or pleasing manner Grāte'fûl-nëss, a. gratitude; thankfulness. Grāt'er, a. he or that which grates; a rough in strument to grate with.

Grat-i-f i-ca'tion, n. pleasure; delight; reward. Grat'i-fi-er, a. one who gratifies or delights. Grat'i-fy, v. a. to indulge; to please; to delight. Grat'ing, s. a harsh noise: - the bars of a grate. Grating, p. a. sounding barshly; offensive. Grāt'ing-ly, ad. harshly; offensively.

Grāt'is, ad. [L.] for nothing; without a reward.

Grāt'i-tūde, n. a due sense of benefits; duty to

benefactors; thankfulness. Gra-tū'j-tous, a bestowed freely; given; free;

voluntary; asserted without proof. Gra-tu-i-tous-ly, ad. in a gratuitous manner. Gra-tu'i-tous-iy, ac. in a gratunous manner. Gra-tu'i-ty, s. a present; recompense; free gift Grat'y-laite, v. a. to sappretulate; to salute. Grat-y-laiten, s. salutation; congratulation. Grat'y-la-to-ry, a. congratulatory. Gra-ve'snen, n. [L.] complaint; grievance. Grave, s. a pit or hole in the earth for the dead.

Grive, v. d. [i. graved; pp. graving, graven of graved;] to carve; to cut; to engrave. Grave, v. n. to delineate on hard substances Grāve, a. solemn; serious; weighty; slow, not showy; not acute or sharp in sound.

Grave'-clothes, z. pl. clothes for the dead.

Grav'el, n. hard, rough sand; sandy or calcu-lous matter concreted in the kidneys. Grav'el, v. a. to cover with gravel; to puzzle. Grave'less, a. wanting a tomb; unburied. Grav'el-ly, a. abounding with gravel. Grave'ly, ad. solemnly; seriously; soberly.
Grave'ness, n. state of being grave.
Grave're, n. one wholengraves; a graving tool. Grave stone, n. a stone haid over a grave. Grave'yard, n. a place for burying the dead. Grav'id, a. heavy with pregnancy; pregnant. Gra-vid'i-ty, n. pregnancy; the being with child. Graving, n. carved work; engraving. Grav'i-tate, v. n. to tend to the centre of attrac-Grav-j-ta'tion, n. act of gravitating; gravity. Grav'i-ty, s. weight; heaviness; seriousness. Grā'vy, s. the juice of roasted meat, &c. Gray, a. white mixed with black; dark; hoary Grāy, n. a gray color : — a badger. Grāy/bēard, (grā/bērd) n. an old man. Gray'ish, a approaching to a gray color.

Gray'ness, a. state or quality of being gray. Graze, v. a. to ent grass; to supply grass.

Graze, v. a. to supply with grass; to touck

Graze'er, n. one that feeds on grass.

[lightly.

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Greage, or Grease, s. a swelling in a horse's leg. Grease, v. a. to smear or anoint with grease. Gréas; b. a. to smear or anoint with grease. Gréas; i-ly, (gré-ze)-gl ad. with grease. Gréas; i-ly, (gré-ze)-g. oily; fat; unctuous; gross. Gréas; (gré-ze)-a. oily; fat; unctuous; gross. Gréas; (gré-ze)-a. large; chief; principal; illustrious; eminent; noble; grand; generous. Gréat; l-beat-ed, (grét'hàrt-ed) a. high-spirited. Gréat'ly, (grát'ly) ad. in a great degree; highly, Gréat'leas, a. largeness; dignity; power; state. Gréavee, (grévz) n. pl. ancient armur for the Grécien. (gréva) n. pl. ancient armur for the Grécien. (Jess. Grē'ciạn, (grē'shạn) a. relating to Greece. [legs. Grē'cişm, z. an idiom of the Greek language. Greed'i ly, ad. in a greedy manner. Greed'i-ness, a. ravenousness; voracity. Grēed'y, a. ravenous; voracious; eager. Greed'y-gut, n. a glutton ; a devourer. [Vulgar.] Greek, a. relating to Greece; Grecian. Greek, a. a native of Greece; a Grecian: - the language of the Greeks or Grecians. Grēen, a verdant; flourishing; fresh; undecayed; new; not dry; unripe; immature. Green, a green color ; a grassy plain ; leaves. Green, v. a. to make green. Green'-cloth, n. a council held in the countinghouse of the king of England's household. Green'gage, n. a species of delicious plum. Green'gro-cer, a. a retailer of vegetables. Green'born, a. a raw, unpractised youth. Green'house, a. a house for preserving plants. Greën'ing, n. a large, green apple. Greën'ish, a. somewhat green; tending to green. Green'ly, ad with a greenish color; freshly. Grēen'ness, n. state of being green; virklity. Grēen'rôôm, n. a room attached to a theatre. Green, n. pl. leaves of vegetables for food. Green'sick-ness, n. a disease of maids, which causes paleness; chlorosts. Green'stall, n. a s'all to place greens on. Green'sward, s. turf on which grass grows. Greet, v. a. to address ; to salute ; to congratulate. Greet, v. n. to meet and salute: — [†to weep.] Greet er, n. one who greets. Greeting, s. a friendly salutation at meeting. Greet'ing, a. a gring in flocks or herds.

Gre-ga'ri-ous, a. going in flocks or herds.

Gre-ga'ri-ous-ness, a. state of being in herds.

Gre-ga'ri-ous-ness, a. state of being in herds.

Gre-ga'ri-ous-ness, a. state of being in herds.

Gre-ga'ri-un, a. belonging to Pope Gregory.

Gre-made', a. [Fr.] a little hollow ball of iron, to

be filled with powder, and thrown upon invaders. Grën-a-diër', [grën-a-dër', W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; grän-a-dër', S.] n. a sall foot-soldier. Gre-nā'dō, n. samo as grenada. Grew, (grd) i. of Grow. Grey, (grā) a. gray. See Gray. Grey'höund, (grā'höund) n. a tall, fleet dog. Grid'dle, a. an iron pan for baking cakes. †Gride, v. z. to cut; to make way by cutting. Grid'Ir-on, (grid'I-urn) ». a portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled. Griev'ance, a. a wrong suffered; an injury. Grieve, (grev) v. a. to afflict; to make sad. Griève, v. z. to feel sorrow; to mourn.
Grièvous, (grè'vus) a. afflictive; painful; causing sorrow; atrocious; heavy; vexatious. Griev'ous-ly, ad. painfully; calamitously.

Griev'ous-ness, m. sorrow; pain; calamity.

Grif [in, [m. [grifpn, Pr.] a fabled animal, repGrif [in, ] resented with the upper part resembling an eagle, and the lower part, a lion.

Grig, s. a small cel : - a merry creature Grill, s. a. to broil on a grate or gridinos. [iron Grill, s. a. to broil on a grate or gridinos. [iron Grill, s. a. to broil on a grate or gridinos. Grinn, a. horrible; hideous; frightful; ugy. Grinnace', a. a distortion of the countenases from habit or insolence; an air of affectation. Gri-mal'kin, s. the name of an old cat. Grime, v. a. to dirt; to sully deeply; to deah Grime, n. dirt deeply insinuated. [with fith. Grim'ly, ad. horribly; hideously; sourly. Grim'ness, a. horror; frightful visage. Grin, v. z. to show the teeth set together. Grin, a. act of grinning; an affected laugh.
Grind, v. a. [L ground; pp. grinding, ground;] to
reduce to powder or meal by friction; to sharp
en; to rub; to oppress. Grind, v. s. to perform the act of grinding. Grind'er, s. he or that which grinds; an instru ment for grinding; a back or double tooth. Grind'stône, or Grind'stone, [grind'stôn, S. W.
P. J. E. F. Ja.: — commonly, grin'stân, Su.]
n. a stone on which edged tools are ground Grip, a. power of griping: grasp; gripe. Gripe, v. a. to hold hard; to grasp; to squees Gripe, v. n. to feel the colic; to pinch. Gripe, m. a grasp; hold; pressure. - pl. the colic. Grip'er, s. one who gripes; an oppressor.

Gri-vette', (gre-zet') n. [Fr.] the wife or dangleter of a French tradesman. Gris'kin, a. the vertebre of a hog. Gris'led, (griz'zid) a. See Griziled.
Gris'ley, a. dreadful; horrible; grizzly.
Gri'sons, a. inhabitants of the castern Swiss Grist, x. corn to be ground; supply; provision.
Gris'tle, (gris'si) x. a tough animal substance
a cartilage. a cartinage.

Gris'tly, (gris'fle) a. made of, or full of, gristle.

Grit, n. the coarse part of meal; sand; gravel.

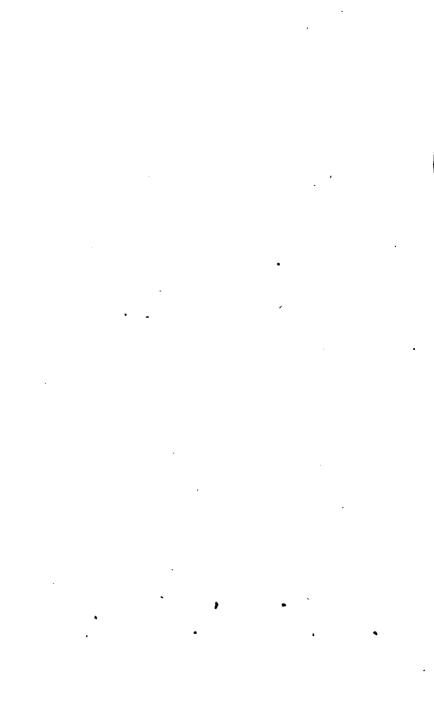
Grit'tj.néss, n. state of being gritty.

Grit'ty, a. full of grit; consisting of grit; sandy

Griz'zle, n. a mixture of white and black; gray-Griz'zled, (griz'zld) a interspersed with gray. ornz ateu, (griz zial) d. interspersed with gray. Griz'zly, (griz'zle) a. somewhat gray; grayish. Gröan, (grön) v. n. to breathe or sigh as in pain. Gröan'ing, n. lamentation; a deep sigh. "Groat; (grawt) [grawt, S. W. P. J. F. Sm.; grot. d.] n. a niego of money valued at four name. la. ] n. a piece of money valued at four pence \*Groats, n. pl. oats that have the hulls taken off. Gro'cer, n. a dealer in tea, sugar, spices, &c. Gro'cer-y, n. commodities sold by grocers. Grög, a spirit and water.
Grög gery, a a place where grog is sold.
Grög ram, or Grög ran, a a kind of silk stuff.
Grög slop, a same as grog groy.
Gröln, a. the part next above the thigh. Grôôm, n. one who tends horses; a servant. Groove, v. a. to cut in channels; to hollow. Grôdve, s. a hollow; a channel cut with a tool. Grope, s. s. to feel where one cannot see. Grope, v. a. to search by feeling in the dark. Grop'er, n. one who searches in the dark. Gross, a. thick; bulky; indelicate; coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined; stupid; dull; fat.
Gross, a. the bulk or main body:—twelve doses. Gross'ly, ad. in a gross manner; coarsely. Gross'ness, a. state of being gross; coarseness. Gröt, n. a cave; a cavern; a grotto. Gro-tësque', (gro-tësk') a. distorted; fantastic. Gro-tësque'ly, ad. in a fantastical manner. Gröt'tō, n. an ornamental cave; a cavern. Gröund, n. earth; land; territory; floor; bottom

— first hint ; first principle. — pl. less.

Green, xxupós. To greave for engthing, - at the Departure May is no ground for any accusation Simply on the growing that and a change is Their is a word certaint, i.e. grown for an expectation — cases to which we have no ground on which are infer the whom some the ground for believing — what ground have you lake the word of your starter





He will grow up to the statuse of a man-grown into disrepute. It has grown to its preser from - is row into externe. 10 stund quero over hons to be querded from corruption this may be goldendar against in many cases. He process them on their said again it, from their stongs. To us probability is the very zuid o of lite. quilty on all (clarges)

and, v a. to place or fix; to found; to settle. Ostand, v. z. to strike the bottom or ground, and remain fixed. Ground, i. & p. from Grind. Gröund'age, a tax for a ship's standing in port.
Gröund'ash, a. a sapling of ash.
Gröund'-bait, a. a bait allowed to sink.
Gröund'-bait, a. a bait allowed to sink. Größnd'-flöor, (größnd'flör) s. the lower floor. Größnd'less, a. void of reason; wanting ground. Gröind'iess-ly, ad. without ground or reason. Gröind'iess-ness, n. want of ground or reason. Gröind'ing, n. a fish:—a mean person. Greend'nut, z. a plant and its fruit. Greend'-plate, z. the lower horizontal timber of a building, called also groundsill and groundsel. Größnd'plöt, s. ground occupied by a building.
Größnd'-röst, s. rent paid for land, especially for
land on which a building stands.

[plats. [plate. Größnd'sel, n. a plant; ragwort. — See Ground-Größnd'work, n. the ground; first principle; base. Group, (grop) n. a cluster; a collection. Group, (grop) v. a. to form into groups; to collect. Grease, m. a kind of fowl; a beath-cock. Grout, a coarse meal; wort: - mortar in a fluid state. — pl. sediment of liquor. Gröve, s. a small wood; a place set with trees Grov'el, (grov'vl) v. a. to lie prone; to creep low on the ground; to be mean or vile. Gröw'el-ler, (gröv'vl-er) n. one who grovels.
Gröw, (grö) v. n. [i. grew; pp. growing, grown;]
to vegetate; to increase in size; to improve; to advance; to extend; to become. Gröw, (grö) v. a. to cause to grow; to raise. Gröw'er, (grö'er) n. one who grows; a farmer. Grow), s. n. to mean; to murmur; to grumble. Growl, s. a. to signify or express by growling. Growi, a. a murmur as of an angry cur. Gröwn, (grön p. from Grow; advanced.
Gröwth, (gröth) s. vegetation; product; thing
produced; increase of stature; advance; advancement. Grab, v. a. to dig up ; to root out. Grab, v. a. to dig up; to root out.
Grab, v. a. kind of worm or maggot; a dwarf.
Grab'ber, v. one who grubs.
Grab'ber, v. a. to envy the enjoyment of; to give
unwillingly; to begrudge.
Gradge, v. a. to hurmur; to be envious.
Gradge, v. a. on dquarrel; ill-will; envy.
Gradg'er, v. one who grudges.
Graff, a. sour of aspect; harsh of manners. Gruff'ly, ad. in a gruff manner; harshly. Gruff'ness, a. harshness of manner or look." Grüm, a. sour ; surly ; severe ; grim ; harsh. Grüm'ble, v. z. to murmur with discontent. Grām'bler, a. one who grumbles; a murmurer. Grām'bling, a. a murmuring; a boarse noise. Grāme, a. a thick, viscid consistence of a fluid. Gram'ly, ad. in a grum manner; sullenly. Gra'mous, a. thick; clotted; viscid. Gra'mous-ness, a. state of being concreted. Grunt, v. z. to make a noise like a hog. Grant, s. the noise of a hog; a groan. Gran'tle, v. s. same as grant. [R.] Grānt'ing, a. a young hog; a pig.
Grānt'ing, a. a young hog; a pig.
Grāph'on, a. See Griffa.
Gaa'iş-cüm, [gwā'yş-küm, W. P. Sm.; gwā'ys-küm, S. J. F.; ği'ş-küm, E.; gwā'küm, Wb.]
a. a resinous substance obtained from a tree. Guar-an-tee', (gar-ran-te') a surety for perform-

Guir-an-tes, (gir-ran-te) v. a. to undertake that another shall perform stipulations; te insure the performance of; to warrant.
Guar-an-tor, n. (Law) one who guarantees Guar'an-ty, n. surety for performance; guaran-tee. See Guarantee. \*Guard, (gard) [gyard, W. J. F.; gard, P. Ja. S. E. K. Sm. Wb.] v. a. to protect; to defend. \*Guard, (gard) v. n. to be in a state of caution. \*Guird, (gird) v. n. to be in a state or caution.

\*Guird, (gird) v. a man, or body of men, employed for defence; protection; care.

\*Guird's-ble, a capable of being protected.

\*Guird's-ple, caution; wariness.

\*Guird's-p, (gird's-p) v. one who guards.

\*Guird's-n, (gird's-n) [gird-s-n, P. Ja. R.,

gir'dyan, S. E.; gyir'de-sn or gyir's-sn, P..;

yar'de-un, J.; gyird'yan, F.; gird'yan, Ss.]

\*a. one who has the care of an orphan, or other person; a protector. \*Guar'dian, a performing the office of protect-\*Guir'd-en-ship, n. the office of a guardian.
\*Guird'es, e. without defence; defenceless.
\*Guird'room, n. a room in which
those who are appointed to watch assemble. \*Guard'-ship, z. a ship to guard the coast. Gu-ber-na'tion, a. government ; rule. [R.] Gd-ber-na-to'ri-si, a relating to a governor. [U. S.]
Gdd'geon, (gdd'gun) n. a small fish:—a man
easily cheated:—an iron pin on which a
wheel turns. wheel turns.
Gåd'geon, (gåd'iun) v. a. to cheat.
Guër'don, (gåd'iun) v. a. to cheat.
Guër'don, (gär'don) n. [Fr.] a secompense.
Gue-ril'la, n. [guerrilla, Sp.] a petty warfare.
Guëss, (gås) v. n. to conjecture; to judge.
Guëss, (gås) n. a. conjecture; a supposition.
Guëss'er, n. one who guessea.
Guës', (gås) n. a conjecture; a supposition.
Guëss'er, n. one who guessea.
Guës', (gås) n. cone entertained by another.
Güs', (gås) n. sone chargie.
Güg', v. n. Seo Gurg'e.
Gud'd'-ble. (gåd'-bl) a. that may be guided. \*Guid'a-ble, (§Id'a-bl) a. that may be guided.
\*Guid'age, (§Id'aj) n. reward given to a guide. \*Guid'snee, (gid'sns) n. direction; government \*Guide, (gid) [gyld, S. W. J. F.; gid, P. M. Ja.; gid, Sm.] v. a. to direct; to govern; to regulate; to conduct; to lead. regulate; to conduct; to lead.

\*Guide, (gid) a. one who guides; a director.

\*Guide/leas, (gid/lea) a. having no guide.

\*Guide/post, (gid/post) a. a directing post.

\*Guide/ gid/post) a. a directing post.

\*Guid/e/, (gid/e/p a. a director; a guide.

Guid/e/, (gid/d/pa), a the hall-in which a cor

poration usually assembles; a town-hall.

\*Guite, (gil) [gyfl, S. W. J. F.; gil, P. E. Je.

g'il, S.m.] a. decentful cunning; artifice; de

ceit; fraud; duplicity. g'II, Sm.] n. deceittil cunning; artifice; deceit; fraud; duplicity.

\*Gulle'fül, (gil'fül) a. wily; insidious; artfal.

\*Gutle'fül-ly, (gil'fül-né) a. treachery.

\*Gutle'ln-fiess, (gil'fül-né) a. treachery.

\*Gutle'ln-fiess, (gil'le) a. free from deceit; honest

\*Gutle'less-néss, (gil'les-nés) n. honesty.

\*Gutle'lo-fise', (gil-l-tên') n. [Fr.] a machine used

for beheading in France.

Gutll-le-fies', n. a. to decanitate by the guillotine. Guil-lo-tine', v. a. to decapitate by the guillotine. Guilt, (§11t) z. criminality; sin; a crime. Guilt'-l-ly, (§11t'0-l-0) ad. in a criminal manner. Guilt'-ly, (§11t'0-l-0) ad. in a criminal manner. Guilt'-l-ness, z. the state of being guilty. Guilt'less, a. innocent; free from crime Guilt'iess-ly, (§ilt'ies-le) ad without guilt.
Guilt'iess-nôss, a freedom from crime.
Guilt'y, (§ilt'te) a. having guilt; justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent; wicked. ance; surety: —one to whom a guaranty or surety is made.

Guin'ea-hen, (gin'e-hen) w. a species of fowl. Guin'ea-pig, (gin'e-p.g) w. a small animal.

Guişe, (21z) n. manner; mien; habit; dress. Gui-tar', (3e-tar') n. an instrument of music. Guleş, (gulz) a. [gueules, Fr.] (Her.) red. Gulf, a. a lay; an opening into land; an abyss. Gulf'y, a. full of gulfs or whirlpools. Gull, v. a. to trick; to cheat; to defraud.
Gull, z. a sea-fowl: — a trick; a fraud: — one ensily cheated. Gull'er, n. one who gulls; a cheat. Gul'let, n. the throat; the esophagus. Gul-li-hil'j-ty, n. weak crodulity. [Valgar.] fGull'ish, a. foolish; stupid; absurd. Burton Gul'ly, n. a ravine; a channel: — a large knife. Gul'ly, v. a. to wear away by water or friction. Gui'ly, v. n. to form a channel; to gurgle.
Gui'ly-hôle, n. a hole where the gutters empty themselves into a subterraneous sewer. Gu-lös'i-ty, n. greediness; gluttony; voracity. Gulp, v. a. to swallow eagerly; to suck down. Gulp, n. as much as can be swallowed at once Gum, s. a viscous juice of certain trees: — the fleshy covering that contains the teeth. Gum, v. a. to close or wash with gum. Gum'boil, z. a painful tumor on the gums. Gum'mi-ness, a. the state of being gummy. Gum'mous, a. of the nature of gum; gummy. Gum'my, 4. consisting of or having gum. Gump, a. an awkward, foolish person; a dolt. Gump'tion, (gum'shon) a. understanding; skill. Gun, a. a general name for fire-arms; a musket. Gun, v. z. to shoot with a gun. Gun'boat, a. a boat carrying one or two guns. Gun'nel, n. See Gunwale. Gun'ner, n. a cannoneer; one who shoots. Gun'ner-y, a. art of managing guns or cannon. Gun'ning, n. the use of a gun in shooting. Gun'pow-der, n. the powder put into guns; composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal. Gun'shot, at the reach or range of a gun. Găn'shot, a. made by the shot of a gun. Gun'smith, s. a man who makes guns. Gun'stock, a. the wood in which a gun is fixed. Gun'wale, (commonly pronounced, and some-times spelled, gun'zel,) z. upper part of a ship's side, from the half-deck to the forecastle. Gürge, n. a whirlpool; a gulf. Gürgle, v. n. to gush, as water from a bottle. Gürg'let, a. a porous earthen vessel. Gash, v. z. to flow or rush out with violence. Gash, z. a copious emission of water or liquor. Gus'set, n. an angular piece of cloth at the upper end of a shirt-sleeve, the neck of a garment, &c.

Guin'ea, (gin'e) s. formerly an English gold coin value 21 shillings sterling; 21 shillings. Gas'to, n. [R.] the relish of any thing; liking Gus'ty, a. stormy; tempestnous; windy. Gut, n. the internal passage for food; a passage Gut, r. a. to eviscerate; to draw; to take out. Ght'tq, n. [L.] pl. ght'ta: a drop; a little cone.
Ght'tq, n. [L.] pl. ght'ta: a drop; a little cone.
Ght'tq se-re'nq, n. [L.] (Med.) a disease of the eya.
Ght'ter, n. a passage for water; a channel. Gut'ter, v. a. to cut in small hollows. Güt'tle, v. a. to swallow; to guzzle. Güt'tle, v. n. to feed greedily; to guzzle. Gut'tier, n. a greedy eater. Gut'tu-lous, c. in the form of a small drop. Gut'tur-al, a. belonging to the throat. Güt'ür-al, n. a letter pronounced chiefly by the throut, as k, q, and c and g hard.
Güt'ur-al-ness, n, quality of being guttural.
Güy, (21) n. (Mant.) a rope used for lifting in a ship.
Güz'zle, v. n. to swallow any thing greedly. Guz'zle, v. a. to swallow with immoderate gust. Guz'zle, n. an insatiable thing or person. Guz'zler, n. an immoderate eater or drinker. Gybe, n. a sneer; a taunt. See Gibt.

\*Gym-nā'ṣi-ārch, n. a master of a gymnasium.

\*Gym-nā'ṣi-ām, (lim-nā'zhe-ām) n. [L.] pl. Gym-nd'si-um, (jin-na'zhe-um) z. [L.] pl. L. gym-nd'si-q; Eng. gym-na'si-um; a place for athletic exercises; a seminary; a school. \*Gym'nsst, } n. one who teaches or practises \*Gym-nss'tic, } athletic exercises.

Gym-nss'tic, Jim-nss'tik, E. W. P. J. F. E. Sn.; ğim-nss'tik, E. Ja.] a. relating to gymnastics; athletic. \*Gym-nas'tj-cal-ly, ad. in a gymnastic manner. \*Gym-nas'ties, n. pl. gymnastic art or exercise. Gym-nas'o-phist, s. an Indian philosopher. yym-nos-y-nis, a an indan pinosolici. Gym'no-spërm, n. a plant having naked seeds. Gym-no-spër'mos, [ilm-no-spër'mos, W. Sm.; gim-no-spër'mos, Ja.] a. having naked seeds. \*Gyn-e-of'ng-cy, n. female government; gyne-\*Gy-nōc'ng-cy, coerney. \*Gyn-e-of'c'ra-cy, coerney. 'G'in-e-còc'ra-cy, n. female government.
'G'g'in-e-còc'ra-cy, n. female government.
'G'g'p's-cous, or 'G'g'p's-ine, a. relating to gypsum,
'G'yp's-un, (jip's-un, P. K. Sm. Wh. 'E'p's-un,
Ja.] n. plaster-stone; a native suiphate of lime. Ja.] n. plaster-stone; a native sniphate of lime. GYp'sy, n. a strolling beggar; a fortune-teller. GY'ral, a. turning round; rotatory; gy ratory. GY'rate, r. n. to turn round; to whirl. GY'ra-to-ry, a moving round; rotatory. GYra-to-ry, a moving round; rotatory. GYre, (Ipr. n. a circle or circular motion. [R.] GY'r'Jal-con, (jer'faw-kn) n. See Gerjalcon. GY'ro-man-cy, ji'ro-man-sc, Ja. R. Sa: jir'o-man-se, Wb, n. a sort of divination performed by walking in or round a circle. Syron n. (Her.) one of the ordinaries.

\*Gyve, [lyv, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.: \(\frac{1}{2}\) vy. S. E. K.]

n.; pl. \(\frac{1}{2}\) vee; a fetter; a chain for the legs.

\*Gyve, v. a. to fetter; to shackle.

II is a note of aspiration, or mark of a strong breathing, and is, by many grammarians, accounted no letter.

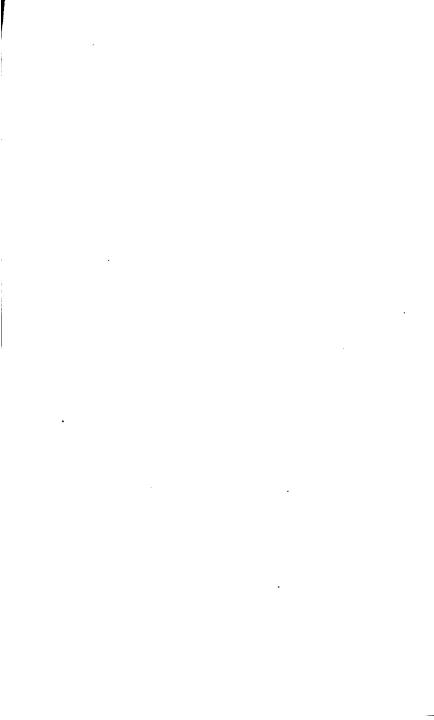
Gust, n. sense of tasting: — blast of wind; a gale. Gust's-ble, a. pleasant to the taste. [R.]

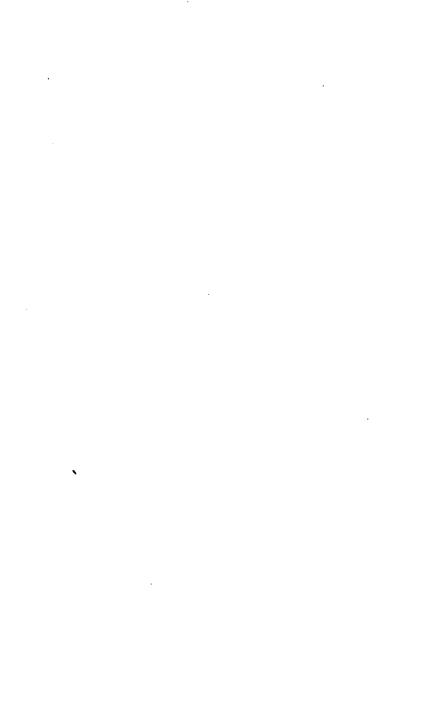
Ha, interj. [1.] an expression of wonder, surprise,

sudden exertion, or laughter.

Ha'be-as cor'pus, n. [L.] (Law) a writ for delivering a person from false imprisonment, &c. dab'er-dash-er, n. a denler in small wares. Hab'er-dash-er-y, a. small goods or wares.

Häb-er-dine', n. a dried salt cod. Ha-bër'ge-on, n. armor for the neck and breast. Ha-bil'j-ment, n. dress; clothes; garment. †Ha-bil'j-ty, n. faculty; now ability. Spensor. Hab'it, n. dress; garb: — custom; inveterate use usage; state of any thing; as, habit of body. Hab'it, v. a. to dress; to accoutre; to array. Hab'it-a-ble, a. capable of being dwelt in. Hab'it-a-ble-ness, n. capacity of being dwelt in.







A men habituated to do

Hackneyed, xadnuaseu péros

They give their medicine for half value

Hamper, yaleke (isos xogir)

ffilit ; tint, s. a dweller; an inhabitant. Milton. Filish-sins, s. a dweller; an inhabitant. Milise. Hilb-j-sins, s. [L.] the place of the natural growth of plants, animals, insects, &c.

Fili-j-i2'tipn, s. place of abode; a dwelling.

Rib-ji-ja', (hp-blt'yp-ql) s. being in constant use; customary; constant.

Hp-blt'p-gl-ly, sd. customarily; by habit.

Hp-blt'p-gl-ly, sd. customarily; by habit.

Hp-blt'p-gl-ly, sd. customarily; by the familier.

Rib-ji-ji-gl-g, se. to accustom; to make familier.

Hisch, s. s. to cut; to chop; to cut clumsily.

Hisch, s. a notch; a cut:—a horse kept for

Hick, s. a notch; a cut:—a horse kept for

Hance, m. a notca; a cut:—a notae kept. i hire; a hackney; a hackney-coach. Pope. Hack, a. h. to hackney; to turn prostitute. Hack'her-ry, m. a large American forest-tree. Hack'but, m. Sed Haguebut.

Hite'kle, v. a. to dress flax; to hatchel. Hite'kle, a. comb for dressing flax. See Hatchel. Hick'mp-tick, n. the American red larch. Hick'rfty, (his'ne) h.'a nag; a hired horse; a hireling; a prostitute; any thing let out for Hick'rsoy, a. much used; let out for hire. [hire.

Hack'ney, s. a. to use much; to make common. Hack'ney, s. a. to use much; to make common. Hack'ney-coach, n. a carriage let for hire. Hack'ney-ed, (hak'nid) p. a. much used & worn. Had'dock, n. a sea-fish of the cod kind. Hade, n. the steep descent of a shaft; descent. Hade, (11) n. [Gr.] the place of departed spirits. Hade, (11) n. a handle. — v. a. to set in a haft. "Mac. n. witch: a fur: a nodd, uply woman.

ling, a. a witch; a fury; an old, ugly woman Hisg, v. a. to torment; to harass with vain terror. Hig gard, a. lean; rugged; pale; deformed. Hig gard, a. a species of hawk:—any thing Hag gard-ly, as. deformedly; pallidly. [u. Hag 2008, a. a Scotch dish of chopped meat. Hag 20sh, a. like a hag; deformed; horrid. Hag gie, v. a. to cut; to chop; to mangle. Hag gie, v. a. to be difficult in a bargain. Hag gier, n. one who haggles. \*Hag of ra-phal, a. relating to hagiography.

\*Hā-gi-ōg'ra-pher, [hā-je-ōg'ra-fer, P. K. Sm.; hāg-g-ōg'ra-fer, Ja. R.] n. a holy writer. "Ha gi og ra phy, n. [hagiographa, L.] sacred writings; the sacred Scriptures.

\*Hā ĝi ŏi o-gy, n. a treatise on sacred things. Hāg shīp, n. the title of a witch or hag. Hague'but, (hag'but) n. a culverin ; arquebuse. Hab, (ha) outer, expressing surprise or effort. Ha-hal, s. a fence sunk below the ground. Hail, (hal) s. drops of rain frozen in falling. Hall, e. a. to pour down hall. e. a. to pour Häll, e. a. to pour down hall. e. a. to pour Häll, interj. a term of salutation; health. Häll, a. healthy; sound. See Hals. Häll, a. healthy; to call to. Häll-Gi-Löw, (häll-Gi-Löw, ball-mattered like hell

Hail'shot, a. small shot scattered like hall Hall'stone, n. a particle or single ball of hall. Hall'y, a. consisting of hall; full of hall. Hal'nous. See Hemous.

Hair hops. Over Reason. Hair, (hár) s. dry, chustic filaments arising from the skin of animals; a single hair. Hair/brained, (hár/brand) a. See Harebrained. Háir/bradth, (hár/bradth) s. a very small dis-

tance; diameter of a hair.—a. very narrow. Hair/brash, a. a brush for the hair. rearrowsen, m. a pruse for the nam. Issuer state of being hairy string, m. the tendon of the ham. Issuer string, m. a. [a. kamstring; pp. hamstring. Hāir'j-nēs, m. the state of being hairy Hāir'leas, a. destitute of hair; bald. Hāir's, a. covered with, or consisting of, hair. Hāir, m. a. kind of fish resembling the cod. Hāi'bard, or Hāi'bard, [hāi'bard, S. W. P. J. F. Hāind, m. the paim with the fingers:—a meas-

E.; hal/berd, Ja. Sm.] n. a kind of spear : a Cross-bar. Hal-ber-dier', a. one armed with a halberd

Hill-ber-dier', n. one armed with a halberd.

"Haif'ey-on, (haif'she-un or haif'so-un) [haif'she-un, w. haif'she-un, w. haif'she-un, w. haif'so-un, haif'she-un, y. haif she-un, J. Sm.] n. a sea-bird; the king-flaher.

"Haif'ey-on, a placid; quiet; still; peaceful Haie, a. healthy; sound; hearty; uninjured.

"Haie, or Haie, [hil, J. E. Ja. K. Sm.; hai, g. P.; haif or hai, W. F.] e. a. to drag. See Hand.

"Haif', (haif) n.; pl. haives; a molety; an equal Haif, (haif) ad. in part; equally.

"Part (haif) ad. consisting of a molety or half.

"Haif'-blood, (haffbild) n. one born of the same father or mother, but not of both; relation by

father or mother, but not of both; relation by one parent:—used also as an asjective.

Half'-in66n, n. the moon half illuminated.

Hall, s. a court of justice; a manor-house; an

Hall, s. a court of justice; a manor-house; an entry; a large room; a collegiate body.

Hisi-le-le/jah, (hal-je-le/ya) s. [Heb. proise ye the Lord.] a song of thanksgiving.

Hall/jards, } (hal/yards) s. pl. (Nast.) ropes of Hall/yards, a tackle to boist or lower yards, sails, and signals.

Hal-le0, interj. expressing incitement or call.

Hal-le0, s. s. to cry, as after the dogs. [to. Hal-le0', v. s. to cry, as after the dogs. [to. Hal-le0', v. s. to encourage with shouts; to call [Hall-le0', v. s. to encourage with shouts; to call [Hall-le0', v. s. to encourage with shouts; to call [Hall-le0', v. s. to encourage with shouts; to call [Hall-le0', v. s. to encourage with shouts; to call [Hall-le0', v. s. to encourage with shouts; to call [Hall-le0', v. s. to encourage with shouts; to call [Hall-le0', v. s. to encourage with shouts; to call [Hall-le0', v. s. to encourage with shouts; to call [Hall-le0', v. s. to encourage with shouts; to call [Hall-le0', v. s. to encourage with shouts; to call [Hall-le0', v. s. to encourage with shouts; to call [Hall-le0', v. s. to encourage with shouts; to call [Hall-le0', v. s. to encourage with shouts; to call [Hall-le0', v. s. to encourage with shouts; to call [Hall-le0', v. s. to encourage with shouts; to call [Hall-le0', v. s. to encourage with shouts; to call [Hall-le0', v. s. to encourage with shouts [Hall-le0', v. s. to encourage with shout Hāl'lōw, (hāl'lō) v. c. to consecrate ; make holy. Hāl'low-mās, (hāl'lo-mās) n. feast of All-Souls. Hal-lū'ci-nāte, v. s. to stumble; to blunder. Hal-lū-ci-nā'cton, s. error; blunder; mistake. Hā'kō, s. [L.] pl. hā'kō; a bright circle round the

sun or moon; a glory. Halfold, a. (Chem.) a species of salt.

Hal'ser, (haw'ser) n. a rope. See Ha Halt, v. n. to limp; to stop; to besitate.

Halt, s. at to limp; to stop; to hesitate.

Halt, a. act of limping; a stop in a march.

Halt', e., one who halts:—a rope to hang

malefactors with:—a sort of rope bridle.

Hal'ter, v. a. to bind with a cord. Halve, (hav) v. a. to divide into two equal parts.

Have, (have) a the plural of Half.

Ham, s. the hip; the thigh of a hog selted.

Ham's-dry-sd, s. a wood-nymph.

Ham'let, z. a small village. Ham'mel, z. a small shed for an animal.

Ham'mer, a. an instrument for driving nails, &c. Ham'mer, v. c. to best or form with a hammer. Ham'mer, v. n. to work ; to be busy.

Ham'mer-cloth, s. cloth covering a coach-box. Ham'morer, s. one who works with a hammer Ham'morek, s. a swinging bed:—a hummorek. Hamp'er, n. a large basket: - a kind of fetter. Hamp'er, v. a. to shackle; to entangle; to en-Ham string, a the tendon of the ham.

use of fear inches; a palm; an index, as of a ! clock : - manner of writing : - side, right or cuca: :— manner of writing: — side, right of left: — a person employed; a workman. Blind, s. a. to give or transmit; to guide or lead. — Head is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a lead-Bind/bill, s. a game with a ball. [see, &c. Wind/bill.] Hand'bar-row, s. a frame carried by hand. Hind'bus-ket, n. a portable basket. Hind'bill, n. a bell rung by the hand. Band'oeu, s. a oes rung sy tre manu.
Bind'bla, s. a loose printed sheet.
Bind'bla, s. a bow manual.
Bind'bow, n. a bow manuaed by the hand.
Bind'breadth, (hind'bredth) s. a space equal to the breadth of the hand; a pain. Handforaft, s. See Hendioraft. Hand'crafts-man, n. a workman; handicrafts-Hand'cuff, n. a fetter for the wrist. Hand'cuff, v. c. to manacle; to fasten. Hand'ed, a having the use of the hand, left or right; as, right-handed; — with hands joined. Hand'er, z. one who hands or transmits. Hand'f et-ter, z. a manacle for the hands. Hand'ful, z.; pl. hand'ful; as much as the hand can grasp; a small quantity. Bind'gill-lop, n. a gentle, easy gallop. Bind'gill, n. a gun wielded by the hand. Bind'-crift, n. work performed by the band. Bind'-crifts-man, n. a manufacturer; me chanic. cnanc.
Hand/-ly, ed. with skill; with dexterity.
Hand/-ly, ed. with skill; with dexterity.
Hand/-work, (-wlirk) n. work of the hand.
Hand/hye-chlef, (Hang/ker-chlf) n. a piece of
silk or linen to wipe the face or cover the neck. Hin/die, s. a. to touch; to manage; to treat of. Hin/die, s. the part of a thing held in the hand; a haft; that of which use is made. Han'dle a ble, a that may be handled. Hand'ling, a. touch; execution. Hand'maid, a. a maid that waits at hand. Hand'maid-en, (hand'ma-dn) w. a handmaid. and mill, s. a mill moved by the hand. Hand'rall, s. a rail supported by posts.

Hand'rall, s. a rail supported by posts.

Hand'ralw, s. a saw manageable by the land.

Hand'ralw, s. a saw manageable by the land.

Hand'ral, (him'rayl) s. the first use of any thing.

Hand'ral, s. a. to use or do the first time. Exam'rej, s. a. o use or on the first time.

Hind'some, (hin'sum' a. beautiful with dignity;
graceful; elegant; ample; liberal; generous.

Hind'some-y, a. beautifully; generously.

Hind'some-ness, s. beauty; grace; elegance.

Hind'spike, s. a kind of wooden lever.

Hind'spike, s. a kind of wooden lever. Mind'staff, x.; pl. hand'stave; a javelin. Bind'vice, x. s vice to hold small work in. Bind'vork, (-wirk) x. sume as Hendisork. Bind'vorti-ing, (hind'rit-ing) x. a form of writing neutiles to seek band on settlement. Blind'writ-ing, (blind'rit-ing) s. a form of writ-ing peculiar to each hand; an autograph. Hand'y, a. ready; dexterous; convenient. Bling, v. a. (i. hung er hanged; ps. hanging, hung er hanged; lo suspend; to show aloft; to choke and kill by suspending by the neck. Hing, v. s. to be suspended; to depend. Bling'by, s. a dependant; a hanger-on. [R.] Hing'er, s. he or that which hange; a sword. Blins-cr-sh', s. a servile dependant. Hang-or-for, a a service dependent.
Hang-or-for, a a corvile dependent.
Hang-frag, s. drapery hung to the walls of rooms.
Hang-man, s. a public executions of the carticle. mang man, s. a minute portion of the cuticle, shivered off from the roots of the finger-nail. Hink, (hingk) s. a skein of thread; a tie. Hink, (hingk) s. to form into hanks. Hink'er, (hingk'er) s. s. to long importunately.

Mink'er-ing, s. strong desire; a longing.

Hin'kie, (hing'ki) v. n. to twist; to enten Hin-opit'ic, a. relating to the Hanse town Hap, a. chance ; fortune ; accident. Hap, v. n. to happen. Stat. Hap har lot, n. a coarse coverlet. Hap-haz'ard, n. chance ; accide Hap'less, a. unhappy; unfortunate; luckle Hap'ly, ad. perhaps; pendventure; by chance Hap'pen, (hap'pn) e. n. to fall out; to chance. Hap'pi-ly, ad. in a happy manner; luckily. Hap'pi-mess, n. felicity; blies; good fortune. Hap'py, a. having happiness; felicitous; lucky successful; fortunate.

Ha'ram, or Ha'ram, w. a serugito. See Haren.

Ha-ringue', (ha-ring') w. a declamatory or meing'
speech; declamation.

Ha-ringue', (ha-ring') v. n. to declaim.

Ha-ringue', v. a. to address by an oration.

Ha-ringue', v. a. to address by an oration. successful; fortunate. He-tingu'er, (he-ting'er) n. a declaimer Hir'ssa, s. a. to waste; to weary; to full Hir'ssa-er, n. one who hardses. Harbor, a. a port or haven; a precursor. Harbor, a. a port or haven; asymm; abolter. Harbor, v. c. to entertain; to shelter; to se Har'bor-ege, n. shelter ; entertainment Har'bor-er, a. one who harbors. Har'bor-less, a. wanting harbors. s, a. wanting harbor. HAT 09:-100s, a. wanting harbor.
Hard, e. firm; sold; not soft; difficult, pain
ful; laborious; rigorous; severe; unkind; in
sensible; obdurate: — impregnated with sail
Hard, ed. close; near; diligently; laboriously
Hard'en, (hir'dn) v. s. to grow hard.

Hard'en, (bir'dn) v. a. to make hard or firms. Hard'on-or, (bardn-or) z. one who hardens. Hard'-faced, (-fast) e. having a stern face. Hard'-favyred, (-fa-vyrd) e. coarse of featur Hard'-fa-vyred.ndes, z. coarse features. Hard'-fa-vyred.ndes, z. coarse features. Hard/fa-vored, -(-fa-vurg) a. common control hard/fa-vored.mes, n. coarse features.

Hard/fa-vored.mes, n. coarse features.

Hard/fate, a. covetous; close-banded.

Hard/fate, n. a small shrub; spireo.

Hard/hand-ed, a. coarse; severe; oppressive.

Hard/hand-ed, a. coarse; severe; oppressive.

Hard/heart-ed, (hird/hart-ed) a. cruel; obdaruse

Hard/heart-ed-nées, n. cruely.

Hard/si-hood; (hird/ed-hid) n. stoutness; boidmess

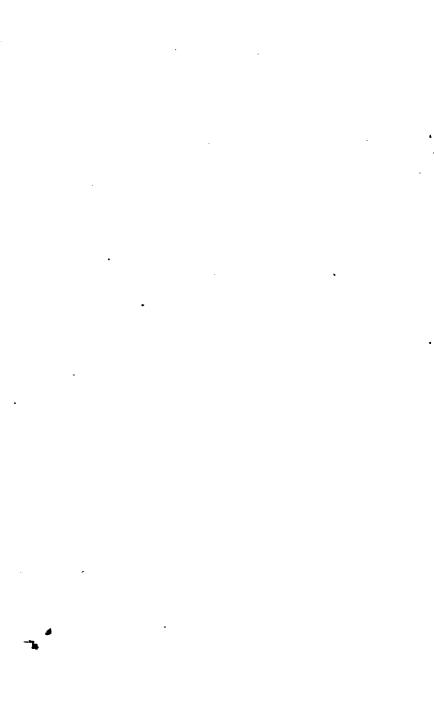
Hard/hass, n. firmness; stoutness; courage.

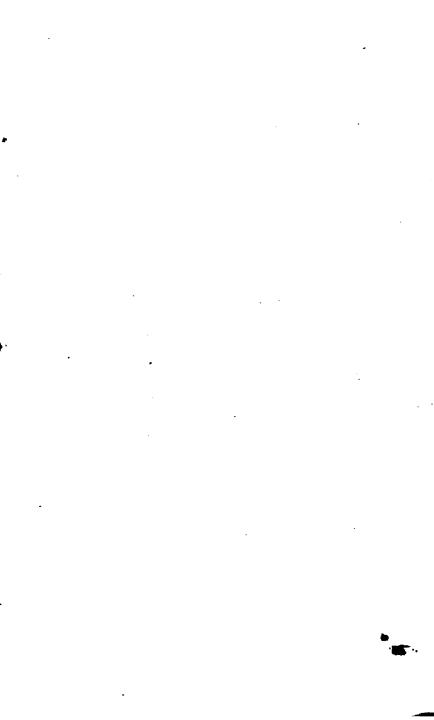
Hard/hy. ad. not easily; scarcely; barely; harshible Hhr'dj-nöss, a. Brimness; stoutness; courage.
Hhr'dj-nöss, a. Incteasity; scarcely; barely; hanshly
Hhrd'r, a. not sensible of
the bit:— using harsh language.
Hhrd'nibbed, (hhrd'mbd) a. having a bard mib.
Hhrd'nibbed, (hhrd'mbd) a. having a bard mib.
Hhrd, a. pl. the refuse of flax or homp.
Hhrd'ware, a. manufactures of iron, &c.
Hhrd'ware, a. manufactures of iron, &c.
Hhrd'ware, a. a dealer in hardware. Hard when, m. manuscurre or from, ec. Hard when man, m. a dealer in hardware. Hardy, a. bold; brave; stout; strong; firm. Háre, m. a manil, swift, timid quadruped. Háre britined, (hárbrind) a. volatile; wild. Háre britined, (hárfbrind) a. volatile; wild. Háre britined, a. a. here; a. bird. Háre britined, a. a. here; a. bird. Háre britined. Hare hant-er, n. one who hunts har Harving, a divided lip, like that of a hare.
Hårving, a divided lip, like that of a hare.
Hårving her harving a harsip.
Hårving, or Hårven, [hårven, K. Sm. R.; härven,
Ja.] a, the apartment for women in a seraglio,
palace, or oriental house.
Härvi-set, (härve-kö) n. [Fr.] a kind of ragost.
Härvi av a den öv hunskan harns Har'-out, amry-no) n. [Fr.] a nine or ragon Har'-or, n. a dog for hunting hares. Hark, v. n. to beten; to give ear; to hearbs Hark, interj. (imposition of Hark;) hat! hear Hari, n. the filaments of flax or hemp. Har'o-qu'lla, n. a buffeon; a merry-andrew

He Describes than to bus hand. - will go hand in hand with you - tied head and foot, x 9per xai red he or respectes On the one has - on the other hours He is the instrument of greater blyggings

Me picture large up agains to call range it to her belt - to the new

the hankering after presented lowin





To bring some of his beliefs into humo ny with it. To hays upon dis pedanty They renew chair hetred to strangers -He were have the chinese to be a con-plant to the span and long to live. Ba-le-quin-Ede', a. a fact of buffbenery.
Har'lot, a. a prostinte; a strumpet.
Bar'lot, a. wanton; lewd; like a harlot.
Barint, q., a. the trade of a harlot; lewdness.
Barm, a. injury; crime; mischief; hurt.
Barm, a. a. to hurt; to injure; to damage.
Ha-may-Sid', a. a. dry, noxious wind, which
blows from the interior of Africa.

Barm'(6) a. hurtful might harmer, intuiness.

Harm'ful, a. hurtful; mischievous; injurious. Barm'less-ly, ad. innocently; without hurt. Harm'less-ness, n. quality of being harmles Har-mon'ic, a relating to music or harmon; Har-mon'i-cal, concordant; musical. Har-mon'i-ca, n n musical apparatus, consisting

of a collection of glass goblets. Har-mon'i-cal-ly, ad. in an harmonical manner. Har-mon'i-con, a. a musical instrument. Har-monics, n. pl. the science of musical sounds Har-monicous, a. concordant; musical; agree Har-mo'ni-ous-ly, ad. with harmony. [ing. Har-mo'nj-ous-ness, n. concord; musicalne Har'mo-nist, n. a musician ; a harmonizer. Har'mo-nize, r. a. to adjust in fit proportions. Har'mo-nize, r. s. to agree; to correspond. Har'mo-niz-er, s. one who harmonizes.

Har'mo-ny, w. musical concord; agreement: a literary work showing agreement. Har'ness, a. armor; furniture for horses Har'ness, v. a. to put on harness; to equip. [tion. Harp, s. a stringed instrument : - a con-Harp, s. a stringed instrument:—a consideration, s. s. to play upon the harp; to dwell on. Harp's, s. a player on the harp.
Harp'sag-tr'on, (harp'sing-t'brn) s. bearded dart.
Harp'sag-tr'on, (harp'sing-t'brn) s. bearded dart.
Harp-nastr', s. one who throws the harpoon.
Har-pôdn', s. a one who throws the harpoon.
Har-pôdn', s. a to strike with the harpoon.
Harp-siphed, s. a to strike with the harpoon.
Harp'siphed, s. a keyed musical instrument, or harp, strung with wires.
Har'py, s. a fabulous winged monster; a wretch.
Har'py, s. a fabulous winged monster; a wretch.
Har'py, s. hand-gun. See dryusbuse.

Harquo-biss, n. a hand-gun. See dryusbuse. Hir-sp-tsen', n. a kind of stuff or cloth. Harridan, s. a decayed strumpet.

Hir-sp-ister', a. a kind of stuff or cloth.

Hir'n-din, n. a decayed strumpet.

Hir'n-din, n. a decayed strumpet.

Hir'n-w, n. a bunting dog. See Harier.

Hir'n-w, (hir'n) n. a frame of timber set with teeth, to be dragged over ploughed lands.

Hir'n-w, (hir'n) v. a. to break or cover with the henrow; to tear up; to disturb.

Hir'n-w, (hir'n) v. a. to break or cover with the henrow; to tear up; to disturb.

Hir'n-w, a nessee; to ruffle; to plunder.

Hir'n-y, a. a. to tease; to ruffle; to plunder.

Hirsh'y, ed. in a harsh manner; roughly.

Hirsh'ye, a. iner, lights, &c., of a hog; haslet.

Hirt, n. a he-deer; the male of the hind.

Hirth-bira, n. the horn of the hart; a volatile spirit obtained from horn:—a plant.

Hir'west-bira, n. the season of reaping, &c.; corn ripened and gathered; produce; product of Hir'west-or, or Hir'vest-min, n. a reaper, &c.; corn ripened and gathered; produce; product of Hir'vest-bisse, n. the song or time of harvest.

Hir'vest-bisse, n. the song or time of harvest.

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Hir'vest-bisse, n. the song or time of harvest.

Hir'vest-bisse, n. the song or time of harvest.

Hir, vest-bisse, n. the song or time of harvest.

Hir'vest-bisse, n. the song or time of harvest.

Hir, vest-bisse, n. the song or time of harvest.

Hir, vest-bisse, n. the song or time of harvest.

Hir, vest-bisse, or of Hiro.

Hir'vest-bisse, n. the song or time of harvest.

Hir, vest-bisse, n. the song or time of harvest.

Hir, vest-bisse, n. the song or time of harvest.

Hir, vest-bisse, n. the song or time of harvest.

Hir, vest-bisse, n. the song or time of harvest.

Hir, vest-bisse, n. the song or time of harvest.

His/elet, or His/let, [his/let, P. Z. R., his/let, J. Sm.; his/elet, S. K.; his/elet, W.] n. liver, high dec., of a hog: — written also Asrelet. [hos Hisp, (12) m. a clasp folded over a staple; Hisp, s. a. to shut or fasten with a hasp. Hispsock, m. a thick mat for kneeling upon: tuft of course grass

tuft of coarse grass.

Hist, Me pers. sing. of Have.

Hist'ste, a. formed by a spear or halberd.

Histe, v. hurry; speed; precipitation.

Histe, v. his'en, (his'en) v. a. to make haste

Hist'en, (his'en) v. a. to push on; to drive.

His'ti-n'en, (his'n-er) n. one who hastens.

His'ti-n'en, a. with haste; speed; hurry; testiness

Hist'i-n'en, n. haste; speed; hurry; testiness

Hist'y-pad'ding, n. a pudding made of water er

milk and flour or meel, boiled quick together

Hist, n. a cover for the head.

His's-ble, a. that may be hated; odious.

Hist'bland, n. a string tied round the hat.

Hit'blan, v. a. to produce young from eggs; to plot;

Hitch, v. a. to produce young from eggs; to plot; to contrive:—to engrave; to shade.

to contrive: — to engrave; to shade.

Bitch, s. a half door: — a brood. — pt. (Mest.) the

opening in a ship's deck or floor; floodgates.

"Hitch'el, (hitch'el or hik'kl) [hitch'el, P. fla.

R. W. i. hik'kl; S. W. J. F. Ja. K.] s. an in
strument for cleaning flax: — written also

hackle and hetchel. \*Hitch'el, v. a. to clean or dress flax, &c.

Hitch'et, n. a small axe. Hitch'et-face, n. a prominent, ill-formed face Hitch'ng, n. a kind of shading or drawing. Hätch'ing, a. a kind of shading or drawing. Hätch'ment, a. (Her-) an arfhorial excutcheon. Hätch'wäy, a. an opening in a ship's deck. Häte, a. a. to detest; to abhor; to abominate. Häte, a. hatred; malignity; detestation. Häte'fül, a. detestable; odious; malignam. Häte'fül-ndes, a. quality of being hateful Hät'er, a. one who hate; an abhorrer. Hät'tred, a. enmity; hate; ill-will; malignity. Hät'ter, a. a maker of hats.

Hat'ter, a maker of hats.

Hat'ter, a maker of hats.

Hat'teck, a a shock of twelve sheaves of cora.

Hau'herk, a a coat of mail without sleeves. Haud pile si-bits a quie, [L.] not with equal stops.

Häught; (häwt) a. haughty; insolent.
Häught;-ly, (häw'te-le) ad proudly; arrogantly
Häugh't;-lose, s. pride; arrogance; disdain.
Häugh'ty, (häw'te) a proud; arrogant; insolent; bold; adventurous; high; lofty.

lent; bold; adventurous; high; lofty. Haul, v. a. to pull; to draw; to drag by force Haul, m. a pull; violence in dragging; a draught. Haum, m. the stem or stock of grain, after the seeds are gathered: — written also Asulm, Asulm, and Assum. Haunch (hiknch) m. the thigh; a hip; rear. Haunched, (hiknch) m. the thigh; a hip; rear. Haunched, (hiknch) m. the thigh; a hip; rear. Haunched, (hiknch) m. the thigh; a hip; rear. Hisunt, (hint) [hint, W. P. J. F. Js. Sm.; hint or hawnt, S.; hikmt, E. K.] v. a. to resort to; to frequent trouble-grouply or an argistic.

or hawnt, S.; hawnt, E. K.] v. a. to rescri to; to frequent troublesomely, or as a spirit. \*Haunt, (hant) n. a place much frequented. \*Häunt'qd, p. a. frequented, in an ils sense. \*Haunt'qr, (hant'qr) n. one who haunts. Haut'boy, (hb'b51) n. a wind instrument. Hauter, (hb-tir') n. [Fr.] a strong reliah. Hauter, (hb-tir') n. [Fr.] a strong reliah. Hive, (hb'v) v. a. [i. had; pp. having, had.—Ind. present, I here, thou hast, he has; we, you, they here; I to possess; to enjoy; to

bold. - It is much used as an auxiliary verb ! to form the tense Hā'ven, (hā'vn) n. a port; a harbor; a shelter. Hā'ven-er, (hā'vn-er) n. an overseer of a port. Hāv'er-sāck, n. a soldier's bag or knapeack. mavgr-macs, n. a soldier's bag or knapsack. Hav'ee, n. waste; devastation; destruction. Hav'ee, v. a. to destroy; to lay waste. Haw, n. berry of the hawthorn: — a stammering. Haw, n. n. to speak slowly, with hesitation. Haw-haw', n. a sunk fence. See Ha-ha. Hawk, n. a voracious bird of prey. Hawk, n. a to five hawks as the sunk. Hawk, v. a. to fly hawks at fowls:—to force up phlegm with a noise. Hawk, v. a. to cry and sell goods. Hawk'nit, stan heroaceous peans.
Hawk'r, sa pedier; news-carrier; falconer.
Hawk's-gled, (hawk'id) a. having a keen bye.
Hawk'-nged, (-ndzd) a. having an aquitine nose.
Haws'r, s. a rope or cable. See Haber.
Haws'se = a! //Now! the next of this hows Haws'es, n. pl. (Naul.) the part of the bows next to the cables.— Hawse-keles, two holes under a ship's head. Haw'thorn, n. a thorn that bears haws. Haw'thôrn, n. a thorn that bears hawa.

Hāy, (hā) n. grass dried for fodder: — [† a net.]

Hāy'chck, n. a heap of freeh hay.

Hāy'löft, n. a loft to put hay in.

Hāy'māk, or, n. one employed in making hay.

Hāy'māk, or, n. one employed in making hay.

Hāy'māk, or, n. one etc of making hay.

Hāy'mbo, (hā'mbō) n. a mow of hay.

Hāy'rick, (hā'rik) n. a rick of hay.

Hāy'rick, (hā'rik) n. a stock of hay.

Hāy'rick, a chance : a game at dice. Haz'ard, s. chance; danger:— a game at dice. Haz'ard, v. s. to expose to chance; to risk. Haz'ard-s-ble, a. liable to hazard or chance. Hiz/ard-er, n. one who hazards; a gamester. His/ard-ous, a. dangerous; exposed to hazard. may gru-ous, a. dangerous; exposed to haza. Hazo, n. (og; mist; watery vapor. Haze, v. n. to be foggy or misty. Ray. [Le Haze, n. a. (Nest.) to punish by hard work. Ha'zel, (ha'zl) n. a shrub bearing a nut. Ha'zel, (ha'zl) a. light brown; like hazel. Ha'zel-nut, n. the nut or fruit of the hazel. Ha'zel-nut, n. the nut or fruit of the hazel. Ha'zel-nut, n. the nut or fruit of the hazel. [Lecal.] Hā'zinēss, n. state of being hary.
Hā'zy, (hā'ze) a. dark; foggy; misty; cloudy.
Hē, pros. [pos. his; obj. him: pl. they; pos.
theirs; obj. them;] the man; the person: the male understood or alluded to. - Sometimes used adjectively for male; as, a he-goat. Head, (hed) n. the part of an animal that con-Héad, (héd) ». the part of an animal that contains the brain; the chief; principal; the first place; understanding; front; fore part; topic. Héad, (héd) «. chief; principal; first; highest. Héad, e. «. to form a head, as a plant. Héad, ». «. to form a head, as a plant. Héad, ». a. to form a head, as a plant. Héad, héd, héd, hád) ». a filt; a topknot. Héad, héd, héd, hád) ». a filt; a topknot. Héad, héd, héd, ». areas of the head. Héad, héd, héd, ». areas of the head. Héad, (héd, e) ». one who heads. Héad, (héd, e); ». one who heads. Héad, héd, héd, e); ». dress of the head. Héad, héd, héd, e) ». a promontor; rashness. Héad, ing, «. materials for a head: — foam. Héad, nd, (héd, e) ». a promontory; cape. Héad'ing, n. materials for a nead: — roam.
Héad'iand, (héd'iand) n. a promontory; cape.
Héad'iques, (héd'ide) a. huving no head; rash
Héad'iong, (héd'iong) a. steep; thoughtless.
Héad'iong, (héd'iong) ad. rashly; hastly.
Héad'man, (héd'man) n. a chief; a leader.
Héad'pièce, (héd'jos) n. armor for the head;
hekmet: — understanding; force of mind.

Hěad'-quár'terş, (hěd'kwûr'ters) n. př the přace of general rendezvous for an army.
Hěad'ship, (hěd'ship) n. authority; chief place.
Hěad'spring, (hěd'spring) n. fountain; origin Hěad'still, (hěd'stil) n. part ef a bridle.
Hěad'stöne, n. the capital stone; a gravestonec.
Hěad'ströng, (hěd'ströng) a. ungovernable; obstinate; self-willed; stubborn; violent.
Hěad'ttre, (hěd'ttr) n. attire for the head.
Hěad'ttre, (hěd'ttr) n. attire for the head. Head'way, n. the space under an arch: — the motion of advancing at sea. motion of advancing at sea.

Head/whid, n. a courtary wind.

Head/y, (hed/e) a. rash; hasty; violent. ...[cile.

Heal, (hel) v. a. to cure; to restore; to recuss
Heal, (hel) v. a. to grow well or sound.

Heal/e-ble, a. capable of being healed.

Heal/er, (hel/er) n. one who heals

Heal/en, p. a. tending to cure; mild, gentle.

Healh, (hetth) n. freedom from bodily pain ex

sickness: a sound state: purity; salvation. Hearth, (heith) n. freedom from bodily pain es sickness; a sound state; purity; salvation. Health'(ii), (heith'ful) a. free from sickness; a sound; salubrious; salutary; healthy. Health'(ii)-iy, ad, in a healthful manner. Health'ful-ness, n. state of being healthful Health';-iy, ad. without sickness or pain. Health'ness, a. weak; sickly; infirm. Health'ass, a. weak; sickly; infirm. Health'ass, a. weak; sickly; infirm. Health'y, (heith'qu) a. wholesome. Shak, Health'y, (heith'q) a. enjoying health; hale; conducive to health; wholesome; healthful. Heam, n. after-birth in beasts. Heam, z. after-birth in beasts. Heap, (hep) s. a pile; accumulation; cluster Heap, (aep) s. a pile; accumulation; cluster Heap, v. a. to throw; to pile; to accumulate. Heap'er, s. one who makes piles or heaps. Heap'y, (hep'e) a. full of heaps; lying in beaps. Hear, v. s. [i. heard; pp. hearing, heard;] to perceive by the ear; to listen; to be told. Hear, (he') v. a. to perceive by the ear; to at-tend to; to listen to; to obey; to attend to indicially: to tretend to; w. incoming indicially; to try.

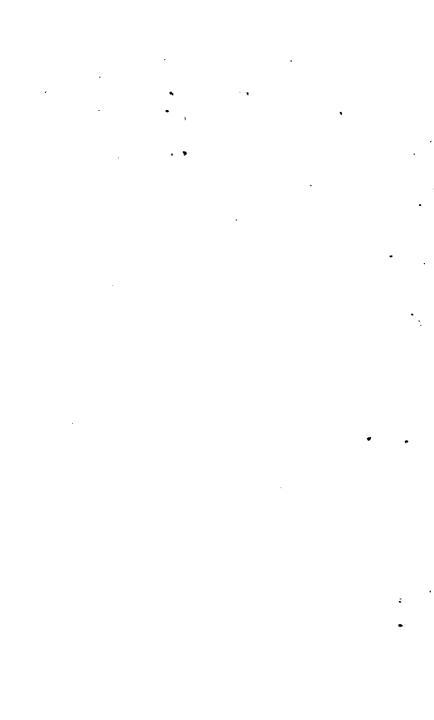
Héard, (hérd) [hérd, S. W. P. Ja. K. San. R. Scott; hérd, Wh.] i. & p. from Hear.

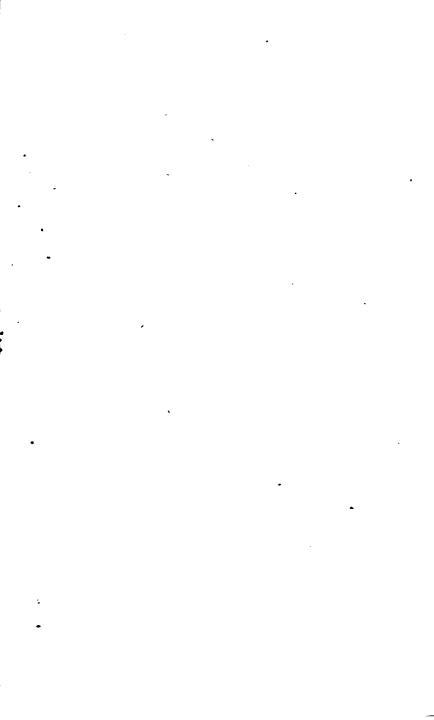
Héardry, (hérdy) a. one who hears. Hear'ing, w. the sense by which sounds are per-ceived; audience: — a judicial trial. Hear'ken, (hār'kn) v. n, to listen; to attend. Heār'ken-er, (hār'kn-er) n. one who hearkens. Hēar'sāy, (hēr'sā) n. a report; a rumor. Héar'say, (her'sa) z. a report; a rumor. Héar'say, a founded on rumor. Héarse, (hèrs) z. a carriage to convey the dead Héarse, (hèrs) z. a to enclose in a hearse. Héarse'-lèth, z. a cloth covering a hearse. Héarse'-lìke, (hèrs'lìk) a. saitable to a funeral. Hekrt, (hìrt) z. the muscle which is the seat of life, and the primary organ of the blood's me-tion in an animal body; chief or vital part; courage; spirit; affection; good-will.—It is much used in composition for mind or affection. Heart'-bro-ken, (hart'bro-kn) a. very sorrowfall. Heart'burn, z. pain in the stomach; cardialey Heart'burn-ing, z. heartburn; secret enmity. Heart'-case, (burt'ez) z. quiet; heart's-case. Heart'-say-ing, (hart'sz-ing) a giving quiet.
Heart'-da, p. a. seated in the heart: — used to composition; as, hard hearted. Heart'en, (har'tn) v. s. to encourage; to incal Heart'-feit, (hart'feit) s. feit at heart. Hearth, (harth) [harth, S. W. P. J. Je. K. Sa. W. P. J. Je. K. Sa. W. J.; herth, Expainston.] n. a place for a fire. Hearti-j., (har'te-je) ad. cordiality; sincerely. Hearti-j-ness, n. cordiality; sincerity; cagerness

Hawthorn, xparacyos, Taxener paperses
Hazelenut, xcaroxapuen 1 xapuen paperse
to pur at harjand lefe itself
to Head in Braxuropeta.
Who we tot it in his head to affirm
Healing up, rurouxuris.
Sra was healed of that plague.

Hear him talk.

I have no heart to mend shoes lamonts and laid to heart by his wife





Heath, Epulan, Epilan.

Take heed that ye is not your alon be-

Diseases which the flesh is heir to

Heartiges, a. veid of affection; cold; insincere. Heartiges-ly, ad. in a heartiges manner Heistiges-nees, s. want of affection or spirit. Beart'-Susa, (hirts's) n. a plant:—quiet. Beart'-Susa, (hirts's) n. a plant:—quiet. Beart'-Susa, a planed in mind or heart. cart'strings, s. pl. the tendons or nerves sup posed to brace and sustain the heart.

blest'ty, (he't) a. cordial; singers; sealous. Hist, (he't) a. the sensation caused by fire; ca-teris; hot air or wester: — party rage; a flush; ession ; ardor : — course at a race

with heath or other shruhe.

Blath-Joich, m. a large fewl; grouse.

Blath-Yen, (hê'thn) m. n gentile; n pagan.

Blath'en, (hê'thn) n. n gentile; pagan.

Blath'en-ish, (hê'thn-ish) n. pagan; savage.

Blath'en-ish-nêss, m. staft of the heathens.

Blath'en-ish, (hê'thn-ism) m. pagan; savage.

Blath'en-ise, v. n. to render heathenish.

Blath'en-ise, v. n. to render heathenish.

Blath'ey, (hêth'ey) n. a heath; a shruh.

Blath'ey, (hêth'ey) n. a heath; a shruh.

Blath'y, (hêth'ey) n. a lineved or hove; pp. heaving, heaved; j to lift; to raise; to throw.

Blave, u. n. to peant; to breathe with pain.

Hiere, s. s. to pant ; to breathe with pain. Have, (hēv') n. a throw; an effort to vomit. Hēnv'en, (hēv'vn) π. the regions above; the expanse of the sky; the habitation of God and

Historica II after a gentle of blins; divine power. Heav'en-born, a. descended from heaven.
Heav'en-j-nées, n. state of being heavenly.
Heav'en-j-nées, n. state of being heavenly.
Heav'en-j--mind'ed, (hév'n-le)--mind'ed, a.
having the affections placed on heaven.
Heav'en-j--mind'ed-nées, (hôv'vn-le-mind'ed-nées) n. state of a mind directed to heaven.

Heav'en-ward, ad. towards heaven. Heave'-of-fer-Ing, a. first-fruits given to Levites. Heav'er, (hev'er) n. one who heaves or lifts. Hēav'-ly, (hēv'e-le) ad with weight or grief. Hēav'i-nēss, (hēv'e-nēs) n. weight; depression. Hēav'ing, (hēv'ing) n. a pant; n swell.

Hēav'y, (hēv'e) a. ponderous; sorrowful; de-jected; depressed; grievous; sluggish; slow. jected; depressed; gravous; maggan; digb-domad, a. z week; space of seven days. ligb-dom's-dal, lieb-dom's-da-ry, a. weekly. Heb'e-tate, v. a. to dull; to blunt; to stupely.

Help-parting, a. to dam; to dam; to surery.

Hilly-parting, a. the rot of duling; duliness.

Hilly-parting, [he/hrp-tun, S. P. E. Ja. K. Sm.

Wh.; helf-p-tun, W. J. F.); a. a Hebrew idiom.

Ell'hep-tex, [he/hrp-tut, P. E. Ja. K. Sm.; helf-p-tut, W. J. F.; he-bri/jet, S. J. n. one versed in

Hebrew.

nessew. Be'hers') n. n Jew ; the Hebrew tongne. Be'herw, (he'hers') e. reinting to the Jewn. Be'herw, (he-brish'an) n. n Hebraist. Be's-stimb, (he-brish'an) n. n Hebraist. Be's-stimb, (he'h's-tim) (he'k's-tim) m''. P. J. F. Jr. Jr. S. E. J. he's-stim, S. Sm.] n. n secrifice of a heard-ne cette.

endred cat

hundred cattle.

Hick, n. a rack; a net; intch; a small wicket.

Hickie, n. a constitutional or heetic fever.

Hickie, la. habitual; constitutional:— ap
Hickie, la. habitual; constitutional;— ap
Hickie, la., y. ad. habitually; constitutionally.

Hickier, n. a. to helly; to threaten; to tease.

Hickier, n. a bully; one that teases.

Hickier, n. a bully; one that teases.

Hickier, n. a bully; one that teases.

Hid/9-ral, a. composed of ivy. Hidde, n. a fonce made with thorns, shrules, its Hidde, v. a. to enclose with a balance, shrules, its Hödige, a. a Sonce mede with thorns, shrule, de Hödige, a. a. to enclose with a hedge je obstand Hödige - hög, a. an animal set with prickles Hödige - hög, a. an animal set with prickles Hödige - röw, a. trees or beates for ancioures. Hödige - röw, a. trees or beates for ancioures. Hödige - pair-röw, (höj'spir-rö) a. a kird. Hödige - pair-röw, (höj'spir-rö) a. a kird. Hödige - a. t. o mind; to regard; to attend to. Hödd, v. a. to consider; to use caution. Hāād, v. n. to consider; to use caution.
Hāād, n. care; attention; cantiou; regard.
Hāād'fāl-ju, ad. attentiou; cantious; careful.
Hāād'fāl-ju, ad. attentively; carefully.
Hāād'fāl-ju, ad. attentively; carefully.
Hāād'fal-ju, ad. attentivel; inattentive; careless
Hāād'fipas-ju, ad. carelessines; inattentively.
Hāād'fipas-neeu, n. carelessines; negligence.
Hāād, n. the hind part of the foot; the foot.
Hāād, n. to danne to been or me side. Hödi, v. a. to dance; to lean on one side.
Hödi, v. a. to arm a cock; to add a heel to.
Hödi-pièce, v. a. to put a piece on a shoe-heel.
Hödi-pièce, v. a. to put a piece on a shoe-heel.
Hödi, a. a. handle: — heaviness; weight.
Höd, v. a. to try the weight of by lifting.
He-gi'ra, or Hödi'ra, [he-ji'ra, S. P. J. F. K.
he-ji'ra or höd'je-ra, W. J., höd'je-ra, E. San.
Ress.] v. [Arak.] flight: — the Makometum
epoch or era, reckomed from the day when
Mahomet fled from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 602
Hödi'da, hard a young cow.
Heigh'-hö, (hi'hö) interj. expressing languor.
Height, (hit), [hi, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. E. Sm. R. f.
hit or hät, W.] v. elevation; aktivale; sum
mit; ascent; high place; utmost degree; Hēēl, v. s. to dance ; to lean on one side.

crisis.

Height'en, (hi'tn) v. a. to mise; to improve. Height'en-ing, (hī'tn-ing) n. improvement.
• Hei'nous, (hā'nus) [hā'nus, W. P. J. E. F. Sm. 1
hē'nus, S. Ia.] a. atrocious; very wicked.

 Hei'nous-ly, (hā/nus-ly) ad. atrociously.
 Hei'nous-ness, (hā/nus-nes) a. atrociousness Heir, (Ar, 78) n. one who inherits; an inheritor Beir, (Ar) v. a. to inherit. Dryden. [R.] Beir', (Ar) v. a. to inherit. Dryden. [R.] Beir'den, (Ar'dum) n. the state of an heir. Beir'den, (Ar'en) n. a woman who inherits. Heir'fless, (Ar'en) a. being without an heir.

Heir'loom, (ar'lom) a any movable or personal chattel which descends by inheritance. Heir'ship, (Ar'ship) n. the state of an heir.

Held, i. & p. from Hold. He-ii's-cal, a. pertaining to or near the sun. He-ii's-cal-ly, ad. near the sun, in rising or set

ting, as a star.

Hěl'j-cal, a. spiral; having circumvolutions. Hěl'j-coid, a. a parabolic spiral or curve. He-H-q-cen'tric, a. relating to the sun's centre.

Hē-li-ög'ra-phy, n. n description of the sun. Hē-li-öl'a-try, n. the worship of the sun. Be-li-om'e-ter, n. an instrument for measuring the diameter of the sun, moon, and planets.

He'li-o-scope, n. a telescope for seeing the sun. He'li-o-trope, n. a genus of plants; the turnsole: a silicious mineral.

Hēl-i-sphēr'i-cal, a. winding spirally round a sphere; noting a rhomb line. Hb'lix, (he'liks, W. P. Ja. K. Wb.; ha'lks, An.

R.] n. [Gr.] part of a spiral line; a winding.

Hěl'le-böre, n. the Christmas flower; a plant Hel'le-nïc, or Hel-lën'je, [höl'le-nïk, Js. K. R. hel-lë'nik, Sm.; hel-lën'jk, Wb.] a. Gescian. Hel'lo-nīşm, n. a Greek idiom.

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BBI'le-nist, s. a Jew who used the Greek lan guage: — one skilled in the Greek language. BBI-le-nis'tic, s. relating to the Greek tongue. Hell'-hilze, v. z. to use the Greek language. Hell'-hiland, z. a dog of hell; an agent of hell. Hell'jah, a. relating to hell; infernal; wicked. Hell'jah-ness, n. extreme wickedness. Helm, a. the instrument by which a ship is

steered : - place of direction : - a helmet. †Héim, v. a. to guide; to conduct. Saak. Héi'met, z. armor for the head; a head-piece. Hel-min'thic, a. relating to worms.

Help, v. a. to assist; to support; to aid; to avoid. Help, v. z. to contribute assistance. Help, a. assistance ; aid ; support ; succor. Help'er, z. one who helps; an assistant. Help'ful, a. giving help; useful; salutary. Help'ful-hess, z. assistance; usefuless. Help'less, a. destitute of help; weak; feeble. Hölp'iess-ly, ed. without help; without succor. Hölp'iess-ness, s. want of ability or strength.

Hélp'pes-néss, a want of ability or strength. Hélp'pes-néss, a companion; an assistant. Hélp'-méét, a. a fit companion; helpsnate. Hélp'-méét, a. a fit companion; helpsnate. Hélve, -a filve, -a fi

Hēm, v. a. to form a hem ; to border ; to shut in Hem, v. n. to utter a noise expressed by hos. Hem's-tite, n. (Min.) the blood-stone. Hem'i, (hem'e) an abbreviation of the Greek

hatee, used in composition, signifying half Hēm'i-crā-ny, n. a pain in the side of the head. Hēm'i-cṣ-cle, (hēm'e-sī-ki) n. n half-circle. Hē-mi'nn, n. [L.] a measure of about ten ounces. Hēm'i-plēg y, n. n paralysis of one side. Hem'j-sphere, (hem'e-sfer) n. half of a globe Hēm-j-sphēr'je, | a. relating to, or containing, Hēm-j-sphēr'j-cul, | a hemisphere; half-round. Hem'is tich, or He-mis'tich, [he-mis'tik, S. W. J. F. Ja. K.; hem'is tik, P. Sm. Wb. Johnson.]
n. half a line in poetry.

n. half a line in poetry.

\*\*Rém'éck, n. a poisonœus plant: — evergreen tree.

He-môp'ty-sīs, n. (\*\*sat.) the spitting of blood.

Hêm'er-rhafe, (hêm'er-raj) n. a flux of blood.

Hêm'er-rhoïd's, a. relating to bemorrhoïds.

Hêm'er-rhoïd's, (hêm'er-tridz) n. pt. the piles.

Hêmp, n. a plant; also its dressed fibres.

Hêmp'en, (hêm'pn) a. made of hemp.

Hên, n. the female of a fowl or any bird.

Hên'bāne, n. a poisonous, perennial plant.

Hênee, ad. from this place; at a distance; from this time, reason, cause, or source.

this time, reason, cause, or source. Hence forth, ad. from this time forward. Hence-for ward, ad. from this time forward. Hence-for ward, so, from the time nerward.
Hen-debe, a a cage in which posity are kept.
Hen-debe, gon, n. a figure of eleven sides.
Hen-debe, gon, n. a figure of eleven sides.
Hen-debe, gon, n. a figure by which two
substantives are used, instead of a substantive
and an adjective.

Hen'-heart-ed, (hen'hart-ed) a. cowardly.
Hen'-pecked, (hen'pekt) a. governed by a wife.
Hen'-redex, s. a place where positry rocet.
Hen, a. the fruit of the wild brier. See Hip. Hepatric, Hepatrical, a relating to the liver.
Hepatric, Hepatrical, a relating to the liver.
Hepatric, Hepatrical, a musical instrument of sever strings; a system of seven notes.

Hightig only, as a figure with neves cides and sides. Hep-ting only, as having seven angles and sides. Hep-tim o-rède, as a divider into seven parts. Hép'tir-chy, p. a government by seven rulers Hép'tir-che, (hép't-tik) s. a term applied to the first seven books of the Old Testament. Her, pron. the objective case of She: - belongs to a female; of a she; of a woman.

Her'ald, a. an officer who anciently proclaims war and peace :— one who registers genealo-gies, adjusts eneigns armorial, and regulates tunerals and public ceremonies, a harbings.

Her'ald, v. 4. to introduce as by a herald. He-ral'dic, a. relating to heraldry.

eraid-ry, n. the art or office of a heraid; a

collectively; grass; pasture. Hërb'al, [hër'bal, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. We. ër'bal, P.] n. a treatise on, or book of, plants.

Hërb'si, a. perinining to herba. Hërb'si-ist, Hër'pa-rist, n. one-akilled in herba. Hërb'si-istn, n. (i. ] pl. I. Apr-bi'rj-q ; Eng. her bi'rj-isme; (Bot.) a collection of dried plants Hërb'a-ry, s. a garden of hesbs; herbarium. Her-bës'cent, a. growing into herbs. \*Hërb'jst, s. one skilled in herbs; herbalist

Her-biv'or-ous, a. feeding on herbage.

hyr-our, a. seculing on sersage.

Herb'y, (swb'e) a. like herbe; full of herbs.

Herb'y, (swb'e) a. like herbe; full of herbs.

Hor-di'le-n, (123) [her-ki'le-n, P. F. K. Sa

Wh.: hir-ky-le'ya, J.a. a relating to or like Her

cules; very strong; as dooss; large; massy.

Hard, s. a number of beasts together; a drove.

Herd, v. a. to run in herds; to associate.
Herd, v. a. to throw or put into a herd.
Bettle'mpn, a. one employed in tending herds
Here, ad. in this place; in this state.
Here's-bott, Here's-botts, ad. about this place.

Here after, ad in time to come; in future. Hēre-af'ter, z. a future state

Here at', ad. at this place or thing.

tHere-M', at at this place or thing.
Here-by', at by this place or thing.
Hereby', at superble of being inherited.
Hereby', being a cupable of being inherited.
Hereby', being the superble of being by inheritance
Here-lin', at in this place or thing.
Here-lin'd, or Here in to, at into this
Hereby', being the superble of the superble Héri-emito, n. a hermit. See Eremite.

Héri-emito, n. a hermit. See Eremite.

Hére-ét', ad. from this; of this.

Hére-ét', ad. on this place or thing.

Here-ét', ad. on this place or thing.

Here'sparch, [he-te'zho-itk, W. P. F.: he-te-syark, S. E.: he-te'sparck, K.; hér'e-spark,

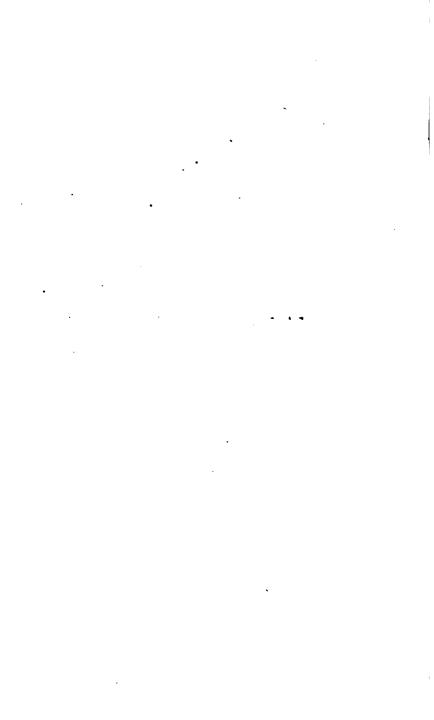
M.] n. a chief heretic.

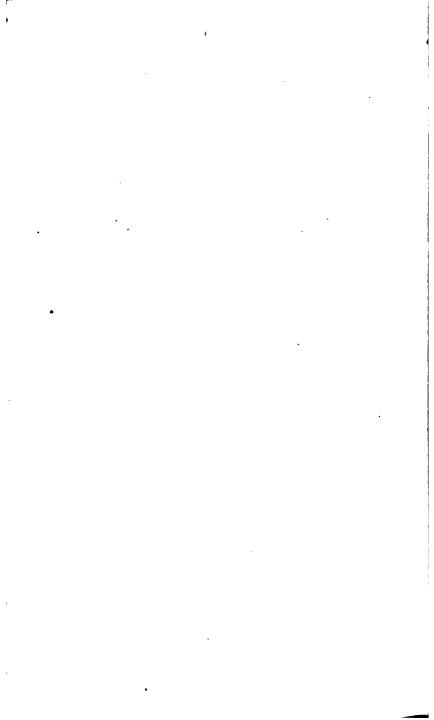
n.] n. a chief heretic Hör'e-re, m. an opinion not orthodox; a sect.
Hör'e-re, m. one who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the Catholic church. opinions in opposition to the Catholic chare Ho-r8t'i-opl., a. containing heresy; heterodux. Ho-r8t'i-opl-ly, ad. in an heretical manner, Höre-to-Core', ad. formerly; anciently. Höre-up-to', ad. to this place or thing. Höre-up-to', ad. upon this place or thing. Höre-with', ad. with this.

Bör'i-ot, n. a fine paid to the lord of a manon. Hör'i-ot, n. a fine paid to the fine of heries.

or to be helped to a piece

Hemp, xarrapes





I hesitate whether most to blame the ...

Hickory, xapía.

Bis'3: - ble, a. capable of being inherited.
Bis'5: 195e, n. an inheritance; an estate.
Bist major 1-office, n. a person, animal, or plant, unting the distinctions of the two sexes.
Bos-majob-1-office, a. partaking of both By-maph-ro-divic, a. partaking of both Her-maph-ro-divical, a. partaking of both Her-maph-ro-divical, a. secs. Her-me-ned'tical, a. relating to hermeneutics Her-me-ned'tica, a. pl. science of interpretation. Her-met'ic, a. chemical; completely closing; Her-met'ical, a. a., "an hermete scal." Her-met'ical, a. a. an hermete scal." Her-met'ical, a. a nehoret; a devout recluse. Her'mit, a. an anchoret; a devout recluse. Her'mit-age, a. a hermit's cell:—a French wine. Her'mit-age, a. a woman retired to devotion. Her mit des, n. a woman retired to devotion.

Her-mit'[-ca], a. relating or suitable to a hermit.

Her mit, cal, a. [L.] (Mod.) a rupture.

Her n, n. [r.] (Mod.) a rupture.

Her n, n. [r.] (Mod.) a rupture.

Her n'; cal, l. istrepid; valiant:—opio.

Her n'; cal, l. istrepid; valiant:—opio.

Her n'; cal, l. a heroic manner.

Her n'; cal, l. a. combining what is heroic

Her n'; cal, with what is indiceous. nd-re-coarie, {a. commining what is herous. He-re-coarie, call, with what is ludlerous. Her's-Ine, {her's-Ine, {he

Her'on, s. a bird that feeds upon fish ; a crane. serves, a. a our that recas upon nea; a crane. Her/on-ry, a. a place where herons breed. Her/peg, a. [L.] (Med.) a cutaneous inflamms Hap-pel/ic, a. relating to the herpes. [too the-pe-sh-opy, a. that part of natural histor which treats of reptiles:—written also ergonal designs of the serves of story

Her'ring, n. a small sea-fish. [tology. Heri, pren. the possessive form of Sac. Härschel, (hér'shej) n. a planet. See Uram Härne, n. (Pert.) a portculis set with spikes. Här-shi', pren. a female individual. Her-sell', prev. a tennae individual.
Hey-inn-cy, a uncertainty; suspense.
Hey-inie, v. a. to be doubtful; to delay; to
pause; to falter; to stammer.
Hey-ta'-tion, a. doubt; intermission of speech.
Hey-pa'-ri-na, a western; being in the west.
Thist, a. command; injunction. Spenser.

, a. command ; injunction. S,

Hero-richy, a government of an allen.
Hero-richy, a government of an allen.
Hero-ro-chie, [hero-chit, F. J. F. Ja. E. Sa.;
hero-ro-kii, F. E.; hero-ro-kiii, S. S. an irregular noun or word. \*Het'e-re-clite, a. irregular; anomalous

Meto-ro-clitic, / a. irregular; deviat a trregular; deviating from mat'er-q-döx-y, a not orthodox; heretical.

Mat'er-q-döx-y, a quality of being heterodox.

Mat-q-q-döx-y, a quality of being heterodox.

Mat-q-q-q-dox-y, a differing in nature.

Mat-q-q-q-dox-y, a opposition of nature.

Mat-q-q-q-dox-y, a opposition of mature.

Mat-q-q-q-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-y-dox-

Hew, (ha) v. a. [i. hewed; pp. hewing, hewn or hewed;] to cut with an axe; to hack; to chop; to cut and form regularly, as timber. er, (ha'er) a one who hews wood, &c. file®'er, (ht'er) n. one who haves wood, &c Har-p-he'dral, a. a concord, called a sixth. Har-p-he'dral, a. relating to a hexahedron. Har-p-he'dran, n. (Green.) a cube. Har-he'dran, n. a figure of six sides or angles. Har-lag'-nn, a. having six sides or angles. Har-lag'-nn, a. a figure of six angles; hex Bar-lag'-ter, n. a verse or time of six foot. Har-lag'-ter, n. a having six metrical foot.

Höx-s-mètric, a consisting of hexameters
Höx-s-mètri-cal, having six feet.
Hex-sin'qu-lar, a having six angles or corners.
Hètri-style, a a building with six columns in
the portico or in front.

Hey, (hā) interj. an expression of joy. Hey'day, (hā'dā) interj. expressing exultation

Hey'day, (hā'dā) interj. expressing exultation.

Hi-ā'tus, n. [L.] an aperture; a gaping breach

Hi-bēr'nal, a. belonging to the winter.

Hi'bēr-nāte, v. n. to winter; to pass the winter.

Hi-bēr'naj-an, a. relating to Ireland.

Hi-bēr'naj-cum, n. an Irish idiom or phrase.

Hi-bēr'naj-cum, n. [L.] a genus of malvaceous plants.

\*Hic'cough, (hīk'kup or hīk'köf) [hīk'kup, S. J.

E. F. K.; hīk'kup or hīk'köf, W. Js. Sm.; hīk'.

köf. P.] n. a convulsion of the stomach prokof, P.] n. a convulsion of the stomach producing sobs. See Hickup.

\*Hic'cough, (hik'kup or hik'köf) w. m. to sob with convusion of the stomach.

with coavulsion of the stomach.

Hick'vp-ry, n. a tree of the wainst genus.

Hick'vp-ry, n. a tree of the wainst genus.

Hick'up, n. & n. — corrupted from hiccoragh. — It is often so written, and commonly so pro
Hid, Hid'den, (hid'dn) p. See Hids. [noused.

Hi'dage, n. formerly an English land tax.

Hide, v. a. (i. hid; pp. hiding, hid or hidden;) to conceal; to cover; to protect: — to beat.

Hide, v. n. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, n. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, n. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, n. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to lis hid; to be concealed.

Hide, o. a. to be concealed.

Hid'er, a. one who hides.

Hid/ing, n. concealment : - a beating. Hie, (hi) v. n. to hasten; to go in haste.

Hre-rar-chil, ta relating to a hierarch, or to

Hye-rar-chy, n. an ecclesiastical government HI-e-rat'ic, a. employed in sacred uses.

Hi'e-ro-glyph, n. a symbolical character. Hi-e-ro-glyph'ic, n.; pl. hl-e-ro-glyph'ics; a symbolical character; symbolical or picture writing.

Hi-e-ro-glyph'ic, a relating to hieroglyphics;
Hi-e-ro-glyph'i-cal, emblematical.

Hi-e-ro-graph'i-e, a. relating to hierography, or sacred water

HI-e-rog'ra-phy, n. holy or sacred writing. HI-e-rol'o-gy, n. discourse on cacred things.

H'e-ro-man-cy, [hi'e-ro-man-sy, da. K. Sm.; hi-e-rom'sn-sq, Wh.] n. divination by sacrifices.
Hi-er-o-phint, or Hi'e-ro-phant, [hi-er-o-fant, W. Johnson; hi'e-ro-fant, S. K. Sm.] n. an ex-

pounder of mysteries; a priest. Hig gle, v. v. to chaffer; to haggle; to peddle. Hig gle-dy-pig gle-dy, ad. confusedly. [Vulgar] Hig gler, n. one who hawks or higgles.

High, (bi) a, elevated; exalted; difficult; proud lofty; noble; violent; full; exorbitant. Igh, (hI) ad. aloft; aloud; powerfully.

High, (hi) ad. aloft; aloud; powerfully. High'-blown, (hi/blon) a. swelled with wind. High'-börn, (hi'börn) a. of noble extraction.

ligh'-fli-er, n. one extravagant in his opinions. High'-flown, (hī/flon) a. proud; extravagant.

High'land, (hi'land) n. a mountainous region High'land-er, (hi'land-er) n. a mountaineer. High'ly, (hi'le) ad. aloft; in a great degree

Bight-mind-qd, a. [proud; arrogant, Ren. ix.:]
— noble; magmanimous; honorable.
Eight-ness, (ht'nes) n. elevation; dignity of nature; excellence; a title of princes.
Eight-préss-ure, (ht'présh-ur) n. a pressure greater than that of a single atmosphere.
Hight-e5a-comed, (ht's5-and) n. piquant.
Hight-w2-ter, n. the utmost flow of the tide.
Hight-w2-man, (ht'w2-man) n. a robber.
High-w2-man, n. a writer of history.
High-to-i-jeg'ra-pher, n. a writer of history.
High-to-i-jeg'ra-pher, n. a writer of history.
High-to-i-jeg'ra-phy, n. business of an historian High-y-w2-ter, n. a writer of history.
High-to-i-jeg'ra-phy, n. business of an historian High-y-w2-ter, n. a writer of history.
High-to-i-jeg'ra-phy, n. a writer of history.
High-to-i-jeg'ra-phy, n. business of an historian High-y-y, n. n. theatrically.
High-y-w2-ter, n. the utmost flow of the tide.
High-w3-ter, n. a writer of history.
High-to-i-jeg'ra-phy, n. business of an historian High-y-y, n. a marrative of pass events.
High-to-i-jeg'ra-phy, n. a writer of history.
High-to-i-jeg'ra-phy, n. a this-tide of history.
High-to-i-jeg'ra-phy, n. business of an historian High-to-i-jeg'ra-phy, n. business of an historian High-to-i-jeg'ra-phy, n. business of an historian High-to-i-jeg'ra-phy, n. business of an historian High-to-i-jeg'ra-phy, n. business of an historian High-to-i-jeg'ra-phy, n. business of an historian High-to-i-jeg'ra-phy, n. business of an historian High-to-i-jeg'ra-phy, n. business of an historian High-to-i-jeg'ra-phy, n. Hilliock, z. a little hill. Hilly, a. the line and a sword, &c..
Hilly, a. the handle of a sword, &c..
Hill, a. the handle of a sword, &c..
Hilly, a., [L.] (Bac) the scar left upon a seed
when separated from the placents.
Hym saw, the chiecture can

when separated from the placenta.

Him, pron. the objective case of He.

Him.self', pron. in the nominative or objective case; he or him. — By kinest', alone.

came; ne or num.— by assessy, ascess. HIm, s. a Jewish measure of ten pints. HInd, s. [comp. hinder; sepert. hindmost;] back-ward; contrary in position to the face. HInd, s. the female of the stag; — a boor; restic. Hin'der, v. a. to obstruct; to stop; to impede. Hin'der, v. n. to cause impediment. Hind'er, a. on the rear or backside.

minuy, a. on use rear or mentioned; a stop; an ob-struction:— often written hindrene. Hinder-or, a. he or that which hinders. Hinder-ling, a. a paitry, worthess animal. Hinder-most, a. hard; that comes in the rear. Hin-dôô', s. an aboriginal of Hindostan. Hinder, s. an acorgana of amacosan. [ruse. Hinde, s. a. the joint on which a deer turns; a Hinde, s. a. to furnish with hinges; to bend. Hind, e. s. to turn, as upon a singe; to bang. Hind, s. a runcto suggestion; an intimation. Hip, s. the joint of the thigh; the haunch:—the fruit of the brier or dog-rose. [Toned. (Abst.) a. (a corrustion of humanism.

Hipped, (hipt) a. (a corruption of hypoches-Hip pish, dries;) low in spirits; much dejected; hypochendrine.

Hip po camp, n. a sea-herse. Hip po centaur, n. a fabulous monster, half horse and half man.

Hip/po-crise, n. a medicated wine. Hip po-cras, a a mounted wine.
Hip po-drime, a a course for horse-races, &c.
Hip po-griff, a a winged horse.
Hip-po-poir - min, a at of feeding on horse-flesh.
Hip-po-poir - min, a. [L.] the river-horse.
Hip-redd, a a roof whose ends slope in the same

degree as the sides Hip'shot, a. sprained or dislocated in the hip. Hire, v. a. to engage for pay; to let; to bribe. Hire, s. reward; recompense; wages. Hire ling, s. one who is hired; a mercenary.

Hire'ding, a. serving for hire; venal. Hir'er, n. one who hires. Hir-elie', a. rough; hairy; rugged; shaggy. Hir-ette'nçes, n. hairiness ; r His, (hiz) pron. possessive of He; of him. His pid, a. set with bristles.

Hise, v. n. to utter a noise like that of a sorpent; to express contempt or disapprohation. Hiss, v. a. to condense by hissing; to explode.

Hise, n. the voice of a serpent, &c.; consure. Hisejug, n. the noise of a serpent, &c.; hise.

touch; not to miss; to reach; to attain; it suk; to touch or represent property.

Hit, w. a. to clash; to collide; to agree; to sul HR, u. a. stroke; a chance; a kucky chance Hitch, u. a. to be caught; to move by jorks.

Hitch, u. a. to fasten; to bind to; to tic.

Hitch, u. a. to fasten; to bind to; to tic.

Hitch, u. a. to fasten; to bind to; to tic.

Hitch, u. a. to fasten; to this quant holds.

Hith, u. a. port or small haven,

Hith, u. a. memer; being towards this part.

Hith, u. memer; being towards this way

Hity-Hity, interj. See Heing-tody.

Hity, u. a. box or artificial recognate of boss

Hive, u. a. to get into hives; to harbor. Hive, v. c. to put into hives; to harbor. Hive, v. n. to reside or take shelter together. Hive, v. n. to reside or take shelter together. Hive, v. n. to reside or take shelter together. Hive, n. one who puts bees in hiven. Hives, n. p. the disches called croup or residen. His, interj. commanding attention.
Hisar, (hie') a. white or gray with age or front. Hisar, (hie') a. antiquity:—hoariness:—mhst. Hisard, (hie') n. a. to lay up stores or boards. Hisard, (hie') n. one who hoards. Hisard'er, (hird'er) n. one who hoards. Hisard'er, (hird'er) n. one who hoards. Hisard'er, (hird'frist) n. a white front.
Hisard'hisan, n. the state of boing hoary.
Hisarsely, (hird'e) al. with a rough voice Hisarsely, (hird'e) al. with a rough voice Hisarsely, one, n. state of boing boarse.
Hisard'y, (hird'e) a. white; gray with age; white with front:—mouldy.
Hisar, (hiske) n. an imposition; a deception. Hēax, (hēka) s. an imposition ; a deception. Hēax, (hēka) s. a. to deceive ; to impose upo

Hān., (hōks) v. a. to deceive; to impose upon Hōb, n. a clown: — a fair; :— part of a grate. Hōb'bie, n. no walk lamely; to impo.
Hāb'bie, n. na uneven, awkward gai; a difficul-Hōb'bie-de-hōb', n. a stripling. [Fulgar.] [ty. Hōb'bie-, n. one who hobbies.
Hōb'by, n. a hawk: — a nag: — a favorise object. Hōb'by, n. a fairwise object or purmit; a hobby. Hōb-gib'lia, n. a fairy; a frightful apparition. Hōb'mōli, n. a nail used in shocing a house. Hōb'mōli, al. a familiar call in drinking.
Hōb'b, n. a wind instrument. Hoe Heatby.
Hōb, n. a wind instrument.

Hébby, n. a wind instrument. See Heathes, Höck, n. the joint between the knoe and the fetlock:—a sort of Rhenish wine.

Höd-na trough used in brick-laying.

Höd-na trough used in brick-laying.

Höd-na, na na inhere who carries motar.

Höd-ma, na laherer who carries motar.

Höe, (hö) n. a tool used in gardening, &c.

Höe, (hö) n. a tool used in gardening, &c.

Höe, (na ho. a. to cut or dig with a hos.

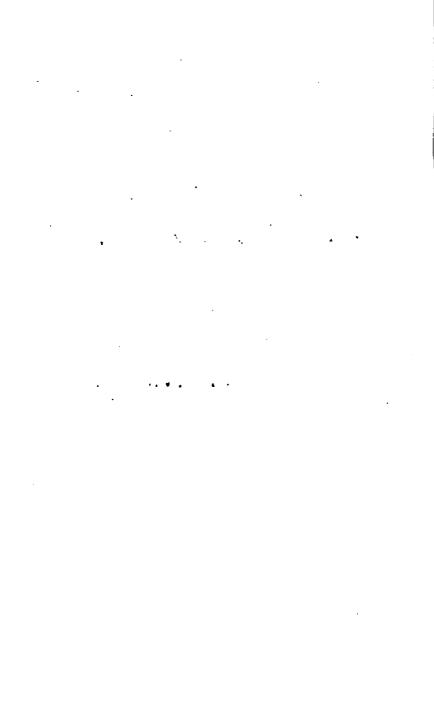
Hög, n. the general name of swine.

Hög-gode, n. a house for hogs; a hogsty

Hög-gode, or Hög-gig, n. a two-year-old own Hög ger-el, er Hög get, n. a two-year-old et Hög gich, a. like a hog ; brutish ; salfich.

and un wearied himself, he supposed his readors could never tire. — He des-persed wit in others, because he had none himself. This does not hinder but that we may be assured of him him same to the

Hired himself as a colled driver to a conserver . — they are hired at a vash expense



د د د ۱

They are held to be corrupt they hold that it improper I retain a thong hold on their minds It holds good of them. - to be held in reverance. it retains a strong hold on thin mind,. Hole, to plant a tree in, & Bobpos. He holds to traditions. Hey are held up to reducible To have the honor to lay - of addressing

Highthes, a. brutality; selfishases.
Highthes, a. a keeper of hogs.
Righthes, a. an enclosure for hogs; hogsty.
Righthes, a. an enclosure for hogs; hogsty.
Righthes, a. an enclosure for hogs; hogsty.
Righthes, a. an enclosure for hogs.
Righthes, a. a wild boar of three years old.
Righthes, a. a pen or enclosure for hogs.
Righthes, hogywosh) a. draff given to swine.
Righthes, hogivosh) a. draff given to swine.
Righthes, hogivosh a. ruste; given to swine.
Righthes, hogivosh a. ruste; inelegant; rude.
Righthes, hogivosh a. a. to romp indecently.
Right, a. a. to rake or lift up; to heave.

Billet, s. s. to raise or lift up; to beave.

Billet, s. s. to raise or lift up; to beave.

Billet, s. s. lift; the act of raising up.

Billet, s. s. lift; the act of raising up.

Billet, s. s. (t. beld; ps. holding, held er holden:

- holden is now little used except in legal forms; ] to grasp; to keep; to retain; to maintain; to consider; to regard; to receive; to

contain; to have.

lidd, v. n. to stand; to last; to refrain. Hild, a. a grasp; support; power; custody. Hild black, a. a hinderance; a restraint; a check. Hild er, a. he or that which holds; a tenant. Historian an haranguer; a pressher.\*
Historian a catch; hook; support; hold.
Historian a catch; hook; support; hold.
Historian acavity; a perforation; n hollow place;
a cell; a mean habitation:—subterfuge.

a cou; a mean anoration: — subterruge.

BBF-day, a. a day of some ecclesiastical festival; a day of festivity, rest, or sport; — written also helpday.

BBF-day, a. bedtting a festival; gay; cheerful.

BBF-day, a. a. quality of being holy; sanctity; petry:— the title of the Pope.

plety: — use the transit and in Holland.

Barlands, n. a sort of cant term for gis.

"lightly', (hol-le') [hol-le', S. W. P. J. R.; hol-le' or hol-le', E.; hol-le', J. z.] interj. a word used in calling to any one at a distance. — It is a also written hella, helles, hallee,

and helleso. and season.

\*\*Big-15', (hol-15') s. n. to cry out loudly; to hal
\*\*Big-15', (hol-15') s. n. a shout; a loud call. [loo.

\*\*Big-15', (hol-15') s. a scavated; having a void

\*\*within; void; not solid; noisy; not faithful.

\*\*Big-15'', (hol-16) s. a cavity; cavern; hole; pit.

\*\*Big-15'', (hol-16) s. a. to make hollow.

\*\*Big-15'', b. a. b. a hollow. Hal'lew, or Hol-low', v. n. to shout. See Hollo. Höl'low-ness, (höl'lo-nes) a. a cavity; deceit. Borly, a an evergreen tree or shrub Bol'ly-hock, s. a plant ; the rose-mallow. Bolm, (hom) n. a river isle : — the overgreen oak. Ho'o-caust, n. a whole burnt-sacrifice

Hö'(-clust, n. a whole burnt-sacrifice Be'(-graph), n. (Scattish Las) n deed or will writ-ten by the grantor's or testator's hand. Bill-q-graph'ic, a. relating to a holbgraph. Hösp, i. Hösp'en, (hô'p) n. n. of Help. Be'ster, n. a case for a horseman's pistol. Be'y, a. perfectly pure; divine; immaculate; pious; religious; hallowed; macred. Bill'y-diy, n. a festival day; day of rest or joy; — written aba holiden.

— written absolved uny, tay of rest or ]
— written absolved usy.

Billy-Ghōst', (hō'je-gōst') n. the Hoty Spirit.

Billy-wēčk, n. the week before Easter. Rim'sge, n. service; featy; duty; respect. Rim'sge, v. a. to reverence; to pay bonor to. Bim'sge, n. one who owes or pays bonage. Home, a. one's house, dwelling, or country. ad to one's home; to the point or person. Bime born, c. native ; domestic ; not foreign.

Höme'hrëd, a. native ; plain ; artiess ; domest Höme'fölt, a. felt within ; inward ; private Höme'fött, a. felt within; inward; private Höme'kösp-ing, a. staying at home; domestic. Höme'less, a. destitute of a home. Höme'l-nöss, s. plainness; coarseness. Höme'ly, a. plain; not elegant; coarse; rude. Höme'mäde, a. made at home; plain; rude-Höme'mäde, a. made at home; plain; rude-Höme'sick, a. desirous to go home. Höme'sick, a. desirous to go home. Höme'sick, a. desirous to go home. Höme'sich, a. state of being homesick. Höme'sich, a. state of being homesick. Höme'sich, a. made at home; plain; homely. Höme'stöad, a. the place of the house; a mansion-house; a farm with its buildings. Höme'ward, Höme'wards, ad. towards home. Höm-j-ct'daj, a. relating it o homicide; bloody Höm'-j-tde, a. the killing of a man by the hand Hom'i-cide, a. the killing of a man by the hand

of man; manslaughter:—a manslayer.

Höm.-löt/i-cal, a. relating to homilies; hortatory.

Höm.-löt/i-cal, a. relating to homilies; hortatory.

Höm.-löt/i-ca, n. pl. the art of preaching.

Höm'-löt, n. a preacher to a congregation.

Höm'-ly, n. a discourse read to a congregation.

Höm'-ly, n. a discourse read to a congregation. Hom'i-ny, a. food made of maize; -

nour-wy, n. food made or maize; — written also kemeny and kemmeny.

Hō-mo-con'tre, a. inving the same centre.

Hō-mo-o-pith'ic, a. relating to homosopathy.

Hō-mo-o-p's-this, n. one versed in homosopathy.

Hō-mo-o-p's-thy, n. the doctrine that diseases are cured by medicines which have power to cause similar diseases in healthy persons.

\*Hö-mo-gʻi'ne-ai, a. homogeneous.
\*Hö-mo-gʻi'ne-ods, [hö-mo-jö'ne-üs, W. P. J. Ja.
R.; hö-mo-jö'nyus, E. F. K.; hö-mo-gʻi'nyus,
S.; hö-mo-jö'ne-üs, S.m.] a. having the same

natore \*Hō-mọ-gō'nọ-oùs-nĕss, \*Hō-mọ-gō'nọ-ạl-nĕss, or \*Hō mo ge n6'j-ty, n. sameness of nature. Ho-mog'e-ny, n. joint nature. Bacon. [R.] Ho-mod'e-gous, a. proportional to each other.

Hōm'o-ny, z. food of maize. See Homizy.

Hōm'o-nym, z. a word which agrees in sound with another, but has a different meaning. Ho-mon'y-mous, a. equivocal; ambiguous. Ho-mon'y-my, s. an equivocation; ambiguity. Ho-mot'o-nous, a. equable; not varying. Hône, a. a stone for whetting razors, &c.

none, n. a mone for whetting razors, &c. Hāne, s. a. to sharpen on a hone.

Hōn'est, (ōn'est, 78) a. upright; true; just; equitable; pure; virtuous; chasta.

Hōn'est-ly, (ōn'est-le) ad. uprightly; justly.

Hōn'est-ly, (ōn'est-le) n. justice; virtue; purity.

Hōn'est-ly, (ōn'est-le) n. the sweet produce of bees, &c.

Han'est-har, a. the stometh of the hone. Hôn'ey-bág, a. the stomach of the bee.

Hôn'ey-cômb, (hắn'e-kôm) a. cells for honey.

Hôn'ey-côm, a. sweet substance:—a plant.

Hôn'eyed, (hăn'ed) a. covered with honey;

Hôn'ey-lô'cust, n. a beautiful tree. Hôn'ey-môôn, s. the first month after marriage. Hôn'ey-các-kie, s. woodbine; a fragrant flower

Hon'ey-sweet, a. sweet as honey. Hong, a. the Chinese name for a European, or

foreign, factory at Canton.

Hön'or, (ŏn'or) \*\*. [1..] dignity; high rank; repu-Hön'or, (ön'or) a. [1.] dignity; high rank; reputation; fame; magnanimity; respect; a title. Hön'or, (ön'or) v. a. to roverence; to dignify. Hön'or-p-ble. (ön'or-p-bl) a. having bonor; illustrious; noble; magnanimous; generous. Hön'or-p-ble-nöes, (ön'or-p-bl-nöe) a. honor. Hön'or-p-th), (ön'or-p-ble) a.d. with bonor. Hön'or-p-ry, (ön'or-p-ry) a conferring honor. Hön'or-p, (ön'or-p-ry) a one who honors. Hood, (bdd) a. It is used in composition, as a suffix to denote extent or maility; as childhead.

suffix, to denote state or quality; as, childhood.

Heod. (håd) n. a covering for a weman's head. Hood, (håd) u. a. to drew in a hood; to cover. Hood/wink, (håd/wink) u. a. to blind; to hide. Hôôf, n. the horn'y part of a beast's foot. Hôôf, v. n. to walk or move, as cattle. Hôôfed, (hôft) a. farnished with hoofs. Hook, (hâk) [hôk, S. W. E. F. Ja.; hûk, P. J. Sm. Wo.] n. any thing bent so as to catch held; a catch: a snare; an instrument. Bir'o-löge, [hör'o-löj, W. P. F. E. Sn.; hör'o-löj. J. E. Ja.; hör'o-löj, S.] n. a clock or watch. a catch; a snare; an instrument. \*Hook, (hûk) v. a. to catch; to insnare; to gore. \*Hook, (hûk) v. a. to bend; to have a curve. ricor, (nuk) v. n. to bend; to have a curve. Höb'kik, n. a sort of tobacco-pipe in the East.
\*Hook'ed.něss. (hůk'ed.něs) n. the being bent.
\*Hook'nôsed, (hůk'ed.něs) n. the being bent.
\*Hook'nôsed, (hůk'nôzd) e. having the nose aquiline, and rising in the middle.
\*Hooky, (hûk'e) a. full of hooks.
\*Hoop, (hûp or hôp) [hôp, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. 8m.; hûp, P. Wh.] n. a band of wood or metal enconnossing a cask; any thing circular. compassing a cask; any thing circular. \*Hoop, v. a. to bind or enclose with hoops. Hôôp, v. z. to shout ; to make an outcry ; to whoop. Hoop, m. a shout; a mek measure: — whoop.
Hoop'er, m. one who hoops; a cooper: — a bird.
Hoop'er, cough'. (hop'ing-ko') m. a convulsive
cough: — written also mhooping-cough. Hoot, v. n. to shout; to cry as an owl. [scout. Hoot, v. a. to drive with noise and shouts; to Hôôt, n. a shout of contempt; a clamor; noise. Hôôve, n. a disease of cattle. Hop, v. w. to jump; to skip; to leap on one leg. Höp, n. a plant:—a dance; a jump on one leg. Höp, v. a to impregnate with hops. Höp-bind, a. the stem of the hop; a hop-vine. Höpe, n. desire united with expectation. Hope, v. s. to live in expectation of some good. Hope, v. a. to expect with desire.

Hope fill, a. full of hope; giving hope; promh
Hope full-ly, ad. in a hopeful manner. [ing
Hope full-ly, ad. in a hopeful manner.

Hope full-ness, a. destitute of hope; despairing.

Hope less-ly, ad. in a hopeless manner. Höp'er, a. one who has pleasing expectations. Höp'er, a. one who hops:—a box; a basket. Höp'ere, or Scotch-höp'ere, a. pl. a kind of play. Hö'rl, or Hö'ra-ry, a. relating to an hour. Harde, s. a clan; a migratory crew of people.

Ho-ri'zon, [ho-ri'zon, 8. W. J. E. F. Ja.; ho-ri'zon or hero-zon, p. W. J. E. S. Ja.; ho-ri-zon or hero-zon, p. W. J. E. Gr.; the line that terminates the view; also an imaginary great circle which divides the globe into two hemispheres, which would bound the view, if it could take in the hemisphere.

Hör-i-zön'tai, e. parallel to the horizon; level.
Hör-i-zön'tai-ly, ad in a horizontal manner.
Hörn, s. a hard substance growing on the heads of some quadrupeds; a feeler of an insect : - an instrument of wind music. Him, v. a. to cornute; to bestow horns upon. Him beam, n. a tree having tough timber. Him bill, n. a species of bird. Hörn'blende, n. a dark-colored mineral. Harn'blow-er, n. one who blows a horn. Harn'book, (hörn'bûk) n. a child's book. Hörn'ed, a. furnished with horns; like a horn. H8r-tj-clift'y-ral, a. relating to horticulture. H8r-tj-clift-yre, (h8r-ty-k8it-yry) s. the art of cubtivating gardens; gardening.
H8r-tj-clif'y-rist, s. one skilled in horticulture.
H8r-ty-lan, (h8r'y-lan) a. relating to a garden.
H8r-tys sic-tys, s. [L.] a collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved.
H0-\$\sin^2\text{r}\_1\text{s}\_2\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_2\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{c}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\text{s}\_1\t Horn'er, a. one who works or deals in horn. Horney, a. one who works or deals in norn. Horney, a. a very large sort of wasp. Horn'foot, (hörn'fat) a. hoofed; having hoofs. Hörn'pipe, a. a dance; a wind instrument. Hörn'stöne, a. a kind of flint stone; chert. Hörn'y, a. made of horn; hard; callous. Horvy, are not of constructing dials; an account of the hours.

Biro-10 gi 3g' ra-phy, a. pertaining to dialing, Biro-10 gi 3g' ra-phy, a. account of time-place Biro-10 gi 3g' ra-phy, a. account of time-place Biro-10 gi 3g' ra-phy, a. act of measuring the Biro-10 gi 3g' ra-phy, a. art of measuring time. Histograms at the state of measuring time. Hor'o-scope, n. (Astrol.) the configuration of the planets at the hour of one's birth Horrest, a dreadful; conveying terror. [R.]
Horrest, a dreadful; conveying terror. [R.]
Horri, blo, a dreadful; terrible; shocking,
Hörri, blo, a dreadfules; terriblemens.
Hörrid, a hideous; dreadful shocking; reugh.
Hörrid-by ad in a horrid manner; shockingly.
Hörrid-ness, n. hideousness; enormity.
Har-riffic. a causins borror; terrible. rior not received a second of the rior is Hörse, a. a well-known quadruped : - cavaky: a wooden frame or machine for su Hörse, v. a. to mount on a horse; to ride. Hörse bick, a. the back of a horse. Hörse bean, n. a bean cultivated for borses. Hörse'blöck, s. block used in mounting a home. Hörse'boat, a. a boat moved by horses Hörse'böÿ, n. a boy who takes care of horses Hörse'breäk-er, n. a tamer of horses. Horse'o'Réat-ut, n. a tamer or quases.

Hôrse'o'Rést-unt, n. a tree and its nut.

Hôrse'g'Ry, n. a fly that stings horses.

Hôrse'guada, (hôrs'garda) n. pl. cavalay.

Hôrse'guada, (hôrs'har) n. the hair of horses.

Hôrse'jôck-cy, n. a dealer in horses.

Hôrse'jôck-cy, n. a dealer of horses. Hörse'kösp-er, n. one who takes care of horse Hörse'Rugh, (hörs'läf) n. a loud, rude laugh. Hörse'lööch, n. a leech that bites horses. Hörne'lit-ter, m. a carriage hung upon poles, and borne by and between two horses.

Hörse bad, s. as much as a flore can carry.

Hörse man, s. one skilled in riding; a rider. Hörse/man-ship, a. the art of riding. Hörse'mär-ten, n. a large kind of bee. Hörse'mëat, n. food for horses; provender. Hörse'mill, a. a mill turned by a horse. Horse min, a a min turned by a noise. Hörse/min, a a coarse kind of mint. Hörse/müs-cle, (hörs/mäs-cl) a. a large muscle. Hörse/pän, (hörs/pä) a. coarse, rough play. Hörse/pönd, a. a pond for watering horse. Hörse/pönd-er, a. the power or strength of a horse in draught. Hörse'rāce, z. a match of horses in running. Hörse'rād-jah, z. a root acrid and biting. Hörse'shëe, n. a rake drawn by a horse. Hörse'shëe, (hörs'shë) n. a shoe for horses. Hörse'stëal-er, n. a thiof who steals horses Hörse'wäy, s. a way travelled by horses. Hörse'whip, s. a whip to strike a horse with. Hörse'whip, s. a to strikeswith a horse with. Hörse'whip, s. a to strikeswith a horse whip. Hör-tä'tion, s. advice; exhertation. Hör'ta-tive, (a. encouraging; advising; con-Hör'ta-to-ry, ( taining exhortation. Hör-ti-cult/u-ral, a. relating to horticulture.

Without the least hoped of improving of the hope that it will - with to hope that

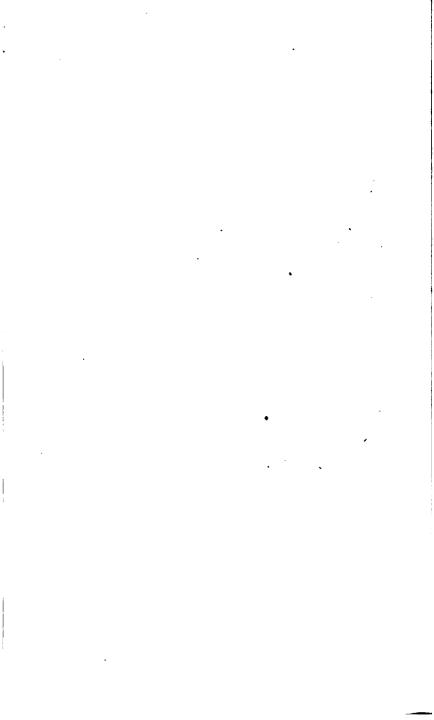
Hornbean, Porpla.

Hors - de combet, a no paxos

To hurl a jeveln from on horse.

Horticulture, KATTOUPia.





through hostilety towards the angum.

However ernde and unformed were his conceptions. be, were, with a place.

Bige, n. : pl. bilio, (formerly hily on;) steekings; covering for the legs: — a tube or pipe.

Billy legs., (hily shart n. one who sells stockings.

Billy legs., n. the business of making or selling stockings; stockings collectively.

Billy in-th-ble, a. attentive or kind to strangers.

by 1-ty-loo, a montree or and to strangers.

by 1-ty-lie-nôm, a. kindness to strangers.

by 1-ty-lity, ac. in a hospitable manner.

by 1-ty-lity, ac. in a week a manner.

by 1-ty-lity, ac. in a week a manner.

a a receptacle for the sick, insane, or poor.

Bis-pi-tki'i-ty, a. the quality of being hospitable; attention or kinduess to strangers.

Bis-pi-tki-lev, a. a knight of a religious order.

Bis-pi-tki-n, the title of the princes or governors of Wallschia and Modavia.

Not, z. one who entertains another; a landlord:

- an array; a great number: — the sacrifice of se mass in the Roman Catholic church. Biot'age, a. one given in pledge as security for the performance of certain conditions.

Bet'que, a. a female hest; a landlady.

Ble'the, [hie'tl], S. W. P. J. E. F.; hie'tl],
Js.] a. adverse; opposite; suitable to an

Ble'tile-ly, ad in a hostile manner. [enemy. Bis-tile-ly, ad in a hossile manner. (enemy. Bes-Enf-ty, at the practice of war; enamty. Bis-tier, (&s'ler) (&s'ler, S. W. J. E. F. Sa.; &ss'ler, P. Ja. K. E.; b&s'ler, Wb.] a. one who has the care of horse at an inn or stable.

who has the care of horses at an inn or stable. Bit, a. having heat; flery; furious; ardent. Bit'hea, a. having heat; flery; furious; ardent. Bit'hea, a. a bed of earth nade hot, by the fermentation of dung, for rearing early plants. Bitch'pfs. (a. a. hash) a. violent; furious. Bitch'pfs. (b. a. hash) a. hodge-podge.—Bitch'pfs. (b. (Law) a committure of lands. Bit'heat'pfs. (b. (b. his) n. pl. a play.
Bi-LEF, a. an ism; a genteel lodging-house.
Bit'heat'pd. (b. (b. his'hed') [Fr.] a hospital. [atc. Bit'heat-pd. (b. his'hed-pd) a. violent; passion-lag tender plants, and ripening fraits.
Bit'ly, ad. with heat; not coldly; violently. Bit'heas, a. state of being hot; heat; fury.
Bit'prim, v. a. to press between hot plates.
Bit'spir, n. a violent, passionate man:—a pea. Bow'sks, n. a seat to fix on an elephant.
"Hough, (bits) [bits, S. W. P. J.; bits, Z. Ja. E. da.; hoke or hof, F.] n. the joint of the hinder leg of a beast.

leg of a be

\*Hough, (hok) v. e. to hamstring ; to cut up. and, n. a species of dog used in the chase. and, v. a. to set on the chase; to hunt. Hour, (ver) at the 94th part of a natural day; 60

Bür, (Wir) n. the 94th part of a natural day; 60 minutes; a particular time.

Bür'gitas, (Gür'gita) n. a glass filled with sand for the purpose of measuring time.

Bür'nind, (Gür'bind) n. that part of a clock or watch which points out the hour. [paradise. Bür's, (būr'e) n. a Mohammedan nymph of Bür'y, (būr'e) a. happening every hour.

Bür'y, (būr'e) a.l every hour; frequently.

Bür'pita, (dür'pix) n. the plate of a clock on which the hours are marked; a dial-plate.

Bide'are, n. a fice wild for sightlering roods.

which the hours are marked; a disl-plane. Hole's he, n. a fee paid for sheltering goods. Hole-of's j. q. n. (Sec.) a genus of plants. Hole-of's j. q. n. (Sec.) a genus of plants. Hole-of human abode: — a family; a race; a household: — a hotel; a charch: — a college: — a logislative body. Holes, u. a. to harbor; to shelter; to cover. Holes, u. a. to take wholter; to reside. Holes hecking; a n. to take wholter; to reside. Holes hecking; a n. to take urglar. Holes hecking, n. a. thief who forcibly enters a house; a burglar. Holes hecking, n. forcible entry into a house.

w'brothing, a. foroble entry into a house.

Hößne'däg, n. a dog kept to guard the house Hößne'höld, n. a family living together. Hößne'höld-er, n. an occupier of a house. Hößne'höld-erläf', n. farmiture of a house. Hößne'kööp-er, n. one who keeps a house; -woman who has the chief care of a family. Hößne'kööp-ing, n. the management of a house. Hößne'kööp-ing, n. the management of a house. Hößne'kööp-ing, n. the management of a house.

House less, a. wanting an abode or a house. House maid, n. a female menial servant. Höüse'rönt, a. rent paid for a house. Höüse'rön, a. space or room in a house.

House wife, (hūz'wif or böös'wif) (hūz'wif, d.

\*\*MOREW MR. (INEW MI OF DOLD WIT) [MEE' MI, A. & Mr. P. & Mr. + Mee'sif, P. J. & Mr. + Mee's WIf, Wb.] n. the mistress of a family; a female accessmint.

\*\*House' wife-ly, a. economical; thrifty.

\*House' wife-ry, n. domestic accessmy.

\*\*House' wife-ry, n. domestic accessmy.

\*\*Hou

Heve, i. of House. Hevel, a. a shed; a mean habitation; cettage. Hevel, v. a. to shelter in a hovel.

Hèv'ez, [hāv'ez, W. J. F. Sm. ; höv'ez, S. P. E. Je. K. R.] v. u. to hang in the air everhead , to wander about.

to vyander about.

Höw, ad. to what degree; in what manner.

Höw.bd'it, ad. nevertheless; yet, [.dntiquated.]

Höw'dy, n. a midwife. [Lecal, Eng.]

Höw'dy, n. a tool to smooth the inside of a cask

Höw'dy, n. a tool to smooth the inside of a cask

Höw'jet, a. a tool to smooth the inside of a cask

Höw'jet, n. a same as houstine.

Höw'jet-zer, [höw'jet-zer, K. Sm. Wh.; hō'wiz-zer,

Ja.] n. a kind of mostar or cannon.

Höw'ieg, n. a sort of Dutch vessel or ship.

Höw', n. a. to cry as a wolf or dog, or as one in

Hbŵl, v. n. to cry as a wolf or dog, or as one in

distree; to make a load cry.

H80, (h80) a. the cry of a welf or dog.
H80, (h80) a. a bird of the owl kind.

Hewist, a. a bird of the owl kind.
Hewist, a. a bird of the owl kind.
Hewijag, a. cry of a wolf or dog; a horrid noise.
Hews-of-ver, ad. in whatever manner; although; however. See Hesseer.
Hey, a. a small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop.
Hey, interj. a vague orclamation or call.
Hibbah, a. to confusion; a tumult. [Fulger.]
Hibbah, a. a confusion; a tumult. [Fulger.]
Hibcks, v. a. to haggle in purchasing goods. [R.]
Hibcks, v. a. to haggle in purchasing goods. [R.]
Hibcks, v. a. to haggle in purchasing soods. [R.]
Hibcks, v. a. to haggle in purchasing soods. [R.]
Hibcks, v. a. to haggle in purchasing soods. [R.]
Hibcks, v. a. to do in the second so first whortleberry. Dr. Bigsless. [U. S.]
Hibcks; v. a. to do in a hurry; to throw to
Hibddie, v. a. to do in a hurry; to throw to
Hibddie, v. a. to press together in confusion

Had'die, v. a. to do in a hurry; to throw to Had'die, v. a. to press together in confusion. Had'die, a. a crowd; a tumult; confusion. Had'die, a. ne more is a tumult; confusion. Had'die; a. to me who huddies; a bungier. Had; fig. a. color; tint:—a clamos; a pursuit Had, a. a swell of anges or arrogance:—a bull Had, a. a well of anges or arrogance:—a ball. Had, a. a to bissier; to sterm; to swell. Had, a. arrogant; insolvet; petulant. Had'fer, a. bintherer; a bully. Had'fish, a. arrogant; insolvet; petulant. Had'fy, a. petulant; angry; buffish. Hag, v. a. to embrace fondly; to hold fast. Hag, v. a. to embrace fondly; to hold fast.

Hig, a close embrace; a gripe in wrestling High, a vest; very great; smormous. Highely, ad immensely; enormously; greaty

Hage'nean, n. enormous bulk; vast extent.
Hug ger.mug'ger, n. secrecy; by-place. [Low.]
Hug ger.mug'ger, n. secrecy; by-place. [Low.]
Hug, n. the body of a ship; an old vessel.
Hug, n. the body of a ship; an old vessel.
Hug, n. a. to eviscerate; as, to Anik a hare.
Hug, n. a. heavy, large, or unwieldy. [ship.
Hug, n. a husk; a covering:—the body of a
Hug, n. a. to peel off:—to pierce the hull.
Hugly, a. having hulls; husky.
Hug, n. p. mine huw: to huser. to manuse. Ham, v. a. to sing low; to buzz; to murmur. Ham, v. a. to sing low: — to impose upon. Hum, s. a buzzing noise : — a jest ; a bear. Hām, interj. implying doubt and deliberation.
Hā'man, a. having the qualities of a man; manly,
Ha-māne', a. kind; civil; benevolent; teader.
Ha-māne'ly, ad. in a humane manner; kindty. He-mane/nees, a. tendernees; humanity. Ha/man-Ist, n. one versed in the knowledge of humanky; a grammarian.
He-man'i-ty, a. the nature of man; mankind:—
benevolence; tenderness:—polite literature. Hû'man-Ize, v. s. to soften; to render humane. Hā-man-kīnd', n. the race of man; mankind. Hû'man-ly, sd. after the manner of men. \*Hüm'ble, (hüm'bl er üm'bl) [üm'bl, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.; hüm'bl, E. Ja. We.] a. not proud; modest; submissive; lowly of spirit; low. \*Hum'ble, v. c. to make humble; to subdue. \*Häm'ble-böö, n. a large bee; bumblebee.
\*Häm'ble-nöss, n. humility; absence of pride
\*Häm'bler, n. one who humbles or subdues. \*Häm'bly, ad. without pride; with humility. Häm'büg, a. an imposition; a boax. [Low.] Häm'büg, v. a. to cheat; to impose upon. [Low.] Hum'drum, a. dull; dronish; stupid. Hüm'drüm, s. a stupid fellow; a drone. Hū-mēc-tā'tiọn, s. act of wetting. Bacon. [R.] Hū'me-ral, a. belonging to the shoulder. Hy-mid/j-ty, a. moisture; dampness.

Hy-mid/j-ty, a. moisture; dampness.

Hy-mid/j-ty, a. act of humbling; state of betag humbled: absence of the most described. ng humbled; abasement; mortification. Hu-mil'; y, n. quality of being humble; lowli-ness; freedom from pride; modesty. Him'mer, n. he or that which huma. Hum'ming, a. the noise of bees or flies; hum. num'ming, s. the noise or beet or nies; num. Bism'ming-bird, s. a very small bird. Hüm'mums, s. pl. sweating-places or baths. "Hüm'mor, (yū'mur or hū'mur) [yū'mur, S. W. J. F. Js. K. R.; yūm'ur, P.; hū'mur, E. Wh.; yū'mor or hū'mor, Sm.] s. [L.] moisture; animaliai in "more states" states and sta al fluid, in a vitiated state, tending to eruptive disease: — temper; disposition; whim; facetiousness; merriment; a pleasant kind

of wit.

\*#Hā'mor, (yā'mar) v. a. to gratify; to indulge.

\*#Hā'mor, (yā'mo-rai) a. relating to humora.

\*#Hā'mo-rist, (yā'mo-rai) a. nea who gratifes
his own humor; a jester; a wag.

\*#Hā'mo-rois, (yā'mo-rās) a. full of humor;
merry; jocular; jocose; piessant.

\*#Hā'mo-rois-ly, (yā'mo-rās-le) ad. jocosely.

\*#Hā'mo-rois-as, (yū'mo-rās-le) a. humor.

\*#Hā'mo-rois-ly, (yā'mo-sām) a. pebulant; odd.

\*#Hā'mo-rois-ly, (yā'mor-sām-le) ad. petulantiv: neevishiv.

ly ; poevishly.

iy; peersing, n. a protaberance, as on the back.
Hämp, n. a protaberance, as on the back.
Hämp'backed, (hämp'bakt) / a. having a croskHänch'backed, (hänch'bäkt) / ed back.
Hänch, n. a. se jostle : to shove; to crosk. Hänch, s. a hump; a bunch; a push; a shove. "Hhn'drod, (häm'drod, P. J. E. F. Je. K. Sm.;

hin'deed or hin'deed, W.; hin'deed &] a ten multiplied by ten. ten maitiplied by ten.

\*Hün'dred, n. the number 100:—a district.

Hün'dredth, a. the ordinal of a hundred.

Hüng, i. & p. of Hang.

Hün ger, (hüng'ger) n. an eager desire or wa
of food; a craving appetite; any violent d

Hün'ger, (hüng'ger) v. a. to feel hunger. [at

Hün'gered, (hüng'gered) a. famished; hunger.

Hün'gri-yi, (hüng'gere) a. d with keen appet

Hün'gri-yi, (hüng'gere) a. being in want of food.

Hinks. n. a coverbuse. mordid wratch: a misser. Hänks, n. a covetous, sordid wretch; a miser. Hunt, v. a. to chase; to pursue; to search for. Hunt, v. a. to follow the chase; to search. Hunt, a. a pack of hounds; a chase; pursuit. Hunt'er, a. one who chases animals. Hant'ing, n. diversion of the chase; a searchin Hant'ing-hörn, n. bugie; horn to cheer bound Hant'i Hünt'res, s. a woman who follows the class Hünts'men, s. one who practises hunting. Hünts'men-ship, s. qualifications of a hunter. Hür'dle, n. a texture of sticks ; a crate. [hurdle Hür'dle, v. a. to hedge, cover, or close, with Hür'dle, v. pt. the refuse of hemp or flax; hards. Hür'dy—gür'dy, n. a stringed instrument. Hürl, v. a. to throw with violence; to drive. Hürl, s. s. to move rapidly; to whiri. Hürl, s. the act of throwing; a tumuit; riot. Harler, z. one who throws or hurls. Hurly-burly, z. a tumult; commotion; bustle. Har-rah', (ha-ra') interj. a shout of joy, triumph,

or applause; huzza. Här'rj-cane, n. a violent storm of wind; a ter-nado; a violent tempest. Här'rj-er, a. one who hurries ; a disturber.

Harry, v. a. to hasten; to drive confusedly. Hur'ry, v. z. to move on with precipitation. Lucip, w. z. to move on with precipitation.

Hür'ry, s. tumult; precipitation; commotion

Hür'ry-ekür'ry, s. haste and confusion.

Hür'ry-ekür'ry, ed. confusedly; in a bustle.

Hürt, e. s. [i. hurt; pp. hurting, hurt;] to harm;

to wound: to inture.

to wound; to injure.

Hut, s. harm; mischief; a wound; injury.

Hut'or, n. one who does harm; a wounder.

Hut'ful-ly, st. injuriously; mischievously.

Hut'ful-ly, st. injuriously; mischievously.

Hitt'ful-ly, st. injuriously; mischievously. Hurt'ful-noss, s. injuriousness; harm. Hür'tle, v. s. to clash; to skirmish; to jostle. Hur'ite, v. n. to chan; to satirmen; to joute. Hür'ite, v. e. to push with violence; to whist. Hür'ije-bër-ry, n. whortieberry; huckleberry. Hür'ijen, a. innecent; harmiens; innoxious. Hüş'bənd, n. correlative to wife; a man married to a woman: —an economist; a farmer. Hüş'bənd, v. a. to manage frugally; to till. Hüş'bənd-b-bis, a. manageable with fragality. Hüş'bənd-min, n. a farmer; a cultivator. Hüş'bənd-ry, n. tillage; thrift; frugality; cama. Hüsn-inetr, silence; be still; no noise:

High, sater, silence! be still! no moise! High, a. still; silent; quiet. High, a. st. be still; to be silent. High, a. a. to be still; to silence; to quiet. — Hugh

np, to suppress in silence.

Hünh'-mèn-ey, (hūsh'-mèn-e) n. a bribe to induce secrecy or to hinder information. Hask, s. the outmost integument of fruits.

Hask, s. the entmost integument of fruits.

Hisk, v. a. to strip off the integument.

Hisk'-jades, s. the state of being heaty.

Hisk'-jades, s. the state of being heaty.

Hisk'-jades, s. the state of being heaty.

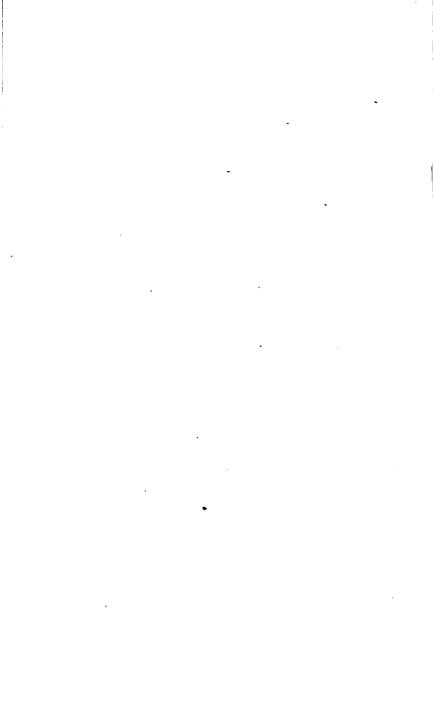
Hus-rir, (hes-rir') s. a kind of horse-soldier.

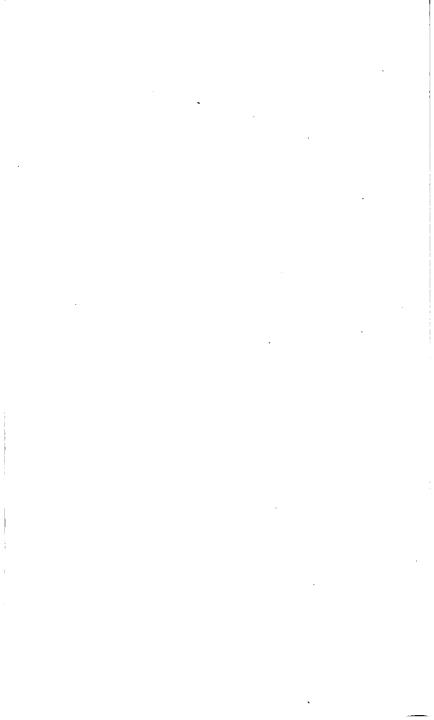
Hist'ng, (hes-rir') s. a kind of horse-soldier.

Hist'ng, s. b. a court. — (England) the place of meeting for electing a member of parliament.

A hunter after sich men

Hiestandy, y Ewpyia.







His'th, (hūs'si) v. a. to shake together.
"His'wie, (hūz'zif or hūz'wif) [hūz'zif, S. W.
P. J. E. P. Ja.; hūz'wif, Sm.] a. a bad manager; a hussy; a case for needles, &c.; house-wife. See Housewife.

was. See Processes.

\*\*Bist'wife, (hūz'zi[-]v. a. to manage frugally.

\*\*Bist'wife-ly, (hūz'zi[-le) a. thrifty; frugal.

\*\*Bist'wife-ly, (hūz'zi[-le) a. thriftiliy.

\*\*Hist'wife-ry, (hūz'zi[-re) a. domestie economy.

\*\*Bist' a. a poor cottage; a temporary beilding.

\*\*Hat, a. a. to lodge or place in huts.

nu, v. a. to houge or pasce in faute. Hitch, s. a corn-chest; a rabbit-lox; a rat-trap. Hitch, n. a. to hoard; to lay up as in a chest.

\*Hitz-zi', [hdz-zi', W. J. J. J.; hüz-zi', S. F. E.
K.; hdz-zi', P. Sm. R. Wb.] interj. an exciamation of joy or triumph; hurrah.

\*Ház-zz', v. a. shout; a cry of acclamatiou.
\*Ház-zz', v. n. to utter acclamation.
\*Ház-zz', v. 4. to receive or attend with accla-

ranger; v. s. to receive or attend with acctamation; to applaud.

By's-cinth, z. a flower:— a gem or mineral.

Hy's-cin'thine, z. relating to hyzcintha

Hy's to y. b. [hyades, L.] (Astron.) a watery constellation; a cluster of five stars.

History and stars of the stars.

torsectation, a glassy, crystalline. Milton.
By brid, or Hyb'rid, [ht'brid, K. Sm. R.; htb'rid,
Ja. Wb.] a mongrel; of different species.
Hyb'ri-dos, a produced from different species.
Hy-dat'j-dky, n. pl. [L.] little transparent bladders.
Hy-day, n. [L.] a monster with many heads.
By dry, n. [L.] a monster word mongrelies which

By'drs-gogue, (hi'drs-gog) n. medicine which expels watery secretions.

Hydran'ge-s, n. (Bot.) a water-plant and flower. Hydrant, n. a pipe for discharging water. Hydrate, n. a chemical compound one of the in-

gredients of which is water. -drau'lic, or Hy-drau'li-cal, a relating to hy-

Hy-drau'i-con, n. a water-organ. [draulics. Hy-drau'ijcs, n. pl. the science of the motion and force of fluids; the art of conveying water through pipes.

Hy'dro-cile, [ht'dro-sel, S. J. E. F. K. Sm.; ht'-dro-sel or hi-dro-selle, W. Ja.; hi-dro-selle, P.]

s. a morbid collection of water in the scrotum. ill dro-ceph'a-lus, n. a dropsy in the head.

Hỹ-dro-dỹ-năm'ics, n. pl. a science comprising bydrostatics and hydraulics.

Hỹ dro-gen, n. (Chem.) a gas, which, combined with oxygen, produces water.

Hydrography, and or versed in hydrography. Hydrography-ical, a relating to hydrography. Hydrography, and eart of measuring and describing the sea, its boundaries, &c.

Hy-droi'o-gy, u. the science or knowledge of Water.

Hydro-man-cy, a. divination by water.

Hydro-mel, a. a liquor formed of honey and Water.

Hf-drom'e-ter, n. an instrument to measure the extent, gravity, density, &c., of fluids.

H) drop's thy, n. the method of curing diseases by means of water; water cure. H) dro-pho'b;-a, (h-dro-fo'be-a, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; h1-dro-fo-be's, S.] n. a dread of water; canine madness.

canna manness.

#}-dry-phôf/ic, a. relating to hydrophobia.

#}-drip/ic, H}-dröp/i-cal, a. dropaical; watery.

#}-dry-stat/ic,

#}-dry-stat/ic

Hy-dro-the rax, n. (Med.) dropsy in the chest.

Hy-drivings, n. j., mea.; aropsy in the circus.

Hy-drivings, n. j., interpret of water or phlegma.

Hy-drays, a. watery; containing water.

Hy-drays, n. [L.] a water-snake; a constellation.

Hy-drays, n. [L.] a water-snake; a constellation.

Hy-drays, n. [Hy-mal, Ja. Todd, Ash, Dyche.] a. be-

longing to winter.

Hy-E'na, a. a fierce animal recombling a wolf. Hy-E'na, or Hy-gib'an, a. relating to health. Hy-gi-Enc, a. (Med.) that branch of medicine which treats of the preservation of health.

Hy-gi-en'ic, a relating to hygiene or health.

Hy-grom'e-ter, a an instrument to measure the degrees of the moisture of the atmosphere.

Hy gro-scope, n. an instrument to show the moisture and dryness of the air.

moisture and dryness of the air.

#liy-me, n. the god of marriage; a membrane.

#liy-me-n8'sl, [h1-me-n8'sl, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R.; h1m-e-n8'sl, S. E.] n. a marriage song.

#liy-me-n8'sl, [a. pertaining to marriage.

#liy-me-n8'sn, n. same as kymsnal.

Hymn, (him) s. a divine song; song of praise. Hymn, (him) v. a. to praise in song; to sing. Hymn, (him) v. s. to sing songs of adoration.

Hym'nic, a. relating to hymns. Hyp, v. a. to make melancholy; to dispirk. — A

contraction of hyporhondriae. [Vulgar.] Hy-pal'la-ge, m. (Rhet.) a species of inversion. Hy'per, a Greek prefix, implying over, beyond, or excess.

Hỹ-për'ba-ton, z. (Rhet.) a figure by which words are transposed from the grammatical order.

Hỹ-për'bo-la, m. (Geom.) a section of a cone. Hy-per'bo-le, s. (Rect.) a figure which expresses more or less than the exact truth.

H9-per-böl'je, a. like an hyperbole or hyper-H9-per-böl'j-cal, bola; exaggerating or exten

uating Hy-per-bol'i-cal-ly, ad. in a hyperbolic manner. Hy-per-bol'i-form, a. formed like an hyperbola.

H)-per/bo-list, n. one who hyperbolizes. Hy-per/bo-lize, v. n. to use hyperboles.

Hy-per'bo-lize, v. a. to exaggerate or extenuate.

Hỹ-per-bở/re-an, a. fur north; frigid; cold. Hỹ-per-cat-a-lec'tic, a. exceeding the measure.

Hy-per-crit'ic, x. a captions or uncandid critic.
Hy-per-crit'i-cal, a. critical beyond reason.
Hy-per-crit'i-cişm, x. captions criticism.

Hy-për'me-ter, m. something more than the tilly-per-phys'(-cal, a. supernatural. standard. Hy-per-an-co sis, m. (Med.) proud flesh. Hy'phen, m. a note of conjunction, thus [-]. thyp-not'ic, m. a medicine that induces sleep.

Hyp'o câust, n. a place for a furnace.

\*Hyp-o-chon'dri-a, n. [L.] melancholy; dejec-

"nyp-q-non'ar-a, n. [L.] metancnoly; dejection; spleen; vapors; hypochondrisals.

\*Hip-q-chon'dri-ac, [hip-q-kon'dry-ak, W. P. J. P. K. Sm.; hip-q-kon-dri'ak, S. E.; hi-pq-kon-dri'ak, S. E.; hi-pq-kon'dri-ac, n. one who is melancholy.

or afflicted with hypochondria.

\*Hyp-o-chon-dri'a-cal, a. melancholy; dispirited; disordered in the imagination.

\*Hyp-o-chon-dri's-cient, w. melancholy. \*Hyp-o-chon-dri'u-sis, a. hypochondriac affec-

tion; melancholy; spheen; hypochondria. Hyp/q-clet, a. a plant:—an inspissated juice. Hy-poc'ri-sy, a. dissimulation; false pretence. Hyp'o-crite, a. a dissembler in religion, &c.

Hyp-o-crit'ic, Hyp-o-crit'ic, (a. partaking of hypocrisy; in Hyp-o-crit'i-cal, sincere; counterfeit.

Hyp-o-crit/j-cal-ly, ad. with dissimulation. Hyp-o-gas'tric, a seated in the lower part of the belly. [arched over. Hyp-o-fe'um, n. [L.] (.Grek.) a cellar or vault Hyp-o-fe'um, n. [L.] pl. hy-pos'tq-sef; person-Hy-pos'to-sus, .... ality; substance. Hy-po-stat'i-cal, a. constitutive; personal. Hy-po-stat';-cal-ly, ad. personally. Hy-poth'o-cate, v. a. to pawn; to pledge. H<sup>1</sup>-pōth'9-nuee, s. the longest side of a right-angled triangle: — written also hypotessure.
H<sup>1</sup>-pōth'9-sis, s.; pl. h<sup>2</sup>-pōth'9-sis, a supposition; a system assumed but not proved. Hy-po-thet/ic, a including an hypothesis Hy-po-thet/i-cal, supposition; conditional. Hy-po-thet/i-cal-ty, ad. conditionally. Hy/son, a an excellent species of green sea

Hyg'gop, or Hyg'gop, [hiz'zup, J. E. Ja.; hiz'zup or hi'sup, W. F. R.; hig'sop, K. Sm.; hi'sup, &] n. a verticillate plant; an herb. Hys-ter'jc, } a. relating to hysterics; troubled Hys-ter'j-cal, } with fits.

Hys-ter';ca, ) with ms.

Hys-ter';ca, \( \pi \) fits peculiar to women.

Hys-ter-on protecton, \( \pi \). (Rhet.) a figure by which
an inversion is made, putting the last first

a vowel, has two principal sounds; one long, I-de-El'i-ty, n. (Phren.) the talent for poetry and as in fine; the other short, as in fin. I is a works of imagination. numeral for one. It is also used as an abbreviation for id; as, i. e., id est, that is.

I, pron. of the first person; myself, the person speaking. — Pos. mine; obj. me: — pl. we, ours, us. I-um'bic, s. having a short and a long syllable.

I-am'bic, a. having a short and a long symmetry.

I-am'bic, n. a verse composed of lambic feet.

I-am'bic, n. [L.] pl. L. I-dm'bi; Eng. I-am'buses; a poetic foot consisting of a short and a
long syllable; as, adors.

I-a-tro-lap'tic, a. that cures by anointing.

Pber, n. [L.] a wild grat.

J-bi'dem, ad. [L.] in the same place.

This, n. [L.] an Egyptian bird like the stork.

Ice, n water or other liquid congealed solid by cold; concreted sugar; ice-cream.

Ice, v. a. to cover with ice; to freeze.

Ice berg, x. a mountain or great mass of ice,

floating in the northern or polar seas. Ice blink, s. a dazzling brightness, caused by the reflection of light from ice.

Ice'built, (Is'bilt) a. formed of ice. [frozen. Ice'-cream, a. a confection made of cream, &c., Ice'höuse, a. a house in which ice is reposited. Ice'plant, n. a plant of icy appearance.

Ich-neu'mon, (ik-nu'mon) a. a small animal. Ich-no-graph'i-cal, a. relating to ichnography.

ayu-no-graph'i-cai, a. relating to ichnography. Ich-nögra-phy, x. a ground-plot; a platform. I'chör, (I'kör) x. [Gr.] a thin, watery humor or discharge, like scrum.
I'cho-ois, (I'kor-is) a. serous; sanious; thin. Ich-thy-öl'o-gy, x. the science of fishes. Ich-thy-öh's-gy, x. the practice of eating fish. I'ci-cle, (I'sak-kl) x. a pendent shoot of ice.
I'ci-nöss, (I'so-nös) n. the state of being ice. I'ci-nëss, (I'se-nës) n. the state of being icy. I'cing, n. a covering of concreted sugar. fl'con, n. [L.] a picture or representation. I-con'o-clast, n. a breaker of images. I-con-o-clas'tic, a. breaking images. I-co-nög'ra-phy, n. a description of pictures, &c. I-co-nög'ra-phy, n. a description of pictures, &c. I-co-nög'ra-phy, n. (Bot.) a class of piants.

I-co-nög'ric, n. a medicine for jaundice. against the jaundice, against the jaundice; against the jaundice.

I'cy, a full of ice; cold; frosty; backward.

Pd, (1d) contracted for I would.

I-de's, s. [Gr.] thet imperson. ic-ter'i-cal, a. relating to the jaundice; good

a, n. [Gr.] thetimage of any thing in the mind; conception; thought; notion.

I-dē'al, a. mental; intellectual; imagined. I-dē'al-işm, z. the doctrine of ideal existence. I-dë'al-list, n. one who believes in idealism.

-de'al-Ize, v. z. & a. to form ideas; to imagine.

1-de i-1se, e. s. & a. to form indees; to imagene.
1-de i-1s, ad. intellectually; mentally.
?dem. [L.] the same: — often contracted to id.
1-den 'i-1, 1-den 'i-1-den 'i-1, ad. with samen; not different.
1-den 'i-1-ln-fess, s. state of being identical
1-den i-1-fi-ce 'tion, s. act of identifying. I-den'ti-fy, v. a. to prove or make the same. I-den'ti-ty, n. sameness ; identicalness.

1-den-q-ty, n. sameness; identicaness.
1d-o-o-graphylic, a. representing ideas or figures.
1d-o-graphylic, a. representing ideas or figures.
1d-oother months

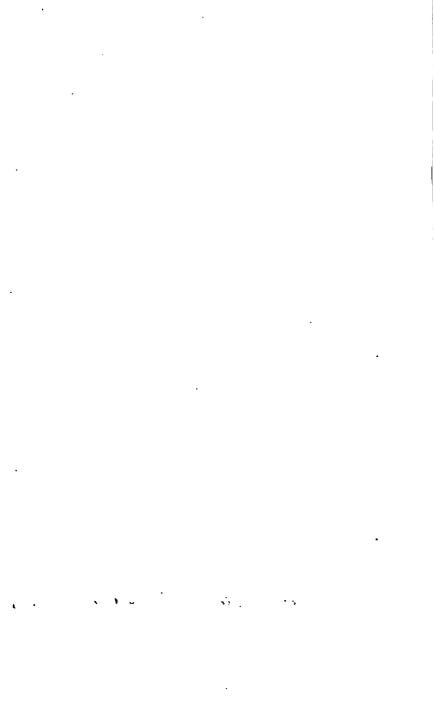
Id est, [L.] that is; — abbreviated to i. e. Id-j-oc'ra-sy, n. peculiarity of constitution. Id-i-o-crat'i-cal, a. peculiar in constitution. Id'i-o-cy, n. want of understanding. Id'i-om, z. mode of speech peculiar to a languag Id-jo-mat'[c, ] a relating to idioms; peculiar Id-jo-mat'[c, ], to a language. Id-jo-path'[c, a. original; primary. ld-j-op'a-thy, n. a primary or original disease. Id-jo-syn'cra-sy, a a peculiar temperament.
Id-jot, a a fool; one devoid of understanding
Id-jot, or Id-jot, eq. a. supid; foolish.
Id-jot-lym, a an idiom: — folly; idiocy. Id'i-ot-lize, v. n. to become stupid. [R.] I'dle, a. lazy; not employed; useless; triffing. I'dle, v. n. to lose time in indolence; tarbe, ide I'dle, v.s. to waste; to consume unprofitably. I'dle-nëss, z. laziness; sloth; trivialness. I'dler, z. an idle or lazy person; a singgard. I'dly, ad. in an idle manner; foolishly l'dol, » an image worshipped as a god. I-döl'e-ter, ». a worshipper of idols; a pagan. I-döl's-tress, ». a female idolater. I-döl's-trize, v. a. to worship idols; to idolize.
I-döl's-trize, v. n. to offer idolatrous worship.
I-döl's-trize, v. n. to offer idolatrous worship. I-döl'ş-troüs, a. partaking of idolatry.
I-döl'ş-troüs-ly, ad. in an idolatrous manner.
I-döl'ş-troüs-ly, at. the worship of idole or images. †I'dol-lam, n. idolatrous worship. Milton. I'dol-lze, v. a. to love or reverence to adoration. I'dol-Iz-er, a. one who idolizes or reverences

I-dő'ne-dűs, a. fit; proper; convenient. [R.] I'dyl, (I'dil) n. a pastoral poem; an eclogue. I. E., for id est, [L.] that is. If, conj. used as a sign of condition; — give of suppose that; allowing that; though. Ig'ne-ous, a. containing fire; emitting fire

no hypothesis for explaining their conveys I branhoe commands there (dentical ask is.

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It it should excite. I show endeavor 6





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Toolmagine that the has ken — the knight

|g-nif'ec-ods, a. producing fire. [R.]
|g'ni-f's, v. a. to form into fire. [R.]
|g'nip'o-fith, a. presiding over fire.
|g'nis f'dt's-us, n. [L.] pl. ig'nes f'dt's-1; a fiery ag may are year, a. [L.] pt. 1g net y net yet, a nery meteor, seen in marshy places, called Willwith-a-lantorn.

[g-nite', v. a. to kindle; to set on fire.

[g-nite', v. a. to become flery; to take fire.

[g-nite', bile, [g-nite, bi, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.;

[g'ne-tibl, S] a capable of being ignited. k-ni"ion, (ig-nish'un) a the act of igniting.
ig-niv'o-mode, a. vomiting fire.
ig-nio'ble, a. not noble; of low birth; mean. g-no'ble-ness, a. state of being ignoble. g-no-by, ad. ignoniniously; meanly.

"g-no-min'-ola, [ig-no-min'yea, B. W. E. F.
A. K. San, ig-no-min'e-ba, P. J.] a mean;

sbameful; dishonorable; reproachful. \*ig-no-min'-ods-ly, ad. meunly; scandalously. Ig'no-min-y, a. disgrace; reproach; shame. Ig-no-ra'mus, a. [L.] pl. ig-no-ra'mus-es; a foolish fellow; a vain pretender. Ig'no-rance, n. want of knowledge; nescience. Ig'no-rant, a. wanting knowledge; unlearned. ig'no-rant, a. one untaught or uninstructed. lg'op-rant-ly, ad. without knowledge. lg-nöre', v. a. (Lase) to declare ignorance of. lg-nör'ej-be, a. capeable of pardon. lle, a. a walk or alley:—properly sisle. Plez, z. [L.] the great scarlet oak. li'-ac, a. relating to the lower bowels. - Iliac ession, a dangerous kind of colic. Il'i-sd, n. the Greek epic poem of Homer.
Ilk, a. the same; each. [Used in Scotland.]
Ill, a. bad; not good; evil; sick; not in health. Ill, a. wickedness; misfortune; misery. Ill, ed. not well; not rightly.—Ill is used in composition, to express a bad quality; as, illformed, &c. Il'la-tive, m. a particle denoting illation. Il'la-tive-ly, ad. by illation or conclusion. Il-land's-bie, a. not inudable; censurable.
Il-land's-biy, ad. Without deserving public.
Il-bred, a. not well bred; uncivil; impudent. In orea, a. not well bred; uncivil; impudent li-legal, a. contrary to law-assistant. Il-legal-iet, n. state of boing illegal. Il-legal-iet, v. a. to render lilegal. Il-legal-ness, n. the state of being illegal. Il-legal-bil', at, in a manner contrary to law. Il-legal-bil, a. that cannot be read; not legible. Il-legal-iet, a. that cannot be read; not legible. Il-legal-iet, a. that cannot be read; lilegible in a manner not to be read. I-leg'ty-bly, est. in a manner not to be read.
I-le-g'ty-ma-cy, n. state of being illegitimate.
Il-le-g'ty-mate, a. born out of wedlock.
Il-leg'ty-mate, v. a. to render illegitimate.
Il-le-g'ty-mate-ly, a. not in wedlock.
Il-leg'ty-mate-ly, on, n. act of illegitimating.
Il-g'ty-p-ble, a. that cannot be levied.
Il-g'ty-p-ble, a. that cannot be levied.
Ill-fa'vored, (Il-fa'v) a. having an ugly face.
Ill-fa'vored, (Il-fa'v) a. deformed; ugly.
Ill-ley-leg not liberal sparing mean. Il-lib'er-al, a. not liberal; sparing; mean. Il-lib-er-al'i-ty, n. want of liberality.

ll-lib'er-al ly, ad. in an illiberal manner. B-lie's, (Il-lis'it) a. unlawful; illegal. Il-lie's-ness, s. unlawfulness.

Il-lim'it-a-ble, a. that cannot be limited, †Yl-lim'it-ed, a. unbounded; unlimited Il-lit'er-a-cy, m. want of learning; ignorance Il-lit'er-ate, a. ignorant; untaught; unlearned Il-lit'or-ate-ness, n. state of being illiterate. Ill'-lived, (ll'livd) a. leading a wicked life. Ill-nāt'ure, (Il-nāt'yur) n. bad temper. Ill-nāt'ured, (Il-nāt'yurd) a. cross; peevish. Ill-nat'ored-ly, Al-nat'yord-ly) ad. peevishly Ill-nat'ored-ness, (Il-nat'yord-nes) n. crossness Ill'ness, s. sickness; a malady; a disorder Il-lög';-cal, a. contrary to the rules of logic. Il-lög';-cal-ly, ad. in an illogical manner. Il-lög';-cal-nëss, n. state of being illogical. Ill'-starced, (Il'stard) a. unlucky. Il-lude', r. a. to deceive; to mock; to delude. ll-lūnio', v. a. to enlighten; to illuminate. ll-lū'mi-nāte, v. a. to enlighten; to illustrate; ta adorn with pictures or with lamps. Il-lu'mi-nate, n. one enlightened, or pretending to be so; one of the Illuminati. II-lû-mi-nû'ti, or Il-lû'mi-nêêş, n. pl. members of associations in modern Europe, hostile to the existing religious institutions. [l-lū-mi-nā'tiọn, w. act of illuminating; bright-ness; lights hung out as a token of loy. [l-lū'nui-na-tive, a. affording light. i-lu'mi-na-tor, n. one who illuminates. I-lu'mine, v. a. to enlighten; to decorate; te adoru; to illuminate. l-lû'sjou, (il-lû'shun) m false show; delusion. l-lû'sjve, a deceiving by false show; delusive. l-lû'sjve-ly, ad in a deceptive manner. |l-|d's|ve-ness, n. deception; false appearance. |l-|u's9-ry, a. deceiving; frandulent; delusive. |l-|u's'trate, v. a. to brighten; to explain; to elucidate; to make clear, bright, or illustrious Il-lus-trā/tion, n. an explanation; elucidation ll-läs'tra-tive, a. tending to illustrate. ll-läs'tra-tive-ly, ad. by way of explanation. ll-läs'tra-tor, a. one who illustrates. l-lus'tri-ous, a. conspicuous; noble; eminent. il-lia'trj-ous-ly, ad conspicuously; eminently il-lia'trj-ous-ly, ad conspicuously; eminently il-lia'trj-ous-ness, a. eminence; celebrity. Ill-will', n. disposition to envy or hatred. I'm, (Im) contracted for I am. Im, a prefix, used in composition for in, before mute letters, is from the Latin, and corresponds to em, which is from the French. to cm, which is from the French.
Im'age, n. a statue; a picture; an idol; an idea.
Im'age, v. a. to copy by the fancy; to imagine.
Im'age, v. a. to copy by the fancy; to imagine.
Im'age, v. a. to decoy by the fancy; to imagine.
Im'age, v. a. to decoy.
Im'age, v. a. to d

m-bank'ment, n. a bank ; embankment. m-bathe', v. a. to bathe all over.

im-bec'ile, or im-be-cile', (im-bes'il, J. E. Ja. im-bes'il or im-be-sel', W. P. F.; im-be-sel' S. K. Sm.; im'be-cil, R. Wb.] a: weak, feeble ; infirm.

Im-becli'i-ty, n. weakness; feebleness.
Im-béd', v. a. to lay, as in a bed. See Embed.
Im-bez'zle, v. a. See Embezzle. im-blbe', v. s. to drink in ; to draw in ; to admit

IMM [m-blb'er, a. he or that which imbibes. lm-bj-bl''tion, (im-be-blah'un) a. an imbibing. [m-bit'ter, v. a. to make bitter; to exasperate. m-bit'ter-er, a. he or that which imbitters. m-bod'y, v. a. to form into a body; to embody. See Embody. m-böd'y, v. n. to unite in a body. See Embedy. m-böld'en, (im-böl'dn) v. a. See Embelden. m-bor'der, v. a. to terminate; to bound. im-bosk', n. n. to be concealed. m-bo'som, (-buz'um) v. a. to hold in the bosom. Im-bo'gom, (-buz'um) v. a. to note in the commun.
Im-bo'nd', v. a. to enclose; to shut in.
Im-bo'w', or Im-bow', [im-bow', 8. W. E. Ja. K.;
im-bo', P. J. F. Sm.] v. a. to arch; to vault.
Im-bow'ment, v. a. to arch; to vault.
Im-bow'ment, v. a. narch; a vault.
Bacon. Im-bran'gle, v. a. to entangle. Im-breed', v. a. [i. imbred; pp. imbreeding, im-bred;] to generate within; to produce. Im'bri-cate, a laid one under another, as tiles. Im'bri-cat-ed, a. indented with concavities. Im-bri-ca'tion, a. a concave indenture. Im-brick'(1001, m. a concave indemuter.
Im-brick', '(m-brid') v. a. to steep; to soak.
Im-brite', '(im-brid') v. a. to steep; to soak.
Im-brite', v. a. to degrade to brutality.
Im-brite', v. m. to sink down to brutality.
Im-buse', v. a. to stock with money.
Im-buse', v. a. to stock with money. im-birse, v. a. to stock with money.

Im-it-a-bil'-ity, n. the quality of being imitable.

Im'-it-a-le, a. worthy or possible to be imitated.

Im'-it-ite, v. a. to follow the manner, way, or action, of another; to copy; to conterfeit.

Im-i-ta'tion, a. act of imitating; a resemblance; a copy; likeness. Im'i-ti-tive, a. inclined or tending to copy. In'i-ta-tor, a. one who imitates or copie Im'i-tā-tor-shīp, a. the office of an imitator. Im'i-tā-trix, ». she who imitates. Im-mac'y-jate, a. spotless; pure; undefiled. Im-mac'y-jate-jv, ad. without blemish; purely. Im-mac'y-jate-ness, s. purity; innocence. Im-mai'le-a-ble, a. not malleable. Im'ma-nence, a. internal dwelling. Im'ma-nent, a. intrinsic ; inherent ; internal. Im-man'i-ty, n. barbarity; savageness. Im-mar'tial, (Im-mar'shal) a. unmartial. m-mask', v. a. to cover; to disguise; to mask. m-match's-ble, a. not matchable; peerless. Im-ma-te'rj-al, a. not material; unimportant. Im-mş-të/rj-ql-lşm, n. spiritual existence. Im-mş-të/rj-ql-lst, n. a believer in immateriality. Im-ma-tō-rj-al'j-tý, z. state of being immaterial. Im-ma-tō'rj-al-nosa, z. immateriality. Im-ma-ture', a. not mature; not perfect; hasty. Im-ma-ture'ly, ad. too soon; too early. Im-ma-ture'ness, / n. state of being immature; Im-ma-tu'ri-ty, / unripeness; incompleteness. Im-ma-tū'ri-ty, unripeness; incompleteness. Im-mēas'u-ra-ble, (Im-mēzh'u-ra-bl) s. not to be measured; immense; indefinitely extensive. Im-meas'u-ra-bly, ad. boyond measure. Im-meas'ured, (im-mezh'urd) a. not measured. Im .ne-chan'i-cel, a. not mechanical.
\*Im .me'di-s-cy, s. immediate power.
\*Im .me'di-set, [im-me'de-st, P. J. Sm.; In-me'dest, Sm.; Im-me'dest, Ja.; Im-me'-dest, Im-me'de-st or Im-me/je-st, W.] a. proximate; acting without a medium; direct; not acting by sec-

exemption from second causes Im-med'j-ca-bie, a. not to be healed; incurable.

Im-me-mô'ri-al, a. past the time of memory. Im-me-mô'ri-al-ly, ad. beyond memory. Im-mense', a. unlimited; unbounded; vast. in-mënse'ly, ad. without measure or limits. m-mënse/noss, n. unbounded greatness m-mën'sj-ty, a. unbounded greatness; infinity 'Im-mens'u-ra-bil'j-ty, a. impossibility of being messured. \*Im-mēns'y-ra-ble, [Im-mēn'abu-ra-bl, S. W. P. Ja.] a. not to be measured; immeasurable.
\*Im-mēns'y-rate, a. unmeasurad. Im-mërge', v. c. to immerse. Im-mërse', v. c. to put under water ; to sink. m-mer'sion, (im-mer'shan) a. the act of imme ing; submersion. Im-me-thod'i-cal, a. not methodical; confused. Im-me-thod'i-cal-ly, ad. without method. Im-me-thôd'j-cal-ness, n. want of method. Im'mi-grant, n. one who immigrates. Im'mi-grant, v. a. to go to dwell in some place. Im'm-grate, v. a. to go to dwell in some place.
Im'm-gratie, v. a. to go to dwell in some place.
Im'm-hence, w. an impending danger.
Im'm-hent, a. impending; threatening; near
[m-nin'gle, (im-ming'gl) v. a. to mingle; to
im-ni-ni'tion, s. diminution.
[R.] [mix
Im-mis-ci-bit'j-ty, s. incagicity of being mined.
Im-mis-ci-bit, a. not capable of being mined.
Im-mis'ci-bit, a. not capable of being mined. m-mls'sion, (im-mlsh'un) a. act of sending in [m-m1', v. a. to send in ; to inject. Im-m1', ga-ble, a. that cannot be mitigated. Im-m1z', v. a. to mingle; to intermix; to mix. Im-m1z', -ble, a. impossible to be mingled. Im-mo-bil'j-ty, n. unmovableness. Im-möd'er-ste, a. excessive; extravagant. Im-möd'er-ste-ly, ad. in an excessive degree. Im-möd'er-ste-nöss, n. want of moderation Im-mod-er-a/tion, n. want of moderation Im-mod'est, a. not modest; indelicate. Im-mod'est, ly, ad. in an immodest manner. Im-mod'est-y, s. want of modesty or delicacy Im'mo-late, v. c. to sacrifice; to offer up. Im-mo-lation, n. act of sacrificing; sacrifice Im'mo-la-tor, n. one who offers in sacrifice. Im-mo-men'tous, a. unimportant. Im-mor's], c. not moral; dishonest; victous. Im-mo-mi'(i-ty, n. dishonesty; want of virtue Im-mör'tal, a. exempt from death; perpetual Im-mor-tal'j-ty, n. state of being immortal. Im-mör-tal-j-zä'tlen, n. act of immortalizing. Im-mör'tal-ize, v. a. to make immortal. Im-mortal-las, when to become immortal.
Im-mortal-las, when to become immortal.
Im-mortal-lif, ad swithout mortality or end.
Im-mortal-bif-iy-n, a sheafthatness.
Im-mort-bif, a that cannot be moved; firm. Im-môv'a-ble-ness, z. state of being immovable Im-môv'a-bly, ad. in a state not to be shaken. im-mā'nj-ty, m. privilege; exemption; freedom im-māre', v. s. to enclose; to confine; to shuf in; to imprison. in ; to impressor.

Immulij-cel, a. not musical; inharmonions.

Im-md-ta-bil'j-ty, n. exemption from change.

Im-md'ta-bic, a. unchangeable; unalterable.

Im-md'ta-bic, n. unchangeableness.

Im-md'ta-biy, ad. unalterably; unchangeably. Im-mu-ta/tion, n. change; mutation. [R.] Imp, n. a subaltern or puny devil; a demon. ond causes t instant; present.

"Im-me'di-str-ly, ad. without a medium; instantly; directly.

"Im-me'di-str-ness, n. state of being immediate; fimp, v. a. to lengthen ; to enlarge. Shak. im-path, r. a. to drive close or hard. [R.] im-path, r. a. to paint; to decorate with colors im-paint, (im-par) r. a. to injure; to make worse.

It is imbued with the allegorial spirit

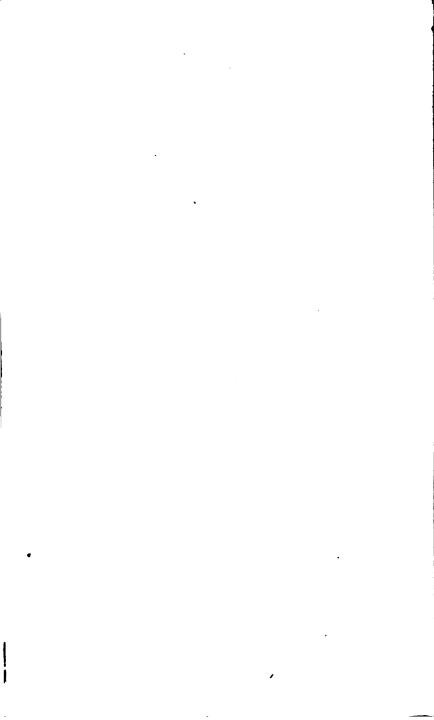
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It is imparted to the substance — It in parts life it vivacity to the sarration.

my impatience to greatly.

impeace the of truson.

Imperative upon all

1 M P 209 ,m-pair', v. u. to be lessened or worn out. Im-pair'er, z. he or that which impairs. Im-pair-st-ble, a unpaintable. [R.] Im-pair', v. a. See Empair. Im-pal-pa-bil'i-ty, n. state of being impalpable. Im-pal/pa-ble, a. not to be perceived by touch. Im-pa-na'tion, a. the supposed presence of the body of Christ in the sacramental bread. m-pan'el, v. c. to enrol; to form, as a jury m-par's-dise, v. a. to put in a state of felicity. m-par's-ty, n. inequality; disproportion. m-park', v. a. to enclose in or as a park. m-pur lance, a. (Law) license for delay of trial. la-part', v. a. to grant; to give; to confer. la-part'tial, (Im-par'shal) a. not partial; equita-ble; free from regard to party; just; fair. Im-par'tial-list, n. one who is impartial. la-par-14-14, to, the par-sh-41/2-to) a quality of being impartial; equitableness. In-par-14-14, s.d. with impuritality; justly. In-par-14-14, s.d. with impuritality; justly. In-par-1-bet, a communicable:—not partible. In-par-1-bet, a communicable:—not partible. In-par-1-bet, a communicable: Im-pas'sa-ble, a. not to be passed; impervious. lampar'sp-nie, d. not to be passed; impervous.
Impar'sp-nie, d. not to be passed; impervous.
Impar'sp-nie, d. incapability of passage.
Impas-sp-nil'j-ty, n. exemption from suffering.
Impas-sp-nie, d. incapable of suffering.
Impas'spon, (impash'un) v. d. to affect strongly.
Impas'spon, to strongly offsetd without la-pis'sion, (im-pish'un) v. c. to affect strongly, im-pis'sion-sie, v. c. to affect powerfully. [feeling, im-pis'sion-sie, v. c. to affect powerfully. [feeling, im-pis'sion-sie, v. c. to affect powerfully. [feeling, im-pis'sive, a. not pasive; free from suffering. Im-pis'sive-uses, n. state of being impassive.

Im-pas-ta'tion, n. act of impasting. m-paste', v. c. to knead; to paste; to lay on. Im pat'i-ble, a. intolerable; not to be borne. Im-pa'tience, (Im-pa'shene) n. want of patience; vehemeace of temper; uneasiness; eagerness. Im-pa'tient, (Im-pa'shent) a. not patient; very uneasy; hot; hasty; eager; ardently desirous. Im-pā'tient, (Im-pā'shent n. one who is restless.
Im-pā'tient-ly, (Im-pā'shent-le) ad. eagerly.

m-pit-ron-j-zā'tion, n. act of impatronizing.

'im-pat'ryn-ize, (im-pat'ryn-iz, P. K. R. Wb.; im-pa'try-niz, Ja. Sm.) v. a. to put in possession of any seigniory.

m-pawn; v. a. to pawn; to give rs a pledge. m-pach', (im-pach') v. a. to charge publicly with an offence; to accuse; to censure. m-peach'a-ble, a. accusable; chargeable.

n-pëach'er, n. one who impeaches. m-pčach'ment, a. public accusation; censure. m-pčarl', (im-pčrl') v. a. to adorn as with pearls. m-pčc-ca-bll'i-ty, a. state of being impeccable. Im-pec'es-ble, a. exempt from possibility to sin. Im-pec'can-cy, n. impeccability.

m-pēde', v. a. to hinder; to let; to obstruct. m-pēd'j-mēnt, z. an obstruction; hinderance. m-pēd-j-mēnt'al, a. hindering; obstructing. im-pe-di''tion, (im-pe-dish'un) a hinderance. Im-ped'j-tive, a causing hinderance. m-per, v. a. to urge forward; to press on. m-pél'lent, a. impelling; urging onwards. m-pél'lent, a. a power that drives forward.

m-pel'ler, a. one who impels.

m-pën', v. a. to shut up; to enclose.
m-pënd', v. a. to hang over; to be at hand.
m-pënd'ence, ) a. the state of hanging over;

m-pënd'en-cy, ) near approach.
m-pënd'ent, a. hanging over; impending.
m-pënd'ing, a. hanging over; near at hand.
m-pën-e-tra-bil'i-ty, z. the being impenetrable.

Im-pen'e-tra-ble, a. that cannot be penetrated impervious; not to be affected or moved. Im-pen'e-tra-ble-ness, n. impenetrability. Im-pen'e-tra-bly, ad. with impenetrableness. Im-pen's-tra-ory, ad. with impenciationess.
Im-pen's-tenee, i n. want of penitence or con
Im-pen's-tent, a. not penitent; obdurate,
Im-pen's-tent, a. not penitent; obdurate,
Im-pen's-tent, n. an of-durate, unhumbled sinner
Im-pen's-tent-ly, ad. without penitence.
Im-pen'note, a. having no feathers. Im-pen'nous, a. wanting wings. m-per's-tive, a. commanding; anthoritative. m-per'a-tive-ly, ad. in an imperative manner. n-per-cep'ti-ble, a. not to be perceived; small. Im-per-cep'ti-ble-ness, n. imperceptibility. In-per-cep'ti-bly, ad. without being perceived. Im-per-cip'i-ent, a. not having perception. im-per'di-ble, a. not to be destroyed. Feltham Im-per'fect, a. not perfect; defective; frail.
Im-per-fec'tion, n. want of perfection; defect.
Im-per'fect-ly, ad. in an imperfect manner. Im-per'fect-ness, n. n defect; imperfection. Im-per'to-ra-ble, a, not to be bored through. Im-per'fo-rat-ed, a. not pierced through. Im-per-fo-ra/tion, n. state of being closed.

Im-pê'ri-al, a. relating to an empire or an emperor; royal; regal; monarchical; supreme m-pe'ri-al-1st, n, one who adheres to an emperor n-pē-ri-al'i-ty, n. imperial state or power. m-pe'ri-al-ly, ad, in an imperial manner.

n-pē'ri-al-ty, n. imperial power; imperiality. n-pēr'il, v. a. to bring into danger. m-pë'ri-ous, a. authoritative; haughty; arro

gant; tyrannical; overbearing.

[m-pe'/ri-ous-ly, ad. in an imperious manner.

[m-pe'/ri-ous-les, n. quality of being imperious.

Im-pe'/rish-3-ble, a. not limble to perish.

Im-pe'/ri-tim in im-pe'/ri-0, [L.] a government

within a government.

Im-per'ma-nence, n. want of duration.

Im-per-me-a-bil'i-ty, n. the being impermeable. Im-për'me-a-ble, a. not to be passed through.
Im-për'me-a, a. not personal; not varied according to the persons.

Im-per-son-al'i-ty, a. want of personality. Im-per son-al-ly, ad. without personality. Im-per son-ate, v. a. to personify.

Im-per-spiculy, a want of perspiculty Im-per-spic/u-ous, a wanting clearness. Im-per-sua/si-ble, a. not to be persuaded.

Impertunence, a. not to be persuaded. Impertunence, in irrelevance; intrusion; Impertunence, trifle; rudeness. Impertunence, a. of no weight; importunate; intrusive; medding; foolish; trifling; rude. Impertunence, a. a meddier; an intruder.

Im-për'ti-nënt-ly, ad. intrusively; rudely.
Im-per-tran-si-bil'j-ty, n. unpassableness.
Im-per-turb's-ble, a. that cannot be disturbed. Im-për-tur-ba'tion, n. calınness ; tranquillity. Im-per-tütbed', (Im-per-türbd') a. undisturbed. Im-per'vi-a-ble, a impervious; impermeable. Im-per'vi-ous, a. impenetrable; unpassable. Im-per'vi-ous-ly, ad. impenetrably; unpassably Im-per'vi-ous-lyess, w. state of being impervious. Im-pe-tig'i-nous, a. covered with scabs; scurfy. Im'pe-trate, v. a. to entrent. Usher. [R.] 'Im'pe-tra-tive, a. able to obtain by entreaty.

 Im/pe-tis, s [L.] force applied to any thing; momentum; impulse; effort.
 Im-pièrce', (im-pèr') v. a. to pierce through.
 Im-pièrce's-ble, [Im-për'sa-bl, W. P. Ja. R. Sm.; Im-për'sa-bl, S.] a. not to be pierced. [m-pōe's-ble, a. that may be imposed. [m-pōe', v. a. to enjoin as a duty; to lay as put on. — To impose on, or upon, to-decaive. m-pos'er, n. one who imposes. m-pos'ing, p. a. making a show; impressive. Im-pi'q-ty, n. want of piety; irreligion.
Im-pinge', v. n. to fall or strike against; to clash.
Im'piods, a. not pious; irreligious; wicked.
Im'piods-ly, ad in an impious manner. m-posting, w. act of one who imposes. Im-po-si"tion, (lin-po-zish'un) a. act of impos ing on ; constraint ; cheat ; imposture ; tax. Im-pos-si-bil'i-ty, a. state of being impossible. Im-pos-si-ble, a. that cannot be; not possible. Im'pi-ous-néss, a impiety; irreligion. Im-plā-ca-bil'i-ty, a irreconcilable enmity. Im-plā'ca-ble, a not placable; not to be ap-In post, n. a tax; a toll: — part of a pillar.

\*Im-post'hy-mate, (im-post'h-mat) [im-pos'h-mat, S. F. J.s.; im-post'hy-mat, S. S. E. S. s.; im-post'hy-mat, N. S. S. R. R. s.; im-pos'chy-mat, N. J.] v. n. to form an about peased; inexorable; malicious. Im-pla'ca-ble-ness, n. state of being implacable. \*m-post/hu-māte, v. a. to afflict with an ab-\*m-post/hu-māte, v. a. to afflict with an ab-\*m-post-hu-mā'tion, v. formation of an abscess \*m-pöst'hüme, (im-pös'tüm) [im-pös'tüm, E.F. Ja.; im-pös'tüm, W. J.; im-pöst'hüm, F. K. Sa.] za collection of purulent mastes in a cyst.; an abacces. Im-plead', (im-pled') v. a. to accuse; to indict. Im-plead'er, n. one who impleads or indicts. Im-plead'er, (im-ple') v. a. to gage; to pledge. Im'ple-ment, n. an instrument; a tool; a vessel. \*Im-post'hûme, v. n. to breed an imposthume. Im-pos/tor, s. a false pretender; a decaiver. Im-post/ure, (im-post/yur) s. deception; frand. Im-ple tion, n. the act of filling; fulness Impo-tence, /n. state of being impotent; im Impo-tencey, | becility; weakness. Impo-tent, a. weak; feeble; wanting power. Impo-tent, a. one who is infirm or feeble. Îm'plex, a. intricate ; complicated. [volve. Îm'pli-căte, v. a. to entangle ; to infold ; to in-Im-pi-ca'tion, n. involution; a tacit inference.
Im'pi-ca-tive, a. having implication.
Im'pi-ca-tive-ly, ad by implication.
Im-piv'(it, a. inferred; tacitly implied or com-Im po-tent-ly, ad. without power; feebly. Im-pound', v. a. to enclose, as in a pound. prised; resting on the authority of others. m-pov'er-ish, v. s. to make poor; to exhaust. Im-pite'it-ly, ad. in an implicit manner. im-pite'it-ness, n. the state of being implicit. im-pit'ed-ty, ad. by implication. Im-pig-rā'tion, n. solicitation; supplication. m-pov'er-ish-ment, a. reduction to poverty Im-pawer, v. a. See Empower. Im-prac-ti-ca-bil'i-ty, z. state of being impracti cable; impossibility. Im-plore', v. a. to supplicate; to entreat; to beg. im-plor'er, s. one who implores. im-plumed', (im-plumed') a. without feathers. im-plum'mous, a. destitute of feathers. Ini-prac'ti-ca-ble, a. not practicable; impossible untractable; unmanageable. Im-prac'ti-ca-ble-ness, s. impracticability. Im'pre-cate, v. a. to invoke or call for evil. Im-pre-ca'tion, a. invocation of evil; a curse. Im-pidney, v. a. to plunge; to hurry into.

Im-pidney, v. a. to involve by implication; to include; to comprise; to signify.

Im-polyon, (im-pol'zn) v. a. to empoison.

Im-pol'i-cy, A. want of policy; indiscretion.

Im-pollte', a. not polite; rude; uncivil.

Im-po-lite'ness, w. want of politeness; incivility.

Im-pol'ite', a. not polite; interndent; indis-Im/pre-ca-to-ry, [Im/pre-ka-tur-e, W. P. J. F
Ja. K. Sm.; im-prek's-tur-e, S.; Im/pre-ka'tur-e, E.] a. containing wishes of evil. Im pregn', (im-pren') v. a. to impregnate. Im-preg'na-ble, a. not to be taken; unmoved Im-preg'na-bly, ad. in an impregnable manner. Im-pôl'-tic, a. not politic; imprudent; indis-Im-pôl'-tic-ly, ad without art or forocast. [creet. Im-pôn'der-a-ble, a. that cannot be weighed. im-preg'nate, v. a. to make pregnant; to fill full. Im-preg'nate, a. impregnated : made prolific. Im-preg-nation, a. the act of impregnating. Im-pon'der-ods, a void of perceptible weight. Im-po-ros'i-ty, n want of perceptible weight. Im-po'rous, a free from perce; close; solid. Ins-pre-script'i-ble, a. independent of prescription; not to be aliened or lost m-press', v. a. to stamp; to fix deep; to enforte. Im-port', v. a. to bring from abroad : - to imply ; Im'press, s. a mark; stamp; figure; device. Im-press;-bil'j-ty, s. state of being impressible. Im-pres's;-ble, a. that may be impressed. to infer; to signify; to mean; to concern. Im/port, (114) [im/port, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; im/port or im-port', Ja.] n. importance; moment; im-pression, (im-pression) a act of impressing, a mark made by pressure; a stamp; an im-age fixed in the mind; operation; influence; effect:—an edition of a book. meaning; tendency: — any thing imported. Im-port's-ble, a that may be imported. im-por'tance, a consequence; moment.

Im-por'tant, [im-por'tant, S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R.; im-por'tant, Ja.; im-por'tant or im-portant, tant, W.] a momentous; weighty; forcible.

Im-por'tant-ly, ad. weightily; forcibly. Im-press ive, a. making impression; effective. m-press'ive-ly, ad. in an impressive manner. m-press'ive-ness, n. state of being impressive. m-press'ment, a. act of forcing into service. Im-por-tation, n. the act of importing. m-press'ure, (im-presh'ur) w. an impression. Im-prëv'a-lën-cy, n. want of prevalence.
Im-pri-mā'tur, n. [L.] a license to print.
Im-pri'mis, ad. [L.] in the first place. m-port'er, m. one who brings in from abroad. m-port'u-na-cy, m. the act of importuning. Im-port'u-nate, (im-port'yu-nat) a. incessant in solicitation; urgent; pressing; pertinacious. Im-port/u-nate-ly, ad. with importunity. m-print', e. a. to print; to fix on the mind. Im print, a. the designation of the place, date, Im-port'u-nate-ness, n. incessant solicitation. &c., affixed to a printed work. Im-pris'on, (im-priz'zn) v. a. to put into prison . im-por-tune', v. a. to tease; to solicit earnestly. Im-por-tune', a. vexatious; unseasonable. [cy. Im-por-tune', a. vexatious ; unseasonable. [cy. | to shut up ; to confine. Im-por-tu'ni-ty, n. incessant solicitation ; urgen- | Im-pris'on-ment, n. confinement in prison.

## Implantes in their nature

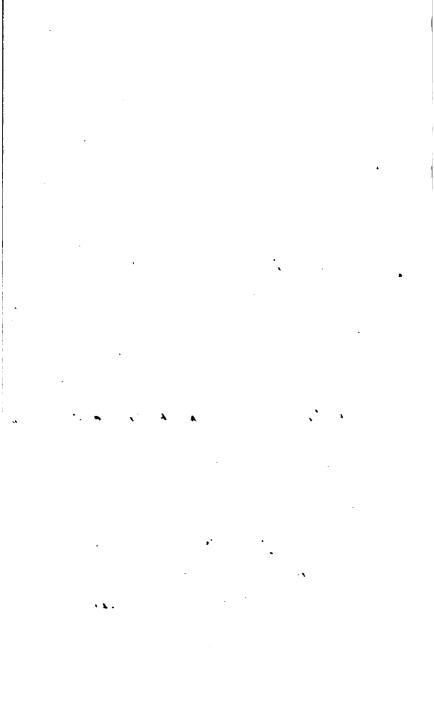
Mhich is implied in Saying that... To me I implies the interposition. To of what importance is it, even to the mon.

Out to be imposed upon by their false pretery—they are imposed upon tributory princes

It is impossible that he could have written it logether in nomithe last in com reside logether are impossible to be reclaimed to makes an improvable impression upon.

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othe improbability dut it exister. It is not improbable to suppose that ... He has improved upon the original Improvidation, addupor on agui λέ-To die & inputed in silento tion of its inability to enter I am surprised at the inactivity of our magistales in not taking up. It is ireducinth in guch. Inadequate to the - to express in This see was opposed to the Planisus in that they rejected the unwillen law. Insiching, & die Toutto petes Exxertpichés. He is inaugurated to the his

Tm-prib-p-blf/j-ty, n. want of probability. Im-prib's-ble, a. not probable; unlikely. Im-prib's-bly, ad. without probability. Im-pro-bite, s. a. not to approve. [R.]
Im-pro-bite, s. a. not to approve. [R.]
Im-pro-fif-ty, s. want of honesty; dishonesty.
Im-pro-fif-ty, s. want of honesty; dishonesty.
Im-pro-pro-bite, s. [Fr.]
Im-pro-pro-bite, s. [Fr.] an extemporaneous composition.—ed. without study; off-hand. Im-prop'er, a. not proper; unsuitable; unfit. Im-prop'er-ly, ad. not properly; not fitly. Im-pro-pri'tique, a. unpropitious. Wotton. Im-pro-per tion-s-ble, a. not proportionable.
Im-pro-per tion-ste, a. not proportionable.
Im-pro-per tion-ste, a. not proportionate.

Im-pro-partien-ste, a not proportionate.

Im-pro-pri-ste, v. a. to put the possessions of the church into the hands of laymen.

Im-pro-pri-stipn, n. act of impropriating; an altenation of the possessions of the church.

Im-pro-pri-stop, (im-pro-pro-stop, P. K. Sm. R. Wh.; im-pro-pro-stop, R. W. J. E. F. Ja.) n. one who impropriates.

Im-pro-pri-sty, n. want of propristy; unfitness. Im-pro-pri-sty, n. capability of improvement.

Im-pro-ble, a. capable of improvement.

Im-pro-prov-ble, a. to make better; to augment; to increase; to make good use of.

increase; to make good use of.
Im-prove', s. s. to make improvement.
Im-prove'ment, s. set of improving; progre

from good to better; melioration; instruction. Im-prov'er, n. he or that which improves. Im-prov'ed-dence, n. want of forethought. Im-prov'i-dent, a. wanting forecast; careless. Im-prov'i-dent-ly, ad. without forethought. im-proving, p. a. making or becoming better.
im-proving p. a. a. & n. [improving f. ] to
posingose and sing extemporaneously.
Im-proving filen, a. act of improving in.

im-prov' s. tor, a. [improve interes, It.] one who composes and sings extemporaneously. Im-prd'dence, n. want of prudence; indiscre

in-pra epice, a want of prudence; induscr tion; negligence; carelessness. Im-pra'dent, a wanting prudence; indiscreet. Im-pra'dent, a wanting prudence. Im'pra'desce, a shamelessness; insolence. Im'pra'desce, a shamelessness; insolence. Importantly, ad without modesty; saucily.

Im-pu-dite'i-ty, n. immodesty.
Im-pu-dite'i-ty, n. immodesty.
Im-pagur', (im-pan') (im-pan', S. W. J. E. F. Ja.
R. Sm., im-pan', P. J. a. to attack; to oppose; to assault by argument; to contradict.

pose; to assaur by argument; to contradict. Im-pog-na'tion, n. opposition; resistance. Im-pdgn'er, (im-pdn'er) n. one who impugne. Im pd'is-since, [Im-pd'is-sins, R. W. J. F. Ja. E. Sa., im-pu-le'sans, P. Wb.] n. weakness. Im/pdise, n. communicated force; impression. Im-pai'sion, s. act of impelling ; impulse

pa-pa'ni-ty, s. exemption from punishment; freedom from injury or loss. Tm-pare', s. not pure; unholy; foul; lewd. Tm-pare'ly, ed. with impurity.

Im-pare'ness, s. impurity.
Im-pa'ri-ty, s. want of parity; filthiness.

to color, as with purple. Im-pur'ple, v. c. to color, as with purple. Im-pat's-ble, c. that may be imputed.

a-pat's-ble-ness, a. state of being imputable.

im-pu-tiving, a. act of imputing; censure.
Im-pa'ty-tive, a. that may impute or be imputed.
Im-pa'ty-tively, a. by imputation.
Im-pater, v. a. to charge upon; to attribute.

m-put'er, a. one who imputes.

In-ap-ph-cation, n. want of application.
In-ap'p-yile, a. not apposite; unsuitable.
In-ap-pre'cj-a-ble, (In-ap-pre'she-a-bl) a. that
cannot be appreciated or estimated.
In-ap-pre-hēn'sj-ble, a. not apprelensible.
In-ap-pre-hēn'si-ble, a. not apprelensible.
In-ap-pre-hēn'si-ble, a. not apprepriate; unfit.
In-ap'tj-tūde, n. want of aptitude; unfitness.
In-ar's-ble, a. not arable; incapable of tiliage
In-arch'. a. a. to graft by annuch. m-pal'sive, a. impelling; moving; impellent, m-pal'sive-ly, ad by or with impulse.

In-arr's pile, a not arrang i magazine at mag-in-arrch', a a to graft by approach. In-arrch'ing, a a method of grafting. In-ar-tic'u-late, a not articulate; indistinct. In-ar-tic'u-late-ness, a want of distinctness. In-ar-tic-u-lating, a want of articulation.

out art; contrary to the rules of art. In-as-much', ad. seeing; seeing that; since. In-as-tën'tion, n. want of attention; neglect. In-st-ten'tive, a. heedless; careless; negligent. In-st-ten'tive-ly, ad. without attention.

In-au'di-ble, a. not audible; not to be heard. In-au'gu-ral, a. relating to inauguration. In-au'gu-rate, v. a. to consecrate; to induct.

Im-pu-trin'ci-ble, a not to be corrupted.
In, prep. noting the place where any thing is present; within; not without; near; close. In, ad. within some place; not out. - In is much used in composition, commonly as a particle of negation, equivalent to us; as, macrics. In-p-Dil'ity, m. want of ability or power. [sible-In-pc-cds-si-bil'ity, m. state of being inacces. In-pc-cds'si-ble, a. not to be approached. In-ac-ces'si-bly, ad. so as not to be approached.

In-ac'cu-ra-cy, n. want of accuracy; error. In-ac'cu-rate, a. not accurate; incorrect. In-ac'cu-rate-ly, ad. not accurately; incorrectly In-ac'tion, a. want of action; idlenes

In-ac'tive, a. not active; indolent; sluggish. In-ac'tive-ly, ad. without labor; sluggishly. In-ac-tiv'i-ty, n. want of activity; idleness.

In-ad'e-que-cy, a. insufficiency ; defectiveness In-ad'e-quate, a. not adequate; defective. In-ad'e-quate-ly, ad. not adequately. In-ad'e-quate-ly, ad. not adequately.

In ad-e-qua'tion, s. want of correspondence. In-ad-mis-si-bil'i-ty, s. want of admissibility. In-ad-mis'si-bie, a. not admissible; unfit.

In-ad-vertence, a. carelessness; negligence In-ad-verten-av, inattention; heedlessness In-ad-vertent, a. negligent; careless; beedless In-ad-vertent, a. d. carelessly; negligently.

In-action by the state of the s

alienated or transferred to another. In-al'ien-p-ble-ness, (In-al'yen-p-bl-nes) s. the state or quality of being inalienable.

state or quality of being inalenable.
In-differ-ble, a unalterable.
In-dim-o-ri'tō, [in-dm-o-ri'tō, J. F. Ja. E.; in-dm-o-ri'tō, F. E. Sm.] n. one in love; a lover
In-dim', a empty; void; useless.
In-dim', mate, v. a. to animate. Denna.
In-dim', mate, v. a. to animate.

In-an'i-mate, a. void of life; lifeless; inest dead; unanimated.

In-an'j-māt-ed, a. not animated; unanimated. In-a-nī''tiọn, (In-a-nīsh'ọn) z. emptingea. In-ap/pe-tence, n. want of appetence or appetite
In-ap/pe-tence, n. want of appetence or appetite
In-ap-pi-ce-bil';-y, n. unitness for the purpose. In-ap'pli-ca-ble, a. not applicable; unfit. In-ap-pli-ca'tion, a. want of application.

212 In-cep'tor, m. a beginner; one in the radimens In-ce-ra'tion, m. the act of covering with wax In-cer'ti-tade, m. uncertainty; doubtfulness. fa-au-gy-15'tion, n. act of inaugurating; installation; investiture by solemn rites
In-au'gy-10-10; n. enlating to inauguration.
In-au-15'tion, n. act of covering with gold. In-au-spi"clous, ('in-aw-spish'us) a. not auspi-cious; unfortunate; unfavorable. In-au-spl"clous-ly, (In-aw-splish'us-le) ad. in an inauspicious manner; with ill omens. In-au-spi'/cious-ness, (in-aw-spish/us-nes) s. the state or quality of being inauspicious. In-bē'ing, n. inherence; inseparableness In'born, a. innate; implanted by nature. In'börn, a. innate; implanted by nature. In-bösathed', (in-brëthd') a. inspired; infused. In'brëd, a. produced or generated within. In-brëdd', [i. inbred; pp. inbreeding, inbred;] v. a. to produce; it raise.
In'ca, m. title of the ancient Peruvian kings.
In-cage' ment, m. confinement in a cage.
In-cage' ment, m. confinement in a cage.
In-call'cu-la-ble, a. that cannot be calculated.
In-call'cu-la-ble, a. includent best or warmth In-co-les cence, a. incipient heat or warmth. In-can-des'conce, z. a white, glowing heat. In-can-des'cont, c. white or glowing with heat. In-ch-des'cont, a write or growing was as-in-can-ti-tion, a a charm; an enchantment. In-cin'ty-to-ry, a enchanting; magical. In-cin'tyn, v. a to unite into a canton. In-ci-pp-bli-ity, a state of being incapable. In-ci-pp-ble-ness, a incapability. In-ci-pp-ble-ness, a incapability. nn-ca'pa-nia-ness, m. incapability.
In-ca-pā'cious, (-pā'chus) a. not capacious.
In-ca-pā'cious-ness, (Yn-ka-pā'chus-nes) m. nar-rowness; want of containing space.
In-ca-pāc'-i-tāte, v. a. to disable; to weaken.
In-ca-pāc'-i-tāt'cun, m. disqualification.
In-ca-pāc'-i-ty, m. want of capacity; inability.
In-car'ccr-ate, a. invirsamed: in-carcerated n-căr'cer-ste, a. imprisoned ; incarcerated. n-căr-cer-â'tion, s. imprisonment. n-carn', v. a. to cover with flesh. [R.] n-carn', v. a. to breed flesh. [R.] n-carnate, v. a. to clothe or embody with flesh. În-căr'nște, a. clothed or embodied in flesh. În-căr-nă'tion, a. act of assuming body or flesh. In-carastive, a. producing flesh. In-carastive, a. to cover; to enclose; to enwrap. In-cas'(e)-lat-ed, a. enclosed in a castle. In-cau'tion, a want of caution. In-cau'tou, in want of cauton.
In-cau'tous, (in-kaw'shus) a unwary; heedles
In-cau'tous-ly, (in-kaw'shus-le) ad unwarily.
In-cau'tous-nëss, a. want of caution.
In-cau'tous-nëss, a. want of suttion.
In-cau'tous-nëss, a. want of suitous-\*In-con'di-e-ry, a. relating to the malicious burn-ing of buildings; inflammatory. ing or buildings; inflammatory.

In-chine, (114) n. perfume exhaled by fire.

In-chine, v. a. to enringe; to provoke.

In-chine, v. a. to perfume with inconse.

In-chine ment, n. rage; heat; fury. Shak.

In-chi'sion, n. act of kindling; a burning.

[E.] n-cën'sive, a. inflammatory; exciting. n-cën'sor, n. [L.] a kindler of anger. In cene-vy, or in-cen'so-ry, in sen-ear-e, S. W.

J. F. Sm.; in-sen'so-re, Johnson, Ja. K. Wb.]

m. the vessel in which incense is burnt.

in-cen'tive, s. an incitement ; a motive ; spur. n-cĕn'tive, a. inciting ; encouraging. n-cĕp'tion, z. a beginning ; commencement. in-ceptive, a. beginning; noting beginning.

In-certaint, a unceasing; continual; constant.
In-certaint, a unceasing; continual; constant.
In-certaint, ad without intermission.
In-certaint, a carnal knowledge between person
related within degrees prohibited.
In-certaint, out-ly, ad in an incessuous manner.
nch, n. a measure ; the twelfth part of a foot. In cpo-ëte, v. a. to begin; to commence. [R.]
In cho-ste, a. begun; entered upon.
In cho-stely, ad, in an incipient degree.
In-cho-stive, [in-ko's-tiv, S. W. P. J. Ja.; Ing-ko's-tive, [in-ko's-tiv, S. W. P. J. Ja.; Ing-ko-s-tiv, S. W. P. J. Ja.; Ing-ko-s-tive, see the direction with which one body strikes or falls upon another.
In ci-dön, a. casani: fourtificus: occasional In'cho-ate, v. a. to begin ; to commence. [R.] In'cj-dent, a. casual; fortuitous; occasional. In'ci-dent, n. event; occurrence; casualty. In-ci-dent'al, a. casual, happening by chance. In ci-dent'al-ly, ad. in an incidental manner. n-cin'er-ite, v. s. to burn to ashes. n-cin-er-i'tion, n. act of burning to asbes. n-cip'-ib-cy, n. a beginning; commencem n-cip'-ibnt, s. beginning; commencing. n-err-cum-scrip'ti-ble, a not to be bound In-cir-cum-spēc'tion, n. want of caution. In-clee', v. a. to cut; to carve; to engrave. In-ci'/sion, (in-sizh'un) n. a cut; a gaah. n-cl'sive, a having the quality of cutting. n-ci'sor, n. [L.] a cutter; a fore-tooth. n-ci'so-ry, a. having the quality of cutting. n-cls'ure, (in-slzh'ur) z. a cut; an aperture. n-cl'tant, z. that which incites; a stimulant n-cj-tā'tion, n. incitement ; motive ; impulse. n-cite', v. a. to stir up; to animate; to urge of in-cite', v. a. to sur up; to animate; a wage us in-cite'nent, s. a motive; incentive; impulsa. In-cit'er, n. he or that which incites. in-ci-vil'i-ty, s. want of courtesy; rudeness. In-cisey. e. a. to hold first; to clasp. in'cis-vüt-ed, a. set; fast fixed. In-cim'en-cy, s. rigor; severity; roughness. In-cim'en-cy, severity; roughness. In-clem'ent, a. severe; rough; stormy; harsh. In-clin's-ble, a. willing; having a tendency. In-cli-na tion, a. tendency to a point; a leaning; affection; regard; disposition of mind.

\*in-clin'a-to-ri-ly, ad. with inclination.

\*in-clin'a-to-ry, [in-klin'a-tūr-c, W. Je.; in-klin'a-tūr-c, S. Je. in-klin'a-tūr-c, S. J n.c.line', v. n. to bend; to lean; to be disposed.
n-cline', v. a. to turn towards; to bend. [disl.
n-clin'er, a. one who inclines:—an inclined
n-clib'ter, v. a. to shut up; to encloister. ni-close', v. a. to surround; to include.— It is also written enclose See Enclose.

In-close', v., a. one who inclosed; "encloser.

In-close', v., a. one who inclosed; "encloser.

In-close', v., a. one who inclosed; "encloser.

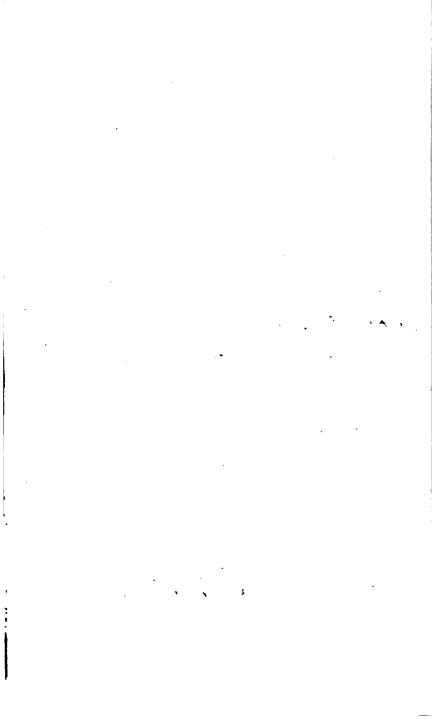
In-close', v., a. one enclose inclosed; "enclosed, See Enclosers.

In-close', v. a. to enclose; to shut in; to compactificity (in hill/thus) a set of including. n-clu'sion, (in-klu'zhun) a. act of including. n-clu'sive, a. enclosing; comprehended. n-clū'sive-ly, ad. in an inclusive manner. In-co-ag'u-la-ble, a. incapable of concretion. In-cog', ad. (corrupted from integrate;) in pri In-cog'; tan-cy, n. want of thought. [vata In-cog'; tan-cy, n. want of thought. [vata In-cog'; tan, a. not thinking; thoughtless. In-cog'; tottve, a. wanting thought. In-cog'ni-to, ad. in a state of concealment. In-cog'ni-to, a. unknown; concealed.

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In-co-he/rence, | n. want of coherence or con-In-con-cla'sive-ly, ad. with incenclusive In-co-he ren-cy, nection; incongraity. In-con-clu'sive-ness, n. want of rational force In-con-coc'tion, n. state of being undigested. In co he'rent, a. inconsequential; inconsistent. In-co-hē'rent-ly, ad. in an incoherent manner. In-com-bas-t-bil'j-ty, n. want of combustibility. In-com-bast'j-blc, a. not to be consumed by fire. In-con-curring, a. not concurring. In-con-cus'si-ble, a. incapable of being shaken. In-con-den'si-ble, a. not condensible In con-dite, or [n-con'dite, [in'kon-dit, W. Js., in-kon'dit, J. P.; in-kon-dit', S. K.; in-kon'dit, P. Sm. Wb.] a. irregular; rude; unpol In-com bust'i-ble-ness, n. incombustibility. In'come, (In'kam) n. revenue ; profit ; produce. In com-ing, n. revenue; income. [tion. In com-men'dom, [L.] in trust or recommenda-in-com-mens-u-re-bil'i-ty, n. the state of having in-con-gan's-bie, a. uncongeniable.
In-con'gru-once, a. unsuitablemess. no common measure. "In-com-mens'o-ra-ble, [In-kom-mens'sho-ra-bl, \*In-con'gru-ont, a. unsuitable ; incongraous.
\*In-con-gra'i-ty, s. unsuitableness ; inconsist-\*In-con-grit'i-ty, n. unsuitableases; inconsist eney; impropriety. \*In-con'gry-obs, (in-köng'gry-tie) a. unsuitable not fitting; inconsistent; improper; absurd. W. P. J. F.; In-kom-men'su-ra-bl, S. Ja. Sen. R] a having no countron measure.

"In-com-mens'y-rate, (In-kom-mens'yy-rat) a.
having no countron measure; incommensura-\*In-con'gru-ous-ly, ad. improperly; unfitly. In-con-nec'tion, n. want of connection. In-con'scion-s-ble, a. unconscionable. In-opm-mode', v. a. to be inconvenient to; to trouble; to molest; to disturb. "In-com-mo'dj-ois, [In-kom-mo'de-ës, P. J. Ja.; In-kom-mo'dyus, S. E. F.; In-kom-mo'de-ës er In-tom-mo'je ës, W.] a. inconvenient; In con'se quence, a. want of just inference In-con'se-quent, a. not consequent; net follow-In-con-sequent, a not consequent; nes less ing from the premises.

In-cōn-sequent'si, a. not consequential.

In-con-sid'er-s-ble, a. unimportant; trivial.

In-con-sid'er-s-ble-niss, a. small importance

In-con-sid'er-s-cy, a. thoughtlessness.

In-con-sid'er-ste, a. carreless; thoughtless W. a. inconvenient; troublesome ; annoying.
"In-com-mō'di-ous-ly, ad. inconveniently.
"In-com-mō'di-ous-nēss, a. inconvenience. In-com-md-nj-ca-bil'j-ty, n. state of being incommunicable. In-con-sid'er-ste-ly, ed. thoughtlessly.
In-con-sid'er-ste-ness, n. thoughtlessness.
In-con-sid-er-a'tion, n. want of consideration In-com-mu'n co-ble, a. not communicable. Ta-com-mū'ni ca-ble nëss, a. incommunicability. In-com-mā'ni-ca-bly, ad. so as not to be im-In-con-sist'en-cy, a. contrariety; incongruity. In-con-sist'ent, a. not consistent; incompatible In-con-sist'ent-ly, ad. absurdly; incongruously. In-con-sol'a-ble, a. not to be comforted. parted. In-com-müt-a-bil'i-ty, z. unchangeablenes In-com-mut's-ble, a. not subject to change. In-com-pact', In-com-pact'ed, a. not compact In-con'so-min-cy, a. disagreement; dissord. In-con-spic'u-ous, a. not conspicuous. In-con'stan-cy, a. unsteadiness; mutability. hi-com'pa-ra-ble, a not to be compared; excellent beyond comparison; matchless. In-com/pa-ra-ble-ness, n. great excellence. In-com/pa-ra-bly, ad. beyond comparison. In-com-pas/sion-ste, a. void of tenderness. In-con'stant, a. not firm; changeable; vari In-con'stant-ly, ad. unsteadily; changeably. In-con-sum's-ble, a. not to be consumed. la-com-pas'sion-ste-ly, ad. without compassion. h-com-pas'sion-ste-ness, n. want of pity. h-com-pat-i-nil'-ty, n. inconsistency. la-com-pat'i-ble, a. inconsistent with something In-con-tests—bie, a not to be disputed; certain.
In-con-tests—bie, a not to be disputed; certain.
In-con-tests—bie, a missingutably. In-con-tig'n-ous, a. not contiguous. In-con'ti-nonce, in-con'ti-non-cy, n. unchastity. In-con'ti-nont, a. lowd; licentious; unchastity. else; incongruona la-com-pat'i-bly, ad. inconsistently. In-con't-nent, a. tewa; necessions; insenses.
In-con't-nent ly, ad. unchastaly; iterationaly.
In-con-trell'a-ble, a. uncontrollable.
In-con-try-vert'-ble, a. not controvertible; unquestionable; indisputable.
In-con-try-vert'-bly, ad. indisputably. la-com/po-tence, | n. want of competence; in-la-com/po-tence, | s. want of competence; in-la-com/po-tency, | sufficiency; inability, la-com/po-tent, a. not competent or adequate. la-com-picter, a. not competent or anequate. la-com-picter, a. not complete; not finished. la-com-picter, a. want of completeness. \*In-con-ven'ience, s. want of convenience ; unin-com-plex', a. not complex; simple. fitness; disadvantage; difficulty. \*In-con-vēn'ience, v. a. to trouble; to vex. la-com-piex', a. not compiex; simple.
la-com-piey'ite, {In-kom-pizy'ite, \$m. Ash; In-kom-pizy'ite, {In-kom-pizy'it, \$m. Ash; In-kom-pizy'it, \$m. Ash; In-kom-pizy'it, \$m. Ash; In-kom-pizy'ite, a. not composite; simple.
la-com-pizy-ben's-ben's-bil'; ty, a. inconceivableness.
la-com-pizy-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-ben's-be \*In-con-ven'ien-cy, n. seme as inconvenience \*In-con-ven'ient, or In-con-ve'nj-ent, [In-kon-ve'nyent, S. E. F. E.; In-kon-ve'ne-ent, W. P. J. Ja. Sen.] a. incommodious; unfit.
\*In-con-ven'ient-ly, ad. incommodiously. hended; inconceivable. In-con-vers'a-ble, a. unsocial; stiff; formal. In-con-vert'i-ble, a. incapable of change. -căm-pre-hen'si-ble-ness, s. inconceivableness. In com-pre-hen'si-bly, ad. inconceivably. In-con-vin'ci-ble, a. that cannot be convinced. in-com-pre-hen'sive, a not comprehensive. in-com-pres-si-bil'i-ty, a state of being incomin-con-vin'ci-bly, ad. without conviction. In-cor'po-rate, v. a. to form into a body or corpo-

pressible. In-com-pres'si-ble, a. not to be compressed. is con-ceal's ble, a that cannot be concealed la-con-ceiv'a-ble, a. not to be conceived. In-con-ceiv'a-ble-ness, n. the being inconceiva-le-con-ceiv'a-bly, ad. beyond conception. [la-con-cep'ti-ble, a. inconceivable. In-con cin'nj-ty, s. unaptness; disproportion.

la-con-ciù'dent, a. inferring no consequence. la-con-ciù'sive, a. not conclusive; insufficient.

In-cor-pō're-al, a. not corporeal; immaterial. In-cor-pō're-al-ly, ad. without body or matter. În-cer-po-ré'i-ty, a. immateriality. În-cor-réct', a. not exact or cerrect ; inaccurate.

ration; to unite; to associate; to embody. n-cor'po-rate, v. n. to unite into a mass

In-cbr'po-rate, a. associated; incorporated. In-cbr-po-ra'tion, a. act of incorporating; forma-

tion of a body; union; association

In-cor-rect'ly, ad not correctly; inaccurately. In-cor-rect', ess. in inaccuracy; inaccuracy; In-cor-rect', ess. in inaccuracy; error.
In-cor-ri-gi-bil-i-ty, in state of being incorrigiIn-cor-ri-gi-ble, a. that cannot be corrected.
In-cor-ri-gi-bly, ad. beyond amendment. In-cyr-thyt', a. not corrupt; uncorrupt.

In-cyr-thyt', a. not corrupt; uncorrupt.

In-cyr-thyt'-ble-ness, ruptible.

In-cyr-thyt'-ble, a. incapable of corruption.

In-cyr-thytipn, a. incapacity of corruption.

In-cyr-thytipn, a. free from corruption. In-cor-rapt'ness, n. integrity; incorruption. In-cras'sate, v. a. to thicken; to make thick. in-cras'sate, v. n. to become thick; to grow fat. In-cras-sate, a. fattened; filled; incrassated. In-cras-sattion, n. the act of thickening. In-cris'ss-live, a thickening; making thick.
In-criss's-live, a thickening; making thick.
In-criss's-live, a that may be increased.
In-criss's (in-kris') v. n. to grow; to advance.
In-criss's, v. a. to make more or greater.
In-crisses, or In-crisses', (114) [In'kris, W. P. Ja.
Sm.; in-kris', S. Wb. Ash.] n. addition; sugmentation; neglice, fracesory.

mentation; produce; progen; [n-crease/ful, a. abundant in produce. Skak. n-creaser, a. one who increases in-crease; r, n. one who increases.
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In-c

a. not credulous; hard of belief. \*In-cred'u-lous-ness, n. hardness of belief. In'cre-ment, w. increase; matter added. In-creativent, a increasing; growing, in-creativent, a increasing; growing, in-creativent, v. a. to cover with a crust or coat, in-creatistic, v. a. to incrust. Bacon. [R.] In-crus-tation, s. act of incrusting; a crust. Yalcu hate. In'cy-batte, v. z. to sit upon eggs; to batch. In-cy-batton, z. the act of sitting upon eggs. In'cy-bas, a. [L.] the nightmare, a disorder. In-call'cate, v. a. to impress on the mind by ad-

monitions; to enforce; to implant. In-cul-ca'tion, n. act of inculcating; charge. In-cul'pa-ble, a. not culpable; unblamable. In-cŭi pe-ble-nëss, n. unblamableness. In-cul/pa-bly, ad. unblamably; without blame. In-cul'pate, v. a. to blame ; to censure. n-cul'ps-to-ry, a imputing blame; censuring. In-cult'ure, (in-kult'yur) n. want of culture. In-cum'ps-rcy, n. the holding of an office. In-cum'psent, a lying upon; imposed as a duty. n-cum'bent, a. one who possesses an office. n-cam'ber, v. a. to embarrass. See Encumber. n-cur', v. a. to become liable to; to bring on. In-cu-ra-bil'i-ty, n. impossibility of cure. In-cū'ra-bie, z. an incurable patient. In-cū'ra-bie, z. not to be cured; irremediable. In-cu'ra-ble-ness, a. state of being incurable. In-cū'ra-bly, ad. without remedy; hopelessly. In-cū-ri-os'i-ty, n. want of curiosity. In-cu'ri-ous, 4. not curious; inattentive. In-cu'ri-ous-ly, ad. without inquisitiveness. In-cu'ri-ous-ness, n. negligence; carelessness. n-cursion, a. an invasion; an inroad; ravage. in-cir'vate, v. a. to bend; to crook.
In-cir'vate, v. a. to bend; to crook.
In-cir-va'tion, n. act of bending; curvity.
In-cirve', v. a. to bow; to bend; to incurvate

IND 214 In'da-ga-tor, z. a searcher; an examiner [n-dart', v. a. to dart in; to strike in.

In-deb-i-th' us qu-elimp'sit, [L.] (Law) an active brought to recover in damages the amount of a debt or demand. a dect or demand.

if n-dět', (in-dět') v. a. to put into debt.

in-děbt'ed, (in-dět'ed) p. a. being in debt.

in-děbt'ed-něss, (in-dět'ed-něss n. state of being
indebted. [Modern.]

in-děbt'ment, (in-dět'ment) s. indebtedness [L.]

n-děbt'ment, (in-dět'ment) s. indebtedness [L.] In-de'cen-cy, a. want of decency; indecorum; immodesty. In-de'cent, a not decent; unbecoming. In-de'cqui, s.d. without decency.
In-de-cld'u-ols, s. not deciduous; evergreer.
In-de-cld'u-ols, s. not liable to be decimated.
In-de-cl''sion, (In-de-slzh'un) s. irresolution. In-de-cl'sive, a. not decisive; inconclusive. In-de-cl'sive-ness, n. want of decision. In-de-clin's-bie, a. not declinable; not varied. In-de-clin's-bly, ad. without variation. \*In-dec'o-rous, or In-de-ko'rous, [in-dek'o-rus, P. J. Ash, Wo.; in-de-ko'rous, S. E. Js. Sa. R.; in-deb'o-rus, W.F. K.] s. not decorous; indecent; unbecoming. \*In-dec'o-rous-ly, or In-de-co'rous-ly, ad in an unbecoming manner. \*In-děc'o-rous-něss, or In-de-cô'rous-něss, z. im propriety of conduct; indecency. In-de-co'rum, n. indecency; a thing unbecoming. In-deed', ad. in reality; in truth; in verity. In-de-fat'i-ga-ble, a unwearied; not tired. In-de-fat'i-ga-ble-ness, s. unweariedness. In-de-fat'i-ga-bly, ad. without weariness. In-de-fae'je,ble, (in-de-fe'ze-b) a incapable d being defeated, vacated, or made void. In-de-fee'j-ble',ty, a exemption from decay. In-de-fee'j-ble, a not liable to defect or decay. In-de-fec'tive, a. not defective; complete. In-de-fen'si-ble, a. that cannot be defended. In-de-fen'sive, a. having no defence. In-de-f1"ciont, (In-de-f1sh'ent) a. complete. In-de-fin's-ble, a. that cannot be defined. In-def'i-nite, a. not definite; not limited. In-def'i-nite-ly, ad. to a degree indefinite. In-def'i-nite-ness, n. state of being indefinite. In-de-his'cent, a. not opening when ripe.

In-de-lib'er-ste, a. not deliberate.
In-de-lib'er-ste, a. not deliberate.
In-del-i-bil'-ty, n. quality of being indelible.
\*In-del'-be, [In-del'e-bi, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K.
Sm.; In-del'e-bi, P.] a. that cannot be biotted out, effaced, opennulled; permanent. \*In-del'i-bly, ad to as not to be effaced.

In-děl'i-ca-cy, n. want of delicacy; indecency. In-děl'i-cate, a. wanting delicacy; indecent. In-děl'i-cate-ly, ad. in au indelicate manner. In-děm-ni-fi-câ'tion, n. act of indemnifying. In-dém-nj-f-că'tiọn, n. act of indemnitying.
In-dêm'nj-fy, v. at o exempt from loss.
In-dêm'nj-ty, n. accurity; compensation for los
In-de-mon'stra-ble, a. not to be demonstrated.
in-dên',-zen, (in-dên'e-zn) v. a. to make free.
In-dênt', v. a. to notch: — to bind by contract.
In-dênt', v. a. to notch: — to bind by contract.
In-dênt', v. a. nincision; indentation; stamp,
In-den-tâ'tiọn, n. act of indenting; a notch.
In-dênt'ure, (in-dên't'yur) n. a covenant: a writ In-dent'ure, (in-dent'uur) z. a covenant; a writing containing a contract: — indentation In-de-pen'dence, n. state of being independent;

freedom; exemption from control. In-de-pen'dent, a. not dependent; free. In-de-pon'dent, n. a Congregationalist.
In-de-pon'dent-ly, ad. without dependence. In-tur'vi-ty, s. crookedness; a bending inward. | fin-dep're-cable, a, that cannot be entreated in-de-priv's-ble, s. that cannot be taken away. In increase in the number.

Incumbent upon or on a Lexilogram.

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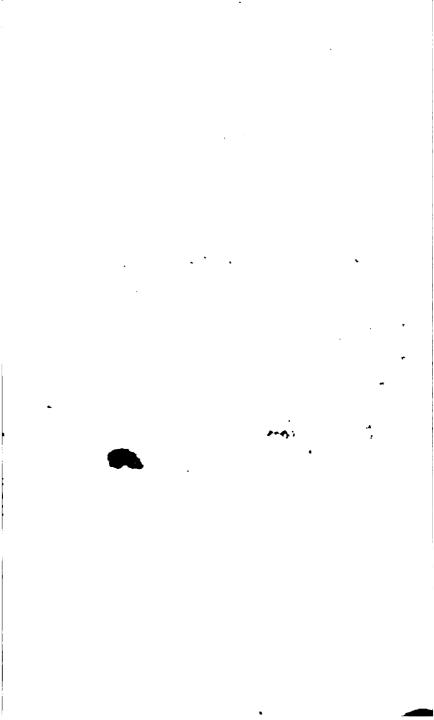
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6 Eglon

In ec ecrib's ble, a that cannot be described.
In eq. est', (In-de zet') a want of merit.
In-des'j-nent, a incessant. [R.] In-de-struc'ti-ble, a that cannot be destroyed. In-de-ter'mi-ne-ble, a not to be defined or fixed. In-de-termi-na-nee, a. not to be defined or inte In-de-termi-nate-ly, ad indefinitely. In-de-termi-nate-new, a. indefinitely. In-de-termi-nation, want of determination. In-de-terminad (-terminal) a. undetermined. In-de-termined, (-terminal) a. undetermined. In-de-vet'ed, p. a. not attached; undevoted. In-de-vettion, a. want of devotion; irreligion. In-de-voice, a. want or devotion; irrelgion.
In-de-voice, a. not devot ; undevout.
In-de-voice, a. i. i. in'dox-es or in'di-os; a directing point or pointer; a hand that points to any thing:— the table of contents to a book.

le des ; a list of prohibited books.

In-der.-der'i-ty, m. want of desterity.

"Ind'ian, (Ind'yan) [In'dyan, S. Ja. E. Sm.: In'-de-an, In'je-an, or Ind'yan, W.] a. relating to India or the Indiana.

\*Ind'ian, \*\*. a native of India; an aboriginal in-habitant of America.

\*Tud'ian-Ink', (Ind'yan-Ingk') s. a kind of ink. \*Ind'ian-rēd', (Ind'yan-rēd') s. a kind of ochre. In'dis-rub'ber, m. caoutchouc. In'di-cant, a. showing; pointing out.

In'di-cate, v. s. to show; to point out; to mark. In-di-ca'tion, n. mark ; sign ; note ; symptom [n-dic/s-tive, a. showing; pointing out.-indicative moud of a verb affirms.

la-dic'a-tive-ly, ad in such a manner as shows. In'di-cs-tor, n. he or that which shows.

In'di-ca-to-ry, a. showing; pointing out. In-dict', (in-dit') v. a. to impeach; to accuse. In-dict'a-ble, (in-dit'a-bl) a. liable to be indicted. in-dict'er, (in-dit'er) n. one who indicts. in-dic'tion, n. a declaration. — (Chron.) a cycle, or period of fifteen years.

n-dic'tive, a. proclaimed; declared.

in-dict'ment, (in-dit'ment) s. act of indicting; a bill for a penal offence.

[a-dif'fer-ence, a state of being indifferent; neutrality; negligence; want of affection. la-dif'fer-ent, a neutral; unconcerned; inat-tentive; regardless; impurital; passable.

lentive; regardless; impartial; passable.
ladif'er-ent-ly, ed. in an indifferent manner.
la'di-eince, a. want; penury; poverty.
la'di-eince, a. want; penury; poverty.
la'di-eince, a. a native animises plant.
la'di-eins, a. poor; needy; necessitous.
la'di-eins, a. poor; needy; necessitous.
la-di-eist-de, a. not digested; undigested.
la-di-eist-fie, a. not digestible.
la-di-eist-fien, (in-de-jest-yun) n. want of digestion; want of digestive power; dyspepsy.
la-dig-lation, a. to point out by the finger.
la-dig-lation, a. the act of pointing out.
la-dig-lation, a. having indignation; angry.
la-dig-lation, a. anger mixed with contempt. Indig-na'tion, a. anger mixed with contempt. la-dig ni-ty, a. contumely; contemptuous injury. la dig ni-ty, a. contumely; contemptuous injury. la dig ni, a. a plant used in dyeing blue. la-di-fect, a. not direct : improper; not fair. la-di-fection, a. oblique course or means. la-di rect'ly, ed. not directly; not rightly.

hd-jr-cerry, as, no directly; not rigney.
hd-jr-cerry-ble, (in-djz-zer-np-bl) a. not disternible; undiscernible.
h-djs-cerp-tj-bl'-ty, n. indestructibleness.
hd-js-cerp-tj-ble, a. not to be separated or destroyed; indestructible.

In-disciplin-s-ble, a. incapable of discipline In-dis-cov'er-a ble, a. undiscoverable. In-dis-cov'er-y, z. the state of being hidden In-dis-creet', a. not discreet; imprudent. In-dis-creet'ly, ad. without discretion. In-dis-crete', a. not discrete or separated. In-dis-cre''tion, (In-dis-kresh'un) w. want of discretion; rashness; imprudence. In-dis-crim'i-nate, a. being without discrimina-

tion; confused In-dis-crim'i-nate-ly, ad. without distinction. In-dis-crim'i-nāt-ing, a. making no distinction. In-dis-crim-i-nā'(lon, ». want of discrimination.

In-dis-pën-sa-bil'i-ty, n. absolute necessity. In-dis-pën'sa-ble, a. not to be dispensed with ;

necessary; essential.
In-dis-pen'sa-ble-nëss, n. absolute necessity.
In-dis-pen'sa-bly, ad. necessarily.

In-dis-poly-, v. a. to make unit; to disincline In-dis-poled', (In-dis-poled') p. a. not disposed; disinclined; disordered in health.

In-dis-pos/ed-ness, n. indisposition; unfitness. In-dis-po-el"tion, (In-dis-po-zish'un) n. disorder of health; slight disease; disinclination. \*In-dis'pu-ta-ble, [In-dis'pu-ta-bl, S. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; In-dis'pu-ta-bl or In-dis-pā'ta-bl, W. P.

K.] a. uncontrovertible ; incontestable. \*In-dis'pu-ta-ble-ness, n. certainty; evidence.

'In-dis'po-ly-bly, ad. without controversy.

In-dis-so-ly-bl'|-ty, n. firmness; stableness.

In-dis'so-ly-ble, a. that cannot be dissolved of

destroyed; firm; stable; binding for ever. 

In-dis-tinct/ness, n. confusion; uncertainty. In-dis-tin/guish-a-ble, a. undistinguishable. n-dite', v. a. to compose ; to write ; to dictate

in-dit/er, n. one who indites.
fin-di-vid's-ble, a. indivisible.
Saak.
"In-di-vid'y-al, (in-de-vid'y-al) [in-de-vid'a-al,
S. J. F. Ja.; in-de-vid'u-al or in-de-vid'ja-al,

#.] a. single; numerically one.
\*In-di-vid'y-31. s. s single person or being.
\*In-di-vid-y-31'-i-y, s. distinct existence.
(Phren.) the faculty of observing and individu-

alizing objects. \*In-di-vid'u-si-lze, v. a. to distinguish; to sepa-\*In-di-vid'u-si-ly, ad. with distinct existence. \*In-di-vid'u-si-b. a. to make single; to indi

\*In-di-vid'u-ste, a. undivided. (vidualize. \*In-di-vid'u-ste, a. undivided. (vidualize. \*In-di-vig-i-bil'i-ty, (s. the state or quality of In-di-vig-i-bil'i-ty, (s. the state or quality of In-di-vig-i-ble-nëss, being indivisible. In-di-vig'i-ble, a. that cannot be divided. In-di-vig'i-bly, s.d. so as not to be divided. In-di-vig'i-bly, s.d. so as not to be divided. In-do-c'i-ble, [In-dös'g-bl, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; In-dö'g-bl, P. Wb.] a. unteachable; untractable. In-do-c'i-le, [In-dös'si], S. W. J. E. F.-Ja. Sm.; In-do-c'i-ty, s. unteachable; untractable. In-do-c'i-ty, s. unteachabless; dulness;

In-do-cil'i-ty, n. unteachableness; dulness. In-doc'trin-ate, v. a. to instruct in principles. In-dôc'trin-ste, v. a. to instruct in principles.
In-dôc-tr-nac'tion, w. instruction in principles.
In'do-lênce, z. laziness; idleness; listlessness.
In'do-lênt, a. careless; lazy; idle; listless.
In'do-lênt-ly, ad. carelessly; lazily; listlessly.
In-dôm';-ty-hle, a. untamable; invincible.
In-dôm', ('In'dôr) a. being within doors.
In-dôrs-e-lie, a. that may be indorsed.
In-dôrse', v. a. to write, as a name, on the back

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of a paper; to amign; to confirm :-- written also in In-dörse'ment, a. act of indorsing; sum indorsed; superscription. In-dör-sis", n. one to whom a bill is indersed In-dors'er, a. one who indorses. In-dreach', v. a. to soak; to drown. In-dr'eiste, a. not dublous; not doubtful. In-da'bi-tp-bie, a. undoubted; unquestionable in-du'oj-up-use, a undoubled; unquestionable. Ta-dû'bj-ta-ble-nëss, a. the being indubitable. Ta-dû'bj-ta-bly, ad undoubledly; certainly. In-dûce', a. a. to influence; to persuade; to pro-In-dice/ment, a. motive to any thing; that which pressured to any thing; inchement.
In-dice/er, a. one who induces; a persuader.
In-dice/ble, a. that may be induced.
In-dice/ble, a. not ductile; intractable.
In-dice/ble, a. not ductile; intractable.
In-dice/ble, a. not ductile; intractable. In-dec'ties, a not ductile; intractable.

In-dic'don, a entrance:—a mode of reasoning
from particulars to generals; inference.

In-dic'ties-el, a implying induction.

[tion.
In-dic'tive-ly, as by induction; by inference.
In-dic'tive-ly, as by induction; by inference.
In-dic'ty, as the person who inducts.
In-dic'ty, as to invest; to endow. See Endac.
In-dic'ty, as to invest; to endow. in-dülge', v. s. to humor; to gratify; to cherish. in-dülge', v. z. to give indulgence. in-dül'gence, z. act of indulging; kindness; forbearance; favor; compliance; gratification; remission of punishment.

In-dilf/grat, a. kind; gentle; mild; favorable.

In-dilf/grat, a. one who indulges.

In-dalf/gra, a. one who indulges.

In'da-fits, [In'da-fit, S.W. P. J. F. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; in-du'rat, Ash.] v. n. to grow hard; to hardes. to harden \*In'du-rate, v. a. to make hard; to harden. \*In'dy-rate, a. impenitent; obdurate; hard. [ R.]
In-dy-ration, s. act of hardening; obduracy. In-du-rk'(ton, n. act of hardening; obduracy.
In-dis'rj-aj, a. relating to industry; performed
by manual labor; inboring.
In-dis'rt-joës, a. dijgent; laborious; nasiduous,
In-dös'tri-oës-ly, al. laboriously; assiduously.
In'dos-try, [in'dys-tre, S. W. P. J. E. Ja. R.
Sm. Wh.:—in-dis'tre, outgar:] n. habitual employment; diligence; assiduity.
In'dwĕll-pr, n. an inhabitant.
In'dwĕll-ing, n. act of dwelling within.
In'dwĕll-ing, n. act of dwelling within. In dwelling, a dec of dwelling within; internal.

Indwelling, a dwelling within; internal.

Indbriest, [in-bre-at, S. W. P. J. F. Sm.; in-bre-at, Ja.] v. a. to intoxicate; to make

Indbriest, Ja.] v. a. to be intoxicate; to make

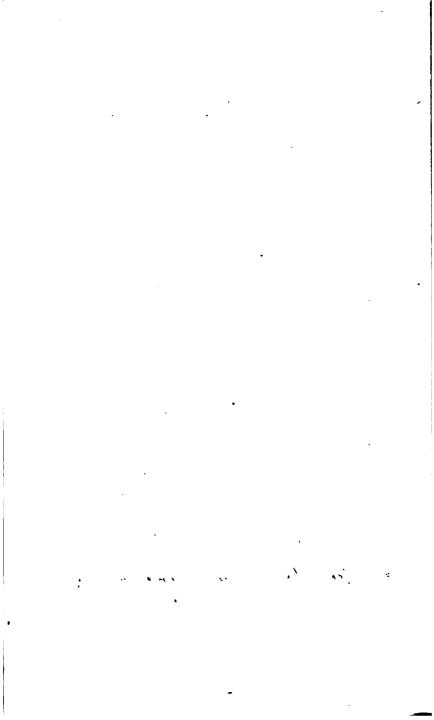
Indbriest, v. s. to be intoxicated. [drunk.

Indbriest a dwelling with viewed a drunker. n-e'hri-ste, n. one intoxicated; a drunkard. n-e-bri-e'tion, n. drunkenness; intoxication. In-e-bri'e-ty, s. drunkenness; ebricty. In-8d'it-9d, a. not edited; not published. In-8f fa-bil'i-ty, a. unspeakableness. In-8f fa-bie, a. unspeakable; unutterable. In-6f'fa-ble-ness, n. unspeakableness. In-6f'fa-bly, ad. in an ineffable manner. In-ef-face's-ble, a that cannot be effaced. In 5-1 400' 5-0c, a. that cannot be eraced.
In-\$\phi-f6ct'\te=\alpha\, (In-\$\phi-f6kt'\te=\alpha\, (In-\$\phi-f6kt' In-ef-fer-ver cent, a. not effervescent. In-8f-fi-ca'clous, (In-8f-fc-kā'shus) a. not effica-cious; unable to produce effects; weak. In-8f-fi-ca'clous-noss, n. want of efficacy.

In-ef'(j-ep-cy, n. want of power; want of effect In-ef-f'l'oign-cy, (in-ef-fish'en-ep) n. weak.nem In-ef-f'l'oign, (in-ef-fish'en) a. not efficient. In-el'o-gance, n. want of elegance or beauty. In-el'e-gant, a. not elegant; not beautiful. in-ei-gant, a. not elegant; not beautiut.
In-ei-gant-ly, ad not elegantly; coarsely.
In-ei-g-f-bil'-ty, a. state of being ineligible.
In-ei'-g-dent, a. not elegantl; not orntorical.
In-ei'-de-bie, a. that cannot be eluded.
In-ei'-g-dent, a. not end or of the triding forcial. In-épt', a. not apt or fit; trifling; foolish. In-ép'tj-tåde, or In-épt'ness, s. unfitness. In-e-qual'i-ty, (In-e-kwöl'e-te) s. want of equal ity; difference in quantity, degree, or quality in a quality in an even poise. In 5qui-tible, a not equitable; unjust. In-er-ra-bil'i-ty, a. exemption from error. [조] In-er'm-ble, a exempt from error. In-ert', a. inactive; sluggish; motionless, in-ert's, a, [L.] inactivity; want of action. In-ertion, z. want of activity; inertness. In-ert'ly, ed. inactively; sluggishly; dully. In-ert'ness, s. want of motion or activity. In es'aq, [L.] in being; netually existing. In-es'ti-ma-ble, a. above all price; invaluals In-es'ti-me-bly, ad. so as not to be estimated. In &v'i-lont, a. not evident; obscure. In-ëv-i-ta-bil'i-ty, n. state of being inevitable. In-ëv'i-ta-bile, a. not to be escaped; unavoidable. In-evi-ta-ble-ness, a certainty; inevitability.
In-evi-ta-bly, ad without possibility of escape.
In-ey-act', a not exact; incorrect. In-ex-cit'a-ble, a. not excitable; torpid. In ex-cu'es-ble, a. not to be excused or pullisted In-ex-cu'es-ble-noss, s. enormity beyond excuse In-ex-cu'to, bly, ad. to a degree beyond excuse. In-ex-c-cu'tion, a. non-performance. In ex-hal's-ble, a that cannot be exhaled. In-ex-haust'ed, a. not exhausted : unemptied. In-ex-haus'ti-ble, a. that cannot be exhausted. In -cx-haus/ti-ble-ness, s. the quality of being in-exhaustible. In-ex-ist'ence, (In-egz-is'tens) n. want of being in-ex-ist'ent, a. not having being; not existing In-ex-o-ra-bil'j-ty, so state of being inexorable. In ex'o-ra-ble, c. not to be moved by entreaty. In-ex'o-ra-bly, ad. in an inexorable manner. In-ex-pec-ta'tion, s. want of expectation. \*In-ex-pk'di-ënce, \( \) a. want of fitness, propriety.
\*In-ex-pk'di-ëncey, \( \) or expedience.
\*In-ex-pk'di-ënt, \( \) fi-ck-pk'de-ënt, \( \) F. J. Je.
\*Sm.: in-ek-pk'dyent, S. E. F. K. \( \) a. not expedient. dient; inconvenient; unfit; improper. In-ex-pë'ri-ënce, s. want of experience. In-ex-pë'ri-ëncod, (In-eks-pë're-ënst) s. not experienced; untried. n-ex-pert', a. not expert; unskilful; awkward In-ex'pj-a-ble, a. that cannot be expiated. In dr/pi-a-bly, ad. in an inexplable manner In-ex-plain'a-ble, a. unexplainable. In-ex-pli-ca-ble, a. incapable of being explained In ex'pli-ca-ble-ness, s. the being inexplicable. In-ex'pli-ca-bly, ad. so as not to be explained. In-ex-plic'it, a. not explicit; not clear. In-ex-plor's-ble, a. that cannot be explored. In-ex-press'i-ble, a. not to be told; unutterable In-ex-press joins a not to be use; unutterable, In-ex-press j-bly, ad. unutterably; unspeakably In-ex-press j-ble, a. not to be taken by assault. In ex-tinet', a. not extinet; not quenched. In-ex-tin's unit also in the state of the state o In-ex-tin/guish-a-ble, (in-eks-ting/gwish-a-bl) a not to be extinguished; unquenchable. In-ex-tir/pa-ble, a. that cannot be rooted out.

The priests are inducted to their office. The induction of the precests to their office - His induction int the styrice apublic monetion of Mice. have been induced to suppose. - tim-lace the pick to be every The inducements to pets are bid before in To be induced with a keehom voice they indulyed in alteration of all sorts. There appears no reasonable inducement for him to have done in - It is it strongers inducement to industry - then can be mor inducement to revol our distry, except to find pity.

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To infer that they are Shflict upon him to purment to deserms. The influence of the Romer compact upon they have little influence on, upon - by the influence on the conduct is done and To be informed why he was to pleased \_ are were in formed that it came \_ ill informed concerning it

217 INF in dr'in ep ble, a that cannot be disentangled. In ex'in ep ble ness, a the being inextricable. In ex'in ep bly, ed. in an inextricable manner. In-eje', (in-l') s. a. to inoculate, as a tree or bud.
In-fal-i-bil'i-ty, ) s. state of being infallible;
In-fal'ii-ble-ness, ) exemption from error. In-fai'i-ble, a. not fallible; certain; unfailing. In-fai'i-bly, ad. without failure; certainly. In'fa-mous, a. notoriously bad; shameless an up-move, a. monrously sea; seameless.
In'fp-mode-ty, ad. with infamy; shamefully.
In'fp-moy, a. public reproach or diagrace; notoriety of bad character; ignominy.
In'fpa-cy, a. the first part of life; beginning.
In'fant, a. a babe; a child under seven years of age. — (Lew) a person less than 21 years old.

In'iant, a. pertaining to infancy; young.

In'self age. a. (Bp.) (Spein and Portugal) a princess of the royal blood. In'fan-til, P. Sm. ; in-fan'til, Ach.] a. pertaining to an infant; childish; infantine. In'fan-tine, or in'fan-tine, [In'fan-tin, W. Ja. R.; In'fan-tin, Sa.] a childish; young; in-In'fan-try, u. the foot soldiers of an army. In fat'u-ate, (in-fat'yu-at) v. s. to strike with folly; to deprive of understanding; to stuin-fat-u-a'tion, n. a deprivation of reason. [pefy. taint; to corrupt; to pollute.
humber infection; tuinted
at 6r insecting; compagion; tui n-fect'ed, n-fection, In-fectious, a communicated by air, breath, &c., as a disease ; contagious. n-fectionsly, ad. by infection n-fections-ness, n. quality of i in-fectious-ness, n. quality of being infectious.

In-fectious-ness, n. quality of being infectious.

In-fective, e. having the quality of infection.

In-fection, [In-fektund, W. Ja. Sm.; In-fektund, K. Ja. annruttul; infertile.

In-fectind/int a war of featurelis. In-6-cind';-ty, n. want of focundity.
In-6-lic';-ty, n. unhappines; misery; calamity.
In-6-cod'; (in-fef') v. a. See Enfeat.
In-fed'; u. a. to dedace; to draw, as conclusions; to imply. [ise n-fer's bie, a. that may be inferred. in'ference, a a conclusion drawn from prem-in-ferencial, a containing inference. In-ferior, a lower in place, station, or value. n-G'rj-or, n. one lower in rank or station. n-G-rj-òr'j-ty, n. n lower state or quality. n-G'r'nal, a. hellish ; tartarean ; detestable. anter nu, a. neusu ; sararaan ; detestante. |n-fer'ngl, n. an informal being. |n-fer'ngl, a. that may be inferred: — wristen also inferable and inferable. |n-fer'ngl, a. unfruitful; not productive. |n-fer'dl'j-ty, n. want of fertility; unfruitfalin-fest', v. a. to harass; to disturb; to plague. In-fes-ta'tion, n. molestation; annoyance. la-feried, p. a. discased; haraned; troubled. la-feried, (in-fig-ferd) a, ranking. la-ferier, a. flying no festivity or mirth. la-ferier-ty, a. want of festivity.

In-fj-dël'j-ty, z. want of faith; disbelied Christianity: — treachery; unfaithfulness. disbellet of n-fulter, v. c. to filter in ; to infiltrate. n-fil'trate, v. n. & a. to enter by the pores; te in-turance, c. m. c. a. to enter by the pores; infilter
In'fj-nite, a. boundless; unlimited; inunense.
In'fj-nite-it, a. dwithout limits; immensely.
In'fj-nite-das, m. immensity; infinity.
In-tin-itée/j-mal, a. infinitely small or divided. In-fin'i-tive, a. (Gram.) the infinitive mood expresses the action or meaning of a verb, without limiting it to number or person. In-fin'j-tude, a. infinity; immensity. an-in'i-tuoe, a. munity; immensity.
In-fin'i-ty, a. the quality or state of being infinite; immensity; endiess number.
In-firm', a. not firm; weak; feeble; irresolute
In-firm'-ty, a. a rasidence for the sick.
In-firm'-ty, a. weakhess; fabling; fauk; disIn-firm'nees, a. weakhess; fabling; fauk; disIn-firm'-ty, a. weakhess; fabling; fauk; n-fix', v. c. to drive in ; to set ; to fasten n-fix-, v. z. to enve in ; to set; to instend n-fixme', v. z. to set on fire; provoke; igritate, n-fixme', v. z. to grow hot, angry, or painful. n-fixme', z. the person or thing that inflament in-fixm-ma-bytisty, z. qualities of catching fire. in-fixm-ma-bytisty, z. qualities of catching fire. in-fish-mg-limits at many termed or set on fire; ignored.

In-fish my-blooks, n. quality of catching fire.

In-fish my-blooks, n. state of being inflamed; a swelling and redness, attended by heat. n-film ma-to-ry, a. tending to inflame; flery. n-flate', v. s. to swell with wind; to puff up. n-flation, n. act of inflating; flatulence. in-fic'tion, n. act of inflating; flatulence. [&c. in-ficc', v. a. to bend; to turn; it o vary a poun, in-ficc', v. a. to bend; to turn; it o vary a poun, in-ficc', v. a. avoing the power of bending; matter that it is not be bent; stiff; firm-in-ficc', v. a. avoing the power of bending inflatible. In-ficc', ble, a. that cannot be bent; stiff; firm-in-ficc', v. a. to lay on; to apply; to impose, in-ficc', v. a. to lay on; to apply; to impose, in-ficc', v. a. to lay on it to apply; to impose, in-ficc', v. a. to a constituting; punishment. in-ficc', v. a. tending to inflict; imposing. n-file/tive, a. tending to inflict; imposing. in-flic'tive, a tending to indict; happoing. In-flic-feyence, a cat of flowering; flowers. In/fly-ence, a an impulsive or directing power invisible power; credit; sway; bias. In/fly-ence, a. a to act upon; to bias; modify. In-fly-ën'tisi, a exerting inflaence or power. In-fly-ën'tisi, a. exerting inflaence or power. In-fly-ën'tisi, a. a. (It.) an epidemic catarrh. In/flx; s. act of flowing is; infusion; inflar. In-flx r'en. (in-flic'faban) a. infusion; inflar. n-flar ion, (in-flak shun) a. infusion; influx. n-fürive, a. having a tendency to flow. [2.] n-föld', v. a. to involve; to inwrap; to enclose n-följ-ate, v. a. to cover with leaves. in-to-pace, v. a. to cover with leaves.

|n-form', v. a. to instruct; to acquaint.
|n-form', v. a. to give intelligence.
|n-formai', n. a. to in the usual form; | rregular.
|n-formai'-ty, a. want of regular form.
|n-formai-ty, a.d. without attention to form.
|n-formail-ty, a.d. without attention to form. In-formant, a one who informs or accuses. In forma pauler-is, [L.] (Less) in the form of condition of a pauper. In-for-ma'tion, s. intelligence given; instruc-tion; a charge or accusation exhibited. In-förm'er, a one who informe; an accuser. In-för'mi-de-ble, a not formidable. In för'o con-sci-in'ti-a, (-kön-ahe-in'she-a) [La] before the tribunal of conscience. B-fey-diving (In-fy-divinue) s. (Less) the act of putting one in possession of a see or estate. Brif-del, a. a disbeliever of Christianity; atheist. Brif-del, a. unbelieving; wanting belief. In-fract', v. a. to break; to violate. In-frac'tion, n. the act of breaking; violation.

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In-frie'tor, n. a breaker ; a violator. In-frin'gi-ble, a. not to be broken ; inviolable In-fré quence, or In-fré quen-cy, a. rareness. In-tre'quence, or in-tre'quen-cy, a rareness.
In-fre'quent, a. not frequent; rare; uncommon.
In-frig'-dâte, v. a. to chill; to make cold.
In-frig-dâ'tion, a act of rendering cold.
In-fringe', (in-fring') v. a. to violate; to break.
In-fringe'ment, a. a breach; a violation. n-fringer, m. one who infringes; a violator. n-fd'ri-ete, a. enraged; raging; furious; mad. n-fd'ri-ete, e. a. to render furious or insanc. In-til-cite, v. a. to dearken; to obscure.
In-fue-cā'tion, z. the act of darkening.
In-fue-cā'tion, z. the act of darkening.
In-fue-cā'tion, z. the act of darkening.
In-fue-cā'tion, z. the pour in; to instil; to inspire.
In-fue-ci-bil'j-ty, z. state of being infusible.
In-fue-ci-bil'j-ty, z. state of being infusible.
In-fue-ci-bil'j-ty, z. that may be infused:— n fugible. In-fu'sjon, (in-fu'zhun) s. act of infusing; in-stillation; suggestion; liquor infused. Jn-fu'sjoe, a. having the power of infusion. or insects found in water. In the containing infu-lating to the containing infu-lating to the containing infu-torial containing to the containing infu-lating the containing to the containing infu-lating the containing to the containing to the lating the containing the n-gem'i-nate, a. redoubled; ingeminated. n-gem-i-na/tion, s. repetition; reduplication n-gen'er-a-ble, a. that cannot be engendered. n-gen'er-ate, v. a. to beget; to generate in-fen er-ate, a inborn; innate; ingenerated. Ingan'ious, or In-fe'ni-ous, [in-id'nyus, S. E. E. ha; in-id'ndos, W. P. J. Ja. Sn. R. a. Arilan, in in the cost internity or genius. In-gen'ious-ly, ad. with in the state of the land of o fair; candid; generous; noble; freeborn.
In-\$8'n',-ous-ness, n. frankness; candor.
In-\$8's', ous. to throw into, as the stomach.
In-\$8's', v. s. to throw into, as the stomach.
In-\$8'thon, (in-j8s'ynn) n. act of ingesting.
In-\$8'fion, (in-j8s'ynn) n. act of ingesting.
In-\$8'fion-into, ad with ignominious.
In-g8'ri-ous, s. dishonorable; ignominious.
In-g8'ri-ous-ly, s.d. with ignominy; meanly.
In'g8t, n. a mass or wedge of gold, silver, &c.
in-graff', v. s. to insert the sprig or scion of one
tree into the stock of another; to fix deep.
In-graff' ment. n. act of ingraffing a sprig. wee into the stock or another; to na neep.
In-gratinent, s. act of ingrating a sprig.
In-grain', v. a. to dye in the grain; to engrain.
In-grate', or In-grate'sin, a. ungrateful.
In-gratic, (in-grate, sho-at) v. a. to put in favor;
to recommend to kindness; to insinuate. In-gravi-tade, m. want of gratitude; retribution of evil for good; want of a due sense of favors. †In-gravi-date, w. a. to impregnate. In-gravi-di-ont, [in-gravi-de-ont, P. J. Ja. Sm.; in-gravi-gent, S. W.: in-gravi-dyent, E. F. K.] m. a component part of any compound. In'gress, a. entrance; power of entrance. In-gres'sion, (in-gresh'un) a. entrance. In'gui-nal, (ing'gwo-nal) a. belonging to the groin. n-gulf', v. s. to swallow up ; to east into a gulf. n gur'gi-tâte, v. s. to swallow dewn ; to ingulf. n gür'gi-tāte, v. s. to swallow dew in-gür'gi-tāte v. s. to drink largely.

In-gur-gi-th'tion, z. act of ingurgining.
In-gus'te-ble, a. not perceptible by the laste. [Z. In-hib'jie, In-hib'ji, S. J. F. K. Sm.; In-hib'j
or in-ha-bil', W. P. J. a. unft; unskilled.
In-hib'ji, v. a. to dwell in; to hold as a dweller
in-hib'ji, v. a. to dwell in; in hold as a dweller n-hab'it, v. n. to dwell; to live. n-hab'it-e-ble, a that may be inhabited. n-hab'it-ance, or In-hab'it-an-cy, a residence.
n-hab'it-ant, a one who inhabits; a dweller. in-hib-ix'tion, a act of inhabiting; abode.
in-hib'-ix-tiven-ses, a. (Phera.) an inclination
or tendency to select a peculiar dwelling.
in-hib'-ix-r, a. one who inhabits; inhabitant.
in-ha-ik'tion, a. act of inhaling.
In-hib'-ix-r, a. to draw in with a transfer. [n-hāle', v. c. to draw in with air; to inspire. În-har-mon'i-cal, a. discordant. În-har-mo'ni-ous, a. not harmonious ; unmusical In-hëarse', v. c. to enclose in a hearse. n-hère , v. z. to exist in something else n-hēr'ence, } n. inseparable existence in so n-hēr'en-cy, } thing else; inhesion. n-herent, a existing inseparably in something n-ner ynt, a existing inseparably in ac else; innate; inborn; inbred. |n-hēr'(nt-hy, ad. by ihherence. |n-hēr'(t, v. a. to receive by inheritance. |n-hēr'(t-p-bly, ad. by inheritance. |n-hēr'(t-p-bly, ad. by inheritance. n-istric-bie, a.

n-hér'it-a-bie, a.

n-hér'it-a-bie, a.

n-hér'it-ance, a. act of inheriting; usais inherited; patrimony; possession.

In-hér'it-riese, or in-hér'i-trix, a. an heirces.

In-hér'i-trèse, or in-hér'i-trix, a. prohibition.

In-hi-hi-tion, (In-he-bish'un) a. prohibition.

In-hi-hi-tion, (In-he-bish'un) a. prohibition.

In-hi-ti-to-ra, a. restraining; prohibitory.

In-hi-ti-to-ra, a. restraining; prohibitory.

In-hi-ti-to-ra, a. restraining; prohibitory.

In-hi-ti-to-ra, a. restraining; prohibitory.

In-hi-ti-to-ra, a. restraining; prohibitory. in-n-n-uon, (in-no-bisa'un) n. prohibiton.

In-hiti-to-ra, a mestraining ; probibitory.

In-hit vide ble, and bossicible bulsive.

In-hot pita-liy, et in m inhospitable manner.

In-hot pita-liy, et in m inhospitable manner. In hu man, a barbarous; savage; cruel. In hu man, ty, a cruelty; barbarity. In hu man'; ty, a cruelty; barbarously. In-ha'man-ly, ad. cruelly; barbarously. 'In-ha'māte, v. a. to bury; to inhume. [R.] In-ha-mā'tiņn, n. act of burying; sepulture. In-hame', v. a. to bury in the earth; to inter. In-im's', in-ble, a. unimaginable. [n-Im'j-cal, or In-j-mi'cal, [in-Im'o-kal, P. E. R. Todd, Wb.; in-Im'o-kal or In-p-mi'kal, W. J. F. Ja. K.; in-p-mi'kal, Sm.] a. unfriendly; hostile; adverse. In-Im-j-ta-bly, s. incapacity to be imitated. In-Im-j-ta-ble, a. that cannot be imitated. In-Im-j-ta-bly, ad. in an inimitable manner. n-lq'ui-toù, es a an ministre maner. n-lq'ui-toù, (in-lk'we-te) a. injustice; sin. n-lq'ui-ty, (in-lk'we-te) a. injustice; sin. n-l''ui-t, a. the first letter of a word. in-1''(141, a. the mass sector of a word.

In-1''(141, a. (in-1sh'e-41) v. a. to enter; to introduce; to instruct in the rudiments.

In-1''(141, a. (in-1sh'e-41) v. a. to begin.

In-1''(1-1at, in-1sh'e-41) a. fresh; initiated.

In-1'-1-1'(1-1at, in-1sh'e-41) n. a. act of initiating; admission; entrance; reception.

In-1''(1-1-tive, (in-1sh'e-41)) n. the right or act of introducing a measure in legislation. of introducing a measure in legislation. n-i''ti-a-to-ry, (in-ish'e-a-to-re) a introductory. n-ject', v. a. to throw in , to dart in. n-jec'tion, n. act of throwing in; a clyster. n-jöin', v. a. to enforce. See Enjoin. n-jü'dj-ca-ble, a. not cognizable by a judge. [R.] In-ju-dl"cial, (In-ju-dlsh'ol) a not judicial. In-ju-di"cious, (In-ju-dish'us) a. not judicious; void of judgment; unwise; indiscreet,

To intringe upon

To infuse a foreign nearly with the rook infused with musk - infus Ingrained in their forms of speech

Engratiated heraelf with the Regul . by this hy ingraliates hims!

Inhabitativenes, pixoxupia.

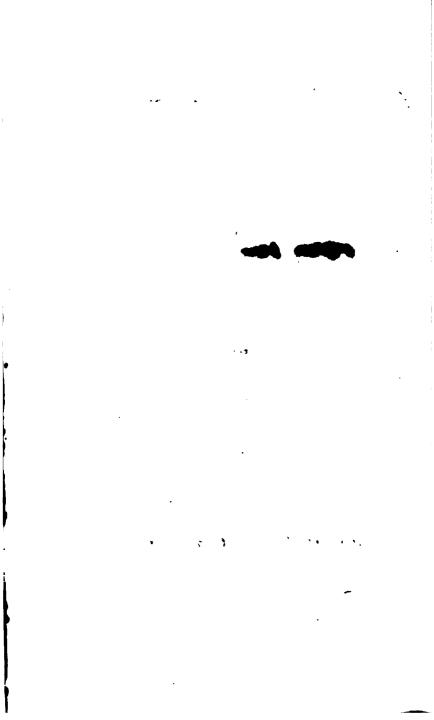
All evil where in matter

duherent in

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the injunctions which have been laid Injurious to our isong political with Insperation on the foliage It is implanted in their The jugary just the concerning of there life.

In ju-difficious ly, (in-ju-dish/us-le) ad. in an injudicious manner; not wisely. In-ju-di"cious-ness, z. want of judgment. [n-junc'tion, n. a command; order; precept. in'jure, (in'jur) v. a. to hurt; to wrong. In jure; in one who injures or wrongs.

In jure; m one who injures or wrongs.

In jure; m one who injures or wrongs.

In jurious, a unjust; mischievous; hurtful,

In jurious ness, m quality of being injurious. in in 1-ous-ness, a quanty or being injurious. In injury, a wrong; mischief; detrimont. In-jūs'tice, (In-jūs'tis) a iniquity; wrong. Ink, a a fuld for writing and printing. Ink, v. e., to black or daub with ink. Ink'börn, a a portable case for the instruments of writing; a vessel for ink; an inkstand. Ink'i-ness, a the quality of being inky. In'kle, a. a kind of narrow fillet; a tape. Ink'ling, z. hint; whisper; intimation; desire. Ink'stand, s. a vessel for holding ink.
Ink'y, a. consisting of ink; black as ink.
In lace', v. a. to embellish with variantions. in'iand, a interior; remote from In'iand, a interior part of a cou In'iand-er, a light remote fi In'iand-ien, and light remote fi n-law', a. a. to clear of outlawry n-lay', (in-la') v. a. [i. inlaid, pp. inlaying, laid;] to diversify; to veneer; to variegate. In lay, a. matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid. In-ay er, a. one who inlays. In'let, a. passage ; place of ingress ; entrance. In Itm'i-ne, [L.] at the threshold; at the entrance. See Enlist. n-līst', v. c. In 18'co, [L.] in the proper place. In'ly, a. interior; internal; secret. Stat.
In'ly, ad. internally; within; secretly. Spenser.
In'mate, z. one who dwells jointly with another; a fellow-lodger. To'mate, a. admitted as an inmate.

In meta, a. seq., [L.] into the midst of things.

In meta, a. deepest within; most interior.

Inn, n. a bouse of entertainment for travellers: a college for students; as, inne of court. Inn, v. a. to take up a temporary lodging. Inn, v. a. to house; to put under cover; to lodge.
"In-nate', [In-nate', S. W. P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.;
In'nat, F. Wb.] a. inborn; native; inherent.
"In-nate'ly, ad. by nature; inherently. In-nate ness, at the quality of being innate. In-nav/j-gs-ble, a not navigable. In ner, a interior; not outward; internal. In'ner-most, a. inmost; deepest within. Inn'hold-or, n. a keeper of an inn ; an innkeeper. Inn'ing, a. the ingathering of corn or grain.
Inn'ing, a. pl. lands recovered from the see.
Inn'këëp-er, a. one who keeps an inn. In'no-cence, | m. freedom from guilt; purky; In'no-cen-cy, integrity; harmlessness. In no-cent, a. pure; without guilt; harmless. In no-cent, a. one free from guilt; an idiot. In no-cent-ly, ad without guilt; without hurt.

In-noc'y-ous, a. not hurtful; harmless; safe In-noc'y-ous, s. harmlessty. In-noc'y-ous-ness, s. harmlessness. In-nom'ns-ble, a. not to be named.

la'no-vate, p. a. to introduce, as novelties.

In-no-va'tion, a. the introduction of novelty. la'no-va-tive, a. causing innovation. In'no-va-tor, n. an introducer of novelties. In-nōr'ious, (In-nōk'shus) a. harmless; pure. In-nōr'ious-ly, ad. harmlessly; without harm.

In-nox'ious-ness, n. harmlessn In-nu-ën'dō, a. an oblique hint; indirect ac sion; an insinuation. In-nū-mer-a-bli'j-ty, n. state of being innume In-nū'mer-a-ble, a. that cannot be numbered. In-nu'mer-a-ble-ness, z. innumerability. In-nu'mer-a-bly, ed. without number. In-nu-tri"tious, a. not nutritious. In-ob-serv'ance, n. want of observance.
In-ob-serv'ant, a. not observant; careless.
In-ob-serv'ant, a. not observant; careless.
In-ob-serving, (in-ob'k)-lait on, at o propagate by
insertion; to practise inoculation. In-Sc-y-late, v. a. to bud; to insert: — to infect with a disease, as the small-pox; to vaccinate, In-Sc-y-lation, m. a grafting in the bud; a meth-od of communicating a disease; vaccination. n-čc/p-la-ter, a. one who inoculates. In-5'dor-ous, a wanting scent, smell, or odor. In-of-fen'sive, a. giving no offence; harmless In-of-fen'sive-ly, ad. without offence or harm. In-of-fén'sive-ness, a. harmlessness. In-of-fi''cial, (In-of-fish'al) a. not official. "cious, (in-of-fish'us) a. not officious. a-tive not operative; inactive. ; unseasonable di-na-cy, n. irregularity; disorder. in the late of irrection; in the late of t In-os'cu-late, v. z. to unite by contact ; to insert. in-be'cu-late, v. a. to insert; to join in.
in-be-cu-lat'tion, n. union by conjunction.
In-be-cu-lat'tion, n. union by conjunction.
In pet'log [il., in reserve or secrecy.
In pos'se, [il.] in possible existence.
In you'se, a. a. judicial inquiry or examination.
In'quest, n. a. judicial inquiry or examination. In-qui'e-tude, n. want of quiet; disquietude. In-quir's-ble, s. that may be inquired into. In-quire', v. n. to ask questions; to make search;
— written indifferently inquire or enquire. In-quire', v. a. to ask about; to seek out. n-quīr'er, n. one who inquires; enquirer. in-quī'ry, n. act of inquiring; search; interroga tion; enquiry. In-qui-şl"tion, ('in-kwe-z'sh'un) z. judicial in-quiry; search:—an ecclesiastical tribunal or court for punishing heretics. In-qui-şi'/tion-al, a. busy in making inquiry. In-quis'i-tive, a. curious; busy in search. in-quis'--tive-ly, ad. in an inquisitive manner.
in-quis'--tive-ness, n. state of being inquisitive
in-quis'--tive-ness, n. state of being inquisitive
in-quis'--tive, n. officer in the court of inquisition.
in-fail', (in-fail') v. a. to enclose within rails.
in-faid, (in-fail) n. incursion; invasion.
In-said'bri-ois, a. unhealthy; unwholescome In-sa-lu'bri-ty, a. unwholesomeness. In-san'a-ble, a. incumble ; irremediable. In-sain ;- ue, a med; distracted; delirious; crazy, In-sain; , a med; distracted; delirious; crazy, In-sain; -, y, n, want of sound mind; madness, In-sain; -, blo, (In-saish; -, bl) a incapable of being satisfied; greedy beyond measure.

In-sain; -, blo-nies, (In-saish; -, bl-nies) n, state of being instible, resedinces. In-as'(i-3-ble-nësa, (În-as'she-3-bl-nës) n. sta being insatiable; greediness. In-as'(i-4-bly, ad. in an insatiable manner. In-as'(i-te, (In-as'she-4) a. insatiable; gre In-as'(i-1-bl-y, (În-as'she-3-le) ad. greedily In-as-(i-4-bl-y, în-as')

In-sat'q-ra-ble, a. not to be saturated or filled.
In-scribe', v. a. to write ou; to address; to ann-scrib'e; v. a. one who insertibes. [sign. in-scrip'tipn, v. a title, name, character, or address, either written or engraved.
In-scrip'tive, a. bearing inscription.
In-scrit-ta-bil'i-ty, / v. state of being inscruta-in-scrit'ta-bie-ness, } ble.
In-scrit'ta-bie, a. unsearchable; deeply hidden.
In-scrit'ta-bie, a. so as not to be traced out.

In-scrû'ta-ble-nëss, } ble.

In-scrû'ta-ble, a unsoarchable; deeply hidden.
In-scrû'ta-bly, ad. so as not to be traced out.
In-sclip', v. a. to engrave; to cut. Skak. [R. In-sclip' ure, (in-sklipt' yur) n. sculpture.
In-scam', (in-sem') v. a. to mark by a seam.
In-sec'tile, a. having the nature of insects.
In-scc'tile, a. having the nature of insects.
In-scc'tile, a. not secure; not safe; unsafe.
In-sc-cure', a. not secure; not safe; unsafe.
In-sc-cure', v. ad. without security.

In-se-cure', a. not secure; not safe; unsafe.
In-se-cure'ly, ad. without security.
In-se-curity.
In-se-curindton, a. the act of scattering seed.
In-sen'sjete, a. stupid; foolish; insensible,
In-sen'sj-ble, a. not sensible; insensible,
In-sen'sj-ble, a. not sensible; insenses;
torpid; stupid

In-sén'si-ble, a not sensitive to the senses; the sense sens

In-ser'tion, n. act of inserting; thing inserted.
In-shad'ed, p. a. marked with different shades.
In-shell', v. a. to hide in a shell. Shak. [ter.
In-shell', v. a. to place under shelter; to shell-nehrine', v. a. to enclose. Soe Enskrine.
In'side, n. interior part; — opposed to the estside.
In'side, a. being within; interior.
In-sid', being within interior.
In-sid', being

yus, S. E. F. K.: n.-sid'e-üs er in-sid'je-üs, W.] a. lying in wait; ensuaring; aly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.

\*[n-sid'j-ous-ness, n. quality of being insidious.

In'sight, (in'sit) n. introspection; inspection or knowledge of the interior parts.

pa-alg'ni-q. (in-sig'ne-a) m. pl. [L.] badges or distinguishing marks of office or honor. In-sig-nif'-jeance, -m. want of significance, In-sig-nif'-jeance, -m. want of significance, In-sig-nif'-jeant, a unimportant; trifning. In-sig-nif'-jeant, a unimportant; trifning. In-sig-nif'-jea-tive, a not significative. In-sign-fir'-ea-tive, a not significative. In-sin-cfer', a not sincere; not hearty; false. In-sin-cfer'-ty, m. want of sincerity or of truth. In-sin'-dit, v. a. to introduce gently; to hint. In-sin'-dit, v. a. to creep or wind in. In-sin'-dit, v. a. to creep or wind in. In-sin'-d-tyn, m. act of insinuating; a hint. In-sin'-d-tyn, m. act of insinuating; a hint. In-sin'-d-tyn, m. ho or that which insinuates. In-sip'id, a. tasteless; vapid; flat; dull; heavy. In-sip'id-ity, -m. quality of being insipid; In-ofp'id-ness, want of taste or spirit. In-sist', v. n. to persist in; to press; to urge. In-siv'-t-en-cy, (-sist'-e)- a freedom from thirst.

| In-si''tion, (in-sich'un) n. a graft; an incertich in si'ty, [L.] in the natural situation. |In-snare', v. a. to entrap; to inveigle; to snare | — written also custare.

In-enarier, n. one who insuares; ensuarer. In-sp-bri'e-ty, n. want of sobriety; drunkenness. In-sp'ci-s-ble, (In-sp'she-s-bl) a. not sociable. In'sp-late, v. a. to dry or expose in the sun. In-sp-la'tion, n. exposure to the sun's rays. In'sp-lênce, n. haughtiness or pride mixed with contempt or abuse; impudence; insult.

In'so-lent, a contemptuous of others; henghty; abusive; rude; saucy; impedent.

In'so-lënt-ly, ad. with insolence; haughtily.

In-so-lid'i-ly, a. want of socidity; weak ness.

In-sol'y-ble, a. not to be dissolved or cleared.

In-sol'y-ble, a. not to be solved or explained.

In-sol'y-ble, a. not bo be solved or explained.

In-sol'y-in-te, a. unable to pay all debts.

In-sol'y-in-te, a. being without sleep; restless.

In-sol'ent on the solved of th

an party p. a sprintendent, opering special post of the period of the period operation, a sprinkling upon.

[n-operiod of the property of the

word in ancient charters, &c. ] an exemplification; a royal grant.
[n-sphēre', v. a. to place in an orb or sphere.

In-sphöre', v. a. to place in an orb or sphere. |n-sph's-ble, a. that may be inspired. |n-sph's'(thn, n. act of inspiring; a drawing in; infusion of supernatural ideas into the mind. |n-spire', v. a. to draw in the breath; to blow. |n-spire', v. a. to breathe late; to infuse; to in-

fuse into the mind, as supernatural ideas. In-spired', p. a. endued with inspiration. In-spired', p. a. endued with inspiration. In-spir', r. s. one who inspires. In-spir', v. a. to animate; to excite; to enliven. In-spis'sste, a. thick; dense; inspissated. In-spis'sste, a. thick; dense; inspissated. In-spis'ste, a. thick; dense; inspissated. In-spis'ste, a. thick; dense; inspissated. In-stall'ty, v. inconstancy; focklemes. In-stall'ty, v. inconstancy; focklemes. In-stall'ty, v. a. to place or instate in office, &c. In-stall-la'tion, v. a. to result in office, &c. In-stall'ment, v. inetallation.— (Com.) a part of a sum of money to be paid at one time.

or a sum of money to be pard at one time.
In stance, s. importunity; urgency; solicitation:
— example; time; occasion; act.
In stance, c. s. to give or offer an example.
In stance, c. a. to mention as an example.
In stance, a urgent; immediate; present; quick

In stant, a urgent; immediate; present; quick In stant, a moment; the present month. In-stant-ta-ne'i-ty, a instantaneous existence. In-stant-in-ous-ty, ad in an instant; speedy. In-stant-in-ous-ty, ad in an instant; at the moment; immediately.

pa-sidn'ter. [L.] (Law) instantly. In'stant-ly, ad. at the moment; immediately. Pa'stär öm'ni-öm, [L.] an example which may suffice for all.

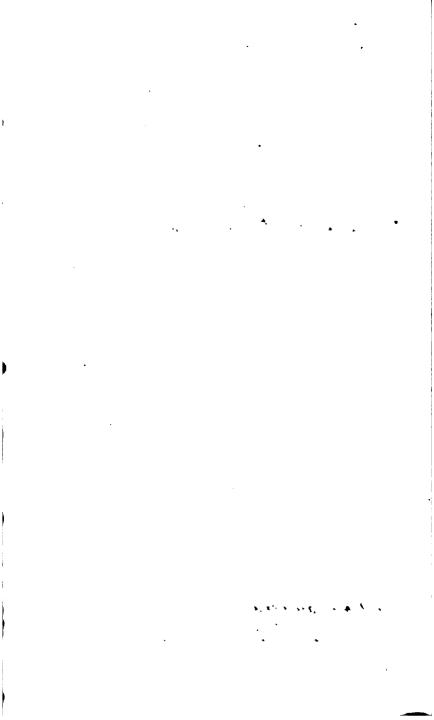
In-stite', v. a. to place in a certain rank or state in state'n quo, [L.] in the former state. In-stau-ra'tipn, n. a restoration; a renewal. In'stau-ra'ton, n. a renewer; a restorer. In-stau', ad. in the place; in the foom. In-staby, v. a. to soak; to macernte in water. In'stop, n. the upper part of the foot. In'sti-gate, v. a. to usre, provoke, or incite to In sti-ga'tipn, n. an incitement or impulse to IR.

In'sti-ga-tor, a. one who instigates.

A picture inscribed with the joacink's name. bester todas subsist by the harolds pride of each other insursible to all his remain stances. - hisensible of this In seperable from. to insignificant how renot it is Justin Insection, Exteris. - it was inserted in the Insection, Experis. - into insisted upon seing her - I insist upon No. the insisted upon seing her - I insist upon No that day way he phovids A remerkelle in stance in the other extreme. -every moment gives him fresh instances der

Sustant of language, they express their sentiments by banking.

Jun given en ingelt sint duis Dyrenten



To intil poison into Instructed in the learning. has in It is an instrument for saving labor. An insult upon her good memor It is intended the Intelligible to me To the intert they may always to ready Intent on annoying - upon is destruction The lasty came with an intention to be

n stil', v. a. to infuse by drops; to inginuate. n-stil-la'tion, v. act of instilling; infusion. In still'ler, a one who instils. n-stll'ment, a any thing instilled; instillation In'stinct, a a natural aptitude or faculty, by which animals are directed to do whatever is necessary for their preservation. [n-stinct', [in-stingkt', S. W. P. Ja.: In'stingkt, K. Sm.] a. moved from within; instinctive. [n-stinc'tive, a. prompted by instinct; natural. In-stinc'tive-ly, as. by force of instinct.
In'sti-tûte, v. a. to fix; to establish; to found;
to appoint; to invest, as with office. to appoint; to invest, as well as precept; order; maxim; principle:—a scientific body. In-stj-tū'tion, as a establishment; a law; education; the act of investing a clerk, &c.
In-sticktion-al, & a. elemental; cont In-sti-tu'tion-al, a. elemental; cont In-sti-tu'tion-a-ry, the first principles. containing In'sti-tū-tist, a. one versed in institutes. In'sti-tū-tive, s. able to establish or institute In stitutor, s. an establisher; an instructor.
|m-struct', v. a. to teach; to direct; to educate.
|n-struct'-ble, s. capable of being instructed.

In-strüc'tion, m. act of instructing; teaching; information; a precept; direction; mandate. In-strüc'tive, a. conveying knowledge; didactic. n-struc'tive-ly, ad. so as to convey instruction. n-struc'tive-ness, n. power of instructing. n-struct'or, n. one who instructs; a teacher. n-struc'tress, n. a female who instructs. in-structives, m. a temmie who insuraces, in stru-ment, m. a tool; an agent; a writing. In-stru-ment'al, a. conducive to some end. In-stru-mentali';-ty, m. subordinate agency. In-stru-men'al-ly, ad. by way of an instrument. In-stru-men'al-loss, m. instrumentality. an-un-usea thi-nees, a instrumentality.
In-sub-fc-tipn, a state of disobedience.
In-sub-dr-dj-na'tipn, a disobedience ; disorder.
In-sub-stan'tipl, a unsubstantial. Stak.
In-sub'fc-p-ble, a intolerable ; insupportable.
In-sub'fc-p-bly, ad. beyond endurance. la-suf-fiviciency, (-fish'en-sq) a deficiency.

la-suf-fivicient, (in-suf-fish'ents) a deficiency.

la-suf-fivicient, (in-suf-fish'ent) a not sufficient; inadequate; incapable; unfit.

la-suf-fivicient-ly, (-fish'ent-le) ad unfitly.

la-suf-fivicient-ly, (-fish'ent-le) ad unfitly.

la-suf-fivicient-ly, (-fish'ent-le) ad unfitly. like an island; surrounded by water. \*In-sq-lar'j-ty, a. state of being an island.
\*In'sq-la-ry, a. the same as insular.

"In'so late, v. a. to make an island; to detach. \*In'sp-lat-ed, a. not contiguous; separated. "In su la'tion, a. the state of being insulated. In'salt, (114) m. act of insulting; an act or speech of insolence; a gross abuse; an indignity.

| n-sitt', v. a. to treat with insolence or abuse.

| a-sitt', v. a. to behave with insolent triumph.
| n-sitt'r, n. one who insults.
| n-sitt'r, n. one who insults. In-sik'ing-ly, ad. in a contemptuous manner. In-si-per-a-bil'j-ty, m. invincibility. In-si/per-a-ble, a. invincible ; insurmountable. In-si por-a-ble-ness, n. invincibleness. In-sup-port's-bly, ad. invincibly; insurmountably. In-sup-port's-ble, a. intolerable; insufferable. amup-port a ote, d. intuserants; insufferable.
In-sup-port's-ble, fiss, a. insufferableness.
In-sup-port's-bly, ad. beyond endurance.
In-sup-pres's-ble, a. not to be suppressed.
In-suppres's-ble, in-sub-pres's-ble, and in-suppressed.
In-suppress's-ble, and in-suppressed.
In-suppress's-ble, and in-suppressed.
In-sup-press's-ble, and in-sup-press's-ble, and in-sup-press's-ble, and in-sup-press's-ble, and in-sup-press's-ble, and in-sup-press's-ble, and in-sup-press's-ble, and in-sup-press's-ble, and in-sup-press's-ble, and in-sup-press's-ble, and in-sup-press's-ble, and in-sup-press's-ble, and in-sup-press's-ble, and in-sup-press's-ble, and in-sup-press's-ble, and in-sup-press's-ble, and in-sup-press's-ble, and in-sup-press's-ble, and in-sup-press's-ble, and in-sup-press's-ble, and in-sup-press's-ble, and in-

curry against loss; assurance. [n-stre', (in-star') v. c. to secure against loss; to make sure or secure : — written also ensure.

n-sûr'er, (in-shûr'er) n. dhe who insures. n-sûr'gent, n. one who rises in open rek against the established government; a rebel n-sir'gent, a. rising in rebellion; rebellious. In-syr-möünt's-bie, a. insuperable; invincible.
In-syr-möünt's-biy, ad. invincibly; insuperably
In-syr-möünt's-biy, a a sedition; a rebellion. In-sur-rec'tion-a-ry, a. relating to insurrection. In sur-rec'tion-list, n. an insurgent; a rebel. In-sus-cep'ti-ble, a. not susceptible; not capable In-tact'j-ble, a. not perceptible to the touch. [ R.] In-tagt'io, (in-tal'yō) n. [It.] a precious ston-having a head or some figure engraved on it. In-tan'gi-ble, a. that cannot be touched. In-tast'a-ble, a. that cannot be tasted; tasteless. In'te-ger, n. the whole; a whole number. In'te-gral, a. whole; complete; not fractional. In'te-gral-ly, ad. wholly; completely. In'to-grant, a making part of a whole. In the grate, v. a. to renew; to make entire.
In the gravition, n. the act of making whole.
In the right, n. honesty; uprightness; probity. n teg'u ment, a any thing that covera; a cover-In'tel-lect, n. intelligent mind ; understanding. In tel-lec'tion, u. the act of understanding. In-tel-lec'tive, a. understanding; perceiving. In-tel-lect'y-al, (in-tel-lekt'yn-al) a. relating to

In-tel-lect'y-al. (In-tel-lekt'y-y-al) a. relating to the intellect or mind; mental; ideal.

In-tel-lect'y-al-lest, n. one who holds that knowledge is derived from pure reason.

In-tel-lect'y-al-ly, ad by use of intellect.

In-tel'i-tence, n. information; notice; news; advice; knowledge; instruction; skill.

In-tel'i-tence, n. a conveyer of intelligence.

In-tel'i-tence, a knowing; instructed; skillut.

In-tel'i-tence, a knowing; instructed; instructed; skillut.

In-tel'i-tence, a knowing; instructed; instr

In-tem per-a-ment, n. a bad constitution.

In-tem per-a-ment, n. a bad constitution.

In-tem per-area, n. want of temperance; excessive indulgence, as in drink; excess.

In-tem per-ate, s. immoderate in drink; drunk. en; gluttonous; passionate; excessive.
In-tem per-ate-ly, ad. immoderately; excessively
In-tem per-ate-ness, s. want of temperance. In-tem per-a-ture, n. an excess of some quality.

In-tën'ş-bie, [In-tën'ş-bi, W. P. J. E. P. E. Sa In-të'nş-bi, J. E. ] e. indefensible; untenable. In-tënd', v. a. to regard; to mean; to design. In-tënd', nt, x. an officer who superintengle. n-tënd'er, a. one who intenda n-tend'ment, s. (Law) intention ; design. n-tensor, a. vohement; ardent; very attentive n-tensor, a. vohement; ardent; very attentive n-tensor, a. to a great degree; carneetly. n-tense'ness, n. vehemence; great attention. n-ten'sion, n. a straining or forcing. n-těn'si-ty, n. state of being intense ; excess. n-těn'sive, s. intent ; assiduous ; adding force. n-těn'sive-ly, ad. in a manner to give force. n-tent', s. anxiously diligent; eager; earnest. n-tent', s. a design: a purpose: meaning. in-ten', a anxiousy dingent; eager; earne in-ten'tion, a, a design; a purpose; end; aim. In-tën'tion, a, design; purpose; end; aim. In-tën'tion-al-ty, ad. by design; with choica, in-tën'tion-al-ty, ad. by design; with choica (In-tën'tive, a, diligently applied; attentive, a talentive, attentive, a talentive, attentive, and the attention of the stantive. in-tent/ly, ad. with close attention; eagerly. in-tent'nose, a. the state of being intent. in-ter, v. a. to cover under ground; to bury.

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In ter-lict, s. a short piece between others.
din-ter-lim'nj-n, c. situated between rivers.
[a-tir'ca-jer, c. inserted; intercalary.
[a-tir'ca-je-ry, [in-tir'ka-je-re, S. P. Ja. K. Sm.
R. W.b.; in-ter-kki's-ry, W. J. E.] a. inserted
out of the common order to preserve the equa-
 In-ter-jec'tion-al, a. relating to interjections.
 In-ter-join', v. a. to join mutually ; to intermary
In-ter-lace', v. a. to intermix ; to put together.
 In'ter-lapse, n. time between any two events.
 tion of time; as, the 29th of February, in a
 In-ter-lard', v. a. to interpose; to insert between
leap year, is an intercalary day.
In-ter/ca-late, v. 4. to insert out of the common
 In-ter-lay', v. a. to lay between or among.
In-ter-leave', v. a. to insert between leaves.
 order, as an extraordinary day.
 In ter-line', v. a. to write between lines.
In-ter-ca-la'tion, n. insertion of odd days.
In-ter-cade', c. n. to pass between; to interpose;
 In-ter-lin'e-al, a. same as interlinear.
In-ter-lin'e-ar, a. written or insert
 In-ter-line', a. anne as mercusaer.
In-ter-line', a. written or inserted between
In-ter-line', a. in the act of interlining.
In-ter-line', c. a. to connect by links; to join.
In ter-lo-ca'tion, s. a placing between.
In ter-lo-ca'tion', s. a. placing between.
 to mediate; to plead in favor of one.
 In-ter-ce'dent, a. mediating; going between.
In-ter-cēd'er, s. one who intercedes.
In-ter-cēpt', v. s. to stop and seize on the way ;
 In ter-lock', s. n. to communicate with, or flow into, each other.
in-tyr-cape, y. a. to stop and selze on the way; to stop; to obstruct; to cut off.
In-tyr-capt/op, n. as stoppage; obstruction.
In-tyr-capt/op, n. as stoppage; obstruction.
In-tyr-capt/op, n. act of inter-capting; mediation; interposition.
In 'tyr-cas-say, n. one who interpodies; a mediator.
 In-ter-lo-cu'tion, s. an interchange of speech
In-ter-loc'u-tor, [In-ter-lok'u-tur, S. P. F. Is
Sm. W.; in-ter-lok'u-tur or In-ter-lo-kü'tur,
W.; In-ter-lo-kü'tur, Nares.] s. a dislogis;
In-ter-ces'so-ry, a containing intercession.
In-ter-chain', v. a. to chain; to link together.
 one who speaks with or among others.
 In-ter-löc'u-to-ry, [in-ter-lök'u-tur-e, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; in-ter-lo-ku'tur-e, E.] a. consisting of dialogue.
 In-ter-change', v. a. to give and take mutually.
In/tor-change, n. a mutual exchange.
In-ter-change a-ble, a. given and taken mutually.
 sisting of dialogue.
 In-ter-lope', v. n. to run between parties; to
In-ter-change'a-ble-ness, n. the quality of being
 In-ter-lop'er, n. one who interlopes; an intruder.
In-ter-lu-că'tion, n. a thinning of a wood.
In-ter-lu'cent, s. shining between.
In'ter-lude, n. a piece played at intervals.
 interchangeable.
In-ter-change'a-bly, ad, by interchange,
 in-ter-lû'nar, a belonging to the time when in the risk in the intervals.
In-ter-change/ment, a. interchange. Sho
In-ter-cip'i-ent, a. obstructing; stopping.
In-ter-cip'j-ent, a. an intercepting power
In-ter-clude', v. n. to shut from ; to intercept.
In-ter-clusion, (in-ter-kluzhyn) n. obstruction.
 is invisible.
 In-ter-mar'riage, a. reciprocal marriage between
In-ter-cy-lum-nj-a'tion, w. space between pillars.
 families
 In-ter-com'mon, v. a. to feed at the same table.
 In-ter-mar'ry, v. z. to marry mutually.
In-ter-med'dle, v. z. to interpose officiously.
In-ter-com'men-age, a. the joint use of the same
 In-ter-med'dle, v. a. to intermix; to mingle.
 commons.
 In-ter-měd'dler, a one who intermeddles.
In'ter-mède, a a sort of interlude in a drama.
In-ter-mêdi, a-cy, a ni intervention.
In-ter-mê'di, a-cy, a ni intervention.
In-ter-mê'di, l'in-ter-mê'de-al, P. J. Ja. Sa.
R.; In-ter-mê'di, S. E. F. K.; In-ter-mê'de-al er in-ter-mê'di, al, a intervening; lying botween; intermediate.
In-ter-mê'di, ate, a intervening; interposed.
In-ter-mê'di, ate, v. a. to interpose.
In-ter-mê'di, ate, v. a. to interpose.
In-ter-mê'di, ate, v. a. [L.] Intermediate space In-ter-mi-grâ'tion, a reciprocal migration.
In-ter'mi-ng-ble, a. immense; boundless; end-
 In-ter-com-mun'ion, a. mutual communion
 In-ter-med'dler, a one who intermeddles
In-ter-com-mū'nj-ty, s. a mutual community.
In-ter-cos'tal, a. placed between the ribs.
In'ter-course, (In'ter-kors) a. commerce ; recip-
 rocal exchange; communication; connection.
In-ter-cur'rence, a. a passage between.
In-ter-cur'rent, a. running between ; intervening.
In-ter-cu-ta/ne-ous, a. within the skin. [clude,
In-ter-cy-ta'ne-ous, a. within the skin. [clude,
In-ter-dict', v. a. to prohibit; to forbid; to ex-
In'ter-dict, n. a prohibition; a papal prohibition
 of the sacrament.
In-ter-dic'tion, a. prohibition ; a curse ; interdict.
In-ter-dic'tive, a. having power to prohibit.
In-ter-dic'to-ry, a serving to prohibit.
In'ter-ëst, v. a. to concern; to affect; to excite.
In'ter-est, u. concern; advantage; benefit; in-
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In-tër'mi-na-ble, a. immense; boundless; es In-ter'mi-nate, a. unbounded ; unlimited. In-ter-min'gle, v. a. to mingle; to intermix. fluence; share; excited feeling: - a premium In-ter-min'gle, v. s. to be mixed or incorporated. paid for the use of money. In ter-est-ed, p. a. having an interest or concern. In-ter-mis'sion, (in-ter-mish'un) n. a cossation for a time ; pause; intervenient time ; rest. In'ter-est-ing, p. a. exciting interest or attention ; In-ter-missive, a. coming by fits; not continual. In-ter-mit', v. a. to forbear for a time; to sus-in-ter-mit', v. n. to cease for a time. [pend. In-ter-mit'tent, a. ceasing at intervals.

affecting.

m-ter-fére', v. n. to interpose; to intermeddle.

In-ter-fér'ence, n. an interposition; a clashing.

In-ter'fu-ent, a. flowing between. In-ter-fail'gent, a. shining between. In-ter-fail'gent, a. shining between. In'ter-im, a. the mean time; intervening time.

In ter-in, a the mean time; inter-ting time; included; in-ter-jer, a. internal; inner; not outward. In-ter-jer, r. that which is within; the inside. in-ter-jer, ad. inwardly; internally. In-ter-jercent, a. intervening; jying between. In-ter-jer', a. a. to us between; to throw in. In-ter-jer', a. a. to come between; to interpose.

In-th'nal, a. not external; inward; interior.
In-th'nal-ly, ad. inwardly; mentally.
In-to-na''tion-al, (In-ter-nash'un-al) a. relating
to the mutual intercourse between different

in-ter-mittying-ty, ad. at intervals. In-ter-mitty, v. a. to mingle; to mix together. In-ter-mixty, v. a. to be mingled together. In-ter-mixtyure, (in-ter-mixetyur) s. mixture. In-ter-mixtyine, (in-ter-mixetyur) s. mixture. In-ter-mixtyine, a. lying between worlds. In-ter-mixtyine, a. lying between walls.

nations.

, interchangible with inhabits of continued 1 Intercourse with their The interests of the slote, of This mongens xaupoi.

I interest interest to themselves - 100 He is interested in the comboveroy - we are interested to ascertain the truth - 10 interested in the truth - 10 interested to ascertain. ext him in your favor. a interfere with intermediate between them & At Herting He intermices with his statements prote tions from them charged by an interaciation with the provious.

In-sit'u-ra-ble, a. not to be saturated or filled. n-ecribe, v. a. to write on; to address; to as-n-ecriber, n. one who inscribes. [sign. In-scription, s. a title, name, character, or address, either written or engraved. In-scriptive, a. bearing inscription.
In-scriptive, j. bearing inscription.
In-scriptive, j. n. state of being inscrutaIn-scription. In-scru'ta-ble, a. unsearchable; deeply hidden. In-scru'ta-bly, ad. so as not to be traced out. n-eculp', v. a. to engrave ; to cut. Skak. n-eculpt'ure, (in-skulpt'yur) z. sculpture. n-ecam', (in-ecm') v. a. to mark by a seam. In seam', (in sem') v. a. to mark up a committee in sect, a. a small creeping or flying animal. In-sec'tile, a. having the nature of insects. In-sec'tion, n. an incision; a cutting in. În-sec-tiv'o-rous, a feeding on insects. In-se-cure', a not secure ; not safe ; u In-se-cure', a. not secure; not safe; unsafe. In-se-cure'ly, ad. without security. In-se-culvi-ty, awant of safety; danger; hazard. In-sem-j-nā/tion, n. the act of scattering seed. In-sem/sate, a. stupid; foolish; insensible.

In-sen-si-bil(-i-ty, s. want of sensibility, In-sen'si-ble, a. not sensible; by pare the senses; torpid; stupid torpid; stupic.
In-sen's-be-ness, n. insensibility; torpe
In-sen's-be-ness, n. insensibility; torpids.
In-sen's-id; in-sen'sn'en') a. ad spitics.
In-sen-en-ble-ness, he insenseparable. In-sep'a-ra-ble, a. that cannot be separated. In-sep's-ra-bly, ad, in an inseparable manner. In-sert', v. a. to place or set in or among; to infix.

In-servion, s. act of inserting; thing inserted. In-shaded, p. a. marked with different shades. In-shall, v. a. to hide in a shells. Shak. [te n-shel'ter, v. a. to pince under shelter; to shel-n-shrine', v. a. to enclose. See F---in-shrine', v. a. to enclose. See Enskrine. In'side, a. interior part ; — opposed to the sutside.

In'side, a. interior part; — opposed to the estaids. In'side, a. being within; interior. In-sid';-ā-tor, n. [L.] one who lies in wait.

'In-sid';-ō-tor, n. [L.] one who lies are in-sid';-ō-tor, wait; ensuaring; all; circumventive; diligent to entrap; trencherous.

'In-sid';-ō-tor, n. a. in an insidious manner.

'In-sid';-ō-tor, n. introspection; inspection or knowledge of the interior parts.

In-sight, a. (In-si', n. in-si', n. J. [L.] badges or

in-sig'ni-q, (in-sig'ne-t) n. pl. [L.] badges or distinguishing marks of office or honor. In-sig-nif'i-cance, / n. want of significance, In-sig-nif'i-can-cy, / meaning, or importance. In-sig-nif'i-cant, n. unimportant; trifling. In signif's contry, ad without importance. In signif's cartive, a, not significative. In-sin-cere', a. not sincere; not hearty; false. In-sin-cere'ly, ad. without sincerity. In-sin-cer'i-ty, n. want of sincerity or of truth. In-sīn'u-āte, v. u. to introduce gently ; to hint. in sin'o ate, v. n. to creep or wind in.
in sin o a tion, n. act of insinuating; a hint.
in sin'o a tive, n. stealing on the affections. n-sīn'y-a-tor, n. he or that which insinuates In-sip id, a tasteless; vapid; flat; dull; beavy.
In-sip id, ty, a quality of being insipid;
In-sip id-ness, want of taste or spirit. In-sip'id-ly, ad. without taste; without spirit. In-sist', e. n. to persist in ; to press; to urge. In-sist'ent, c. standing or resting upon. In-si'/ti-en-cy, (-sish'e-) n. freedom from thirst.

[a.st/tion, (in-sish'un) s. a graft; an invertible in st'tu, [i...] in the natural situation. In-snare', v. a. to entrap; to inveigle; to snare - written also ensuare.

n-snar'er, s. one who insnares; ensnarer. In-so-bri'e-ty, n. want of sobnety ; drunkenne In-so'ci-a-ble, (In-so'she-a-bl) a. not sociable. In'so-late, v. a. to dry or expose in the sun. In-so-la'tion, a. exposure to the sun's rays. In'so-lence, a. haughtiness or pride mixed with contempt or abuse; impudence; insult. In'so-lent, a. contemptuous of others; haughty;

abusive; rude; saucy; impudent. In'so-lent-ly, ad. with insolence; haughtily. In-so-lid'j-ty, s. want of solidity; weakne In-sol-u-bil'j-ty, s. state of being insoluble. In-sol'u-ble, a not to be dissolved or cleared In-solv's-bie, a. not to be solved or explained. In-sol'ven-cy, a inability to pay all debts. In-sô/'ven-cy, z. inability to pay all debts.
In-sô/'ven, z. unable to pay all debts; bankrupe.
In-sô/'en, z. deing without sleep; restless.
In-so-mi land, so that; to such a degree that.
In-specify to look into; to gramine.
In-specify to gramine.
In-specify look into; to gramine.
In-specify look

cation; a royal grant.

In-sphere', v. a. to place in an orb or sphere. In-spir's-ble, a. that may be inspired. In-spi-ra'tion, w. act of inspiring; a drawing in g infusion of supernatural ideas into the mind. n-spire', v. m. to draw in the breath; to blow. n-spire', v. a. to breathe into; to infuse; to it

fuse into the mind, as supernatural ideas. n-spired', p. s. endued with inspiration. n-spir'er, a. one who inspires. in-spir(e), s. one who happres.
In-spir(e), s. a. to minmate; to excite; to enlives
In-spis'sate, v. a. to thicken; to make thick.
In-spis'sate, a. thick; dense; inspisanate.
In-spis-aftion, w. the act of making thick.
In-sta-lil(+j, w. inconstancy; fickleness.
In-sta-lile, a. inconstant; not etable; unstable in-stall', v. s. to place or instale in office, &c. In-stal-la'tion, n. act of installing; an investing In-stai'ment, w. installation.—(Com.) a part of a sum of money to be paid at one time. In'stance, m. importunity ; urgency ; solicitation :

example; time; occasion; act. In'stance, v. n. to give or offer an example. In'stance, v. a. to mention as an example. In stent, a. urgent ; immediate ; present ; quick In'stant, a. a moment ; the present month. In-stan-ta-nē'i-ty, n. instantaneous existence In stan-tā'ne-oùs, a done in an instant; speedy In-stan-tā'ne-oùs-ly, ad. in an instant; at th moment; immediately.

In-size ter, [L.] (Law) instantly.
In stantly, ad. at the moment; immediately.
In star on ni-on, [L.] an example which may suffice for all.

[n-state', v. s. to place in a certain rank or state In statu quo, [L.] in the former state. In-stau-ration, n. a restoration; a renewal. In'stau-ra-tor, s. a renewer; a restorer. In-stead', ad. in the place; in the foom. Un-steep', v. a. to soak; to macerate in water. In'step, a. the upper part of the foot. In'sti-gate, v. a. to urge, provoke, or incite to the In-sti-ga'tion, z. an incitement or impulse to ik. In'sti-ga-tor, z. one who instigates.

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n stil', v. a. to infuse by drops; to insinuate. In-stil-la tion, a. act of instilling; infusion. in-stiller, a. one who instils. n-stillment, s. any thing instilled; instillation.

In'stinct, a. a natural aptitude or faculty, by which animals are directed to do whatever is necessary for their preservation.

[n-stinct', [in-stingkt', S. W. P. Ja.: m'stingkt, K. Sm.] a, moved from within; instinctive. In-stinc'tive, a. prompted by instinct; natural. In-stinc tive-ly, ad. by force of instinct. In sti-tate, v. a. to fix; to establish; to found;

to appoint; to invest, as with office. In'sti-tute, a. an established law; a precept; order; maxim; principle:—a scientific body. In-stj-tu'tion, n. an establishment; a law; edu-

In-sti-ta'tion-acty, a elemental; containing In'stj-tū-tist, n. one versed in institutes. In'sti-tu-tive, a. able to establish or institute. In'sti-td-tor, a. an establisher; an instructor. In struct', v. a. to teach; to direct; to educate, in struct'i-ble, a. capable of being instructed. In-struction, w. act of instructing; teaching;

information; a precept; direction; mandate. n-struc'tive, a. conveying knowledge; didactic. n-struc'tive-ly, ad. so as to convey instruction. n-struc'tive-ness, n. power of instructing. n-struct'or, n. one who instructs ; a teacher. In-structor, a. one who instructs; a teacher. In-structives, a female who instructs. In stry-ment, a. a tool; an agent; a writing. In-stry-ment'al, a. conductive to some end. In-stry-mental'ity, a. subordinate agency. In-stry-mentality, ad, by way of an instrument. In-stry-mentality as a instrumentality. In-stru-men'tal-ness, n. instrumentality. In-sub-jec'tion, n. state of disobedience. In-sub-or-dj-na'tion, n. disobedience; disorder. In-sub-stan'tial, a. unsubstantial. Shak. In saf fer a ble, a. intolerable ; insupportable. In saf fer a bly, ad. beyond endurance. In-suf-f'i'cien-cy, (-fish'en-se) n. deficiency. In-suf-f'i'cient, (\lambda-suf-f'ish'ent) a. not suffclent; inadequate; incapable; unfit. In-sof-l'ricent-ly, (-fish'ent-le) ad. unfitly.

\*In'so-lar, [In'so-lar, S. P. J. Ja. Sm.; In sha-lar, W. E.] a. relating to an island; formed.

like an island; surrounded by water. "In-sq-lar'j-ty, a. state of being an island. "In'su-la-ry, a. the same as insular. \*In'sy late, v. a. to make an island; to detach. \*In'su-lat-ed, a. not contiguous; separated. "In-sq-la'tion, n. the state of being insulated. In'salt, (114) n. act of insulting; an act or speech

of insolence; a gross abuse; an indignity. In-salt', v. a. to treat with insolence or abuse. In-salt', v. a. to behave with insolent triumph. In-salt'er, a. one who insults. n-sult'ing, p. a. bestowing insult ; insolent. n-sult ing-ly, ad. in a contemptuous manner. In-su-per-a-bl/i-ty, n. invincibility.
In-su-per-a-ble, a. invincible; insurmountable. In-su per-a-ble-ness, a. invincibleness.
In-su per-a-bly, ad. invincibly; insurmountably.
In-sup-part'a-ble, a. intolerable; insufferable.
In-sup-part'a-ble-ness, a. insufferableness. In-sup-port's-bly, ad. beyond endurance. In-sup-pres'sj-ble, a. not to be suppressed.
In-sup-a-ble, (in-shur'a-bl) a. that may be insured.
In-sur'a-be, (in-shur'a-bl) a. that may be insured.
In-sur'a-be, (in-shur'a-bl) a. act of insuring; se-

curity against loss; assurance. n-såre', (in-shår') v. a. to secure against loss; to make sure or secure : - written also ensure. [n-ter', v. a. to cover under ground ; to bury.

n-sûr'er, (in-shûr'er) a. olie who insure in-sur'ey, (m-sunrey) a. one who insures.

In-sür'gent, a. one who rises in open rebellion
against the established government; a rebel.

In-sür'gent, a. rising in rebellion; rebellious.

In-sur-möünt's-bis, a. insuperable; invincible.

In-sur-möünt's-bis, a. a sedition; a rebellious. In-sur-rec'tion-a-ry, a. relating to insurrection In-sur-rec'tion-ist, a. an insurgent; a rebei. Yn-sus-cep'ti-ble, a. not susceptible; not capabl an-up-cept u-nee, a. nor susceptints; nor capable
in-tacti-ble, a. not perceptible to the touch. [2.]
in-thyio, (in-tailyo) a. [It.] a precious stone
having a head or some figure engraved on it.
In-taily-ble, a. that cannot be touched.

In tist's ble, a that cannot be tasted; tasteless. In 'te-gra, a. the whole; a whole number. In 'te-gral, a. whole; complete; not fractional. In'te-gral-ly, ad. wholly; completely. In'te-grant, a. making part of a whole. In'te-grate, v. a. to renew; to make entire. In-te-gra'tion, n. the act of making whole. In-teg'ri-ty, n. honesty; uprightness; probity. n-teg'u-ment, n. any thing that covers; a cover In'tel-lect, a. intelligent mind; understanding. In tel-lec'tion, a. the act of understanding. In-tel-lective, a understanding; perceiving. In-tel-lective, a, understanding; perceiving. In-tel-lective, (in-tel-lekt/yy-a) a. relating to the intellect or mind; mental; ideal. In-tel-lect's-al-let, a. one who holds that knowl-

In-tel-lect'u-al-ist, m. one who holds that knowledge is derived from pure reason.
In-tel-lect'u-al-ly, ad. by use of intellect.
In-tel'ij-génce, m. information; notice; news; advice; knowledge; instruction; skill.
In-tel'ij-gén-cer, m. a conveyer of intelligence.
In-tel'ij-gén-tat, in-tel-le-jén'alapl a. consisting of unbodied mind; intellectual; intelligent.
In-tel'ij-gén't-ly, ad. in an intelligent manner.
In-tel'ij-gi-ble-néss, i telligible.
In-tel'ij-gi-ble-néss, i telligible.
In-tel'ij-gi-ble, a. that may be understood; clear
In-tel'ij-gi-bly, ad. so as to be understood.
In-tem'per-ence, m. want of temperance; exces-

In-tem'per-ence, n. want of temperance ; excessive indulgence, as in drink; excess. In-tem'per-ste, a. immoderate in drink; drunk.

en; glutionous; passionate; excessive. In-tem per ate-ly, ad. immoderately; excessively In-tem per ate-ness, n. want of temperance. In-tem/per-a-ture, n. an excess of some quality. In-tem/a-ble, [In-ten/a-bl, W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. In-te/ua-bl, Ja.] a. indefensible; untenable.

n-tënd', v. c. to regard ; to mean ; to design. n-tënd'ant, s. an officer who superintends. n-tënd'er, n. one who intends. n-tënd'ment, n. (Law) intention ; design. n-ten-er-a'tion, a. act of making soft or tenders' n-tënse', a. vehement ; ardent ; very attentiva n-tënse'ly, ad. to a great degree ; carnestly. n-tense'ness, n. vehemence; great attention. n-ten'sion, n. a straining or forcing. n-těn'si-ty, z. state of being intense ; excess. n-těn'sive, s. intent ; assiduons ; adding force. n-těn's ve-ly, sd. in a manner to give force. n-těnt', a. anxiously diligent; eager; earner n-těnt', a. a design; a purpose; meaning. n-těn'tlon, a. design; purpose; end; aim. n-těn'tion-el, a. designed; done by design. n-těn'tion-el-ly, ad. by design; with choice. [n-těn'tive, a. diligently applied; attentive. n-tent'ly, ad. with close attention : eagerly. n-tent'noss, a. the state of being intent

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In ter-lict, n. a short piece between others.

dn-ter-lim'nj-an, e. situated between rivers.

[n-ter'cp-lar, e. inserted; intercolary.

[n-ter'cp-lar, e. inserted; p. lar. e. S. P. Je. K. Sm.

R. Wb.; in-ter-kil'2-rg, W. J. F.] e. inserted
out of the common order to preserve the equa-
tion of time - sa. the 99th of February, in a
 In-ter-jec'tion, s. an exclamation; a word of
part of speech expressing some emotions.
In-ter-jec'tion-al, a. relating to interjections.
 In-ter-join, v. a. to join mutually; to intermarry
In-ter-lace, v. a. to intermix; to put together.
 In'ter-lapse, a. time between any two events.
In-ter-lard', v. s. to interpose ; to insert between
 tion of time; as, the 29th of February, in a
 leap year, is an interculary day.
 In-ter-lay', v. a. to lay between or among.
 In-ter'ca-late, w. s. to insert out of the common
 In-ter-leave', v. a. to insert between leave
 order, as an extraordinary day.
In-tér-ce-la'tion, n. insertion of odd days.
In-ter-cede', v. n. to pass between; to interpose;
 In ter-line', v. a. to write between lines.
 In-ter-lin'e-al, a. same as interlinear.
In-ter-lin'e-ar, a. written or inserted between
In-ter-lin'e-a-ry, blines.
In-ter-lin-e-a'tion, a. the act of interlining.
 to mediate; to plead in favor of one.
 In-ter-ce'dent, a. mediating; going between.
 In-ter-cēd'er, n. one who intercedes.
In-ter-cēpt', v. s. to stop and seize on the way;
 In-ter-link', v. a. to connect by links; to join.
In ter-lo-ca/tion, n. a placing between.
In-ter-cept', v. a. to stop and seize on the way;
to stop; to obstruct; to cut off.
In-ter-cept'er, n. one who intercepts.
In-ter-cept'eion, n. a stoppage; obstruction.
In-ter-ces'sion, (In-ter-sesh'un) n. act of inter-
ceding; mediation; interposition.
In'ter-ces-sey, n. one who intercedes; a mediator.
 In-ter-lock', v. n. to communicate with, or flow
 into, each other.
In-ter-lo-cū/tion, s. an interchange of speech
 In-ter-loc'u-tor, [in-ter-lok'u-tur, S. P. F. Ja
Sm. Wb.; in-ter-lok'u-tur, or in-ter-to-kû'us,
W.; in-ter-lok'u'tur, Nares.] n. a dialogist;
one who speaks with or among others.
In ter-cas-ser, s. one who intercours: a measure. In-ter-cks-ser, s. containing intercession. In-ter-châin', s. s. to chain; to link together. In-ter-chânge, v. s. to give and take mutually. In-ter-chânge, v. s. a mutual exchange. In-ter-chânge, v. s. to give and taken mutually. In-ter-chânge s-ble, s. given and taken mutually.
 one who spears with or among constant in-ter-loc'y-to-ry, [In-ter-lok'y-tūr-e, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; In-ter-loku'tur-e, E.] a. consisting of dialogue.
 In-ter-lope', v. n. to run between parties; te
 In-ter-loyer, w. on the terrore parties, in intrades. In-ter-loyer, w. one who interlopes; an intrades. In-ter-lu-ca'(tjen, w. a thinning of a wood. In-ter-lu-cent, a. shinning between. In'ter-lude, w. a piece played at intervals.
 In-ter-change's-ble-ness, n. the quality of being
In-ter-chinge's-ble-ness, n. the quality of being interchangeable.
In-ter-chinge's-bly, ad. by interchange.
In-ter-chinge'ment, n. interchange.
Skak.
In-ter-cip'i-ent, a. an intercepting power.
In-ter-chip'i-ent, n. an intercepting power.
In-ter-clid'sbin, (in-ter-klid'sbin) n. obstruction.
In-ter-clid'sbin, (in-ter-klid'sbin) n. obstruction.
In-ter-clid'sbin, in-fichin, n. space between pillars.
In-ter-com'mon, v. n. to feed at the same table.
In-ter-com'mon, n. n. the loint use of the same
 in-ter-lû'nar, a. belonging to the time when the moon. about the moon.
 ia invisible
 In-ter-măr'riage, n. reciprocal marriage between
 families.
 In-ter-mar'ry, v. n. to marry mutually.
In-ter-mod'die, v. n. to interpose officiously
 In-ter-com/men-age, a the joint use of the same
 commons.
 In-ter-med'dle, v. a. to intermix; to mingle.
 In-ter-com-man'ion, a. mutual communion.
 In-ter-med'dler, a one who intermeddles.
 In'ter-mede, n. a sort of interlude in a drama.
 In-ter-com-mu'ni-ty, s. a mutual community. In-ter-cos'tal, a. placed between the ribs.
 Inter-mede, a. a sort of intertuce in a drama.

*In-ter-me'di-a-cy, a an intervention.

*In-ter-me'di-al, [in-ter-me'de-al, P. J. Ja. Sa.
R.; In-ter-me'dy-al, S. E. F. K.; In-ter-me'de-al or in-ter-me'le-al, W.] a. intervening; lying between; intermediate.

*In-ter-me'di-ate, a. intervening; interposed.

*In-ter-me'di-ate, a. intervening.
 In'ter-course, (in'ter-kors) n. commerce ; recip-
rocal exchange ; communication ; connection.
 In-ter-cur'rence, n. a passage between.
 In-ter-car'rent, a. running between ; intervening.
In-ter-ca-ta'ne-ous, a. within the skin. [clude,
 In-ter-dict', v. a. to prohibit; to forbid; to ex-
In'ter-dict, s. a prohibition; a papal prohibition
 *In-termediate. a. d. by way of intervention
*In-termediate. m. a. [L.] intermediate space
[la-termen, a. act of interring; burial.
In-termediate space]
 of the sacrament.
 In-ter-dic'tion, a. prohibition; a curse; interdict.
In-ter-dic'tive, a. having power to prohibit.
 In-ter'mi-na-ble, a. immense; boundless; end-
 In-ter-dic'to-ry, a serving to prohibit.
 In tag-est, v. e. to concern; to affect; to excite.
In ter-est, n. concern; advantage; benefit; influence; share; excited feeling:—a premium
 In-ter'mi-nate, a. unbounded; unlimited.
 In-ter-min'gle, v. a. to mingle; to intermix.
In-ter-min'gle, v. a. to be mixed or incorporated.
In-ter-mis'sion, (In-ter-mish'un) a. a cossation
 paid for the use of money.
 In tor-est-od, p. a. having an interest or concern.
In tor-est-ing, p. a. exciting interest or attention;
 for a time ; pause; intervenient time ; rest.
 In-ter-mir', v. a. to forbear for a time; to sub-
in-ter-mir', v. a. to forbear for a time; to sub-
in-ter-mir', v. a. to cease for a time. [pead.
In-ter-mir'ing-ly, ad. at intervals.
In-ter-mir', v. a. to mingle; to mix together.
In-ter-mir', v. a. to be mingled together.
In-ter-mir'que, (in-ter-mikst'yur) a. mixture.
In-ter-mir'que, (in-ter-mikst'yur) a. mixture.
In-ter-mir'que, a. being between worlds.
In-ter-mir'que, a. together.
 In-ter-mis'sive, a. coming by fits; not continual.
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affecting. m-ter-fere', v. s. to interpose; to intermeddle. In-ter-fer'ence, a. an interposition; a clashing. la-tër'fiq-ënt, a. flowing between. In-ter-fil'gent, a. shining between. In-ter-filed', (in-ter-fize') a. poured between. In'ter-im, a. the mean time; intervening time. In-të'rj-or, a. internal; inner; not outward. In-të'rj-er, n. that which is within; the inside. in-ter-jer, n. una which is whom; the inside.
in-ter-je'/cpn-cy, n. a lying between.
In-ter-je'/cpnt, a. intervening; lying between.
In-ter-je'/c, n. a. to put between is othrow in.
In-ter-je'/, n. a. to come between; to interpose.

In-tir'ngl, a. not external; inward; interior. In-tir'ngl-ly, ad. inwardly; mentally. In-ter-nis''tion-sl. (In-ter-nish'un-sl) a. reising to the mutual intercourse between different nations.

interchangible with inhabits of continued 1 Intercourse with their The interests of the slote, of This mongews naupol.

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Internate with

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poison was contained in the cop.

To internet with silfs

Interwoven with silfs

in'tqr-adde, n. space between nodes or knots.

"h'tçr nde, [L.] between ourselves.

In-tqr-năn'cj-ō, (in-tqr-năn'shq-ō) n. a messenger between two parties; an envoy of the

în-ter-pel-lă'tion, s. an address ; a summona In-ty-p-plead', (In-ty-plead') v. n. (Low) to discuss a point before the principal cause is tried. In-ty-plead'er, n. (Low) one who interpleads; the tale of a bill in equity.

In-ty-plead'er, v. a. to pleage mutually.

In-ty-plead'er, v. a. to pleage mutually.

In-thr-politic, [in-thr-polit, R. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sa.; In'ty-polit, R. W. P. J. e. to insert into another composition.

another composition; to foist in.

In-ter-po-laction, n. act of interpolating; some-thing added or feisted into the original matter. In-ter-po-la-tor, n. one who interpolates. In-ter-po-qui, n. interposition ; intervention. In-ter-page', v. a. to place between ; to thrust in. In-ter-page', v. s. to mediate ; to interfere.

In-ter-poer, v. a. to meants; to interiore.
In-ter-poer, a. one who interpoes; a mediator.
In-ter-poer/it, a. an intervening place of deposit.
In-ter-poer/ition, (in-ter-po-zish'un) a. media-tion; agency between parties; intervention.
Im-ter/poet, v. a. to explain; to translate; to de-

eipher; to expound; to elucidate. m-tër/prot-a-ble, a. that may be interpreted. m-tër-pro-tā'tion, n. explanation; exposition in-ter-pre-ta'tion, m. explanation; exposition.

In-ter-pre-ta-tive, a. explanatory; expositive.

In-ter-pre-ta-tive-ty, ad. by interpretation.

In-ter-pre-ta-tive, m. one who interpreta.

In-ter-pre-ta-tion, m. a pointing between words.

In-ter-pre-ta-man, m. [L.] the time in which a throne is vacant, between the death of one sovereign and the accession.

and the accession of another

în-ter-reign', (în-ter-rân') s. interregnum. In-therep, a one who inters; a burler.
In'ter-ez, [In'ter-ex, [K. Wb. Brands, dak; intör'rex, Less.] n. [L.] a regent during an in-

terregrum. n-ter'ro-gate, v. c. to examine; to question. n-ter'ro-gate, v. n. to ask ; to put questions. n-ter'ro-ga-tee, n. one who is interrogated.

n-ter-re-ga/tion, s. a question; an inquiry:-point, thus [?], denoting a question. In-ter-rog's-tive, a questioning; interrogatory in-ter-rog's-tive, a. a pronoun or word used in asking questions; as, who? what? which? In-ter-rog a-tvo-ly, ad. in form of a question. In-ter-rog a-tvo-ly, ad. in form of a question.

in-ter-reg s-to-ry, s. a question; an inquiry. In-ter-reg s-to-ry, a containing a question. In-ter-regs, [L.] in order to terrify. In-ter-rapt', s. a. to stop; to interiere with; to

hinder; to divide; to separate. In-ter-rapt'ed-ly, ad not in continuity. In-ter-rapt'er, n. one who interrupts. In-ter-rup/tion, n. act of interrupting; stop. In-ter-scind', (in-ter-sind') n. a. to ent off

in-tyr-expy q-sp; a netween the shoulders.
In-tyr-scind', (in-tyr-sind') v. a. to cut off.
In-tyr-acribe', v. a. to write between.
In-tyr-acribe, v. a. to cut; to divide mutually.
In-tyr-acci, v. a. to meet and cross each other.
In-tyr-acci v. a. act of intersecting; a crossing;
a point where line accounts. a point where lines cros

In ter-sert', v. c. to put in between other things. In-ter-sertion, n. an insertion; thing inserted. In'ter-spice, n. an intervening space. In-ter-spiree', v. a. to scatter among. In threshif sion, a. the act of interspersing.
In-threshif for, a. intervening between the stars.
In threshico, or In-thristice, [in threshis, P. J. F.

Wb. Johnson, Ach; in-tër'stja, S. Ja. K. Sm. R. In'ter-stis or in-tër'stja, W.] sf. a space be tween things.
In-ter-sti''tiqi, (-stish'ai) a containing interstices.

In-ter-text'ure, (In-ter-tekst'yur) n. act of inter

weaving; any thing interwoven.
In-ter-trop/i-cal, a being between the tropical In-tor-twine', v. a. to twine mutually.

In-ter-twist', v. c. to unite by twisting. In'ter-val, a. space between places; an inter-

stice; a vacuity; the time between two points; remission: - low or alluvial land. In-ter-vene', v. s. to come between persons, cc. In-ter-ven'ni-ent, a. being or passing between. In-ter-ven'ng, p. a. coming between.

In-ter-ven'tion, n. an interposition; mediation. In-ter-ven'te-bral, a. between the vertebræ. In'ter-view, (In'ter-vu) a. mutual sight; an ap-

pointed meeting or conference; a meeting. In-ter-volve', v. a. to involve together.

In-ter-weave, v. a. [i. interwove or inter-weaved; pp. interweaving, interwoven or in-terweaved;] to weave together; to inter-

mingle.
In-tes ta-ble, a. disqualified to make a will. In-tes'ta-cy, n. the state of dying without a will. In-tes'tate, a. dying without having made a will. In-tes'tate, a. one dying without leaving a will. n-tes'ti-nal, a. belonging to the intestines. n-tes'tine, a. internal; inward; domestic. n-tes'tines, a. pl. the bowels; the entrails. n-thrâli', v. s. to enslave ; to shackle. n-thral'ment, z. servitude; slavery.

n throne', v. a. to enthrone. See Enthrone. In'ti-ma-cy, a. close familiarity or fellowship. In'tj-mate, a. inmost; inward; nears close; familiar; closely acquainted.

In'ti-mate, s. a familiar friend ; a confidant. In'ti-mate, v. a. to hint; to suggest obscurely. an q-mane, s. a. to mmt; to guggest obscurely. In ti-mately, ad. closely; nearly; familiarly. In-ti-mation, s. a hint; an obscure suggestion. In-tim'; date, s. a. to make fearful; to overawe In-tim-; dation, s. act of intimidating; fear. In-tire', a. whole. See Entire.

In'tô, prep. noting entrance or penetration. In-tōl'er-a-ble, a. insufferable; not to be borne In-től'er-a-ble-ness, n. insufferableness. In-től'er-a-bly, ad. not tolerably; insufferably.

In-tol'er-ance, a. want of toleration or endurance

In-151'er-ent, a. not tolerant; not enduring. In-151-er-a'tion, n. want of toleration. In-15mb', (in-15m') v. a. to place in a tomb. In'to-date, v. a. to thunder; to sound; to sing. In-to-na'tion, s. manner of sounding; a chan n-tort', v. a. to twist; to wreathe; to wring. In 45'45, [L.] in the whole; entirely.
In 15x'i-cate, v. a. to inebriate; to make drunk.
In-15x-i-ca'(tion, n. inebriation; drunkenness.

În-tract-e-bli'i-ty, s. ungovernableness. În-tract'e-ble, s. stubborn ; unmanageable ; un-

ruly; perverse; obstinate.
In-tract's-ble-ness, n. obstinate, perverseness.
In-tract's-bly, ad. unmanageably; stubbornly.
In-tran'si-tive, a. (Gress.) expressing a meaning

in-tran'si-tive, a (tream) expressing a meaning which does not gase over to an object. [ing. In-tran'si-tive-ly, ad. without an object follow-ha transfer, [i...] in passing. In-transmutable. [in-transmutable, v. n. to invade; to encreach; to

trench

In-trênch', v. a. to furrow; to fortify. In-trênch'ment, z. a fortification with a trench.

INV 1N V 224 In-ve'ri+bly, ed unchangeably; constantly in-ve'rion, (in-ve'rhun) a act of invading bostile entrance; invod; attack. In-ve'riye, a. entering hostilely; aggressive. In-ve'riye, a. a harsh censure; angry abuses h-trep'id, a. fearless; daring; bold; brave. In-tre-p'id'i-ty, n. fearlessness; courage; valor. In-trep'id-ly, ad. fearlessly; daringly. In'tri-ca-cy, a complexity; complication n-vēc'ijve, x. a harm censure; angry abuse.

n-vēc'ijve, x. a harm censure; censor hous.

n-vēc'ijve, x. satirical; abusive; censor hous.

n-veigh', (in-vē') v. x. to utter censure; to rail.

n-veigh', (in-vē') v. x. to utter censure; to rail.

n-vēi'gle, (in-vē'gl') v. a. to wheedle; to seduce

n-vēi'gle-mēnt, (in-vē'gl-mēnt) x. seduction.

n-vēi'gler, (in-vē'gl') x. a. seducer; a deocetves.

n-veiled', (in-vē'gl') a. covered as with a veil.

n-veiled', (in-vē'gl') a. covered as with a veil.

n-vent', v. a. to discover; to forge; to feign.

n-vēnt'n, x. one who invents; a forger.

n-vēnt'hil, a. full of invention; inventive.

n-vēn'ton, x. act or faculty of inventing; a

thing invented; a contrivance; forgery; is
thing invented; a contrivance; forgery; is-In'tri-cate, a. perplexed; complicated; obscure. In'tri-cate-ly, ad. in an intricate manner. In'tri-cate-ness, a. involution; intricacy: In-trigue', (in-treg') z. [Fr.] a plot, applied to affairs of love or government; a complica-tion; a stratagem; amour.

In-trigu'e, (in-treg') s. a. to form plots.

In-trigu'er, (in-treg'er) s. one who intrigues.

In-trigu'ing-ly, (in-treg'ing-le) ad. with intrigue.

In-trin'sie, (a. not extrinsic; inherent; in
In-trin'si-cal, ternal; natural; substantial; real; true; genuine. In-trn'si-cal-ly, ad. internally; really; within. In-tro-dece', e. a. to bring, conduct, or usher in. In-tro-dec'er, a. one who introduces. In-tro-duc'tion, s. act of introducing; presents n-ven'tive, a. apt to invent; ingenious. tion In-ven'tor, n. one who invents; a contriver.
In-ven-to'ri-al, a. relating to an inventory.
In-ven-to'ri-al-ly, ad. in manner of an inventory. tion: — an exordium; a preface. In tro-duc'tive, a. serving to introduce. In-tro-duc'tor, a. one who introduces In-try-duc'ty-ry, a serving to introduce.

In-try-duc'ty-ry, a serving to introduce.

In-try-grés'sion, (in-try-grésh'un) a entrance.

'In-try-mis'sion, (in-try-mish'un) a sending in.

In-try-mit', v. a. to send in; to let in; to admit.

In-try-spéct', v. a. to take a view of the inside.

In-try-vér'sion, a the act of introverting.

In-try-vér'sion, as the act of introverting. In'ven-to-ry, a. a list or account of goods. In'ven-to-ry, v. a. to make a list of. Shak. n-ven'tress, a. a female who invents. n-verse', a. inverted: — opposed to direct. n-verse'ly, ad. in an inverted order. n-vër'sion, n. change of order, time, place, &c. n-vërt', v. a. to turn upside down; to place in a In-tro-vert', v. a. to turn inwards. contrary order; to place the last first; to reverse. In-ver'te-brate, a. not vertebrated; destitute
In-ver'te-brat-ed, of vertebra. In-trude', v. sa to come in unwelcome; to en-ter without permission; to encroach. In-vert'ed, p. a. changed by inversion.
In-vert'ed-ly, ad. in a contrary or reversed order.
In-vest', v. a. to dress; to clothe; to array; to in-trade', v. a. to force in rudely; to obtrude. n-trud'er, n. one who intrudes. n-tru'slon, (in-tru'zhun) n. act of intruding. n-trd'sye, a intruding; apt to intrude.
in-trd'sye, a to deliver in trust; to commit to.
in-trd'sy, s. a. to deliver in trust; to commit to.
in-tp-d'ton, (in-tp-dsh'un) s. intuitive perception; immediate knowledge. vest; to confer upon; to enclose; to surround n-vēs'ti-ga-ble, a. that may be searched out. n-vēs'ti-gāte, v. a. to search out; to find out. n-vēs-ti-gā'tio@, n. a searching; examination. In-tu'j-tive, a. seen by the mind immediately, n-ves'ti-ga-tive, a curious; scarching. without the intervention of argument or testi n-věs'ti-gă-tor, a. one who investigate n-věst'i-tūre, a. the act of giving pos mony; clearly seen. In-tū'i-tīve-ly, ad. by immediate perception. n-ves'tive, a encircling; enclosing. In-tu-mes'cence, a. a swelling ; a tumor. in-twine', v. a. to twist or wreathe together. in-um'brate, v. a. to cover with shades. n-vestor, a one who investa In-an'dant, a overflowing. [R.] In-an'date, v. a. to overflow with water. In-un-da'tion, z. an overflow of water; deluge.

in-un-ax upn, a. an overnow of water; deluge.
In-ur-ban'i-ty, a. incivility; rudeness.
In-dre', (in-yūr') v. a. to habituate; to accustom.
In-dre', (in-yūr') v. a. (Law) to take effect.
In-dre'ment, a. practice; habit; use; custom.
In-dre', v. a. to intomb; to bury.
In-d-aj-tā'tion, a. want of use; disuse.

Notice (In-addit) a problem. fin-û'ije, (in-yû'ij) a useless; unprofitable. În-û-l'i'i-ty, a uselessness; unprofitableness. fin-û'i'er-ş-ble, a unutterable. [ass ]a-văde', o a to attack; to enter hostilely; [8888] , v. a. to attack; to enter hostilely; to in-vaide; s. d. to attack; to enter mostley; to

In-val-j-dā'tion, s. the act of weakening. In-val-id'j-ty, s. want of validity; weakness. In-val'u-a-ble, (In-val'yu-a-bl) s. that cannot be valued or estimated; inestimable; precious. In-văi'u-ş-bly, (în-văi'yu-ş-ble) sd. înestimably. În-văi'ri-ş-ble, a. unchangeable; constant. În-vă'ri-ş-ble-nëss, s. immutability; constancy.

n-vest'ment, a. act of investing ; dress ; clothes. bad, as a disease, &c.; obstinacy of mind. [n-vět/er-şte, a. old; long established; fixed. in-very-rare, a. oin; iong examinance; inxed.
in-very-rare-ness, a. state of being in veterate.
in-ver-gratin, a. act of making invererate.
S. E. F.; in-vid'y-dis or in-vid'y-dis, W.] a.
envions; exciting envy or ill-very; offensive.
in-vid'y-ous-ly, ad. in an invideous manner.

\* n-vid'i-ous-ness, n. quality of provoking envy. In-vig'i-lance, n. want of vigilance. n-vig'o-rate, v. a. to strengthen; to animate. n-vig-o-ra'tion, w. the act of invigorating. In-vin-cj-bil'j-ty, n. quality of being invincible.
In-vin-cj-bil-j-ty, n. quality of being invincible.
In-vin-cj-ble, a. insuperable; unconquerable. In-vin'ci-ble-ness, n. unconquerableness. In-vin'ci-bly, ad. insuperably; unconquerably. In-vi-q-la-bil'i-ty, m. quality of being inviolable. In-vi'q-ble, a. that may not be violated, prefaned, or broken; sacred.

In-v1'o-la-ble-ness, a quality of being inviolable. In-vI'o-la-bly, ad. without breach or failure. In-vI'o-late, a. unburt; unprofaned; unbroken In-vi'o-lat-ed, a. unprofaned; unviolated. in'vi-ous, a impassable; not to be passed. [2.] In-vis'cate, v. a, to lime; to daub with plue.

In-vis'cer-ate, v. a. to breed ; to nourish

is introduced at Rome to be Introduced into the mostle epipartment. in troduce to a tempte. - to introduce the sciences int a nation - was introduced into the issently, the look - the introduced of the look - the interior of tolore the introductory to the whole subject to introductory to the whole subject to introductory to the was intruded upon it is system was intruded upon it introduction of the roland. They are intrusted to its our - he is in. him with the administration of - 1 l on is un veigh agains he intrusted the were ment of to not have been profitable. To invest something in fixed exprite. His investigations int to general Character How many inser themselves by custom to been the extrenette, of weather



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dre concilable with

In-vip |-bil'j-ty, n. the state of being invisible.

In-vip'j-ble, a. that cannot be seen; imperception-vip'j-bly, ad. in an invisible manner. [tible pa-of'rg Afj-air'og, [L. Mineros being assoilling i] without the aid of genius.

In-vi-ta'ton, n. act of inviting; solicitation.

In-vi'ta-to-ry, a. using or containing invitation.

In-vite', u. a. to bid; to call; to allure; to persuade.

In-vite', u. n. to give an invitation; to ask.

In-vite', u. n. to give an invitation; n-vit'er, a. one who invites. n-vit'ing, p. c. alluring; tempting; attractive

in-vit'ing-by, ad. in such a manner as invites.
in-vit'ing-ness, a. power or quality of inviting,
in'vo-caie, v. a. to invoke; to implore. [R.]
In-vo-ca'tion, a. act of calling upon in prayer. In'voice, v. a. to insert in an invoice or account. In'volce, s. a catalogue of a ship's freight; a cat-

alogue of goods with their prices. In-voke', v. a. to call upon ; to implore ; to pray to. In'vo-lu-cre, (in'vo-lu-ker) a. a calyx or bract. In-vol'un-ta-ri-ly, ad. not by choice or will.
In-vol'un-ta-ri-ness, n. want of choice or will.

In-vol'un-ta-ry, a not voluntary; not willing. In-vo-la'tion, a act of involving; complication.

In wards, n. pl. the bowels ; inner parts.

ar ware, we see the powers; inner parts.

In-wdave', v. w. (i. inwore; pp. inwoaving, inwoven;) to mix in weaving; to intertwine.

In-wrigh', (in-risy') v. a. to infold; to involve.

In-wrought', (in-risy') v. a. wreathe round.

In-wrought', (in-risy') a. adorned with figures. 1'o-dine, m. a substance obtained from kelp. 5'nj-en', a relating to Ionia, or to a cluster of Greek islands.

I-onic, a relating to Ionia or the dialect of the ionians: - belonging to one of the five orders of architecture.

I-5/ta, m. a tittle ; a jot ; the least quantity

Tp-o-cac-y-an'ha, ('ip-o-kak-y-an'a) ['ip-o-kak-y-an'a, S. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.; 'ip-o-kak-y-a'na,

W.; ip-kkk-n-k'ns, Ja.] n. a South American plant or root of emetic virtues.

by a dis'it, [L.] mere assertion; dogmatism.
by 5 dc'to, [L.] by or in the mere fact.

fine-i-hi[tate a research of the mere fact. I-ras-ci-bil'i-ty, a propensity to anger I ras ci-ble, a prone to anger; irritable; hasty. I-ras ci-ble nose, z. state of being trascible. n. anger ; rage ; passionate hatred. Tre'fûl, a. angry; raging; furious. Tre'fûl, y. ad. with ire; in an angry manner. Tr-ids'conce, a. the color of the rainbow. Fris, s. [L.] the rainbow:—the circle round
the pupil of the eye; the flower-de-luce.

sh, a relating to Ireland or its people. Ir'ish-Ism, s. an Irish idiom or phrase ar sea-um, a. an train form or pursue.

Irk's, s. a. to weary. [Used impersently.]

Irk'spme, (ürk'spm) a. wearisome; tedious.

Irk'spme-bess, (ürk'spm-le) sd. wearisomely.

Irk'spme-bess, (ürk'spm-ness a. tediousness.

Br'on, (I'grn) [I'grn, S. W. P. J. F. Sm.; I'run,

E. Ja. Mires.] s. the most common and useful of the metals: — pl. chains; manacles.

Ir'on, (I'urn) a. made of iron; stern; hard. Ir'on, (I'urn) v. a. to smooth with an iron; to confine or shackle with irons.

Ir'oned, (I'qrnd) a armed; fettered.

Ir'on-heärt-ed, (I'qrn-hàrt-ed) a hard-hearted.

Ir'on-heärt-ed, (I'qrn-hàrt-ed) a hard-hearted.

Ir'on-heir-eal, ing another; containing irony.

Ir'on'-cal-ly, ad by the use of irony.

Ir'on-mond, eg, (I'qrn-mond, egr) m. a dealer is

Ir'on-mould, (I'qrn-mold) m. a mark or spot on

linen, occasioned by the rust of iron.

linen, occasioned by the rust of iron. Ir'on-sid-ed, (I-urn-) a. strong; rough; hardy Ir'on-wood, (I'urn-wûd) s. a very hard wood.

Ir'on-y, (I'urn-e) a made of or like iron.
I'ron-y, (I'urn-e) s. a mode of speech in which
the meaning is contrary to the words.

\*[r-rā'dj-ance, ] n. an emission of rays of light; \*[r-rā'dj-au-cy, ] beans of light. \*[r-rā'dj-au-cy, ] beans of light. \*[r-rā'dj-āt, [ir-rā'dj-āt, W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.; ir-rā'dyāt, S. E. F. E.] v. a. to adorn with light; to brighten; to illumine; to illuminate.

\*Ir-rā'di-āte, v. s. to shine; to grow bright.

\*Ir-rā'di-āte, a. adorned with light.

\*Ir-rā-di-ā'tion, s. illumination; light.

\*Ir-ra''tion-el, (Ir-rash'un-el) [Ir-rash'un-el, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sa. R.; Ir-ra'shun-el, Wb.] a. not rational; contrary to reason; absurd.

\*Tr.ra-tion-41'i-ty, (Ir.rash-un-41'e-te) a. state of being irrational; want of reason. \*Tr.ra'v:na-1!y, (Ir.rash'un-41-je) ad. absurdly. Yr.re-clāim's-ble, a. that cannot be reclaimed.

Ir-re-claim's-bly, ad. so as not to be reclaimed. Ir-rec-on-cll's-ble, a. that cannot be reconciled. Ir-rec-on-cil'a-ble-ness, a. state of being irreconcilable.

feer. Ir-recon-cil'a-bly, ad. in an irreconcilable man-ir-rec-on-cil-fa'tion, n. want of reconciliation. Ir-re-cord's-ble, a. not to be recorded.

Ir-re-cov/er-s-ble, (Ir-re-kŭv/er-s-bl) a. that can-not be recovered; not recoverable.

Ir-re-cov'er-a-ble-ness, s. state beyond recovery. Ir-re-cov'er-a-bly, ad. beyond recovery.

II-re-cëv'er-a-bly, ad. beyond recovery.
II-re-cëv'er-a-bly, at that cannot be redeemed.
II-re-dë(cj-ble, a. that cannot be reduced.
II-re-di(cj-ble, a. that cannot be reduced.
II-re-fira-ga-bli, [II-refi'ra-ga-bl, S. J. F. Ja. K.
Sm. Rese; II-re-fira'ga-bl, P. E.; [I-refi'ra-ga-bl
or II-re-fira'ga-bl, M.] a not to be confuted.
\*II-re-fira-ble, or II-refi'u-a-bl. [II-re-fira'a-bl.]

II-re-fut's-ble, or II-re-fu'y-ts-ble, [II-re-fut's-bl, S. P. Ja. Sm.; II-re-f'y-ts-bl, J. F. K.; II-re-fu'y-ts-bl, W.] a. that cannot be refuted; unanswerable. [Orderly.

Ir-reg-u-lar, a. not regular; immethodical; dis-Ir-reg-u-lar'i-ty, a. want of regularity; vice.

Ir reg'u-lar-ly, ad. without rule or method. Ir-rel'a-tive, a. not relative; unconnected.

Ir-rel'a-tive-ly, ad. unconnectedly. Ir-rel'e-van-cy, a, state of being irrelevant

Ir-rel'e-vant, a. not relevant; not applicable. Ir-rel'e-vant-ly, ad. in an irrelevant manner. Ir-re-liev a-ble, a. not admitting relief.

Ir-re-lig'ious, (ir-re-lid'jun) a. implety. Ir-re-lig'ious, (ir-re-lid'jun) a. impleus; profans. Ir-re-lig'ious-ly, ad, with irreligion; impiously. Ir-re/me-a-ble, a. admitting no return.

\*Ir-re-më/dj-a-ble, [Ir-re-më/de-a-bi, S. W. J. Ja. Sm.; Ir-re-më/e-a-bi, P.] a, that cannot be fdiable. remedied

\*Ir-rp-m8'di-p-ble-nëss, n. state of being irreme-\*Ir-rp-m8'di-p-bly, ad. without remedy. Ir-rp-m1s'si-ble, a. not to be pardoned. [ble. Ir-rp-m1s'si-ble-nëss, n. quality of being irremissi-

Ir-re-mis'si-bly, ad. so as not to be pardoned. Ir-re-môv'a-ble, a. immovable. Ir-re-mû'ner-a-ble, a. not to be rewarded. Ir-rep-a-ra-bil'i-ty, n. state of being irreparable. Ir-rep'a-ra-ble, a. that cannot be repaired. Ir-rep'a-ra-bly, ad. without recovery or remody. Ir-re-peal'a-ble, a. that cannot be repealed. Ir-re-pent'ance, a. impenitence. Ir-re-plêv'j-a-hle, a. that cannot be replevied. Ir-re-plêv'j-sa-ble, a. irrepleviable. Ir-rep-re-hên'sj-ble, a. not reprehensible. Ir-rep-re-ben'si-bly, ad. without blame. Ir-re-press'i-ble, a. that cannot be repressed. Ir-re-proach's-ble, (Ir-re-proch's-bl) a. not re-proachable; free from blame or reproach. Ir-re-proach's-bly, ad. without reproach. Tr-re-prov'a-ble, a. not reprovable; upright. Tr-re-prov'a-bly, ad. beyond reproach. Ir-rep-ti"tious, (Ir-rep-tish'us) a. creeping in. Ir re vist'ance, a. non-resistance; gentleness. Ir-re-vist-j-bil'j-ty, n. force above opposition. Ir-re-sist/j-ble, a. that cannot be resisted ; supe rior to opposition. Ir-re-sist'i-ble-ness, u. power above opposition. Ir re-sist'i bly, ad. above opposition. Ir res o lo ble, a. not to be broken or dissolved. Yr-resto lu-ble-ness, n. resistance to separation. Ir-res'o-lûte, a. not resolute ; not firm. Ir-res'o-lûte-ly, ad. without firmness of mind. Ir-res/o-late-ness, w. want of resolution. Ir-res-o-fa'tion, n. want of firmness of mind. Ir-re-sol'va-ble, a. that cannot be resolved. Ir-re-solv'ed-ly, ad. without determination. Ir-re-spec'tive, a. regardless of circumstances. Ir-re-spec'tive-ly, ad. in an irrespective manner. Ir-res/pj-ra-ble, a. not respirable. Ir-re-spon-si-bil'i-ty, n. want of responsibility. Ir-re-spon'si-ble, a. not responsible or answer-[able. Ir-re-ten'tive, a. not retentive. Ir-re-triev'a-ble, a. irrecoverable; irreparable. Tr-re-triev'a-bly, ad. irrecoverably. Ir-rev'er-ence, n. want of reverence. îr-rev'er-ent, a. wanting in reverence. Ir-rev'er-ent-ly, ad. without reverence. Ir-re-vers' j-ble, a. that cannot be reversed. Ir-re-vers'i-ble-ness, n. state of being irreversible. Ir-re-vers'i-bly, ad. without change.
Ir-re-ve-g-ca-bil'i-ty, n. impossibility of recall.
Ir-rev'e-ca-ble, a. that cannot be revoked, recalled, or reversed; irreversible. Ir-rev'o-ca-ble-ness, a. state of being irrevocable. Ir-rev'o-ca-bly, ad. without recall or change. Ir'ri-gate, v. c. to wet; to moisten; to water. Ir-ri-ga'tion, n. act of irrigating or watering. Ir-rig'o-ous, a. watery; watered; dewy; moist. Tr-ris'f-ble, u. not risible.

Tr-ri-ta-bil'f-ty, u. the state of being irritable. Ir'ri-ta-ble, a. easily irritated; irascible. Ir'ri-tant, a. (Law) rendering vold. Tr'ri-tate, e. a. to provoke; to tease; to fret. Tr-r-ta-tion, m. n provocation; exasperation. Tr-r-ta-to-ry, a. stimulating: trritating. Tr-ra-brj-cal, a. contrary to the rubric. Ir-rap'tion, n. an entrance by force; inroad. Ir-rap'tive, a. bursting forth; rushing in. is, (iz) e. a. the third person singular of to be.

I'ss-gin, s. a figure having equal sides.
Is-chi-id'ic, e. pertaining to the hip. [chury
Is-chi-id'ic, n. pl. modicines to galleve is
Is'chi-ry, (is'ki-ry) n. a stoppage of urine.
Ish, a termination added to an adjective to axpress diminution; as, blac, blacks.

I'si-cle, n. a pendent shoot of ice. See Icicla.

I'sin-glass, (I'zing-glas) n. a substance prepared from the intestince of certain fishes; mica. Is'lam, ». Mahometanism or Mohammedanis Is'lam lam, π. Mohammedanism; Islam. Isl'and, (I'land) π. land surrounded by water. Island-er, (I'land-er) n. an inhabitant of at Isle, (II) n. an island. [island. Isl'et, (l'let) n. a little island. I-soch-ro-mat'ic, a. having the same color. I-soch'ro-nal, a. having equal times. I-toch/re-nism, w. a vibration of a pendulum I-toch'ro-nous, a. having the same length of time; isochronal. \*Is'o-late, [Iz'o-lat, W. J. P. Sm.; Is'o-lat, E. Wh.; i'so-lat, K.] v. a. to detach; to separate. "Is-o-la'tion, n. detached state; separation. I-so-met'ri-cal, a. of equal dimensions. 1-so-mer'i-qat, a or equal amensons.
1-so-per-i-qat, a. having equal boundaries.
1-sō-ce-leş, a. having two legs or sides equal.
1-so-ther'mel, a. having equal bones.
1-so-bon'ic, a. having equal tones.
1s'su-a-ble, (ish'shu-a-bl) a. that may be issued.
1s'su-a-ble, (ish'shu) n. act of passing out; exit; egress; event; termination; conclusion:vent; evacuation: - progeny; offspring. ven; evacuation: — progeny; offspring.
Is'sue, (ish'shu) v. n. to come out; to proceed.
Is'sue, (ish'shu) v. a. to send out; to send forth.
Is'sue-lèss, (ish'shu-lès) a. having no issue.
Is'su-ing, (ish'shu-ling) n. act of sending out.
Isth'mus, (ist'mus) n. a neck of land joining a
peninsula to a continent. It, pron. of the neuter gender, used for a thing. I-thl'inn, (it-thl'yen) n. a native of Italy. I-thl'inn, (it-thl'yen) a. relating to Italy. -tăl'inn-Ize, (it-tăl'yan-Iz) v. a. to make Italiaa -tăl'ic, a. denoting a kind of letter or type. tal'i-cize, v. a. to represent in Italic letters.
tal'ics, z. pl. italic or inclining letters, first -tăl'ics, z. pl. used in Italy. Itch, s. a cutaneous disease ; a teasing desire. Itch, v. n. to feel irritation in the akin; to long. Itch'y, a. infected with the itch; uneasy. I'tem, n. a new article; a single entry; a hint. I'tem, ad. [L.] also; — used when something i added. It'er-ant, a. repeating. 1. (cr. an. a. repeating. lauding liferation, a. repeating. It-gr. a. d. to repeat; to utter or do again. It-gr. a-tive, a. repeating; redoubling. It-fur-gr. an-cy, a. the act or habit of travelling. I-tin-gr. ant, a. travelling; wandering. Lin'er-a-ry, a. a book or account of travels.

I-tin'er-a-ry, a. travelling; done on a journey.

I-tin'er-ate, v. a. to travel from place to place.

It-self', pros. a neuter reciprocal pronoun.

I'vo-ry, n. a hard white substance, being the tusk of the elephant. I-tin'er-a-ry, a. a book or account of travels. I'vo-ry, (I'vo-ro) a. made of ivory.
I'vy, (I'vo) n. a parasitical plant.
Iz'zard, n. another name of the letter Z

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a consonant, has invariably the same sound with that of g soft in giant; as, jet, just.

Finging, n. babble; dispute; altercation.

Finging, n. babble; dispute; altercation. with that of g soft in gient; as, jet, just.

Mib'ber, s. n. to talk idly; to chatter. Mb'ber, a. idle talk; prate; chat. Mb'ber-er, a. one who jabbers. Mb'ber-ment, a. idle talk; prate. Milton. [R.] No co-net, s. a slight species of muslin. Ja'cont, a. lying at length; extended Ja'cinth, n. a precious gem; the hyncinth. Back, n. [the diminutive of John;] an instrument to pull off boots; an engine to turn a spit, &c.; we pain on neces; an engine to turn a spit, &c.; a young pike; a flag; a support; a bowl.

Back'a-dan'dy, m. a little impertinent fellow.

Back'al, [jak'al, S. J. E. F. Sm.; jak'al', W. P.

J.] n. a small animal, somewhat like a fox.

Back'a-lent, m. a sort of puppet; a boy. Jack'an spes, s. a monkey; an ape; a coxcomb. Jack'an spes, s. the male of the ass. Jack'-bööts, s. pl. boots which serve as armor. Mck'daw, n. a species of the crow. Rick'et, n. a short coat; a close waistcoat. Rick'et, n. a short coat; a close waistcoat. Rick'et, (jak'nīf) n. a pocket whittling knife, in the form of a penknife. Mck'-pûd'ding, n. a zany ; a merry Andrew. Mck'smith, n. a maker of the engine jack. Jack'-with-s-lan'tern, s. an ignis fatuus. Jac'o-bin, s. a Gray or White Friar: — a member of a late French faction:—a sort of pigeon.

Jic-o-bin'je, } a. relating to the Jacobins or
Jic-o-bin'j-cal, } their principles. Jac'o-bin-ism, a. the principles of the Jacobins. Jac'o-bin-ize, v. a. to infect with Jacobinism. Bar'q-bite, n. a partisan of James II., England. Bar'q-bite, n. of the principles of the Jacobites. Ja-co'pus, n. [L.] a gold coin, value 25 a sterling. Sac'o-net, n. a slight muslin. See Jacconet. Jac-tj-ta'tion, n. a toesing; vain boasting. on Law) a false pretension to marriage. Jac'u-late, v. a. to dart. [R.] Jac-y-la'tion, n. the act of throwing weapons. Jac's la to ry, a. throwing out. Jade, s. a worthless horse:--a woman, in contempt: - a silicious mineral. Jade, v. s. to tire ; to weary ; to ride down. Jade, v. s. to lose spirit ; to sink. Jād'ish, a. vicious ; bad ; unchaste. Jag, a. a denticulation ; a small load. Hag, or Jagg, v. a. to cut into indentures or teeth.
Hag ged ness, a. state of being denticulated.
Jag y. a. uneven; denticulated; notched.
Hag y-Rr', a. a ferocious, feline animal; the American tiger. [5ii], z. a prison; place of confinement; gaol:-written both jail and gaol. See Gaol. Rill'-bYrd, z. one who has been in jail. tăil'er, n. a keeper of a jail or prison; gaoler. Jakes, a. a privy.

Bat'an. [jäl'up, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; jöl'up, Bal'ap, [jal'up, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; jö 8.] n. a medicinal, purgative root or drug. Rim, s. a conserve: — bed of stone: — a child's him, s. a. to squeeze closely; to press. [frock. Je-māi'ca pēp'per, (je-mā'ka) n. See Allspiec. Rāmb, (kim) n. a side piece of a fireplace, &c. Pāne, n. a twilled cotton cloth:— a coin of Genoa. "in'gle, v. z. to prate; to quarrel; to bicker. Fin'gle, v. c. to make sound untunably.

Bin'gle, s. discordant sound ; prate ; dispute.

Jan',-a-ry, a one of the late Turkish guard Jan'sqch, z. oat bread; bannock. [Local.] Jan'sqch-ist, z. a follower of Jansen. Jant, z. a ramble. See Jezz. Jan';-abe, z. a tines; flutter; fickleness. Jan'ty, z. showy; airy; fluttering; finical. Ja-pin', z. a varnish; work varnished. Ja-pin', z. a varnish; work varnished. Ja-pin', z. a, z. by isranz. Ja-pan'ner, a. one who japans Ja-pan'ning, s. the act or art of varnishing.
Jär, s. s. to clash; to interfere; to quarrel. Jar, v. a. to make to jar; to shake; to agitate. Jar, n. a vibration; discord: — a vessel or bott - a vessel or bottle. Jardes, (jardz) z. pl. hard, callous tumors on the legs of hors Jar'gon, z. unintelligible talk ; gibberish. Byn, m. unucougnore tark; globerish.

Maynino, or lis'mno, [jiz'mn, W. Sm.; jis'min,
P. Ja.] m. a plant and flower:— written also Jan'djee, (jan'dje) z. a disease which gives the eyes and skin a yellow color. Jaun'diced, (jän'dist) a. having the jaundice. Jaunt, (jänt) v. z. to ramble ; to wander about ; to bustle about : - written also just. Jaunt, (jant) s. a ramble ; a walk : Jave'lin, (jav'lin) n. a spear or half-pike. Jaw, n. the bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth: -- gross abuse. Jaw, v. a. to abuse. --v. n. to scold. [Vulgar] Jāw, v. a. to abuse. — v. n. to scold. [Fulgar]
Jāy, (jā) n. a bird with gaudy plumage.
Jā'zeļ, n. a gem of an azure or blue color.
Jāa'jous, (jā'ya) a. suspicious in love; emulous;
suspiciously cautious or vigilant.
Jāa'jous-nēss, (jā'ya-le) ad. suspiciously.
Jāa'jous-nēss, (jā'ya-nēs) n. suspicion.
Jāa'jous-nēss, (jā'ya-nēs) n. suspicion in love; fear
Jāā'r, n. n. to scoff; to flout; to make mock.
Jāār n. a. to treat with scoffs; to mock. Jeer, v. a. to treat with scoffs; to mock. Jeer, m. a scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; gibe. Jeër, n. a scott; taunt; nuturg jest; nout; gme. Jeër'en, n. a scotte; a scorner; a mocker. Jeër'ing-ly, ad. scornfully; contemptuously. Je-hô'vah, n. the Hebrew proper name of God. \*dj-jdne', [je-jdn', S. W. J. F.; je-jdn', P. E.; je'jinn, Ja.; jed'jdn, Sm.] a. wanting; empty; vacant; dry; barren; bare; unaffecting.
\*Je-june'ly, ad. in a jejune manner.
\*La idea/neer. \*Je-june'ness, s. penury ; barrenness ; dryness. Jél'lied, (jél'lid) a. glutinous ; viscous. Jël'ly, a. a gelatinous substance ; a kind of sweet-meat: — written also gelly. Jëm'my, a. spruce ; neat. [Lee.] Jën'net, a. a Spanish horse. See Genst. Jen'neting, s. corrupted from Juncating, an apple ripe in June; a species of early apple. Jun's, sep-fife'd, s. an officer among the Turks, whose duties are similar to those of the provost-marshal in the European armies. Jen'ny, a. a machine for spinning. Jeop'ard, (Jep'ard) v. a. to hazard; to risk.
Jeop'ard-ize, v. a. to put in jeopardy; to hazard;
to jeopard. [Moders.]

Rick'ey, (jök'e) v. a. to cheat ; to trick

JOC Stop'ard-ous, (jöp'ar-dus) a. hazardous. Jöp'ar-dy, (jöp'ar-de) n. hazard ; danger. Jörk, s. a. to strike ; to throw ; to lash ; to cut Jerk, n. a lash; a sudden spring; a throw. Jërked, (jërkt) p. a. sliced and dried, as beef. Jërk'er, z. one who jerks : a whipper. Jer'kin, n. a jacket; a short coat:falcon, a kind of hawk. Jer'sey, (jer'ze) a. fine wool, or yarn of wool. Jess, a. a short strap of leather; a ribbon. Jes'so-mine, n. n fragrant flower. See Jasmine Jes'so, n. a large, branching, brass candlestick. Jest, v. n. to divert ; to make sport ; to joke. Jent, a. any thing ludicrous; a laughing stock. Jest'er, a. one given to jesting or sport. Jest'ing, a. utterance of sarcasms or jests. Jes'y-it, a one of a religious and learned order of the Roman Catholic church, called the Society of Jesus. Jog-y-It'je, a.l Jeg-y- $K^{\prime}$ je,  $\downarrow$  a. belonging to a Jesuit: — crafty; Jeg-y- $L^{\prime}$ j-cel,  $\downarrow$  artful; deceitful. Jeg-u-it'i-cal-ly, ad. in a jesuitical manner. Jeg'u-it-lym, a. the principles of the Jesuita. Jet, n. a fine black fossil:— a spout of water. Jet, v. m. to shoot forward; to project; to jut. Jet d'eau, (zhā-dō') n. [Fr.] a water pipe or sport.
Jēt'anm, n. (Law) the act of throwing goods
overboard in a storm; goods cast overboard. Jet'tee, z. a projection; a kind of pier; jetty. Jet'ty, a. a mole projecting into the sea; a pier:
— written also jettes and jutty.
Jet'ty, a. made of jet; black as jet.
Jes de mots, (zhd'de-mo') [Fr.] a play upon words; a pun. Jou d'esprit, (zhâ/de-sprê/) [Fr.] a witticism. Jew, (jû) [jû, W. P. J. E. Ja.; jû, S. F. K. Sm.] n. a Hebrew; an Israelite. Jew'el, (jū'el) a. an ornament worn by ladies; a precious stone; a gem; any thing precious. Jew'el, (jû'el) v. a. to adora with jewels. Jew'el-ler, n. a maker of, or dealer in, jewels. Jew'el-ry, a. jewels or the wares of jewellers: written also jesotlery.
Jew'ess, (jū'es) n. a Hebrew woman.
Jew'ish, (jū'ish) a. relating to the Jews. Jews'-harp, (jāz'harp) z. a musical instrument Mb, n. the beam or arm of a crane: - the foremost sail of a ship.

Jib, v. a. to shift a boon-sail.

Jif'fy, s. an instant; a moment. [Callequial.]

Jig, s. a light carcless dance or tune; a song. Jig, v. a. to dance carelessly; to dance. Jig'ger, s. a machine to hold on a cable. Jig'gish, a. disposed or suitable to a jig. Jill'-fiirt, a. a giddy or wanton woman ; a flirt. Jilt, z. a woman who deceives her lover. Jilt, v. a. to trick or deceive in love. Jilt, v. s. to play or act the jilt or coquette.
Jim'mer, s. a jointed hinge. [R.]
Jimp, a. neat; handsome; well-shaped. [Lecal.] Jin'gle, v. n. to sound with a sharp rattle; to tinkle : - written also gingle. Jin'gle, v. a. to cause to give a sharp sound. Jin'gle, a. a rattling or clinking sound; tinkle. Job, s. a piece of chance work; piece of labor; a piece of work undertaken for gain. Job, v. a. to strike or stab with a sharp instru-

Job, v. n to buy and sell as a broker; to work Job ber, n. one who does chance work, &c.

Jöb'bernöwi, (jöb'bernöl) s. a blockhead. Jöck'ey, (jöck'e) s. one who.rides, or one who deals in, horses; a cheat; a trickish fellow.

ment.

Je-očec', a merry; waggish; given to jout. Je-očec'ly, ad, waggishly; in jest; in gamo. Je-očec'nes, or Je-oče'l-ty, a waggery. Jô'co-oč'ri-oča, a partaking of mirth and se ousness. Jöc'ş-lar, a. sportive; merry; jocnee; waggish Jöc-ş-lar'ş-ty, a. merriment; disposition to jost. Jöc'ş-lar-ly, ad. in a jocose or jocular manner. Jöc'und, a merry; gay; airy; lively. Jo-cănd'i-ty, s. gayety; mirth. Jöc'und-ly, sd. merrily; gayly. Jöc'und-ness, s. state of being jocund. Jog, v. a. to push gently; to give notice by a sudden push. Jög, s. s. to move by jogs; to travel leisurely.
Jög, s. a push; a slight shake; a hint; a stop: Jog, a. a posm; a signa strate; a min; a wap, — a jag: — a gentle trot, pace, or motion.

Rog fler, a. one who jogs or moves heavily.

Rog fler, v. a. to pash; to shake; to jostle; to just

Jog fle, v. a. to shake; to totter; to jostle. [tin

Jog fle, w. a shake; a jostle; a push; a jog.

Joda fler, a. [L.] a Portuguese gold coin, value
eight dollars: — often contracted into jee. Join, v. a. to couple; to combine; to unite.
Join. v. n. to adhere; to close; to unite with. Join'der, m. a conjunction; act of joining. Join'er, a. one who joins; a mechanic. Join'er-y, a. work of a joiner; carpentry. Joint, a. an articulation of limbs; a juncture Joint, a. shared by two or m re; united. Joint, a. a to unite: — to divide a joint.
Joint, v. a. to unite: — to divide a joint.
Joint'ed, a. having joints, knots, or c. mmissures.
Joint'et, a. a sort of long plane, used by joiners
Joint'sheir, (Joint'ar) a. a coheir; fellow-heir.
Joint'y, ad. together; not separately.
Joint'stock, a. a woman who has a jointure.
Joint'stock, a. stock held in company.
Event stalk a. a stock held on pristing of party united. Jöint'-stabl, n. a stool consisting of parts united. Jöint-tan'an-cy, n. a tenure by unity of title. Jöint-tan'ant, n. one who holds an estate by joint-tenancy. Jöint'ure, (jöint'yer) s. an estate settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after her husband's decoase. JSint'ure, v. a. to endow with a jointure.
JSist, s. a secondary beam of a floor.
JSist, v. a. to fit or lay in joists.
Jöke, n. a jest; something not serious; sport. Jöke, v. n. to jest. — v. a. to cast jokes at. Jök'er, n. a jester ; a merry fellow. Jök'ing-ly, ad. in a jesting, merry way. Jöle, a. the face or cheek; the head of a fish:-Jose, a. the race of cheek; the head of a man: written also josel.

Joll, v. a. to beat the head against; to clash.

Jol'i-l-y, a.d. gayly; with elevation of spirit.

Jol'i-ades, or Jol'i-ty, a. gayety; merrimen.

Jol'i-y, a. gay; merry; airy; cheerful; plump.

Jol'i-y, a. gay; merry; airy; cheerful; plump.

Jol'i-y-beat, (jol'i-bot) a. a ship's small boat. Jolt, v. m. to shake as a carriage on an uneven road or on rough ground. Jölt, v. s. to shake one as a carriage does. Jöli, r. a. to shake one as a carriage unco-Jöli, r. a. shock; a violent agitation. Jöli-Nead, (581/Nea) a. a great head; a duace. Jön-quille', [jön-kwil', W. P. J. F. Ja.; jön-kwil', S.; jön'kwil, Wb.; jön-kei', K.; jöng'kwil, Sm.] n. a species of daffieldi. Jür'ile, (Jör'si) v. a. to rush against; to jostic. Kw. a. a noint: a title: jota; the least quantity. Jot, n. a point; a tittle; iota; the least quantity. Journal, (jurnal) at an account of daily transactions; a diary; a paper published daily.

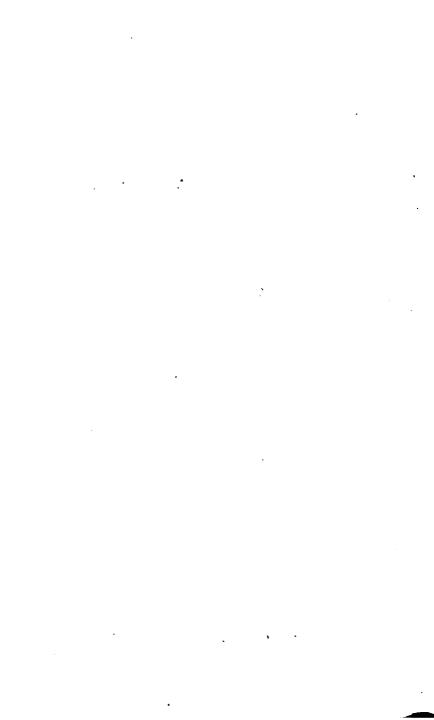
Journal-Ism, a. the management of journals.

at jobs.

I jour in whatever.

Jostling, Na MANKER per's.





Sinh for joy dat I feel pain ander The are not judges what may hoppour. If we judge 4 the English by this rul-Our judgment that such actions proad - sprondure judgeness- on this

It is but justice to say that whenever ...

Journal-Ist, (jurnal-Ist) n. a writer of journals. | Jügʻgʻling-ly, ad. in a deceptive manner. | Jügʻg-lar, a. belonging to the throat. | Jügʻn-lar, a. belonging to the throat. | Jüc-lar, a. belonging to the throa land; a passage.

Journey, (jurne) v. n. to travel; to pass from place to place. man. Journey-man, (jurne-man) a. a hired work-Journey-work, (jurne-wurk) a. work performed for hire. Joäst, (jüst) z. a tournament ; mock fight. Joust, (just) v. n. to run in the tilt; to just. Jove, z. Jupiter, an ancient heathen deity. Jō'vi-al, a. gay; alry; merry; cheerful. Jō'vi-al-ly, ad. merrily; gayly. Jō'vi-al-néss, or Jō'vi-al-ty, a. gayety; merriment. Jōwi, (jol) a. the cheek. See Jola. 357 'Mi-nões, n. gladness ; joy ; exuitation.
157 'less. a. void of joy ; giving no pleasure.
157 'less.-ly, ad. without joy or pleasure.
157 'less.-ly, ad. without joy or pleasure.
157 'oss.-a, glad; merry ; giving joy ; joyful.
157 'ous-ly, ad. with joy ; with gladness.
157 'ous-niess, a state of being joyous.
158 'bi-jant, a. rejoicing ; shouting for joy.
158 bi-ja'thon, a. the act of declaring triumph.
158 bi-ja' a - nublic feativity: "a season of it Ja'dy-lee, a. a public festivity; a season of joy. Ja'dy-lee, a. a public festivity; a season of joy. Ja-da'ic, a relating to the Jews; judaical. Ja-da'-lea, a. Jewish; belonging to Jews. Ja'da'-lea, a. Jewish; belonging to Jews. Ja'da-lam, a. the religious rices of the Jews. Ja'da-lam, a. the religious rices of the Jews. Ju'da-lze, v. n. to conform to the Jewish rites. Ju da-Iz-ér, n. one who conforms to the Jews. Jüdge, n. one who judges; an arbiter; an officer who presides in a court of judicature. Judge, v. n. to pass sentence; to decide.

Judge, v. a. to pass sentence upon; to deter-Judge, n. one who judges. [mine. Judge ship, n. the office or dignity of a judge. [mine. Judgeship, a. the omee or algality of a judge. Judgeship, a. act of judging; power of judging; understanding; decision; criticism; opinion;—punishment; final doom;—secretence of a judge;—written also judgessate.

Judgestip, a. having power to judge. Ja'di-ca-to-ry, s. a court of justice; a tribunal. Ja'di-ca-to-ry, a dispensing justice.

Ja'di-ca-ture, a power of distributing justice.

Ju-di''cral, (ju-dish'al) a relating to public jus-Jed''ciai, (ji-disn'ai) a. relating to public justice, or a court of law; indicted as a penalty.

Jed''cial-ly, (ju-dish'ai-le) ad, in a judicial manner; in the form of logal justice.

Jed''cia-ry, (ju-dish'ea-re) a. relating to courts of judicature; passing judgment upon.

Ju-di"ci-e-ry, n. the power which dispenses jus-tice; judicature. [Modern.] Ju-di"cious, (ht-dish'un) a. directed by judgment; prudent; wise; discreet.

prudent; wis; discreet.

Ja-di''cloys-ly, (iy-dish'us-le) ad, wisely.

Ja-di''cloys-nèss, (jy-dish'us-nès) n. prudence.

Jag, n. a vessel with a gibbous belly.

Jag, v. n. to emit a particular sound, as a bird.

Jag jet, v. n. to play tricks; to practise artifice.

Jag jet, n. a trick of legerdemain; imposture.

Jag gler, n. one who practises sleight of hand. Fig ging, a. deception ; imposture.

the fluid in animals.
Jāicc'less, (jās'les) a. dry; without moisture.
Jāic'cļess, (jās'les) a. dry; without moisture.
Jāi'cļ-nēss, (jū'se-nēs) a. state of being juicy.
Jūi'cy, (jū'se) a. abounding with juice; moist.
Jū'jabe, a. a plant; a kind of sweetmeat.
Jū'lep, a. a pleasant drink or liquid medicine.
Jū'lep, a. a pleasant drink or liquid medicine.
Jū'lep, (jū'lyan) a. denoting the old account of the year, so called from Julius Casar.
Jū-ly', a. the seventh month in the year.
Jū'lyart a. the offsarius of a bull and a mare.

Ju'mart, a. the offspring of a bull and a mare. Jum'ble, v. d. to mix confusedly together. Jam'ble, v. n. to be agitated together.

Jum'ble, z. a confused mass or mixture. Jum'ble-ment, n. a confused mixture. Jum'bler, n. one who mixes things confusedly Jamp, v. n. to leap; to skip; to bound; to tally.

Jump, v. a. to hazard; to leap over. Jump, z. a leap; a skip; a bound. Jump'er, z. one that jumps or leaps.

Jun'cyt, m. one that jumps or leaps.

Jün'cyte, m. a sweetment; a jumket. See Junket.

Jün'cous, (jüng'kus) a. full of bulrushes.

Jünc'tion, m. a union; a joining; a coalition.

Jünct'ure, (jüngk'yur) m. a joinit; an articulation; union; unity:—a critical point of time.

Tane, nothe sixth month of the year.

Jun eat-ing, no an early apple; jenneting. Jun'gle, a. a thick cluster of shrubs or rushes

Jün'gly, a relating to or full of jungle.

\*Jūn'gly, a relating to or full of jungle.

\*Jūn'gr, (jūn'yyr) [jū'ng-yr, W. P. J. F. Ja.,
jū'nyur, S. ; jū'nyur, E. R.; jū'ng-yr, Sm.] a.
younger; later in office or rank. \*Jūn'ior, n. a person younger than another. \*Jūn-iōr'i-ty, (jūn-yal-e-te) n. state of being ju-

Ju'nj-per, n. a plant which bears a borry. [nior. Junk, n. pieces of old cable:—a Chinese ship.
Junk'et, n. a sweetment; a stolen entertain
ment; a juncate. Junk'et, v. n. to feast secretly or by stealth. Jun'to, n. [junta, Sp.] pl. jun'to; n cabal; a

faction; a council.

Jū'pi-ter, n. Jove, an ancient heathen deity: one of the primary planets. Ju'rat, n. a magistrate in some corporations.

Ja're-to-ry, a. pertaining to an oath.

Ja're di-vi'ab, [L.] by divine right. [justice.

Ju-rid'-cel, a. relating to, or used in, courts of

Ju-rid'-cel-ly, ad, with legal authority.

Jū-ris-con'sult, n: a counsellor at law. Jū-ris-dic'tion, z. authority; extent of power. Jū-ris-dic'tion-al, a. relating to legal authority.

Ju-ris-dic'tive, a. having jurisdiction.

Jū-ris-prů'dence, n. the science of law. Ja'rist, a. one versed in the civil law; a civilian. Jā'ror, z. one who serves on a jury.

Jū'ry, s. a number of men selected and impas-elled for the purpose of deciding some contro-versy, or trying some case in law.

Versy, or trying some case in law.

Järry-ma, n. one who is impanelled on a jury.

Järry-mast, n. a mast erected to supply the place
of one lost in a tempest, &c.

Jäs ¿źnɨj-dɨm, [L.] the law of nations.

Jäst, a. upright; incorrupt; equitable; honest;
exact; proper; accurate; virtuous; true.

Jäst, a.d. exactly; merely; barely; almost.

Jäst, n. a mock fight on horseback: — written
also ioust.

also joust.

Jüst, v. s. to engage in a mock fight; to tilt.
Jüst'ice, z. equity; right; law:—a judge:—
peace officer; as, "a justice of the peace."
Jüs'tice-shīp, z. the rank or office of a justice.

Justi"cj-ry, (justish'e-re) n. an administra-tor of justice; a high judge. He'ti-(1-a-ble, a. that may be justified; right;

defensible by law or reason.

Justi-fi-s-ble-ness, n. state of being justifiable.

Ju-11'-ti-bly, ad. rightly; so as to be justified.
Ju-11'-ca-tive, a. having power to justify. Jus'ti-fi-cu-tor, a. one who supports or justifies. Jus-tif'i-ca-to-ry, a. vindicatory; defensory. Jus-ti-f'i-cr, a. one who justifies.

Jus'tj-fy, v. a. to prove or show to be just; to ab solve; to defend; to vindicate: - to adjust.

Jüs'tle, (jüs'si) v. s. to encounter; to jostle. Jüs'tle, (jüs'si) s. s. to push; to drive; to jostle. Jüs'tle, (jüs'si) n. a shock; a slight encounter. Just'ly, ad. uprightly; honestly; properly. Just'ness, a. justice; equity; accuracy. Jut, v. a. to push or shoot out; to butt. Jul., v. to push or smoot out; to but.

Jüt'ty, a. a projection; a pier; a mole; jetty.

Jü-ve-nčs'eşnee, s. act of growing up.

Jü-ve-nile, [jū've-nil, W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; jū'

ve-nil, S. Ja. E.] a. young; youthful.

Jū-ve-nil'-ty, s. youthfulness; light manner.

Jū-ve-nil'-ivi, v. jūšs-ty-po-zinh'un) s. a pine
ing or being placed together; apposition

## K.

a letter borrowed by the English from the a scuer northwest by such as the vowels, one invariable sound; as, keen, kill.

Kale, or Kail, a. a kind of cabbage; colowort. Ka-lel'do-scope, (ka-li'do-skop) n. an optical in-strument exhibiting fine forms and colors. Kal'en-dar, n. an account of time. See Calendar. Kill'on-der, n. a sort of dervis. See Calender. Kill, n. sea-weed: — whence the word alkalis Kal'mj-a, n. (Bot.) an evergreen shrub; a hurel.

Ka-kiy'er, n. a Greek monk. See Galoyer. Kam'sin, n. a noxious wind; simoom. Kan-ge-r60', (kang-ga-r6') n. an animal of New South Wales, having short fore legs.

Kā'ty-did, n. an insect; a sort of grasshopper.
Kāw, v. n. to cry as a crow or rook. See Cass.
Kāyļe, (kāl) n. a ninepin !— pl. a kind of play. †Keck, v. z. to heave the stomach; to reach. Kec'kle, v. z. to defend a cable with a rope. Keck'sy, a hemiock ; kex ; a jointed plant.

Kšdže, v. a. to wurp or move, as a ship.
Kšdže, a. a small anchor, used in a river or har-Kšdže, a. a small anchor; kedge. [bor. Kšt, a. the largest and lowest timber in a ship: - a ship.

Keel, v. a. to turn the keel; to navigate. Keel fat, a. a tub in which liquor is set to cool. Kēzl'hāle, [kēl'hāl, W. E. Ja. Sm.; kēl'hāwl, S. P. J.; kēl'hāl or kēl'hāwl, F.] v. a. same as

keelhaul. Kēēl'haul, v. a. to punish by dragging the offender under the keel.

Kēēl'ing, n. a kind of small codfish.

Reel'man, s. one who manages the keel.

Këel'son, or Këël'son, (kël'sun, W. J. F. Sm.;

kël'sun, S. Ja. K.; kël'sun or kël'sun, P.] s.

the piece of timber in a ship next to her keel.

Kēēn, a. sharp; acute; severe; piercing; eager.
Kēēn'ly, ad. sharpl; eagerly; bitterly.
Kēēn'ness, n. sharpness; asperity; eagerness.
Kēēn'ness, n. sharpness; asperity; eagerness.
Kēēn, v. a. [i. kept; pp. keeping, kept;] to retain; to preserve; to protect; to guard; to
detain or hold; to observe; to restrain.

Kēēp, v. n. to remain; to stay; to last; to live. Kēēp, n. strongest part of a castle; guard; care. Kēēp, r., one who keeps or holds; a defender.

Keep'er-ship, n. the office of a keeper.

Keep'ing, a charge; custody; guard; support:
—management of light and shade in paint-

Kösp'ing-rööm, n. a parlor. [Local.] F. Kösp'sake, n a gift in token of regard. Forby. Kēēve, z. a large vessel or tub; keever. Keev'er, a. a brewing vessel or tub.

Kěji, z. a small cask or barrel ; a cag. Kěli, z. the omentum ; a child's caul. Kělp, n. sea-weed; a salt from sea-weed. Kělp, n. a supposed spirit of the waters. Kěl'son, s. See Kelson. Kělt, n. [Scot.] eloth with the nap on.

Kelt, n. 15000, order; good conuncum.

Also killers .

Ken, v. and see at whitstance; the prow.

Ken, v. n. to look round; to direct the eye.

Ken, v. view; sight; the reach of the sight.

Ken'nel, n. a cot for dogs; a number of dogs.

hole of a fox, &c.; the watercourse of a stre Kën'nel, v. z. to lie; to dwell, as beasts. Ken'nel, v. a. to keep in a kennel. Kěn'nel-coal, z. See Canal-coal.

Kept, i. & p. from Keep. Kerb, n. See Curb.

Ker'chief, (ker'chif) n. a head-dress of a wor

Ker'meş, n. sing. &c pl. a small insect found in the scarlet oak, and used as a scarlet dye. Kern, n. an Irish foot-soldier:—a hand-mill.

†Körn, v. n. to harden, as grains; to granulate. Kör'nel, n. an edible substance in a shell; grain. Ker'sey, n. a kind of coarse stuff or cloth. Ker'şey-mêre, z. a fine, twilled, woollen cloth.

called also cassimere Kër'scy-nëtte, n. a thin woollen stuff. Kës'trel, n. a kind of bastard bawk; coistrel. Ketch, a. a sea-vessel with two masts. Kět'tle, n. a vessel in which liquor is boiled. Ket'tle-drum, a. a drum with a body of brass. Kět\*le-přins, n. pl. ninepins ; skittles. Kěx, n. hemlock ; kecksy : — a dry stalk.

Key, (ke) n. an instrument to fasten and open a lock, &c.:— a note in music; an index; an explanation; that which explains:— a quay. Key'age, (ke'aj) n. money paid for wharfage. Key'hôle, (ke'hôl) n. a hole to put a key in. Key stone, n. the middle stone of an arch.

Khan, (kin or kin) n. [Turk.] a prince; a sovereign; a high officer:—a sort of inn.

Kibe, n. a chilblain; a chap in the heel. Kibed, (kibed) a troubled with kibes.

Ki-bit'kq, a a sort of Russian vehicle.

Ki'by, a having kibes; sore with kibes.

Kick, v. a. to strike with the foot. Kick, v. n. to thrust out the foot; to resist.

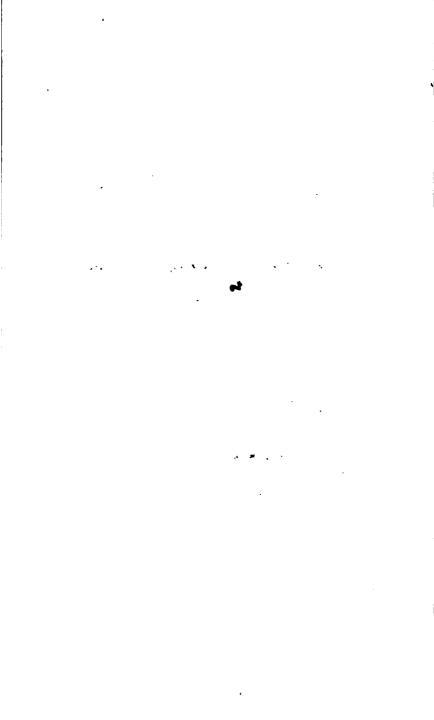
n.c., v. n. to inrust out the foot.
Kick, n. a blow with the foot.
Kick'er, n. one who kicks; a wincing horse.
Kick'shaw, n. a fantastic dish of cookery.
Kid, n. the young of a goat: — a bundle of heath
Kid, v. n. to bring forth kids.
Kid'der, n. an engresser of or dealer in corn.

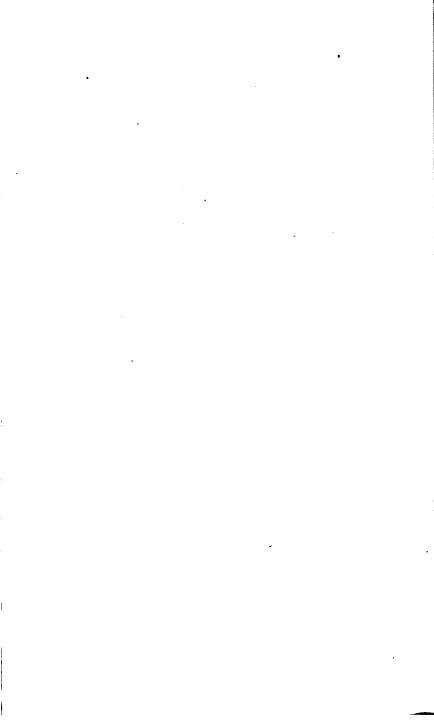
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from staring - no body understand keeping series with your looking - to keep in aloof from their - It is the keept in mind.

in is in keeping with his Character.

Kernel, elpsystem. Stremen en e key tot um





Kitch'en-wench, n. a kitchen-maid.

Kitch'en-wench, n. a kitchen-maid.

Kitch'en-work, (kitch'en-wirk) n. work done in

Kitch'en-work n. work done in

Kitch'en-work n. work done in

Kitch'en-work n. work done in

Kitch'en-Rid'nap-per, s. one who steals human beings. Kid'ncy, (kid'ne) s. one of the two glands which separate the urine from the blood:—a cant term for kind or sort. Kid'ney-bëan, (kid'ne-bën) n. a kind of bean. Kil'der-kin, n. a small barrel. Kill, v. s. to deprive of life; to destroy. Kill'er, z. one who kills or deprives of life. Kiln, (kil) n. a stove or furnace; a pile of Kiln'dry, (kil'dri) v. a. to dry by a kiln. [brick. Kilt, n. a kind of short petticoat worn by the Bootch Highlanders : - called also fillibeg. Kil'ter, n. condition; order. See Keller. Kim'bo, a. crocked; bent; arched. See A-kimbo. Kin, n. a relation; kindred; relatives; the same species: - a diminutive termination Kin, a. of the same nature; kindred. \*Kind, [kind, P. E. Ja. Sm. Wb.; kyind, S. W. J. F.] a. benevolent; good; tender; beneficent ; favorable ; indulgent ; mild. \*Kind, m. race; generical class; sort; nature.

\*Kind'.heärt-ed, (kind'härt-ed) a. benevolent.
Kin'dle, v. a. to set on fire; to light; to inflame. Kin'die, v. n. to catch fire; to be inflamed. Kin'dier, n. one who kindles or inflames. \*Kind'li-ness, n. favor; affection; good-will. \*Kind'ly, a. congenial; proper; bland; mild. \*Kind'ly, ad. benevolently; favorably; fitly. \*Kind'ness, z. benevolence; good-will; favor; beneficence; humanity; love. [tives. Kin'dred, s. relation by birth; affinity; rela-Kin'dred, s. congental; related; cognate. Kine, s. plural of Cow; cows. [Nearly obsolete.] King, z. a monarch; a sovereign; a chief ruler. King craft, z. craft of kings; art of governing. King cup, z. a flower; crowfoot. King'dom, w. the dominion of a king; reign; government: — a class; as, the vegetable king-King'f ish-er, s. a species of bird. [dom. King'ly, a. royal; monarchical; noble; august.
King'-pōst, s. (Arch.) the middle post of a framed
King'-b-vij, (kingz'ò-vi) s. the scrofula. [roof.
King's-hip, s. the office of a king; royalty. Kink, a. a twist; an entanglement. Kink, v. n. to become entangled. Kins'folk, (kins'folk) n. pl. kindred; relations.
Kins'man, n.; pl. kins'men; a man of the same
race or family.

[tion. Kins'wom-an, (kinz'wum-an) s. a female rela-Ki-bsk', s. a Turkish pleasure-house. [taken. Kip'per, a applied to salmon when unfit to be Kirk, z. a church; the church of Scotland.
Kirk'man, z. one of the church of Scotland. Kir'tle, n. a gown; a petticoat; a cloak. Kir'tled, (kër'tld) s. wearing a kirtle. Kiss, v. a. to salute by applying the lips; to caress; to touch gently.

Kiss, a. a salute given by joining lips.
Kiss'ing-comfit, a. a porfumed sugar-plum.
Kiss'ing-crist, a. the crust of a part of a loaf that touches another. Kit, n. a small fiddle; a fish-tub; a milk-pail; a kitten : - the tools of a shoemaker. Kit'cat, a. applied to a club in London; and

also to a portrait about three quarters' length. Kitch'en, a. room where provisions are cooked. Kitch'en-gar-den, s. a vegetable garden. Kitch'en-māid, s. a maid employed in a kitchen. Kitch'en-stuff, s. fat scummed off of pots, &c.

a string and the wind. Kith, m. acquaintance. Gower Kit'ling, m. a kitten; the young of a beast. Kit'ten, (kit'tn) m. a young cat. Kit'ten, (kit'tn) v. n. to bring forth young cats. Klick, v. z. to make a small, sharp noise. Klick, or Klick'ing, n. a small, sharp noise. Knab, (nab) v. a. to bite; to catch; to nab. Knack, (nak) n. a toy : - readiness; dexterity. Knack, (nak) v. n. to make a sharp noise. Knack er, n. a maker of small work. Knag (nag) n. a knot in wood; a peg; a shoot. Knag (sy, (nag/ge) a. knotty:—rough; morose. Knap, (nap) n. a protuberance; a swelling. Knap, (nap) v. a. to bite; to break short. Knap, (nap) v. a. to make a sharp noise; to knack; to snap. Knar/je, (nap/n) v. n. to break off quickly Knap/pe, (nap/n) v. n. to break off quickly Knap/py, (nap/pe) a. full of knaps or hillocks, Knap/sack, (nap/sak) n. a solder's bag. Knar, (nar) n. a hard knot in wood; a knurl. Knarl, (narl) n. a leuot in wood; a knurl. Knarled, (narld) a. knotted; knotty. Anarea, (naria) a. Anotteu; knotty.
Knāve, (nāv) a. a nascal; a scoundrel:—a ca
Knāv'er-y, (nāv'ea-e) n. dishonesty; villany.
Knāv'jish, (nāv'jish) a. dishonesty; villany.
Knāv'jish-nēss, (nāv'jish-le) ad. dishonesty.
Knāv'jish-nēss, (nāv'jish-nēs) n. knavery.
Knāv'jish-nēss, (nāv'jish-nēs) n. knavery. Knāv'ish-nēss, (nāv'ish-nēs) n. knavery.
Knēad, (nēd) v. a. to work into a mass.
Knāad (r. (nēd) v. a. to work into a mass.
Knēā, (nē) n. the joint of the leg and thigh.
Knēād, (nēd) a. having knees; having joints.
Knēd-(dēb), (nē'dēp) a. rising to the knees.
Knēd-(dēb), (nē'dēp) a. rising to the knees.
Knēd-(r, (nēl'yr) n. one who kneels.
Knēd-(r, (nēl'yr) n. one who kneels. Kněč pán, (ně pán) n. a round bone on the knee Knëë'-trīb-ute, (në'trĭb-ut) n. genufiection. Knëll, (nël) n. the sound of a funeral bell. Knelt, p. from Kneel Knew, (nd) i. from Know. Knick'-knick, (nik'nak) n. any trifle or toy. Knife, (nif) n.; pl. knives; an instrument with a sharp edge for cutting. Knīght, (nīt) n. a military attendant; a chama man advanced to a certain rank, having Sir prefixed to his name.

Knight, (nit) v. a. to create one a knight.

Knight age, (nit/aj) n. the body of knights. Knight-ër'rent, (nit-ër'rent) z.; pl. knights-ër' rent; a wandering knight. Knight-ër'rant-ry, (nit-ër'rant-re) z. the charac-ter, manners, or feats of a knight-errant. Knight'hood, (nit'hûd) z. the dignity of a knight. Knight'i-nëss, z. the qualities of a knight.
Knight'i-nëss, z. the qualities of a knight.
Knight'iy, (nit'i-s) a- pertaining to a knight.
Knit, (nit) v. a. i. knit or knitted ; pp. knitting,
knit or knitted ;] to weave without a loom; to tie; to unite. Knit, (nit) v. n. to unite, as yarn with needles. Knit'ter, (nit'ter) n. one who knits. Knit'ting-neë'dle, (nit'ting-ne'dl) n. a wire which is used in knitting. Knives, (nīvz) n. plural of Knije.

Knöb, (nöb) n. a protuberance; a bunch.

Knöbbed, (nöbd) a. baving protuberances.

Knöb'bj-nëss, (nöb'be-nës) n. the being knobby.

Knöb'by, (nöb'b) a. full of knobe; hard.

Knöck, (nök) v. n. to clash; to beat; to strike.

Knöck, (nök) v. a. to beat; to strike; to collida

Knöck, (nök) z. a sudden stroke; a blow. Knöck'er, (nök'er) z. one who knocks; a striker; a door-hammer. Knöll, (nöl) v. a. to ring a funeral bell; to toll. Knöll, (nöl) v. z. to sound as a bell. Knöll, (nöl) z. a little round hill; top of a hill. [Knöll'er, (nöl'er) z. one who tolls a bell. Knöt, (nöt) n. a part which is tied; complica-tion:—a knuri or a knar in wood:—a difficulty; a confederacy; a cluster. - (Naut.) a mile.
Knöt, (nöt) v. a. to complicate; to unite; to tie.
Knöt, (nöt) v. a. to form knots; to knit knots.
Knöt gräss, (nöt gräs) n. an oat-like gruss.
Knöt ted, (nöt ted) a. full of knots; knotty.
Knöt ti-nöss, (nöt te-nös) a. fulless of knots.
Knöt ty, (nöt te) a. full of knots; difficult.
Knött, (nött) a. a. Russian instrument of punishment, unishment by the knott.

ishment; punishment by the knout.

Know, (no) v. a. [i. knew; pp. knowing, known;] to have knowledge of; to perceive with certainty; to recognize.

Knöw, (nö) v. a. to have cestain perception.
Knöw'ning, (nö'ning) a. skilful; intelligeat.
Knöw'ningly, (nö'ng-le) ad. with knowledge.
Knöwl'edge, (nö'ej) [nö'lej, S. P. J. E. Je.
Sm.; nö'lej or nö'lej, W. P.] s. certain perception; science; learning; skill; information.

Knöwn, (nön) p. from Know.

Knöw'kle, (nük'kl) n. a joint of the finger.

Knüc'kle, (nük'kl) v. n. to bend; is gubmit.

Knüc'kled, (nük'kl) d. a jointed.

Knür, (nür) or Knürl, (nürl) n. a knot; knarl.

Knürl'ed, Knürl'y, a. full of knots; knotty.

Kö'pēck, n. a Russian copper coin.

Kö'ran, n. the Molammedan bible. See Alcorus

Kö'lal n. n. village of nude buts of the Hottenton. Krā'ai, n. a village of rude buts of the Hottentets. Krā'ken, n. a fabulous marine monster. Krem'lin, n, the imperial palace at Moscow. Kd'miss, a. a liquor made from mares' milk.
Ky-an', a. a pungent pepper. See Capenae.
ky-a-nize, v. a. to preserve timber from dry-ret
by use of currosive sublimate.

TANT

La liquid consonant, preserves always the same sound in English; as in like, fall. As a numeral, it stands for 50. LA, (Mrs.) a note in music.
LA, (law) inter; see! look! behold! [ard.
Lab(g-time, m. [L.] the Roman imperial stand-Lab(g-time, m. [L.] the Roman imperial stand-Lab(d-num, m. a resin of a strong smell. Läb'de-nüm, s. a resin of a strong smell.

Lä'bel, n. a name or title affixed to any thing; a
small slip of writing; a tassel; a codicil.

Lā'bel, v. a to affix a label on; to mark.

Lā'bent, a. sliding; gliding; slipping.

Lā'bi-el, a. uttered by or relating to the lips.

Lā'bi-el, s. a letter pronounced by the lips.

Lā'bi-i-ed, a. formed like a lip.

Lā'bi-i-ed, a. formed with lips; labiate.

Lā'bi-i-ed, a. formed by the lips and teeth.

Lā'bi-o-den'tal, a. formed by the lips and teeth. La'bor, a. the exertion of strength; pains; toil; work; exercise; childbirth.
Lā'bor, v. s. to toil; to do work; to be in travail.
Lā'bor, v. a. to work at; to beat; to belabor.
Lā'bor-re-to-ry, s. a chemist's work-room. La'bor-er, n. one who labors or does work. Le-bō'ri-ous, a. diligent ; assiduous ; tiresome. Le-bō'ri-ous-ly, ad. in a laborious manner. La-bō'ri-ous-ness, n. tollsomeness; difficulty. La-bür'num, n. a shrub of the cytique kind. Lab'y-rinth, n. a maze; a place full of windings. Lab-y-rin'thi-an, a. relating to or like a laby-Lab-y-rin'thic, rinth; winding; perplexed. Lac, n. a concrete, brittle substance; a resin. Lace, n. plaited cord; ornaments of thread, &c. Lace, v. a. to bind, as with a cord; to adorn. Laced, (last) a. mixed with spirits, as coffee. Lace'man, a. one who deals in lace. Lac'er-a-ble, a. that may be torn or rent. Lac'c-a-us, a. that may be tord of rone.

Lac-c-a-tip, n. the act of tearing; a breach.

Lac-c-a-tip, n. the act of tearing; a breach.

Lac-c-t-t, n. [L.] (Zool.) the lizard.

Lach'cy, n. [L.] (Zool.) the lizard.

Lach'cy, n. [L.] (Lach, Fr.] (Lau) negligence.

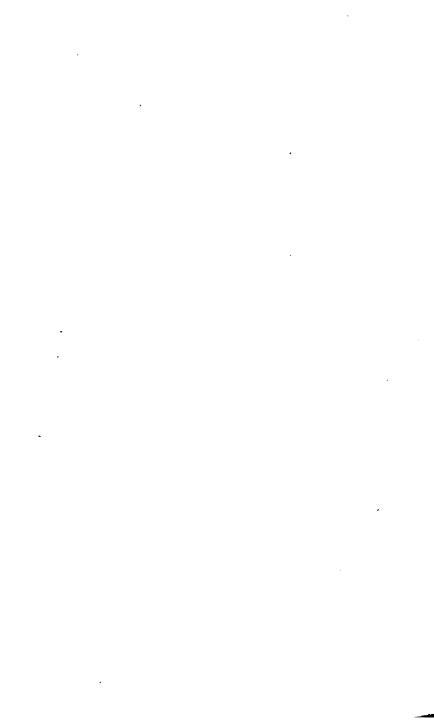
Lach'ry-ma-ble, a knownthabe. Lach'ry-mal, a. generating tears. Lach'ry-ma-ry, a. containing tears. Lach-ry-ma'tion, a. the act of weeping.

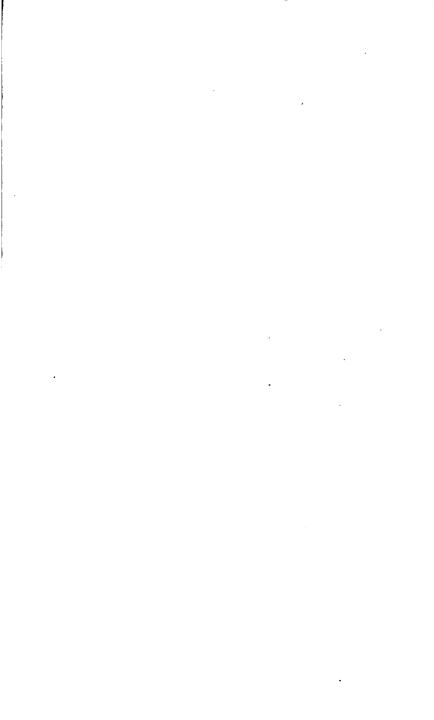
Läch'ry-ma-to-ry, s. a vessel to preserve tears in. Läc'ing, s. a binding; decoration: — a rope. Läck, v. a. to want; to need; to be without. Lack, v. n. to be in want; to be wanting. Lack, s. want; need; failure. - In India, ap plied to money; as, a lack of (or 100,000) rupees.
Lick-g-däy', interj. alas! alas the day!
Lick'brain, n. one who wants wit or sense. Lack'er, n. one who lacks: — a varnish. Lack'er, v. a. to varnish. See Lacquer. Lack'ey, (lak'e) z. a servant; a foot-boy. Lack'lus-tre, (lak'lus-ter) a wanting lustre. La-con'jc, | a. concise in style; pithy; short; La-con'j-cal, | brief. La-con'i-cal-ly, as briefly; concisely.
La-con'i-cam, n. concise style; laconism.
La-con'i-cam, [isk'o-nizm, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. R.
Sm.: lk'ko-nizm, Wb.] n. a concise style; a pithy or brief phrase or saying. Lac'quer, (lak'er) n. a yellow varnish. Lac'quer, (lak'er) n. a. to varnish with lacquer Lac'ta-ry, a. milky; full of juice like milk.
Lac'ta-ry, a. a dairy-house; a milk-house.
Lac'tate, n. (Chem.) a salt containing lactic acid. iactite, s. (Caem.) a sait containing incide scia. Lac-tā'tion, s. the act or time of giving suck. \*Lāc'te-al, [lik'te-al, P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; lak'te-al or lik'che-al, #] a. milky; conveying chyle. \*Lāc'te-al, s. the vessel that conveys chyle. \*Lăc'te-an, a. milky; having the color of milk. \*Lac'te-ous, a milky; lacteal; conveying chyle. Lac-tes'cence, z. tendency to milk. Lac-tes'cent, a. producing milk or a white juice. Lac'tic, a applied to the acid of sour milk. Lac-tif'er-ous, a that conveys or brings milk. Lad, n. a boy; a stripling; a youth. Lad'der, n. a frame with steps for climbing. Lade, v. a. [i. laded ; pp. lading, laden or laded; to load; to freight; to heave out. Ladden, (ladden) rom Lade and Load. Ladding, a. freight; weight; burden. [dle Lad'ing, n. freight; weight; birden. [dle Lā'dle, n. a large spoon; a vessel with a ham Lā'dy, n. a well-bred woman; a title of respect Lā'dy-bird, a. names of a small red insect that Lā'dy-coo, feeds upon plant-lice.

To know of - he knows only to talk of the shows him to be a viol oto know how to do it - he knows him; elf to be the author of his own airs fortunes of the knowledge 10 - to do it - of which our knowledge, The opening our knowledge of them is small.

He labored hard to do it - he labors and a great disadvantage;







Lanch, v. a. to dart; to throw. See Lamel. Lan'ci-nate, v. a. to tear; to rend; to lacerate.

Lan-cj-na'tion, a act of tearing; laceration.

Lā'dy-dāy, (E/dy-dā) n. the 25th of March; the | Lān'cet, n. a small pointed instrument, annunciation day of the virgin Mary. | Lanch, v. a. to dart; to throw. See L La'dy-like, a. becoming a lady; soft; elegant. La'dy'e-airp', n. the title of a lady. La'dy'e-airp'per, n. a plant and flower. La'dy'e-amock, n. a plant; cardamine. La'dy a tra'ces, n. a plant and flower. Lag, s. coming behind; sluggish; slow; tardy. Lag. a. the lowest class; the rump; fag-end.
Lag. a. the lowest class; the rump; fag-end.
Lag.gard, a. backward; sluggish; slow.
Lag.gard, a. backward; sluggish; slow.
Lag.gon, a. one who lags; a loiterer.
La-gon', a. a large pond or lake; a marsh.
Laic, a. backward; sluggish; slow.
Laic, a. backward; a. lagranger.
Laic, a. backward; a. lagranger. Lair, c. a. layman; — opposed to clergyman.
Laid, (lād) i. & p. from Lay.
Lain, (lān) p. from Lie.
[beast, Lair, n. the couch of a boar or other wild Laird, (lard) a. the lord of a manor. [Scottish.] La'i-ty, s. the people, distinct from the clergy. Lake, s. a large extent of inland water:—a La'ky, a belonging to a lake. [R.] [color.
La'ma, n. the sovereign pontiff of the Tartars,
and the head of the Buddhist or Shaman religion in Thibet : - a quadruped. Jamb, (lam) a. the young of a sheep. Lamb, (lam) v. a. to yean; to bring forth lambs. Lam'ba-tive, a. taken by licking; licking. Lam'ba-tive, n. a medicine taken by licking. Lamb-doid'al, a. having the form of the Greek letter A : - written also landoidal. Lim'bent, a. playing about; gliding lightly over.
Limb'kin, (Em'kin) z. a little lamb.
Limb'like, (Em'lik) a. like a lamb; innocent.
Limb'l'kvool, (Ismz'wûl) z. the wool of a lamb: -a beverage of ale and roasted apples. Lame, a. crippled; disabled; imperfect. Lame, v. a. to make lame; to cripple. La-mel'le, n. [L.] a thin plate; a scale. Lam'el-lar, a. composed of thin scales or flakes. Lam'el-lat-ed, a covered with films or plates. Lame'ly, ad in a lame manner; imperiectly. Lame'ness, a state of being lame; weakness. La-ment', q. a. to mourn; to wail; to grieve. La-ment', v. a. to bemail; to mourn; to bemoan. La-ment', a. lamentation; expression of sorrow. Lam'ent-a-ble, a. to be lamented; mournful. Lam'ent-a-bly, ad. with sorrow; mournfully. Lam-en-ta'tien, n. an expression of sorrow. La-ment'er, a. one who mourns or laments. Lam'en-tine, n. a fish called a sec-cow.
La'mi-q, n. [L.] a kind of demon among the Lim'; ne [L.] a nine unchange ancients; a hag; a witch.
Lim';-nq, n. [L.] pl. lim'i-ne; a thin plate; one coat or layer laid over another. cont or tayer laid over another.

Lim'i-nar, } a. plated; consisting of plates or

Lim'i-nar-y, } layers; laminated.

Lim'i-nar-ed, a. consisting of plates; plated.

Lim'map, a. the first day of August.

Limp, a. a light made with oil and a wick.

Land, s. a country; a region; earth; ground. Land, v. a. to set on shore; to disembark. Land, v. n. to come or go on shore.

Län'dqm-män, n. the president or chief officer of the Swiss republic. Lan-dau', [lan-daw', W. P. J. Ja.; kin'daw, Wb.] n. a coach which opens and closes at the Lan-dau-let', n. a four-wheeled carriage. [top. Landed comments of the comments of the coach which we have the coach wheeled carriage. Land'ed, a. consisting of, or having, land. Land'fall, n. a sudden translation of real estate. Land'-flood, (land'flud) n. an inundation. Lind'-for-ces, n. pl. troops that serve on land. Land'grave, n. a German title of dominion. Land-gravi-sto, s. the territory of a landgrave. Land-gra-vine, s. the wife of a landgrave. Land-hold-er, s. one who h.lds lands. Land'ing, x. act of going on shore; a place to land at:—the top of stairs. Land'job-ber, n. one who buys and sells land. Land/la-dy, s. a mistress of an inn : a hostess. Land'less, a. destitute of land. Land'locked, (land'lokt) a. enclosed with land. Länd'lò-per, n. a landman, in contempt. Länd'lòrd, n. the master of an inn ; a host. Land'man, a. one who lives or serves on land Land'mark, a. a mark of boundaries. Land'-of-fice, n. an office for the sale of land. Länd'ssape, s. the prospect of a country.
Länd'slide, a. a portion of a hill or mountain
Länd'slip, that slides or slips down. Lands/man, n. same as landman. Land-tax, n. tax laid upon land and houses. Land'-wait-er, n. a custom-house officer who waits for and watches the landing of goods. Land'ward, ad. towards the land. Läne, n. a narrow street; an alley; a passage. Län'gräge, n. a sort of chain-shot; langrel. Län'grel, or Län'grel-shöt, n. a kind of chain Lan'grei, or Län'grei-aböt, n. a kind of chain shot, formed of pieces of iron tied together.
Län'gusée, (läng'gwaj) n. human speech; the speech of one nation; tongue; dialect; style.
Län'guid, (läng'gwid) a. faint; weak; feeble.
Län'guid-ly, (läng'gwid-le) ad. weakly; feebly.
Län'guid-löss, n. weakness; feebleness.
Län'guish, (läng'gwish) v. n. to grow feeble.
Län'guish-er, n. one who pines or languishes.
Län'guish-ment, n. a state of pining; softness.
Län'guish-ment, n. a state of pining; softness. Languor, (hing gwor) a. faintness; weakness Lanjate, v. a. to tear in pieces; to lacerate. Lan'i-fice, a. woollen manufacture. Bacon Le-nig'er-ous, a bearing wool.
Lank, a loose; lax; not fat; slender; faint.
Lank, v. s. to become lank; to fall away. Länk'ly, ad. loosely; thinly; faintly.
Länk'ness, n. want of plumpness.
Länk'y, a. lank; thin and tall. [Fulger.] Lan'ner, a. a species of bawk. Lam'pess, n. a lump of flesh in a horse's mouth. Lamp'black, n. a fine soot from burning pitch. Lan'ner-et, n. a little hawk. Län'sque-nët, (kin'ske-nët) n. [Fr.] a common foot-soldier: — a game at cards.
Län'term, n. a case for a candle or lamp. La-pël', m. a lapping part of a coat; facing. Lap'fûl, m. as much as the lap can contain. Lap'i-da-ry, a. one who cuts and polishes gems and stones; a dealer in gems. Lap' date, v. a. to stone ; to kill by stoning. La-pid'c-ous, a. of the nature of stone; stony. Lap-j-des'cence, n. a stony concretion. Lap-i-des'cent, a. growing or turning to stone. Lap-idif'ic, a. forming stones. La-pid-i-f-ca'tion, z. the act of forming stones. La-pid'i-fy, v. a. & s. to turn into stone. Lap'i-dist, n. a dealer in stones or gems.

La pis, n. [L.] a stone.

La pis la: u-li, n. [L.] the azure stone, from which ultramarine is prepared. Lap'per, u, one who wraps up; one who laps. Lap/pet, a. a part of a dress that hangs loose. Lapse, n. flow ; fall ; glide ; petty error ; mistake. Lapse, v. n. to glide; to slip; to fall from right. Lapsed, (lapst) p. a. fallen. [maker. Lap'stône, n. a stone used by a cobbler or shoe-Lap'sus lin'gue, [L.] a slip of the tongue. Lap'wing, n. a noisy bird with long wings.

Lap', n. [L.] pl. la'res; a household god.

Lar'board, (lar'bord) n. the left hand side of a ship to a person on shipboard looking towards the head ; - oppused to starboard. Lar'ce-ny, a. theft; petty theft; robbery Larch, n. a deciduous tree of the fir kind. Lard, n. the fat of swine melted; bacon. Lard, v. a. to stuff with bacon; to fatten. Lard'er, n. a room where meat is kept or saited. Lard'er-er, a. one who has charge of the larder. Lardy er-ey, a. one who has charge of the larder.
Large, a. big; great; wide; liberal; abundant.
Large'ly, ad. widely; amply; liberally.
Large'ness, a. bigness; liberally; greatness.
Large's, a. a present; a gift; a bounty.
Large, [it.] (Ads.) denoting a slow movement.
Large a small simple bird. Lark, n. a small singing bird. Lark er, n. a catcher of larks. Lärk'spur, n. a plant and beautiful flower. Lär'um, or Lä'rum, [lär'rum, W, J. E. F. Sm.; lä'rum, P. Ja.; lä'rum, K.] n. alarm; noise noting danger. Lär'va, n. [L.] pl. lär'væ; an insect in its grub or caterpillar state. Lär'vāt-ed, a. closed in a mask; masked. La-ryn'ge-al, a. relating to the larynx. Lar-yn-gol'o-my, s. act of cutting the larynx.
Lar-yns, or La'rynx, [lar'inks, P. K. 8m. R.
Wb. Ash: la'ringks, W. Ja.] s. the upper part of the traches or windpipe. Las-car', or Las'car, n. a native seaman of India. Las-cav'i-ous, a. lewd; lustful; wanton; soft. Las-civ'i-ous-ly, ad. lewdly; wantonly; loosely. Las-civ'i-ous-ness, n. wantonness; looseness. Läsh, n. a stroke; thong of a whip; sarcasm. Läsh, v. a. to strike; to scourge; to satirize. Lash, v. a. to strike; to scourge; to satirize.
Läsh, v. a. to ply the whip; to strike.
Läsh'er, n. one who whips or lashes.
Läs'kets, n. pl. small lines or loops in tackling.
Läss, n. a girl; a maid; a young woman.
Läs'sitäde, n. weariness; fatigue; languor. Lase'lörn, a. forsaken by a mistress. Last, a. sup. latest; hindmost; lowest; mean-Last, ad. the last time; in conclusion. Last, v. s. to endure ; to continue ; to remain. Litet, v. a. to form on or by a last. Last, n. a mould to form shoes on: — a load.
Last'age, n. custom or duty paid for freightage.
Last'ing, n. a woollen stuff, usually black.

Last'ing, p. a. continuing; durable; perpetual.
Last'ing ly, ad. perpetually; durably.
Last'ing ness, n. durableness; continuance
Last'ly, ad. in the last place; at last; finally.
Latch, n. a catch or fastening for a door Latch, v. a. to catch; to fasten; to close. Latch'es, n. pl. (Next.) small lines or loops made by small ropes. Latch'et, n. the string that fastens a shoo. Late, a. [comp. later or latter; superl. latest a last;) not early; slow; tardy; far in the day or night: — recent: — deceased; as, the last Late, ad. lately; far in the day or night. [Dr. J Late'ly, and not long out triangular sail. Late'ly, ad. not long ago; recently. La'ten-cy, n. state of being hidden; obscurity Late'ness, n. state of being late; recent time. La'tent, a. hidden; concealed; secret; occult Lat'er-al, a. of or belonging to the side. Lat'er-al-ly, ad. by the side; sidewise. Latie-ran, n. the pope's palace at Rome.

Latie-ran, n. the pope's palace at Rome.

Latie, n. [L.] vital finid of vegetables.

Latin, n. : pl. latin; a small, thin, long piece of the control of the con [wood. Lathé, s. the machine of a turner. Lath'er, v. n. to form a foam. Lath'er, v. a. to cover with foam of soap. Lath'er, a. foam made of soap and water. Lath'y, a. thin or long like a lath. Lat'in, a. relating to the Latins; Roman. Lat'in, a. the Latin or Roman language. Lat'in-lem, a. an idiom of the Latin tongue. Lăt'in-ist, z. one skilled in Latin. La-tin'i-ty, n. the style of the Latin languag Lat'in-lze, v. n. to use Latin words or phrases. Lat'in-lze, v. a. to translate into, or make, Latin Lāt'ish, a. somewhat late. Lāt'i-tan-cy, n. the state of lying hid. Lat';-tan-cy, n. ne state of lying ind.
Lat';-tat, n. delitescent; concealed; lying ind.
Lat';-tat, n. [L.] a writ of summons.
Lat;-tat';-tat, n. breath; width; space; extent:—
distance north or south from the equator. Lat-j-tu'dj-nal, a. relating to latitude. Lati-tu-di-na'; a. relating to institude.

Lati-tu-di-na'; a.n. a. not confined; free.

Lati-tu-di-na'; a.n. a. one not rigidly orthodox

Lati-tu-di-na'; a.n. a. one not rigidly orthodox

Lati-tu-di-na'; a.n. a. one not rigidly orthodox

Lati-tu-di, a. barking.

[R.]

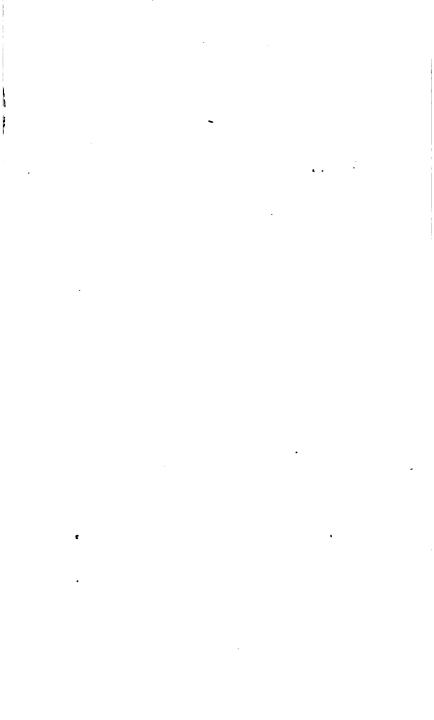
La'tri-q., [la'tri-q., S. W. P. J. F. Ja.; la-tri-q.,

Sm.] n. [L.] the highest kind of worship. Lat'ten, a iron plate covered with tin; an alloy Latter, a. modern; recent; last of two; men-tioned last of two; — opposed to fermer. Lat'ter-ly, ad. of late; recently.
Lat'tice, (lat'tis) n. a window of grate-work.
Lat'tice, (lat'tis) v. s. to furnish with lattice. Laud, v. a. to praise; to extol; to celebrate. Lâud, a. praise; honor paid. [R.]
Lâud/s-ble, a. praiseworthy; commendable.
Lâud/s-ble-nēss, n. praiseworthiness.
Lâud/s-bly, ad. in a manner deserving praise. Laud'a-nam, (law'da-num or lod'a-num) [lod's-num, S. W. J. F. Jo. K. Sm.; law'da-num, P. E.] n. a preparation or soporific tincture made from opium. Laud'n-tive, n. a panegyric; praise. Laud'o-tive, n. a panegyric; praise. [R.]
Laud'a-to-ry, a. containing or bestowing praise.
Laud'a-to-ry, n. that which bestows praise.
Laud'qr, n. a praiser; a commender.
Laugh, (laf) v. a. to make that noise which sudden merriment excites; to appear gay.
Laugh, (laf) v. a. to deride; to ridicule.

Larch, 20/15

The jugget is the less person that would let the speciator within one secret.

and they laughed him to score, neveryly





othe story will make you buest you sides with laughing. davished on a wreton. The minure at land y iter deyer, of a vine, εμβροχώς, επώρυξ, Rom. to Leger, xererporrupi. It has often led writers & labor after error-He Ream to do - he learned it of Opolemen.

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Lingh, (lif) x. a convulsion caused by merri-ment; expression of merriment; laughter. Lāy, (lā) s. a song ; a poem : — a layer ; a wage Läugh'ęt, (läf'a-bi) a. oxciting laughter. Läugh'ęt, (läf'er) z. one who laughs. Läugh'ing-ly, (läf'ing-le) ad. in a merry way. Läugh'ing-stöck, (läf'ing-stök) z. an object of ridicule; a butt. Laughter, (lafter) z. convulsive merriment.
Launch, (lanch) v. z. to rove at large; to dart.
Launch, (lanch) z. a to push to see; to dart.
Launch, (lanch) z. the act of launching; a boat. Laun'der, (lin'der) n. a washerwoman. Laun'der, (lan'der) v. a. to wash; to wet. Laun'der-er, (lan'der-er) n. one who launders. Laun'dress, (lan'dres) n. n. washerwoman. Laun'dry, (lan'dre) n. washing; washing-room. Lau're-ate, v. c. to crown with laurel. LAu're-ate, a decked or invested with laurel. LAu're-ste, a one decked with laurel; a poetlaureate; the poet of the king of England's household. \*Lau-re-d'tion, z. the act of conferring degrees.

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\*Lau-re-d'tion, z. the act of conferring degrees.

\*Lau-r Lan'rys-line, n. an evergreen shrub.

Lân'rys-line, n. an evergreen shrub.

Lâny Di'à, [L.] praise be to God.

Lâva, or Lâ'va, [Lâ'va, W. Sm.; lâ'va, Ja. Wh.]

n. [it.] liquid matter discharged by volcanoes.

La-va'tion, n. the act of whehing?

Lava-t-ry, n. a wash; a bathing-place.

Lâve, v. n. to wash one's self; to bathe. Lave, v. a. to wash; to bathe; to lade; to bale Laven-der, z. a sweet-scented plant. Laver, z. a washing-vessel. Lav'ish, a prodigal; wasteful; profuse; wild. Lav'ish, v. a. to scatter profusely; to waste. Lav'ish-er, a. a produgal; a profuse man. Lav'ish-ly, ad. profusely; produgally. Lav'ish-ment, Lav'ish-ness, z. produgality. LAw, n. a rule of action; a decree, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established. LAw'-break-er, n. one who violates a law. 1Aw '(a), a agreeable to law; legal; right.
LAw '(a)-ly, ad legally; according to law.
LAw '(a)-ness, n. legality; allowance of law.
LAw '(a)-r, n. a legislator; one who makes laws. LAw'giv-ing, a. enacting laws; legislative. LAw'ices, a. not restrained by law; illegal. LAw less-ly, ad. in a manner contrary to law. LAw less-ness, n. disorder; disobedience. Law'mak-er, n. one who makes laws. IAwn, s. an open space between woods; a plain: —a sort of fine linen.
IAwn, s. made of lawn; resembling lawn. IAwn'y, a. having lawns; resembling lawn. IAw'sāt, (law'sūt) z. legal process; a litigation. Law'yer, z. one versed in law; an attorney. Lax, a. loose; vague; not exact; not strict.

LAz, a. a looseness ; a diarrhosa.

Lax-a'tion, a. the act of loosening; looseness Lax's-tive, a relieving costiveness; purgative. Lar's-tive, n. a medicine that relaxes.
Lar's-tive-ness, n. power of easing costiveness.
Lar'ty, s. state of being lar; looseness.
Lar'ly, ed. loosely; wishout exactness.

Lar'ry, ac. housely; wamout exactness.
Lar'reas, a. laxity; looseness; not tension.
Lay, (ii) i. from Lie.
Lay (ii) v. a. (i. laid; pp. laying, laid;] to place;
to put; to calm; to wager:—to produce eggs.
Lay, (ii) v. a. to bring forth eggs.

Lay, (12) m. a song; a poem:—a tayer; a wage.
Lay, (13) a. relating to the laity; not clerical.
Lay'er, n. one that lays; a stratum; a bed; a
twig put under ground for propagation.
Lay'man, n. one of the laity; a laic:—an image.
Lay'stalli, (la'stawi) n. a heap of dung.
La'zar, n. one infected with disease; a leper. Lăz'a-ret, n. [Fr.] same as lazaretto. Lăz-a-ret'to, n. [lazzeretto, It.] a hospital. La'zpr-höüse, z. a hospital; a lazaretto. La'zi-ly, ad. idly; sluggishly; heavily. La'zi-ness, z. idleness; slothfulness. Lāry-lī, a. the azure stone. See Lapis lazuli. Lāry-lī, a. idle ; sluggish ; slothful ; slow ; tedious. Lār-rā'ni, n. [it.] houseless or unsheltered beggars. Lea, (18) 2. a plain; a meadow; a pasture:—sometimes written also lay, i.e., and i.e.,
Leach, v. a. to pass water through ashes; to Lēach, v. a. to pass water through ashes; to percolate: — written also leach and latch. Lēach, or Lēach'-tūb, n. a vessel for ashes. Lēad, (lēd) n. a to fit with lead in any manner. Lēad, (lēd) v. a. to fit with lead in any manner. Lēad, (lēd) v. a. [i. led; pp. leading, led;] to guide by the hand; to conduct; to show; to draw; to entice; to allure; to pass. Lēad, (lēd) v. n. to go first and show the way. Lēad, (lēd) n. guidance; direction; first place. Lēad'en, (lēd'an) a. made of lead; heavy; dull. Lēad'en, z. one who leads; conductor; cantain Leader, a. one who leads; conductor; captain Lead'ing, (led'ing) p. a. principal; chief. Lead'ing, (led'ing) n. guidance; conduct. Lead'y, (led'e) a. of the nature or color of lead Leaf, (lef) n.; pl. leavee; the green, deciduous part of trees and plants; a petal; any thing foliated; a part of a book, door, table, &c. Lēaf, (18f) v. n. to bring leaves; to bear leaves. Lēaf-brīdge, n. a kind of drawbridge. Lēafod, (18t) a. having leaves; leaved. Lēafod, a. a destitute or bare of leaves. Leaf'let, n. a division of a leaf; a small leaf. Leaf'y, (le'fo) a. full of leaves; having leaves. League, (leg) n. a confederacy; an alliance; a union : - a measure of three miles. čague, (leg) v. n. to unite; to confederate. Leagu'er, (le'ger) z. one united in a confederacy Leak, z. a hole which lets water in or out. Leak, (lek) v. s. to let water in or out. Lēak, (lōk) v. a. to let out, as water. Lēak'age, z. allowance made for leaking. Lēak'y, a. letting water in or out; loquacious. Lean, y, a. letting water in or out; bouncious.
Lean, (len) v. n. to incline; to bend; to waver
Lean, a. not fat; wanting flesh; thin; barren.
Lean, n. the part of flesh distinct from fat.
Lean ly, ad. meagrely; without plumpness.
Lean near near of flesh; thinness; poverty.
Leap, [lep, W. P. J. E. F. Ja.; lep, S.] v. n. te
jump; to bound; to spring; to start. Leap, v. a. to pass over or into ; to compres Leap, n. a bound; a jump; a sudden transition. Leaped, (lept or lept) [lept, S. Sm. Nares; lept, K. Wb.] p. from Leap. Leap'er, n. one who leaps or bounds. Leap'-freg, (lep'-freg) n. a play of children. Leap-year, n. every fourth year, which has 36d days, — Feb. having 29: — bissextile.

Learn, (Brn) v. a. [i. learned or learnt; pa. learning, learned or learnt;] to gain knowleedge or skill in; to copy.
Lëarn, (lërn) e. a. to gain or acquire knowledge.
Lëarn'ed, (lërn'ed) a. having learning; knowing; erudite; literary.
Lëarn'ed-ly, (lërn'ed-le) ed. with knowledge.

Lëarn'er, (lërn'er) z. one who learns. Learn'ing, (lern'ing) n. literature ; erudition. Léas's-ble, (lés's-bl) a capable of being leased.

Léase, (lés) n. a contract for a temporary possession of houses or lands; a tenure. Léase, (lès) v. a. to let by lease; to let. Léase, (lèz) v. n. to glean; to gather. Léase/hôld, n. a tenure held by lease. Lēase'hold, (lēs'hold) a. held by lease. Lēas'er, (lē'zer) n. a gleaner. Lēash, [lēsh, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; lēs, S.] s. a leather thong; a band wherewith to tie. Leash, (lesh) v. a. to bind; to hold in a string. Leas'ing, (lez'ing) n. lies; falsehood. Ps. iv. Least, (lest) a. superl. of Little; smallest. Least, ad, in the smallest or lowest degree. Leat, n. an artificial trench for water.

Leath'er, (leth'er) n. dressed hides of animals.

Leath'er, (leth'er) v. a. to beat; to lash. [Low.] Leath'er-coat, n. an apple with a tough rind. Leath'er-dress-er, n. one who dresses leather. Leath'ern, (leth'ern) a. made of leather. Leath'er-sell-er, n. one who deals in leather. Leath'er-y, a. resembling leather; tough. Leave, (lev) n. permission; license; farewell. Leave, (lev) v. a. [i. left; pp. leaving, left;] to quit; to forsake; to desert; to bequeathe. Leave, (lev) v. n. to cease; to desist. Leaved, (levd) a. having, or furnished with, leaves; made with leaves or folds. \*Leav'en, (lev'vn) [lev'vn, S. P. J. Ja. Wb.; lev'en, W. F. Sm.] n. a fermenting mixture. \*Leav'en, (lev'vn) v. a. to ferment; to imbue. \*Leav'en-ons, (lev'vn-us) a. containing leaven. Leaves, (levz) n. plural of Leaf. Lëav'ings, n. pl. remnants; relics; refuse. Lëch'er, n. a lewd person; a fornicator. Lech'er, v. n. to practise lewdness. Lěch'er-ous, a. provoking lust; lewd; lustful. Lech'er-ous-ly, ad lewdly; lustfully. Lech'er-ous-ness, n. lewdness. Lech'er-y, n. lewdness; lust. Lec'tion, n. a reading; a variety in copies.
Lec'tion.p.-ry, n. the Roman service-book.
Lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the lec'tion.p. the Lect'ure, (lekt'yur) v. a. to instruct; to reprove. Lect'ure, (lekt'yur) v. n. to deliver lectures. Lect'ur-er, (lekt'yur-er) n. one who lectures. Lect'ure-ship, n. the office of a lecturer. Lod, i. & p. from Lead. Lod'-cap-tain, (lod'kap-tin) n. an attendant. Lödge, n. a row; a layer; a stratum; a ridge. Lödg'er, n. a horizontal pole in scaffolding:an account-book. See Leger. Led'-horse, n. a sumpter-horse.
Lee, n. (Naut.) the side opposite to that from which the wind blows; a sheltered place. Leef, n. a small blood-sucker:—a physician. †Leef, a. pleasing; willing.—ad. willingly. See Leek, n. a plant with a bulbous root. [Lig. Leer, a. an oblique view or cast of the eye. Leer, v. n. to look obliquely; to look archly. Leering, p. a. smiling archly or sneeringly. Leer ing ly, ad. with a kind of arch smalle.

Lees, n. pl. drogs; sediment of liquor.

Lee shore, n. the shore on which the wind

J. E. F. Ja. Wb.; 18'ward or 18'ard, E. Sa. 18'urd, S.] a. relating to the part on the lee.

\*L88'ward, ad. from the wind; towards the lee Let'-way, a the lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course. Left, i. & p. from Leeve. Lett, a. not right; sinistrous; weak.

Lett, a. not right; sinistrous; weak.

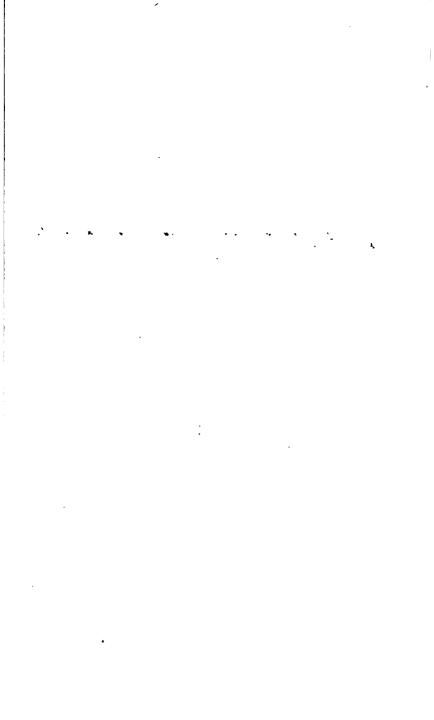
Lett, -hand, n. the hand on the left side.

Lett, -hand'ed, a. using the left hand; unlucky.

Lett, -hand'ed, -ness, n. use of the left hand.

Let, n. the limb which supports the body; the part of it between the knee and the fool Lêg's-cy, n. a bequest or gift made by will.
Lêgal, a. permitted or authorized by law; law
[legal, a. permitted or authorized by law; law
[le-gal'-i-y, or Le'gal-ness, n. lawfulness.
Lêgal-ize, v. a. to authorize; to make lawfal. Le gal-1ze, e. a. to autorize; to make lawral. Le gal-1y, ad. lawfully; according to law. Le gal-1y, n. one who has a legacy; legates. Le gal-1; le gal-1; P. J. K. Wa, ; le gal-1; M. J. M. Sm.; le gal, Buchanan.] n. a deputy; an ambassador; an ambassador from the pope Le galec', n. one to woom a legacy is left. Leg'ate-ship, n. the office of a legate. Leg'a-tine, a. belonging to a legate. Lega'tion, s. a deputation; an embassy.
Lega-tor', [lega-tor', S. W. Ja. Sm.; lo-ga'ter,
P. K. Wb.] n. one who bequeathes legacies. \*Le'gend, or Leg'end, [le'jend, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.; led'jend, E. Sm. Ws. Ask.] n. a chron-icle or register; an incredible narrative; a story:— an inscription.
\*Leg'en-da-re, [led'jen-da-re, W. P. E. K. Sa.: le'jen-da-re, Ja.] a. relating to a legend; fab ulous; romantic. \*Leg'en-da-ry, n. a book or a relater of legends. Leg'er, (led'jer) n. a resident : — a leger-book. Leg'er-book, (led'jer-bûk) n. the chief book used in merchants' accounts. Leg-er-de-main', n. sleight of hand; a juggle Legged, (legd) a. furnished with legs. Lig 2ct, n. n tool used in thatching bouses. Lig 2ct, or Leg 2ing, n. a covering for the leg. Lig-bility, n. state of being legible. Lightle, a capable of being read; apparent.
Lightle ness, n, state or quality of being legible
Lightly, ad, in a legible manner. Lt'gion, (le'jun) n. n body of Roman soldiers, about 5,000 or 6,000; a great number.
Légion e-ry, (légion e-re) a relating to a legion
Ligion e-ry, (légion e-re) n one of a legion. lawgiver; one who makes laws. Lég.;s-laitor-ablp, s. office of a legislator.
Lég.;s-laitor-ablp, s. office of a legislator.
Lég.;s-laitor-ablp, s. office of a legislator.
Lég.;s-laitor, c. (kd/js-laitopy), léd/js-laitopy,
W.; léd/js-laitopy, J. E. F.; léf/js-laitopy, J. Ja.
léd-jis-laitur, P.] s. the power, or the body of
bodies, that make laws. bodies, that make laws.
Lê8'-shōre, n. the shore on which the wind blows.
Lê8'-shōre, n. the side opposed to the weatherside.
Lê8'-stōe, n. the side opposed to the weatherside.
Lê8'-stōe, n. a law-day; a court of jurisdiction.
Lê8t', n. a law-day; a court of jurisdiction.
Lê9t', n. a law-day; a court of jurisdiction.

They left it to meaner hands to carry the muster rote. \_ that has been left us by him - was laft at the men of tooks with . \_ take leave of them.





dest- he change ... less the wound of it former might have been strained.

Lentil, Baxos, Baxon to those who...
The tweek lesson to those who...
The tweek lesson to those who...
The tweek lesson to those who...
Letters on the subject of history
Lettera, 8p1 Paxing, 8pilas.

They his level to the meaner capacity when were levelled with the dust.

LES Lég'ûme, (lég'gûm) n. a bean ; pea ; pulse. Lég'ûmen, n. [L.] pulse ; legume. Lég'ûmen, a. [L.] pulse ; legume. Lég'ûmen, (lê'zhur) (lê'zhur, S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sn. ; lê'zhûr, W.; lêzh'yr, Nares, Barclay û Lê'zhur, E. ; lêzh'ur or lê'zhur, Wb.; lê'zhur Lê'zhur, E. ; lêzh'ur or lê'zhur, Wb.; lê'zhur or la'zhur, Kenrick.] n. freedom from employment or business; vacancy.

\*Lėjų are, (lė žuhr) a. convenient; unemployed.

\*Lėjų are, (lė žuhr) a. convenient; unemployed.

\*Lėjų are, (lė žuhr. je) and hasty; deliberate.

\*Lėjų are-ly, (lė žuhr. je) ad. at leisure; slowly. †Le'man, m. a sweetheart; a gallant; a mistress. Lem'man, E. ] a proposition previously assumed. Lem'on, m. the acid fruit of the lemon-tree. Lem vn. 3. the next trait of the femousides.

Lêm-qu. 3.de', n. water, sugar, and lemon-juice.

Lê'mqr. n. [L.] a quadrumanous animal.

Lêmd, v. e. [s. lent; pp. lending, lent;] to afford
or supply on condition of return or repayment.

Lênd's-ble, e. that may be lent. Lend'er, a. one who lends any thing. Length, a. one who lends any thing.
Length, a. extent from end to end; extension.
Length'en, (leng'thn) v. a. to extend in length;
to make longer; to protract.
Length'en, (leng'thn) v. a. to grow longer.
Length'ened, (leng'thn) v. a. to grow longer.
Length'ened, (leng'thn) v. a. prolonged. Löngth'ened, (löng'thn) a prolonged.
Löngth'en-ing, (löng'thn-ing) a protraction.
Léngth'wise, ad. in direction of the length.
Löngth'y, a. long; not short; not brief; tiresomely long. [Colloquial.]
Lö'ni-ent, a. assuasive; softening; mild.
Lö'ni-ent, a. that which softens or assuages.
Lön'i-f'y, v. a. to assuage; to mitigate.
Lön'i-f'ya. a. assuasive; emillent. [tive. Len'; y, v. a. of assunge; to integrate.
Lén';-five, a. assussive; emollient. [tive.
Lén';-tive, m. any thing to ease pain; a palliaLén';-ty, m. mildness; mercy; tenderness.
Léng, m.; pl. léng'eg; a piece of glass, or transparent subtance, so formed as to change the dimetric of the sure of light contribution of the sure of light contributions of the sure of light contributions of the sure of light contributions. rection of the rays of light passing through it. rection of the rays of light passing through it.
Lênt, i. & p. from Lend.
Lênt, a. the quadragesimal fast; a fast of forty
days, from Ash-Wednesday to Easter.
Lênt'en, (kin'tn) a. relating to Lent.
Lentic'u-lar, a. doubly convex; lentiform. Lên'ti-férm, a having the form of a lons. Len-tig'i-nous, a scurfy; furfuraceous. Len-tig's, [len-tigo, S. W. Sm.: len-tigo, Ja.; En'to-go, J. K.] s. [L.] a freckly eruption on the skin. Lên'til, n. a sort of pulse or pea. Lên'tisk, n. the mastic-tree; a fragrant wood. Lent'ner, a. a kind of hawk. Lin'sor, n. [L.] tenacity; viscosity: — slow-ness; delay. Lên'tous, a. viscous; viscid; tenacious. Lê'ō, n. [L.] the Lion; the fifth sign of the zodiac. Le'o-nine, a belonging to a lion. Léop'ard, (lép'ard) n. n spotted beast of prey. Lép'er, n. one infected with a leprosy. Lep'er-ods, a infected with leprosy; leprous, Lep'er-ods, a infected with leprosy; leprous, Lep'er-fin, 8. J. F. Ja. Sm.; le'perin, 8. J. Wey-rin, W. J. a. belonging to a hare. Lep're-sy, s. a loath-some cutaneous disease.

Les, ed. in a smaller or lower degree.

Lës'sen, (lës'sn) v. z. to grow less ; to shrink. Less'er, a. a corruption of less, but established Less'er, 4. a corruption of the out astablished by good use; less; sa, Lesser Asia.

Lés'son, (lès'sn) n. a task or any thing to lears; a piece to be read; precept.

Lés'sū, or Lés-sūr', [lés'sūr, S. W. P. E. F.; les-sūr', J.; lés'sūr', Ja.] n. one who lets any thing by lesse.

Lies (liest P. I. P. F. Je W. Liest or liest S. Lep rp-sy, s. a loansome curaneous disease. Leby rous, a. infested with leproxy; seurfy. Leby'rous-ness, s. the state of being leprous. Leb'shon, (18'zhun) s. a disorder; injury; hurt. Less, a privative termination; as, lipsess. Less, a. the comparative of Little; smaller. Lös-188', n. a person to whom a lease is given.
Lös-188', n. a person to whom a lease is given.
Lös-188', n. a. to make less; to diminish.

thing by lease.

List, [18st, P. J. E. F. Ja. Wh.; list or list, S. W.] conj. that not; for fear that.

List, v. a. [i. let; pp. letting, let;] to allow; to suffer; to permit; to lease; to put out to hire.

List, v. a. to hinder; to obstruct; to oppose. Lēt, a hinderance; an obstaclo; obstruction.
Lēt, a diminutive termination; as in rivulet.
Lētch, or Lētch, n. See Leach.
Lē'thāļ, a deadly; mortal; futal.
Lē-thār'gi-caļ, sleepy by disease; dull.
Lo-thār'gi-caļ-ly, ad. in a lethargic manner.
Lo-thār'gi-caļ-ly, ad. in a lethargic manner.
Lo-thār'gi-caļ-nēss, hea morbid sleepiness; le-thār'gi-caļ-nēss, lethargy.
Lē-thār'gi-caļ-nēss, lethargy.
Lē-thār'gi-caļ-nēss, lethargy.
Lē-thār'gi-caḍ-nēss, lethargy.
Lē-thār'gi-caḍ-nēss, lethargy.
Lē-thār'gi-caḍ-nēss, lethargy.
Lē-thār'gi-caḍ-nā, a oblivion; a draught of oblivion.
Lo-thār'gr-ods, a deadly; bringing death
Let test ensemble, (lo-thārag-sām'bl) [Fr.] all together. ět, s. a hinderance; an obstaclé; obstruction. together. ět'ter, n. one who lets:—an alphabetic character; a printing-type: - a written message. Let'ter, v. a. to stamp with letters. L&t'tjer, v. a. to stamp with letters.
L&t'tjer-dase, v. a case to put letters in.
L&t'tjer-dase, v. a case to put letters in.
L&t'tjer-frând'er, z. one who casts types.
L&t'tjer-prêss, z. letters and words printed.
L&t'tjer, z. p. learning; literature.
L&t'tj Mediterranean Sea Moditerranean Sea.

Lévant, er Le-vini', [lévant, E. Wb. Ash; levini', K. Rese; lév'ant, Sm.] a. eastern.

Le-vini'qr, n. a strong easterly wind.

Le-vin'ine, or Lév'an-tine, [le-vin'tin, Sm. R.
deh; lév'an-tin, J. Wb. Took.] a. belonging to the Levant. Lov'an-tine, n. a kind of silk stuff. Levelup, a. a chirurgical instrument.
Levelup, a. a chirurgical instrument.
Levelup, (18v'e), [8v-e, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.
Sm. R. Wh.; [8v-e', Ash.] a. [Fr.] a morning
call or assembly; a concourage:
— a bank of earth. Lev'el, a. even; fiat; smooth; plain; equal. Lev'el, v. a. to make even; to lay flat; to aim. Lev'el, v. s. to aim ; to direct the view. Lev'el, n. a plane or plain; a flat surface; even state; a standard; an instrument. Lev'el-ler, n. one who levels. Lev'el-ling, n. act of finding a horizontal line Löv'el-nöss, n. evenness; equality of surface. Löv'en, (löv'vn) n. ferment. See Lessen. Lö'ver, [hō'ver, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. E. Sm. R. lev'er, Wb.] n. the second mechanical power a bar used to elevate great weights. L8 ver, a. & ad. the comparative degree of Lie pler ver, a. c. ca. the comparative degree of Lief Lev'er-et, a. a hare in its first year. Lev'i-a-ble, a. capable of being levied. Le-vi'a-blan, a. a great water animal, mentioned in Job, —but what animal, not ascertained. Liv'j-gate, v. a. to polish; to plane; to pulverize, Liv-ga'tion, n. the act of levigating.

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being licentious; disorderly conduct

Lev-j-ta'tion, n. the act of rendering light. Li-cen'tious-ness, (li-sen'shus-nes) a. state Le'vite, x. one of the tribe of Levi; a priest. Le-vit'j-cal, a. relating to the Levites; priestly. Le-vit'i-cal-ly, ad. in the manner of the Levites. Le-vit'i-cus, n. the third book of Moses. Lev'i-ty, n. lightness; inconstancy; vanity. Lev'y, v. a. to raise; to collect; to impose. Lev'y, n. the act of raising money or men; the quantity, amount, or number raised.

Lew, (la) a. tepid; lukewarm; pale; wan.
Lewd, (lad) a. wanton; dissolute; libidinous.
Lewd'ly, (lad'le) ad. wantonly; lustfully.
Lewd'ly, (lad'le) ad. wantonly; lustfully. Lex-i-cog'rs-pher, s. a writer of dictionaries. Lex-i-co-graph's cal, a. relating to lexicography. Lex-i-cog'rs-phy, n. the writing of dictionaries. Lex.-i-czg'ra-php, n. the writing of dictionaries. Lex.-i-czb'ro-gy, n. philology; lextheography. Lex'i-czn, n. a dictionary; a word-book. Lex Lit.-b'nis, [L.] the law of retaliation. Ley, (le) n. a field. See Lea, Lee, and Lie. Lit-b'n'i-ty, n. state of being liable; liablences. Li'a-bie-ness, n. state of being liable; liablences. Li'a-bie-ness, n. state of being liable; liablity. Li'ar, n. one who tells lies or falsehoods.' Li-ba'then, n. an offering made of wine. Li'bel, n. defamation; a malicious writing. Li'bel, n. a to defame maliciously; to lampool LI'bel, v. a. to defame maliciously; to lampoon.
—(Law) to bring a charge against. Li'bel-lant, n. (Law) one who files or brings a charge in a chancery or admiralty case.
Li'bel-ler, n. one who libels or defames.
Li'bel-lous, a. defamatory; abusive. Lib'er-el, a. generous; bountiful; free; candid; catholic; free to excess; latitudinarian. Lib'er-al-ism, n. liberal or lax principles. Lib'er-al-list, n. an adherent to liberal opinions. Lib-er-al'i-ty, n. quality of being liberal; bounty; generosity; catholicism; candor. Lib'er-al-lze, v. a. to make liberal or catholic. Lib'er al-ly, ad. in a liberal manner. Lib'er-ate, v. a. to free; to set free; to deliver. Lib-er-a'tion, a. act of setting free ; deliverance. Lib'er-ā-tor, n. a deliverer. Lib'er-tine, n. one who lives dissolutely; a rake. Lib'er-tine, a. licentious; dissolute; irreligious. Lib'er-tin-işm, n. licentiousness; dissoluteness. Lib'er-ty, n. freedom; privilege; permission.
pl. precincts or outer districts of a city.
Li-bid'i-nist, n. one-devoted to lewdness. Li-bid'i-nous, a. lewd; lustful; licentious. Li-bid'i-nous-ly, ad. lewdly; lustfully. Li-bid'i-nous-ness, n. lewdness; lustfulness. Li-brd', n. [L.] a balance:—the Balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac. Li-bra'ri-an, a. one who has the care of a library. Li-brā'ri-an-shīp, n. the office of a librarian. Li'bra-ry, n. a collection of books; a house or an apartment for books; a book-room. Li'brate, v. a. to poise; to hold in equipoise.
Li-bra'tion, n. the act of balancing; equipoise.
Li'bra-to-ry, a. balancing; playing like a balance. Lice, n. plural of Louse. Li'cens-a-ble, a. that may be licensed. Li'cense, n. permission; liberty; exces Li'cense, v. a. to permit by a legal grant. Li'cens-er, n. a granter of permission. In-con'ti-ste, (it-sen'she-st) [it-sen'she-st, P. J. Ja.; it-sen'she-st, W. F. Sm.; it-sen'she-st, W. F. Sm.; it-sen'she, S. E.] n. one who has a license to preach, or to practise any art or profession.
Li-côn'ti-ste, (II-sôn'she-st) v. a. to license.
Li-côn'ti-ste, (II-sôn'she-st) v. a. to license.
Li-côn'tious-ly, ad. in a disorderly manner.

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being licentious; disorderly conduct. It'chen, [li'ken, Ja.; Inch'en or li'ken, Salic'ien, K. R.; lik'en, Wh.] n. (Bot.) an order of plants; moss. — (Med.) a tetter. Lich-en-ög'r3-phy, n. n description of lichens. Lic'it, (lis'it) a. lawful. Lic'it, (lis'it) a. lawful. Lic'it-ness, (lis'it-nes) n. lawfulness. Lick, v. a. to pass over with the tongue; to lap:—10 beat; to strike; [Collowids]. —to beat; to strike. [Colloquial.]
Lick, n. a wash; what is smeared over:—i blow; a stroke:—a sall spring.
Lick/er-ish, a. nice; dainty; eager; greedy.
Lick/er-ish, a. nice; dainty; eager; greedy.
Lic/-rice, a. a sweet, medicinal root.
Lic/-the, n. [L.] an officer among the Romans.
Lid, n. a cover for a pen, box, &c.
Lid, [1] s. a criminal falsehood; a fiction. Lie, (ii) v. n. to utter a criminal falsehood. Lie, (II) v. n. [i. lay; pp. lying, lain;] to rest horizontally; to rest; to remain.

Lie, [II, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; le, &] a. water impregnated with alkaline salt : - with ten also Lya See Lya Lief, (lef) ad. willingly; gladly; freely. Liege, (lej) a bound by feudal tenure or connection; subject. — It is joined indifferently to tion; subject; as, liege-lord, or liege-man.
Liège, (lēj) n. a sovereign; a superior lord.
Liège man, (lēj'man) n. a subject; a vassal.
Liège; ger, (lē'jer) n. a resident ambassador.
Li'en, or Li'en, [lē'en, Ja. Sm.; i'l'en, K.; ka,
Wb.] n. a legal claim to property by a creditor. Li-en-ter'ic, a. pertaining to a lientery. Liven-ter, a. pertaining to a nemery.

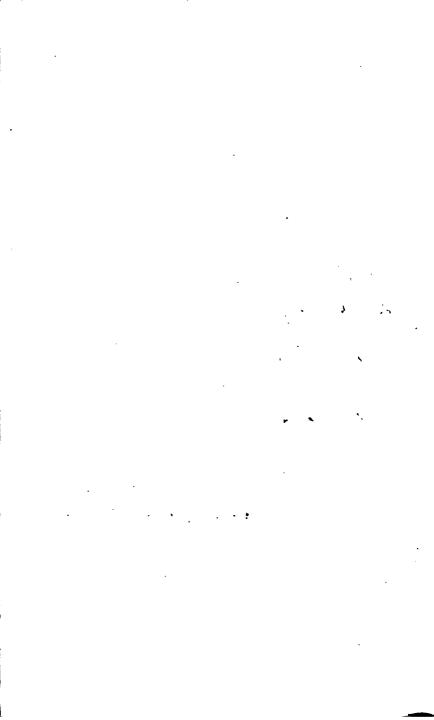
Liven-ter, n. a particular looseness, or disLiven, in n. place; room; as, "in his of"
Licu, (id) n. [r.] place; room; as, "in his of"
Licu, tan'an-ay, (lev-tan'an-ay or la-tan'an-ay)
n. the office of a lieutenant. \*Lieu-těn'ant, ([ev-těn'ant or lū-těn'ant) [lev-těn'ant, W. Sm.; lif-těn'ant, S. E. Bareley: liv-těn'ant, P. J.; lū-těn'ant, Ja. Wb.; liv-těn'ant, Ja. ant or lu-ten'ant, F.] n. an officer below a captain; a deputy; a second in rank. \*Lieu-těn'ant-shīp, n. the office of lieutenant. Liēve, (těv) ad. willingly; lief. See Lief. Life, n.; pl. līves; state of living; vitality; an-Life, m., pt. lives; state of fring; vitality; ammation; conduct; existence; spirit; vivacity; a history of a life; biography.
Life'blood, (lif'bld) m. the vital blood.
Life'-boat, (lif'bot) m. a boat to preserve life.
Life'-es-tary, m. an estate held during life.
Life'bot, of importing life. but another Life'es-târe', m. an estate head during mea. Life'gluv-ing, a. imparting life; invigorating. Life'glurd, (lif'gird) m. the guard of a king, &c. Life'less-ly, ad. without vigor or life; dully. "Fo''time m. continuance or duration of life. Life'time, s. continuance or duration of its Lift, v. a. to raise; to elevate; to exalt. Lift, v. n. to strive to raise by strength.
Lift, n. the act of lifting; effort; weight lifted.
Lift'er, n. one who lifts. Lig's-ment, n. an elastic membrane; a cord. Lig-a-men'tal, a. relating to, or composing, a Lig-a-men'tous, ligament. Li-ga'tion, n. the act of binding; confinement. Lig's-vare, n. a bandage; a band; a cord.
Light, (III) n. the ethereal medium of sight;
that by which we see; the transparency of
the air caused by the rays of the sun, acc; artificial illumination; a taper; a pharos; al-uation or point of view; day:—knowledge. Light, (It) a. not heavy; active; slight; trifling gay; airy:—not dark; bright; clear. Light, (It) ad. lightly; cheaply.

To levy soldiers, experieres xaraxeyen Tages directly levied on the people liable t perversion - to change, & mixten The liability to indemnification. To which it is liable. Liberally town all, mpos I war mes oixeins Jtake his liberts to communicate - libert from prejudice libert to some liberties were later by the license is do evil for a non.

Lying his in wait to devour - Calamit, lies in regret. - it lies against the wisdom. The conqueror has lain-in about five weeks of twin-lesters.

Held the office





Torches lighter from one already I lighter on a certain place. We also should walk in newsen of left. of like name with the immortaly. Hey had like to have been drowed go to town. He like to what we hope. The like to what we hope. is kikely to do . Likenes & some other this. to is torn limb from link It is limited to an - in waits winself to tan no to for some Climites my views to the correcting of certain erkery .. Linder, 9120pa (Rom. Brapovpia, -pia , It is linked with a system of opinions

Lime'-burn-er, n. one who burns stones to lime Lime'-kiin, (lim'kii) n. a furnace for lime. Light, (iit) v. a. [i. tighted or lit; pp. lighting, lighted or lit: — lit is obsolete or colloquial;] to kindle; to fill with light. Lime'stone, a. the stone of which lime is made we answe; to fill with light.
Light, (III) v. a. to fall on; to dismount; to rest.
Light'-armed, (III'armd) a. not heavily armed.
Light'orain, (II'bran) a. a trifling person.
Light'en, (II'tn) v. a. to flash; to shine.
Light'en, (II'tn) v. a. to illuminate: — to unload.
Light'er, (II'vn) a. one who lights: — a boat.
Light'er, The person who may be a light. Lime'-wa-ter, m. a water containing lime. Lim'it, m. a bound; a border; utmost reach. Lim'it, v. a. to confine; to restrain; to circumscribe; to bound; to restrict. Lim'it-a-ble, a. that may be limited. Lim';4-ne, a. that may be initied. Lim';4-ry, a. placed at the boundaries. Lim';4-ry, a. having limits; circumscribed. Lim';4-ry, a. he or that which limits. Lim';4-ry, a. he or that which limits. Lim';4-ry, a. he or that which limits. Light'er-man, a. one who manages a lighter. Light'e-man, a. one who manages a lighter.
Light'-lia-gred, (lit'fing-gred) a. thievish.
Light'-bad-ed, (lit'hed-ed) a. thoughtess.
Light'-bad-ed, (lit'hed-ed) a. thoughtess.
Light'-bad-ed, diss, a. disorder of the mind.
Light'-bad-ed, (lit'hidt-ed) a. gay; merry.
Light'-badse, (lit'hidt-ed) a. gay; merry.
Light'-badse, (lit'hids) a. a tower or high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships in the night. Limn, (lim) v. a. to draw; to paint any thing. Lim'ner, a. a painter; a picture-maker. Lim'ning, a. the art of painting in water-colors Li'mous, a. muddy; slimy. [R.] Limp, v. z. to halt; to walk lamely. Limp, a. a halt; the act of imping. Light'less, (lit'les) a. wanting light; dark. Light's, (in' ies) a. wanting nint; cark.
Light's, (in' ie) al. in a light manner.
Light'-mind-ed, (in'-) a. unsteady; giddy.
Light'nes, (in'nes) s. state of being light;
want of weight; inconstancy; unsteadiness.
Light'ning, (in'ning) s. the electric flash that
attends thunder:— an abatement. Limp'er, a. one who limps in his walking. Lun'pet, a. a small shell-fish. Lim'pid, a. clear; pure; transparent. Lim'pid-nëss, a. clearness; purity. LI'my, a. centaining lime; viscous; glutinous. Lin'a-ment, a. a tent made of lint for wounds. Lights, (Itts) n. pl. the lungs of brute animals.
Light'some, (Itt'sum) a. luminous; gay; niry.
Light'some-ness, n. luminousness; cheerfulness. Linch'pin, a. the iron pin of an axle-tree. Linct'ure, (lingkt'yur) a. medicine licked up. Lin'den, n. a large, handsome tree; lime-tree. Line, n. longitudina extension; a string; line-Lig'ne-ous, a. made of wood; wooden. Lig'ni-form, a having the form of wood. ament; delineation; a verse; a row; a rank, Lig'nin, z. the chemical principle of wood. a course; a business; a trench; a limit; the Lig'nile, n. wood converted into a kind of coal.
Lig-num-vi'te, (lig-num-vi'te) n. [L.] guaiacum, equator; progeny; one tenth of an inch. Line, v. a. to guard within; to cover; to double a very hard wood. Lin'e-age, s. race; progeny; family; genealogy. Lin'e-al, a. descending in a line; hereditary. Li'gare, m. a precious stone. Like, a. resembling; similar; alike; likely. Like, m. a thing similar; near approach. Lin'e-ally, ad. in a direct line.
Lin'e-a-ment, m. a feature; a form; an outline
Lin'e-a-ment, m. a feature; a form; an outline
Lin'e-a-ment, a composed of lines; having lines.
Lin-e-a'tion, m. a draught of a line or lines. Like, ad. in the same manner; likely. Like, v. a. to be pleased with ; to approve. Lin'en, a cloth made of flax or hemp; the un-Like, v. s. to be pleased; to choose; to list. Like'li-hood, (lik'le-hûd) s. appearance; show; der part of dress. Lin'en, a made of linen ; resembling linen. resemblance; likeness; probability. Like'li-ness, a state or quality of being likely. Lin'en-dra'per, s. one who deals in linen. Ling, s. heath: — a kind of sea-fish. Like'ly, a. probably.

Like'ly, a. probably.

Colloquial.

Like'ly, ad. probably. Linger, the meann:—a kind of sea-fish. [lay, Linger, (ling'ger) v. n. to remain long; to de-Lin'ger, v. a. to protract; to draw out to length. Lin'ger-er, (ling'ger-er) n. one who lingers. Lin'ger-ingly, ad. with delay; tediously. Lin'ger-ingly, ad. with delay; tediously. Lin'ger, a n. a small mass of metal; a firid. Lin'ger, [Part ] hancommunication. Li'ken, (li'kn) v. c. to make like; to compare. Like'ness, a. resemblance; similitude; form. Like wise, ad. in like manner; also; too. Lik'ing, a. in the manner; also; too.
Lik'ing, a. inclination; desire; delight in.
Lik'lac, [Wisk, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sa. Wb.; In'lak, Kearick.] a. a beautiful, sweet-flowering
tree; a shrub:—often written lilack.
Lik-a'coous, (III-a'chus) a. like a lily.
Lik'gd, (III'jd) a. embellished with lilies. Lin'go, n. [Port.] language; speech. [Vulgo Lin-gua-den'tal, (ling-gwa-den'tal) a. uttered the joint action of the tongue and teeth.
Lingual, a pertaining to the tongue.
Lingui-form, a Bened like the tongue.
Lingui-form, a week and the tongue in langua-Lilt, v. n. to skip or dance : to be active. [Local.] Lin-guis'tic, a relating to language. LB'y, (III'e) z. a plant and flower. L'in'i-ment, a. ointment ; balsam ; unquent. Lil'y-liv-gred #(Fil's-liv-grd) a. cowardly.
Lil'mp-tere, n. particles rubbed off by a file.
Lilmb, (lim) s. a member; a brauch; border. Lin'ing, a. the inner covering of any thing. Link, n. a single ring of a chain: - a torch. Link, v. a. to complicate; to unite; to join. Limb, (lim) v. a. to tear ; to dismember. Link, v. n. to be connected. Link'-böy, n. a boy that carries a link or torch. Lim'bec, n. a still; un alembic. Lim'bec, v. a. to strain as through a still. Lin'net, n. a small singing bird.
Lin'a85d, n. the seed of flax; flaxseed.
Lin'a80d, n. the seed of flax; flaxseed.
Lin'sey-wool'sey, (lin'sey-wil'se) n. stuff made
of linen and wool mixed; a light stuff. Limbed, (limd) a. formed with regard to limbs. Limber, a. flexible; easily bent; pliant. Limbe-ness, n. flexibility; pliancy. Limb'e-ness, a. wanting limbs; deprived of limba. Limb's, n. [Simbas, L.] pl. lim'bo;; a border; a region bordering on hell; a prison. Lin'sey-wool'sey, (lin'se-wûl'se) a vile; mean Lint, a flax; linen scraped into soft substance. Lin'tel, a. (Arch.) a horizontal piece of timbes

or stone over a door or window

Lint'stick, n. a staff with a match at the end. Li'on, n. a flerce animal:—a sign in the zodiac

Lime, s. a viscous substance, properly bird-lime:
— a calcareous earth:— a tree; a fruit.
Lime, s. a. to ensuare; to smear with lime.

Li'on-see, n. a female lion; a she-lion. Lip, n. the border of the mouth; the edge. Li-pôth'y-mous, a swooning; fainting. Li-pôth'y-my, n. a swoon; a fainting.ft. Lipped, (lipt) a having lips; as, thick-lipped. Lip'pi-tude, n. blearedness of eyes. Līq'ua-ble, (līk'wa-bl) a, that may be melted. †Li-qua'thon, (li-kwa'shan) n. act of melting. Liq-ue-fac'thon, (lik-we-fak'shan) n. a melting. Liq-ue-fa-she, (lik-we-fi-a-bl), a dissolvable. Liq-ue-fg, (lik-we-fi) n. a. to melt; to dissolve. Liq'ue-fy, (lik'we-f1) v. n. to grow liquid. Liqués (cn-cy, n. aptness to melt. Li-qués (cn-cy, n. aptness to melt. Li-qués (cnt, (li-kwés/sent) a. melting. Li-quég (lik'w) n. [Fr.] a spirituous liquid. Liq'ud, (lik'w) d) a. not solid; fluid; flowing. Liq'ud, (lik'w) d) n. liquid substance; liquor:n letter. — The four liquids are l, m, n, r. Līq'ui-dāte, (līk'we-dāt) v. a. to clear; to les-

sen: — to adjust and settle, as an account. Liq-uj-dā/tion, n. the act of liquidating. Li-quīd'i-ty, n. the state of being liquid. Liquin-1-y, n. the state of being liquid.
Liq'ujo-riss, (lik'wid-nès) n. the being liquid.
Liq'ujo-rice, (lik'y-ris) n. a root. See Liceries.
Liq'uo-rish, (lik'y-rish) a. See Liceries.
Liq'bon, (liz'bun) n. a kind of white wine.
Lisp, v. n. to speak with a lisp, like a child. Lisp, v. a. to utter with a lisp Lisp, n. a defective speech or utterance. List, n. a roll; a catalogue: — a bound; a limit:

— desire; choice:—a strip of cloth; a border. List, v. n. to choose; to desire; to be disposed. List, v. a. to enlist: - to sew: - to listen. Lis'tel, n. (Arch.) a small band; a fillet. Lis'ten, (lis'sn) v. n. to hearken; to attend. Listen-er, (listen-er) a. one who hearkens. List ven-cr. (iis sn-cr.) s. one who hearkens.
List ves, a. indifferent; curcless; heedless.
List'less-ness, s. inattention; want of desire.
List'less-ness, s. inattention; want of desire.
Lists, s. pl. a place enclosed for combats, races,
wrestlings, &c.

Lit's-ny, n. a form of supplicatory prayer.
Lit'er-al, s. according to the letter; real; exact.
Lit'er-al-Işm, n. accordance with the letter. Lit'er-al-list, n. one who adheres to the letter. Lit-er-al'i-ty, a. original or literal meaning. Lit'er-al-ly, ad. in a literal manner. Lit'er-a-ry, a. relating to letters or literature.

Lit'er-e-ry, a relating to letters of literature.
L'er-ete, a learned; skilled in letters.
L'er-ete, n. one educated out of college.
L'er-ete, n. p. [hiteratus: pl. literati, L.] the
learned; men of learning.
L't-er-e'rim, ad. [L.] letter by letter; literally
L't-er-e'rim, ad. [L.] letter by letter; literally
L't-er-e'rim, n. learning; assembletters. Lith'arge, n. fused oxide of lead. Lithe, a. limber; flexible; soft; pliant. Lithe, v. s. to smooth; to soften; to palliate. Lithe ness, n. limberness; flexibility.

Lithe'some, (lith'sum) a. pliant; limber. Lith'o-graph, n. a lithographic print. Lith'o-graph, n. a. to draw and etch on stone. Li-thbg'ra-pher, n. one who practises lithography.

raphy.
Lith-o-griph/ic, a. relating to lithography.
Li-thög'ra-phy, n. art of engraving upon stone.
Li-thöl'o-gy, n. natural history of stones.
Litho-man-ey, [lith'o-man-ey, W. J. F., [a. Sm.; li'tho-man-ey, S.; le-thom'an-ey, P. K.] n. divination or prediction by stones.
Lith-on-trip'tic, n. a medicine proper to dissolve the gone in the kidneys or bladder.
Lith-on-trip'tic, n. dissolving the stone.

Lith-on-trip'tic, a. dissolving the stone.

Lith-on-trip'tist, w. an operator for the stone Li-thöt'o-mist, n. one who performs lithotomy Li-thot'o-my, n, art of cutting for the stone. Li-thot'ri-ty, n. (Med.) the art or act of breaking or bruising the stone in the bladder.

Li'thy, (li'the) a. pliable; bending easily. Lit'i-gant, a. one engaged in a suit of law. Lit'i-gant, a. engaged in a juridical contest Lit'i-gate, v. a. to contest in law; to debate. Lit'i-gate, v. n. to dispute or contend in law Lit-i-ga'tion, n. a judicial contest; a suit of law Li-tig'tous, (le-tid'jus) a inclined to litigation. Li-tig'tous-ly, (le-tid'jus-le) ad wranglingly. Li-tig'tous-ness, (le-tid'jus-ness) n. wrangling.

Lit'ter, n. a carriage with a bed in it : - straw laid under animals; scattered shreds or fragments: - a brood of young; a birth of animals Lit'ter, e. a. to bring forth, as quadrupeds:scatter about ; to cover with straw.

Lit'tle, a. [comp. less and lesser; superl. less;] small; diminutive; not great; not many. Lit'tle, n. a small space, part, or affair. Lit'tle, ad. in a small degree; not much. Lit'tle-ness, a. state of being little. Lit'te-ral, a. belonging to, or near, the above. Li-tur'gic, Li-tur'gi-cal, a. relating to a liturgy. Liver green at the second seco Live'long, (liv'long) a. tedious; long in passing Live'ly, a. brisk; vigorous; sprightly; gay. Liv'er, n. one who lives:—one of the entrails. Liv'er-côl-or, n. a very dark ned.

Liv'er-wort, (liv'er-wurt) n. a plant. Liv'er-y, n. a release from wardship; a writ for possession: - a dress worn by servants.

Liv'er-y, v. a. to clothe in a livery. Liv'er-y-man, n. one who wears a livery: - one of a class of freemen of London. Lly'er-y-sta'ble, n, a stable where horses are let.

Lives, (livz) n. the plural of Life. Liv'id, a. discolored; black and blue. Li-vid'i-ty, or Liv'id-ness, n. discoloration. Liv'ing, a. course of life; sustenance; support,

maintenance; livelihood.
Li'vre, (li'vyr) [li'vyr, S. W. P. J. F. Sm.; W'vyr, E. K.; lëvr, Je.] n. [Fr.] a French money of account, now disused, of a little loss value

than a franc. Lix-Iv[54], . . . . impregnated, with salts, like a Lix-Iv[-048, ] lixivium contained by lixivium Lix-Iv[-10, ] a. containing, or impregnated Lix-iv - ate, a containing, or impregnated Lix-iv' - at-ed, with, lixivium.

Lix-iv' - im, n. [L.] iye made of ashes, water, &c.

Liz'ard, w. an animal resembling a screent. Lö, interf. look! see! behold!
Löach, (löch) n. a sort of small Sah.
Löach, (löd) n. a burden; a fraight; pressure:a metallic or mineral veiu. See Lode.

Load, (10d) v. a. [i. loaded; pp. loading, loaded or laden;] to burden; to freight; to encum-

ber; to charge, as a gun.

Load'star, s. the pole-star; the cynosure. Load'stone, n. the magnet; an oxide of iron Loaf, (lof) n. ; platoaves; n mass of bread, &c. Loam, (lom) n. rich earth or mould; mari. Loam, (lom) e. a. to smear with loam or clay. Loam'y, (lo'me) a containing loam; marly. Loan, (lon) n. any thing lent; act of lending.

Liquorish, grux Sppin

I lister for a soldier. - The passion lister on the ride of humanity. To litter to the

This contributes not a little to obscurity.

you have and him little love to talyod.

not long to live. \_ I have

- Lygares, sc. y3. Loam, MEXalyreus, -yyeros. Decp loam. paddyeros.

He has been looked forward to

I have som to ong of hearing How long time he would have me live with the was considered a prison all I longed to know Look to the fortage looked down good dook him in the partings At may be looked for in this book. - are are looking such to appearing. - took to the - look at. - to man be looks for this - in Looking satisfaction, Esperis non. Ing me ing to another part of the system.

Logi'cian, (lojish'an) n. one versed in logic. Log-line, n. a line to measure a ship's way.

Lo-gog'ra-phy, a. a mode of printing, in which

Log'man, a. one who carries logs.

a type contains a whole word. Lo-gom'a-chīst, a. a disputer about words.

LOG [ Voed in the United States; Lög'ger-head-od, a. dull; stupid; deltish.

S. W. P. J. P. Ja. K. Sm.; Lög'höüse, n. a house constructed of logs idelting; disliking; reluctant.

It is perfaining to, or skilled in, logic, to regard with nausea, disliking reluctant.

Lög'i-cal, uperfaining to, or skilled in, logic, to regard with nausea, disliking the logic of the law of logic. Lian, v. a. to lend. rerely in England.]
Loath, (18th) [18th, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.;
18th, Wb.] a. unwilling; disliking; reluctant. Loathe, (loth) v. s. to regard with nausea, disgust, or abhorrence; to nauscate; to hate. Loathe, v. n. to feel abhorrence or disgust. Loath'er, (loth'er) n. one who loathes. Loath'ful, (loth'ful) a. abhorring; odious. Löath'fall, (Bth'fall) a. abhorring; odious.
Löath'ng, s. disgust; deinclination.
Löath'ness, (löth'nes) s. unwillingness.
Löath'some, (löth'sum) a. disgusting; detestable.
Löath'some, (löth'sum) a. disgusting; detestable.
Löath'some, (lötz) s.; pl. of Leaf.
Löbt, s. a clumsy person:— a worm:— a prison.
Löb'by, s. an opening before a room, or a way
or passage to an apartment; a small hall.
Löbe s. a division: a part of the lunes. Löbe, s. a division; a part of the lungs. Löbe'let, s. a little lobe; lobule. Löb'löl-ly, s. a tree. — (Nast.) water-gruel. Löb'ster, a. a well-known crustaceous fish. Löb'ale, a. a hittle lobe; lobelet. Lö'cal, a. relating or limited to a place. Lo-cal'i-ty, a. existence in place; position. Lö'cal-ly, ad. with respect to place. Lo cate, n. a. to place; to fix. [Modern.] \*
Lo-ca'tion, n. situation; the act of placing.
Locb, (lok) n. a lake. [Used in Scotland.] Lock, s. an instrument to fasten doors, Part of a gun; a grapple: - a tuft of hair: an enclosure in a canal to confine the water. Löck, s. a. to shut or fasten with locks; to close. Löck, s. s. to become fast by a lock; to unite.
Löck age, s. the construction of locks; materials for locks; water to fill a lock; toll. Löck'er, m. he or that which locks; any thing closed with a lock; a drawor. Liek'et, m. a small lock; a catch; a trinket. Lock'ram, n. a sort of coarse cloth. Lock'smith, n. a man who makes locks. La-co-mô'tion, n. act or power of changing Lō-co-mō'tive, a. a locomotive engine ; a car. Lo-co-motive, a changing or able to change
Lo-co-motive, a changing or able to change
Lo-co-motive, a changing or able to change
Lo-co-motive, a devouring or able to change
Lo-co-motive, a devouring insect:—a tree. Lode, s. a metallic or mineral vein : — written also load. Lade star, a the pole-star. See Loadstar. Lode'stone, a. the magnet. See Loadstone. Lode stone, a the magnet. See Loadsone.
Liddee, v. a. to afford a lodging; to place; to fix.
Liddee, v. a. to reside; to keep residence.
Liddee, a. a small house; a tenement; a society.
Lidde's blee, a. capable of affording a dwelling.
Lidde's none who lodges, or lives at board.
Lidde's near, a collocation; an encampment. Lodge ment, n. collection; an encampment. Lodging, n. a temporary abode; rooms hired. Lott, n. a floor; a story; a high room or place. Latt, a. a noor; a story; a high room or piace.

Latt, i-y, a.d. on high; projudy; haughtly.

Latt, i-ess, a. state of being lofty; highness.

Latty, a. high; elevated; sublime; haughtly.

Lat, a. a bulky piece of wood; a piece of wood, which, with a line, serves to measure the everse of a ship at sea.

Lig's-rithm, s. a rational number : - logarithms are a series of numbers in arithmetical progression, corresponding to another series in geometrical progression.

geometrical progression.

Lög-e-filk/mic, l. relating to, or consisting
Lög-e-filk/mic-el, of, logarithms.

Lög-book, (Eg/bak) z. register of a ship's way.

Lög'-book, z. p.i. a play or game, called also skilLög'gor-biad, z. a dok; a thick-skull. [ties.

Logom's-chy, n. a contention about words, Log'wood, (log'wûd) n. a wood used in dyeing. Löin, n. the back of an animal; the reins. Löl'ter, v. w. to linger; to be dilatory; to idle. Lor'ter, v. a. to consume in trifles; to waste. Löl'ter-er, a. one who loiters; a lingerer. Löll, v. n. to lean idly ; to hang out the tongue. Lol'lard, n. a follower of Wicliffe. Lô'ment, a. a kind of legume, Lomp, (lamp) n. a kind of roundish fish. Lone, a. solitary; lonely; single; unmarried. Lone li-ness, a. state of being lonely; solitude. Lone'ly, a. solitary; being alone. Lone'ness, a. solitude ; dislike of company. Lone'some, (lon'som) a. solitary; lonely; dismal-ine's race-ly, ad. in a solitary manner. Lone'some-ness, n. quality of being lonesome. Long, a. not short; having length; extended; drawn out; tedious; dilatory. long, ad. to a great extent; not soon. Long, v. n. to wish or desire earnestly. Lön-ga-nim'i-ty, n. forbearance; patience. [R.] Löng'böat, (löng'böt) n. the largest boat of a ship. Longe, (lun) n. [Fr.] a thrust; allonge. Lon-gev'i-ty, n. length of life; long life. Lon-ge'vous, a. living long; long-lived. Long-head-ed, a. having forecast; sagacious. Lon-gim's-nous, a. having long hands. Lon-gim'e-try, n. the art of measuring distances. Long'ing, a earnest desire; continual wish. Löng'ing, p. a. earnestly desiring; craving.

Löng'ing-ly, ad. with incessant wishes.

Lön'gi-tāde, a. length; the distance of any part

of the earth, east or west, from a meridian. Lon-gj-ta'dj-nal, a. relating to length or to longi-Long'lived, (long'livd) a. having long life. Long-prim'er, n. a kind of printing-type. Long some, (long sum) a. tedious; wearisome. Long-saffer-ing, a. patient; not easily provoked. Long-safffer-ing, n. patience; clemency. Long'-tongued, (long'tungd) a. having a long Long-thyanued, (föng-thingd) a. having a tongue; babbling.
Löng-wind-ed, a. long-breathed; tedious.
Löng-wige, ad. lengthwise. [R.]
Lönning, w. a lane. [Local, Eng.] Lôô, s. a game at cards. Lôc, v. a. to beat by winning every trick at game of cards. Lôô'hj-ly, a. awkward ; clumsy ; lubberly. Lôô'by, a. a lubber ; a clumsy clown. Lôof, (luf) a. the after-part of a ship's bow. See Luff. Long, (18t) [18t, S. W. P. J.; 18t, Ja. K. Sm.] v. c. to bring close to the wind; to luff.
Look, (18k) [18k, S. P. J. Sm. Wh.; 188k, W. E. F. Ja.] v. n. to direct the eye; to see; expect. sting Look, (fik) v. a. to direct the eye; to see; axpect the cook, (fik) v. a. to influence by looks.

Look, (fik) interj. see! lo! behold! observe!

Look | (fik) v. air of the face; mien; aspect.

stit. Look | or, (fik) v| v. one who looks.

[tles. Look | or, (fik) v| v. one who looks.

Lien, s. [ja piece of furniture; heir-leone]:-- | Lov'a-ble, a. worthy to be loved; sminble. a weaver's machine : - a bird. Lov'age, n. an aromatic plant. Love, (liv) r. a. to regard with affection.
Love, (liv) n. the passion between the serse,
between parents and children, or between
friends; affection; good-will; fondness; the Lôom, v. n. to appear large at sea, as a ship. Lôon, n. a scoundrel; a rascal: — a sea-fowl. acon, n. a scoularrei; a rascai: — a sea-fowl.
Lôôp, n. a nouse or double in a string or rope.
Lôôped, (lôpt) a. full of, or having, holes.
Lôôp'hôle, n. an aperture; a shift; an evasion.
Lôôp'hôled, (lôp'hôld) a. full of holes.
Lôôee, v. a. to unbind; to relax; to release; to object beloved ; courtship. Lôve'-knöt, (luv'not) n. a complicated knot. Love'-let-ter, n. a letter of courtship. Lôbee, v. n. to set sail; to leave a port. (free. Lôbee, a. umbound; untied; not fast; not close; wanton; lax; vague; not strict; not rigid. Lôbee, n. liberty; looseness. Lôbee'ly, ad. in a loose manner; carelessly. Lôbe'en, (lô'sn) v. n. to make loose; to part. Lôbe'en, (lô'sn) v. a. to relax; to separate. Lôbe'en, s. laxity; irregularity; a flux. Lôp, v. a. to cut off; to bend; to let fall. Lôp, n. that which is cut from trees: — a near Love'i-nees, n. quality of being lovely-Lôve'i-nees, n. quality of being lovely-Lôve'i-lôrn, (lûv'ibra) a. forsiten of ome's love-Lôve'iy, (lûv'ib) a. worthy of love; amiable Lôv'er, n. one who is in love; a friend. Love'sick, (luv'sik) a. disordered with leve-Lôve'song, n. a song expressive of love. Leve'sūit, (lūv'sūt) n. courtship. Shek. Leve'-tāle, (lūv'tāl) n. a marrative of love. Ady, v. a. to cut out; vo bene; to let rail.

Löp, n. that which is cut from trees: — a plea.

Löp pings, n. pl. tops of branches lopped off.

Loquif clous, (b. kwis'shus) a. talkative; noisy.

Lo-quif clous-ness, n. loquacity.

Lo-quif clous-ness, n. loquacity.

Loquif clous-ness, n. loquacity.

Loquif clous-ness, n. loquacity.

Loquif clous-ness, n. loquacity.

Loquif n. monarch; a ruler; a master:——the Lôve'-tō-ken, (lōv'tō-kn) m a token of love-Lôv'ing, (lōv'ing) s. kind; affectionate. Lôv'ing-kind'ness, n. tenderness; mercy. Lov'ing-ness, n. kindness; affection. Low, (15) a. not high; humble; dejected; m Low, (16) ad, not aloft; with a low voice. Supreme Being: —a husband: —a master; —and a peer; a baron; a title of henor. Lord, v. z. to domineer: to rule desnotically. Low, (i) n. flame; fire; best. [Lood, Eng.] Low, (i) [i), & J. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; lon or M, W. M v. n. to bellow as a cow. Lord, v. a. to domineer; to rule despotically. Lord'like, a. like a lord; haughty; lordly. Löw'er, (lö'er) v. a. to bring low; to lessen. Löw'er, (lö'er) v. n. to grow less; to sink. Löw'er, (löü'er) v. n. to be clouded; to frown? Libra'ine, a. nea nora; naugary; noray.
Libra'ine, a. nighty; pride; haughtiness.
Libra'ing, a. a little or diminutive lord.
Libra'ing, a. a little or diminutive lord.
Libra'ing, a. a little or diminutive lord.
Libra'ing, a. like a lord; haughty; imperious.
Libra'ing, a. like a lord; ord inguity of a lord;
dominion; a title given to lord.
Libra, a. learning; doctrine; instruction. Löw'er, [löü'er] n. cloudiness; gloominess. Löw'er-Ing, a. cloudy; overcast; gloomy. Löw'er-Ing-ly, ad. with cloudiness; gloomily. Löw'er-möst, (lö'er-möst) a. lowest. Löw'er-y, a. cloudy; gloomy; lowering. Löw'er, y, a. cloudy; gloomy; lowering. Löw'ing, (lô'ing) n. the cry of black cattle. Lōw'land, (lô'land) n. country that is low. Lor'i-cate, v. a. to plate over; to cover. Todal Lor;-cate, s. a. to pane over; to cover. Lòr;-ca'tion, s. act of loricating; a covering, †Lòr;-ped, s. a species of crustacean. †Lòr;-ped, s. a forsaken; lost; forion. Speaser. Lòr;-ble, a. that may be lost. Shan (No. p. f. i. fort; see losting lost; lost; for see lost.) Low'li-ness, (lo'le-nes) n. humility; meannes Löw'ly, (lö'le) a. humble; meek; mild; mess. Löw'ly, (lö'le) ad. not highly; messly; humbly Lown, (lö'n er lön) a. n scoundrel. See Loss. bee, (lôz) v. a. [i. lost; pp. losing, lost;] to for-feit; to suffer loss of; to bewilder; to waste Lownd, (lound) a. calm and mild. [Local, Eng.] Lôge, v. n. not to win; to decline; to fail.

Lôge, v. n. not to win; to decline; to fail.

Lôge, (lôz'er) n. a scoundrel; a knave.

Lôg'er, (lôz'er) n. one who loses or forfeits. Löw'ness, (lö'nes) n. state of being low. Löw-spir'it-ed, a. dejected; depressed; dull. Löx-o-dröm'ic, a. relating to oblique sailing, Löx-o-dröm'ies, n. pl. art of oblique sailing by the Loss, n. damage; waste; forfeiture: — puzzle.
Lost, i. & p. from Lose.
Lot, n. fortune; state assigned; chance; a die: rhomb : - a table of rhombs, with the table of longitudes and latitudes. -a portion; a parcel: - a piece of land. [U. S.] Lov'al, a. faithful to a prince, to a superior, or to Lot, v.a. to assign; to set apart; to sort; to allot.

Lote, n. [lotus or lotos, L.] a plant and tree.

Loth, a. unwilling. See Loats. duty; obedient; true. Löy'al-1st, n. one who adheres to his sovereign-'al-ly, ad. with fidelity or loyalty. Loy'al-ty, n. fidelity to a prince or a superior.

Loy'enge, n. a rhomb:—a form of medicine;
a sort of cake:—an ornament in brilliants. Lö'tion, (lô'shun) n. a medicinal wash.
Lö'tion, y. n. a game of chance; a sortliege; a distribution of prizes by chance.
Lödd, a. noisy; high-sounding; clamorous.
Lödd, a. noisy; high-sound with force; loudly.
Lödd'ly, ad. so as to sound with force; loudly.
Lödd'ly, ad. noisily; clamorously.
Lödd'ness, n. noise; force of sound; clamor.
Lough, (lök) n. a lake. [V.ed in Ireland.]
Lesis d'or., (lô'q-dör') n. [Fr.] a French gold coin, formetly valued at about 20 shillings sterling, or \$4,44:— the new louis d'er is 20 francs. Lotion, (lo'shun) a medicinal wash. Lub'ber, n. a sturdy drone; an idle clown. Lub'ber-ly, a. lazy and buiky. - ad. awkwardly. La bric, a. slippery; smooth: — waston; lewd. La bri-cant, n. any thing which subricates. Lu'bri-cate, c. a. to make smooth or slippery. Lû'bri-ca-tor, n. he or that which lubricates. Lu-bric'j-ty, m. slipperiness; smoothness. Lü'bri-cous, a slippery; smooth; lubric, Lü-bri-fac'tion, (lü-bro-fak'shun) a Lü-bri-fi-cü'tion, (lü-bro-fo-kä'shun) Löunge, v. m. to idle; to loll; to live lazily. Löunger, n. one who lounges; an idler. cating; a smoothing. Loung et, a. one Who lounges; an ider.
Lödes, n.; pl. lice; a small insect.
Löd'sj-ly, ad. in a paltry, mean way; scurvily.
Löd'sj-nese, n. the state of abounding with lice.
Löd'sy, a. infested with lice; mean; low; vile.
Lödt, n. a mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin.
Lödt'ish, e. clownish; bumpkinly.
Löd'ver, (lö'ver) n. an opening for the smoke. Luce, n. a pike full grown. La'cern, n. a plant cultivated for fodder. Lū'cid, a. shining; bright; clear; pollucid. Lu-cid'j-ty, n. brightness; lucidness.

Lû'cid-ness, n. transparency; brightness. Lû'ci-fer, n. the devii : — the morning star. Ly-cif'er-ous, or Lu-cif'ic, a. giving light.

They exercise condries oris don.

er loss to humanity — He lost his heart to one of these meroneids.

He was never at a los for anything - an ex a los to understand.

The seemed nothing lotte to obtain a husband

great love to good exting. In his

They love to have

and the second s





La'ci-form, a. having the nature of light.
Läck, a. chance; hap; fortune, good or bad.
Läck'i-ly, ad in a lucky manner; fortunately.
Läck'i-něsa, a. good fortune or chance.
Läck'ors, a. unfortunate; unhappy.
Läck'or, fortunete: hanne by chance. Lack 'tess, a untertunate; unnappy.

Lück'y, a fortunate; happy by chance.

Lü'cra-five, a gainful; profitable; beneficial.

Lü'cra-five, a gainful; profit; advantage.

fluc-tà'cion, n. struggle; offort; contest.

Lü'cu-brà'tion, a nightly study or work.

Lü'cu-brà'tion, a nightly study or work. La'ca bra to ty, a composed by candle light. La'dj-crois, a. merry; aportive; exciting laugh-ter; laughable; ridiculous; burlesque. La'dj-crois-ly, ad. in a ludicrous manner. La'dj-crois-aëm, a. burlesque; sportivenem. Laff, v. m. (Next.) to keep close to the wind. Laff, m. a mailing close to the wind; weathergauge; the meand part of a shin's bow. See Lea the round part of a ship's bow. See Log. Lug, s. a. to drag; to come heavily. Lug, s. a small fish: — a heavy load: — a pole or Lüg, n. a small fish: — a heavy load: — a pole or perch: — the ear. [Lecal.]
Läg'gage, n. any thing cumbrous to be carried.
Läg'said, n. (Naul.) a square sail hoisted on a Läg'said, n. (Naul.) a square sail hoisted on a Läg'said, n. (Naul.) a square sail hoisted on a Läg'said, n. (Naul.) a square sail hoisted on a Läg'said, n. (Naul.) a square sail hoisted on a Läg'said, n. (Naul.) a square sail hoisted on Läge'warmady, a. moderately warm; [n.] Läke'warmady, a.d. with lukewarmness.
Läke'warmady, a.d. with lukewarmness.
Läke'warmady, n. moderate warmth; coolmens: indifference. ness ; indifference. Lali, v. c. to compose to sleep; to put to rest. Lan, v. a. to compose to sieep; to put to rest.
Län, n. power or quality of soothing.
Län'in-by, n. n song to still babes.
Lym-big',-nous, a. relating to the lumbago.
Lym-big', n. pain about the loins, &c.
Läm'by, n. Läm'by, a. relating to the loins.
Läm'by, n. any thing cumbersome or bulky.

(U. 3.) timber in general, as boards, shinries, stayes, &c. gies, staves, &c.
Lim'ber, v. a. to heap together irregularly.
Lim'ber, v. a. to move heavily and slowly.
Lim'ber-rebus, u. a room for lumber. Lim'hric, n. a worm. Läm'bri-cal, a. pertaining to worms or the loins. La'mi-ne-ry, n. he or that which diffuses light; LA'mi-na-ry, n. he or that which diffuses light any body which gives light; an illuminator. Lâ'mi-nate, n. a. See Illuminate. Lâ'mi-nate, n. state of being luminous. Lâ'mi-noùs, a. shining; enlightened; bright. Lâ'mi-noùs-lès, n. hinghtees; clearness. Lâ'mi-noùs-nès, n. brightees; clearness. Lâmp, n. a. small or shapeless mass; the gross. Lâmp, n. a. to unite or take in the gross. Lâmp/fish, n. a sort of thick fish. Lâmp'ing. a. laren heavy : gross from a laren heavy : gross Lömp'fish, n. a sort of thick fish.
Lömp'iga, a. large; benvy; great. [Los.]
Lömp'ish. a. heavy; gross; dull; inactive.
Lömp', a. full of lumps; full of masses.
Lömp', n. a. full of lumps; full of masses.
Lömp', n. a. full of undpes, formerly supposed to be influenced by the moon; insunity.
Lömp, or Lömp-ry, a. relating to the thoon.
Lomp'ri-gan, n. an inhabitant of the moon.
Lömp'ri-gan, n. an inhabitant of the moon. La'nat-ed, a formed like a half-moon. Ld'as-tic, n. a person affected with lunary.
Ld'as-tic, s. affected with lunary; insane.
Ls-ai'ties, n. the revolution of the moon.
Liach, n. a lattle food or small meet between Lasch, n. a lattle foos or winner. breakfast and dinner; luncheon.

Lin'cheon, (lün'chun) n. same as hunch. Line, n. any thing in the shape of a half-meon;

La'ret, n. a little moon; a satellite.

La-rette', n. [Fr.] a small half-moon; lunet.

Lang, n.; pl. lings; the organs of respiration

Lang, n.; a. relating to the sun and moon. Lunt, s. a match-cord with which guns and fired. La nuler, or La nulete, a. like a new moon. La pine, n. a plant; a kind of pulse. La pullne, n. the fine, yellow powder of hops Larch, n. a fortorn or deserted condition. Lürch, v. z. to shift; to play tricks; to lurk. Lürch, v. a. to defeat; to disappoint; to steal. Lürch; y., z. one that lurches or ensuares. Lûre, z. an enticement ; allurement ; a bait. Lifre, v. a. to attract; to entice; to draw. Lifrid, a. gloomy; dismat; pale; purplish. Lifrk, c. n. to lie in wait; to lie hid. Lifrk, r., a. one who lurks or lies in wait. Lünk'ing-pläce, m. a hiding-place; secret place.
Lüs'cious, (lüsh'us) a. too sweet; delicious.
Lüs'cious-19, (lüsh'us) a. too sweet; delicious.
Lüs'cious-näes, (lüsh'us-näe) n. sweetness. Lu-sò'rj-oùs, a. used in play; sportive. [2.] La'sp-ry, a. used in play; playful. [2.] Löst, s. carnal desire; evil propossity. Lust, a. caran cestre; evin proposation.
Lüst'üli, a. ibidinous; having evil desires.
Lüst'üli-y, ad. in a lust'ul or sensual mannet.
Lüst'üli-nësa, a. ibidinousaces.
Lüst'i-i-y, ad. stouty; with vigor; with mettle
Lüst'i-i-y, ad. stouty; zensus evil desires.
Lüst'i-tesa, a. stoutuses; vigor of body.
Lüst'i-tesa, a. stoutus Las-traic, v. a. to purify; to cleanse.

Las-traicton, n. purification by water.

Las-tra'(tjen, n. purification by water.

Las-tra'(tjen'tur) n. brightness; splendor; gillater; renown:—a sconce with lights:—a lastrum. trum.
Lüs'tring, [liis'tring or lût'string, W. F. Ja.;
lût'string, S.; lüs'tring, J. Sm.] n. a shining
siik:—written also luterring. See Lutestring.
Lüs'trong, a. bright; shining; luminous.
Lüs'trong, n. [L.] a space of five years.
Lüs'trong, n. [L.] a space of five years.
Lüs'trong, n. [L.] a freak of nature; a deformed production; a monster.
Lätanken space the lute. Lu'tan-lat, n. one who plays upon the lute. Lu-ta'ri-ods, a. living in mud; like mud. Lu-ta'tion, a. a method of cementing vessels. Lûte, n. a stringed instrument of music:—a sort of paste or clay.
Lûte, v. s. to close with lute or chemist's clay. Lüt'er, or Lüt'ist, n. a player on the lute. Lüte'string, n. the string of a lute : — lustring. Luther an, a. a follower of Luther. La'ther an, a pertaining to Luther. La'ther an-19m, a the doctrine of Luther. Lu'thern, n. a sort of window over a cornice, er in the inclined plane of a roof; a dormer. in the inclined plane of a roof; a dormer.

Lat'ing, m. a clayey composition or ceating.

Lat'ing, m. a clayey composition or ceating.

Lat'ate, v. a. to put out of joint; to dislocate.

Lat'ate, v. a. to put out of joint; to dislocate.

Lat'ate, v. a. to put out of joint; to dislocate.

Lat'ate, v. a. to put out of joint; to dislocate.

Lat'ate, v. a. to put out of joint; to dislocate.

Lat'ate, v. a. to be and thing disjointed.

Lat'ate, a. to be meane; rank growth

Lat'ate, v. a. to be meane; rank growth

Lat'ate, v. a. to grow exuberantly.

Lat'ate, v. a. to grow exuberantly. \*Lap-d'rj-oës-nëss, a. voluptuousness; luxury.
Lär'q-ry, (lük'shu-rp) a. delicious fare; a dainty; voluptuousness; addictodness to pleasure.
Ly-ch'um-py, a. a kind of madness.
Ly-ch'um, a. [L.] pl. L. lÿ-cl'q; Eng. lÿ-cl'umş;
the place where Aristode taught his philosophy; an academy; a literary association.

Lyd'i-an, a noting a kind of ancient music Lye, s. water impregnated with alkaline salt.
Lying, p. a. from Lie; telling lies; falsifying:
— being recumbent.

Ly'ing, m. act of telling lies: — recumbence. Ly'ing-in, m. the act or state of childbirth. Lymph, (limf) m. a pure, transparent fluid.

Lym-phit'ic, s. a vessel conveying lymph. Lym-phit'ic, s. pertaining to lymph. Lymph'e-duct, s. a vessel which conveys the lymph. Lynch, v. a. to condemn and punish, without a legal trial, as by a mob. [Local.] Lynch-like, a. the will or decree of a mob. Lynx, a. [L.] a swift, sharp-sighted beast. Lyre, a. a harp; a musical instrument. Lyric, a. a writer of lyric poetry. Lyric, a. a writer of lyric poetry. Lyric, a. a. pertaining to a harp, or to odes et lyric-al. The present sums to a harp. Lyr'jc, { a. pertaining to a harp, or to odes et Lyr'jc-qat, { poetry sung to a harp. \*\* Lyr'jest, [h'rjst, S. F. J. F. Js. R. Sa.; lir'jst, P.] s. one who plays on a lyre or harp.

## M.

M has, in English, one unvaried sound, formed by the compression of the lips; as, mine, tame. — It is a numeral for 1000.

Mith, s. the queen of the fairles: — a stattern.
Mic, a prefix in Scotch names, denotes son. Mac, a prefix in Scotch names, denotes son. Mic-id am-Ize, v. a. to form with pounded or broken stone, as reads and streets.

\*\*Mdc-q-rō/nf, (mkk-q-rō/ne) n. [Fr.] a kind of edible paste, in strings:—a fop; a coxcomb. Mic-e-ron'ic, a. relating to macaroni; vain. Mac-a-rôôn', a. macaroni; a cake; a coxcomb. Ma-caw', n. a large species of parrot:—a tree. Mac'co-boy, n. a species of snuff. Mace, n. an ensign of authority: — a spice. Mace'-bear-er, n. one who carries the mace Mic'er-ate, v. a. to make lean; to mortify: - to steep in water almost to solution. Scep in water amost to Southon.

Mac-q-z'tion, n. a making lean: — a steeping.

Mach-j-vēl'jan, (māk-y-vēl'yan) a. relating to

Machig-in-le or Ma-chi'nai, [māk'e-nai, S. W. J.

F. Ja. K.; mān'e-nai or māk'e-nai, P.; mş
ahê'nai, Sm.] a. relating to machines.

Mach'insi, Sm.] a. relating to machines. and nay, om. 1 a renaing to macanice.

Mich'-inate, v. n. to plan; to contrive.

Mich'-inate, n. n. an artifice; a contrivence.

Mich'-inate, n. one who plots or contriven.

Mich'-inate, (ms-abbr') n. any artificial complicated work; a piece of mechanism; an engine.
Ma-chin'er-y, a. enginery; complicated workmanship:—supernatural agency in a poem.

Ma-chin'ist, [ma-shēn'ist, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sa.
mak'e-n'ist, K.] s. a constructor of machines. misk'e-nist, K.] n. a constructor of machines. Misk'e-nist, K.] n. a constructor of machines. Misk'ev-e-öşm, [mis'kro-közm, S. W. P. J. F. R. Sm.; misk'ro-közm, Ja. Wb.] n. the great or whole world, or visible system. Misc-ta'tion, n. the act of killing for sacrifice. Misc'u-lâte, v. a. to stain; to spot. Misc'u-lâte, v. a. to stain; to spot. Misc'u-lâte. a snotted: stained; maculated. Mac'u-late, v. a. to stain; to spot.
Mac'u-late, a. spotted; stained; maculated.
Mac'u-lation, n. a stain; a spot; a taint.
Mac'dle, n. a spot; a stain; macula.
Mad, a. insane; distracted; crazy:—raging
with passion; enraged; furious. Midd'am, a a tern of address to a lady.
Midd'am, a a tern of address to a lady.
Midd'brain, n. a person insane or giddy.
Midd'brained, (midd'hrand) a. hot-headed.
Midd'esp, n. a wild, hot-brained fellow.
Midd'en (midd'an) v. n. to become mad.
Midd'en (midd'an) v. a. to make mad. sfind'der, n. a plant and root used for dyeing. Made, i. & p. from Make.

wine made in the train of maneura.

\*\*Mid-gm-o-gells', (mid-em-wh-zell') s. [Fr.]

young, unmarried lady; a miss; a girl.

Mid/belse, n. a house for the insane.

Mid/ly, ad. with madness; furiously; wildly.

Mid/min, n. a man void of reason; a manlac. Mid'ness, a distraction; fury; wildness; rare Mg-don'ng, s. [It.] madam:—a picture of the Virgin Mary. Mid're-pôre, n. a marine substance; a kind of coral; a worm. Ma-driër', or Mad'rj-er, [ma-drër', Js. 170. And mad're er, K. Sm.] n. [Fr.] a thick plank armed with iron plates, used in mines.
Mid'ri-gal, n. a pastoral or amorous song.
Mid-cs-to'so, [IL] (Mus.) with grandour, streagth, and firmness. Mig-p-zine', n. a storehouse for munitions of war, &c.; an arsenal or armory : - a periodiwai, etc.; an attenta of annoy.— a pattern cal publication or pamphlet.

Mig'got, n. a small grub:— a whim; caprice.

Mig'got, n. as mall grub:— a whim; caprice.

Mig'got, n. as for maggots; whimsical.

Mig'got, n. as denoting the Magi of the East.

Mig'got, n. as art of putting in action the power of spirits; sorcery; enchantment.

Mig'got, as relating to magic; done by magic;

Mig'got, as relating to magic; done by magic;

Mig'got, as relating to magic; done by magic;

Mig'got, as relating to magic;

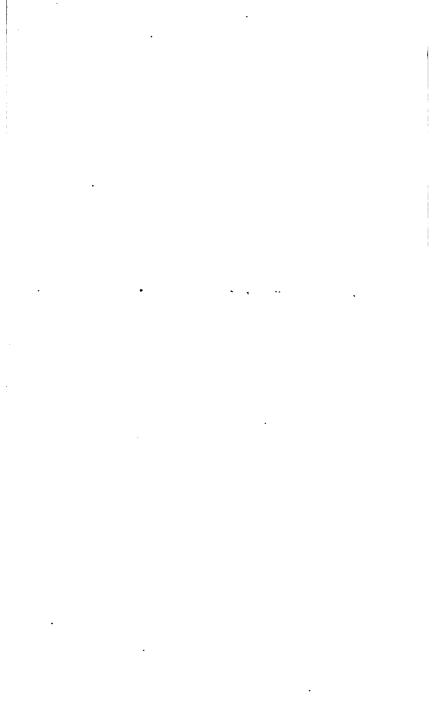
Mig'got, as relating to magic;

Mig'got, as recording to magic;

Mig'got, as a scording to magic

Mig'got, as a cal publication or pamphlet. Mag'is-trate, n. a public civil officer.
Mag'a-trat'ic, e. having authority.
Mag'ng-tat'ic, (n. having authority.
Mag'ng char'at, (mag'ne-kar'as) n. [L.] the
great charter of English liberty. Mag-na-nim'i-ty, a. greatness of mind; bravery mag-nş-nim'-iy, a, great-ness or mind ; oravery Mag-nan';-môus-a, great of mind; noble; brave Mag-nan';-môus-ly, ad. with magnanimity. Mag'nāte, a man of rank; a grandee. Mag-nā'ṣi-ə, (mag-nā'zhō-ə) a. a white alkaline earth, used in medicine, gently purgative. Mag'not, a. the loadstone, which attracts iron.

Mædder, Epropolærer. Epsudelæren. (Rom. p. 5api)





Aut night lake my lad towin

make me to know my end. - I will note.

to make every with one's self = ar is xup y/yesper - It was made to anoth of o days.

Mag-nět'ic, ] a relating to the magnet or to Māin'ten-ance, [mān'ten-ance, P. J. E. F. Sag. R.: měn'ten-ance, [mān'ten-ance, p. J. E. F. Sag. R.: the properties of the magnet; power of attraction; magnetics. Mig'net-ist, n. one versed in magnetism.

the properties of magnetism. Mag'net-Iz-er, n. one who magnetizes. Mag'ni-fI-a-ble, c. that may be magnified. Mag-nif'ic, } a. great; noble; magnificent; Mag-nif'i-cal, | illustrious; grand. Mag-nif'i-conce, n. grandeur; showy splendor.

Mag'net-Ize, v. c. & n. to imbue with, or receive,

Mag-nif'i-cent, a grand ; splendid ; pompous. mag-ni: e-cent, a. granu; speendid; pompo Mag-nif';-c8, a.d. splendidly; grandly. Mag-nif';-c8, a. [it.] a grandee of Venice. Mag'ni-fi-er, a. he or that which magnifies.

mag n=1-c, n. ne or that which magnines.
Mig'ni-f', n. a. to make great; to enlarge; to
exalt; to extol; to praise greatly.
Mig-nif'o-quent, a. lofty in speech.
Mig-nif'o-quent, a. lofty in speech.
Mig'ni-fdde, n. greatness; size; grandeur. Mag-no'li-e, a. an evergreen flowering tree.

mag.-no-u-a, a. an evergreen nowering tree.
Mag.pie, (mag.pr) a. a chattering bird.
Mal.gus, n. [L.] pl. mal.gr: a nancient Oriental
philosopher; ene versed in magic; a magician.
Mal.hög-ny, n. a very valuable kind of wood.
Mal.hög-nöm'e-tan, n. a professor of the religion of Mɨn-hön'ç-tạn, n. a professor of the religion of Mahomet; a mussulman; a Mohammedan.
Mɨn-höm'ç-tạn, a. relating to Mahomet. [etans. Mɨn-böm'ç-tạn, a. relating to Mahomet. Mɨn-böm'ç-tạn-tạm, n. the religion-of Mahom-Mäid (mäd) p. a. an unmarried woman; a Mäid'en, (mä'dn) p. virgin; a woman-servant. Mäid'en, (mä'dn) p. tresh; new: unpolluted. Mäid'en-hàir, (mä'dn-hàt) p. a delicate fera. Mäid'en-blaid, (mä'dn-hàd) p. virginity; vir-Mäid'en-like, (mä'dn-hàt) p. sinal purity. Mäid'en-li-ness, (mä'dn-len-nès) n. modesty. Mäid'en-li-ness, (mä'dn-len-nès) n. modesty. Mäid'hood, (mäd'hold) n. virginity.
Mäid-ma'ri-nn, [mäd-mär'yan, S. W. K.; mäd-mä'ri-nn, Sma R.] n. a kind of dance; the

ma're-en, Sm. R.] n. a kind of dance; the queen of May.

Maid'-ser-vant, z. a female servant. Mail, m. a coat of steel net-work for defence; armor:—a bag; a bag for letters, &c. Māil, v. a. to arm defensively; to enclose. Māil'-cōach, n. a coach that carries a mail. Māim, v. a. to disable; to wound; to cripple.
Māim, n. a crippling; lameness; injury.
Māim, ed. nēss, n. state of being malined.
Māin, a. principal; chief; mighty; forcible.
Māin, n. the gross; the bulk: — force: — the ocean: - the continent, as distinguished from islands.

Main land, n. the continent; not an island. Main'ly, ad. chiefly; principally; greatly.

Main'mast, n. (Naut.) the chief or middle mast. Māin'prīse, z. (Law) act of taking into friendly custody; a surety; pledge; bail.
Māin'prīse, v. a. (Law) to take into custody

and give security for; to hall.

Main'sail, s. (Nast.) the principal sail in a ship.

Main'sheet, s. a sheet fastening the mainsail.

Main-tain', (man-tan' or man-tan') v. a. to pre-serve; to keep; to defend; to support. Main'tāin, v. n. to support by argument. Main-tāin'a-ble, (man-tān'a-bl) a. defensible. Main-tain'er, (man-tan'er) z. a supporter.

Main'vop, n. (Naul.) the top of the mainmast.
Māin'yāri, n. (Naul.) the yard of the mainmast.
Māize, n. Indian corn, a plant and grain.
Majēs'tic, 2. a having majesty; magnificent;
Majēs'ti-cal, stately; splendid; august.
Majōs'ti-cal-ly, ad. with majesty; splendidly.
Majōs'ti-cal-ly, ad. jēs'tic-nēss, n. majesty.
Mā'yōs-ty, n. dignity; grandeur; elevation; magnificence:—a title given to sovereigns.
Mā'jor. a. greater: larger: senior: older.

Ma'jor, a. greater; larger; senior; older. ma'jor, a. greacer; narger; senior; ouer.

Ma'jor, a. a senior: — a military officer. — (Logic)
the first proposition of a syllogism. [ard.
Ma'jor-d'o'mē, n. a master of a house; a stewMa-jör'i-ty, n. the greater number; more than
half: — full age: — the rank of a major.

Make, v. s. [i. made; pp. making, made;] te
create; to form; to compose; to produce; te
keen to compale; to reach; to gain.

keep ; to compel ; to reach ; to gain. Make, v. n. to tend; to operate; to appear. Māke, n. form ; structure ; texture ; nature.

Māke/pāce, a a peace-maker; a reconciler. Māk/er, a one who makes; the Creator. Māke/weight, (māk/wāt) a any thing which is added or throwh in to make up weight.

Māk'ing, n. composition; structure; form. Māl'a-chite, n. a carbonate of copper. Māl-līd-min-is-trā'tlon, n. See Maleadministration. Mai's dy, n. a disease; a distemper; a disorder Mai's fi'de, [L.] in bad faith; with a design to deceive; treacherously.

Mal'a-ga, n. a kind of wine from Malaga. Mal'an-dere, n. pl. a disease. See Mallinders. Mal'a-pert, a. saucy ; impudent ; impertinent. Mai's-pert, a. saucy; imputent; imperuncat.
Mai's-pert-19, ad. impudently; saucily.
Mai's-pert-ness, n. state of being malapert.
Mai-ap'ro-pos', (mai-ap'ro-po') ad. [Fr.] unsuitably; unseasonably.
Mai-a'ri-a, n. [mai' aria, It.] a noxious vapor of exhalation from marshy districts.

Male, a. of the sex that begets young.

\*Male, n. the he of any species.

\*Male, [mal, S. P. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; mal, W J. F.] a prefix from the Latin, which in composition signifies ill or svil; - often written [affairs. without the e, mal.

\*Male-ad-min-is-tra/tion, s. bad management of \*Male'con-tent, s. one who is dissatisfied.

\*Maie content, a. dissatisfied; discontent\*Mile-content/ed, b. dissatisfied; discontent\*Mile-content/ed, b. d. with discontent.

\*Mile-content/ed-ness, n. discontentedness.

Mal-e-dic'tion, n. a curse; an execration. Mal-e-fac'tion, n. a crime; an offence. Mal-e-fac'tor, n. an offender; a criminal. \*Male-featance, n. (Law) an evil deed or act.
\*Male-practice, n. practice contrary to rules.
Male-broce, n. ill-will; malignity; malice.

Ma-lev'o-lent, a. ill-disposed; malignant.
Ma-lev'o-lent-ly, ad. malignantly; maliciously.
†Ma-lev'o-lous, a. malevolent; malicious. Mal'ice, m. badness of design; malignity.

Ma-l''cious, (ma-l'ish'us) a. ill-disposed; malignant; malevolent; malign.

[ty

Ma-li''(clous-ly, (ma-lish'us-lg) ad. with maligi Ma-li''(clous-nëss, (ma-lish'us-nës) s. malice. Ma-lign', (ma-lin') a. malicious; bad; fatal. Ma-lign', (ma-lin') v. a. to hurt; to defame

Ma-lig'nant, a. malevolence; malice.
Ma-lig'nant, a. malicious; pernicious; fatal
Ma-lig'nant, s. a man of ill intention.

Ma-lig'nent-ly, ad. with ill intention. Ma-lign'er, (ma-lin'er) n. one who maligns. Ma-lig'nj-ty, n. malice; maliciousness. mailgnity, a. mailet mainteness.

Mailgniy, (mailnie) ad. with ill-will.

Mailjn, (mawkin) a. a malediction. [R.]

Mailkin, (mawkin) a. a mop; a vile servant.

Mail, [mawl, P. J. E. Ja. Wh.; mail, S. W. F.

Sm.] a. a kind of beetle or hammer; mallet. Mall, v. a. to beat or strike with a mail. mail, v. d. to beat of strike with a mail.
Mail, mail, S. P. Sm. Wb.; mél, W. E. Ja.] z. a
public walk.— Pall Mall, (pél mél) [in London.]
Mail'ard, z. the drake of the wild duck.
Mäil-log-bil', ity, z., quality of being maleable.
Mail'q-g-ble, d. that may be spread by beating.
Mail's a mail a single properties. Mai/lo-a-blo-ness, n. maleability; ductility.
Mai/lo-a-blo-ness, n. maleability; ductility.
Mai/lo-a-tion, n. act of beating or hammering. Măl'let, a. a wooden hammer. Māl'in-ders, n. pl. a disease in horses' feet. Măl'iōw, n. ; pl. măl'iōwș, (măl'iōz;) a plant Malm'sey, (mam'ze) a. a sort of grape and wine. Malt, a grain steeped in water and dried. Malt, v. n. to make malt; to be made malt. Malt'floor,(malt'flor) n. a floor to dry malt on. Malt'man, or Malt'ster, n. a maker of malt. Mal-treat', (mal-tret') v. a. to treat ill ; to abuse ; to injure: -written also maletreat. Mil-treat/ment, n. ill usage; abuse.

Mil-treat/ment, n. ill usage; abuse.

Mil-treat/ment, n. ill usage; abuse.

Mil-treat/ment, ill. a thing wrong or evil in itself.

Mil-treat/ment pro-htb/:-tilm, [L.] a thing wrong or evil because forbidden. Mal-va'ceous, (-va'shos) a. relating to mallows. Mal-ver-sa'tion, s. bad shifts; mean artifices Măm'e-lüke, n. one of a former military class in Egypt, who were imported as slaves from Circassia.

Mam-ma', a. a fond or familiar word for mother. Mam'mal, w. an animal that suckles its young. Mam-ma'li-e, w. pl. that class of animals which suckle their young; mammals. Mam-mā'li-an, a. relating to mammalia.

Mam-mai/o-gy, n. the natural history of mam-mals; mazology. Mam/ma-ry, a. relating to the breast.

Mam'mj-fer, s. a mammal.

Mam'mj-fer, s. a mammal.

Mam-mif'er-ous, a. having breasts.

Mim'mi-form, a. having the shape of breasts.

Mim'mil-la-ry, [mim'mil-la-re, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.

Wb.: main-mil'a-re, S. E. K.] a. belonging to

the breasts or tents. Mam'mon, n. [Syriac] riches; the god of riches. Mam'mon-ist, n. a worldly-minded person.

Mam'moth, n. a huge quadruped now extinct; a fossil elephant; mastodon.

Man, n. pl. men; a human being; mankind; a male of the human race; a husband; a ser-vant:—a piece at chess, draughts, &c. Min, v. a. to furnish with men; to fortify.

Man, v. a. to furnish with men; to fortify.

Man, a-cle, v. a. to chain the hands; to shackle.

Man, a-cle, (.-kiz) n. pl. chains for the hands.

Man, a-cle, v. a. to conduct; to govern; to direct.

Man, a-cle, v. a. to conduct; to govern; to direct.

Man, a-cle, v. a. to superintend affairs.

Man, a-cle, v. a. to superintend affairs.

Man, a-cle, a. governable; tractable.

Man, a-cle, a. decenses.

Man, a-cle, a. decenses.

Man, a-cle, a. a conductor; a frugal person.

Man, a-cle, n. a conductor; a frugal person.

Man, n. a-cle, n. a conductor; a frugal person.

Man, a-cle, n. a conductor; a frugal person.

†Man'cj-pate, v. a. to enslave; to bind; to tie. Man-cj-pa'tion, n. slavery; servitude.

Min'cj-ple, n. a steward; purveyer of a college. Mgn-dal'mus, n. [L.] (Less) a writ from a superior court directed to an inferior court, &cc. Man-da-rin', n. a Chinese magistrate. Man'da-ta-ry, | n. one to whom a command, or Man'da-to-ry, | der, or charge is given. Man'date, a. command; precept; commission. Man'da-to-ry, a. preceptive; directory. Man'dj-ble, n. the jaw; the lower jaw.
Man-dlb'u-lar, a. belonging to the jaw.
Man'dlb, a. Persian cap, turban, or mantle.
Man'do-lin, s. a kind of cithern or harp. Man-drag'o-ra, or Man'drake, z. a plant. Man'drel, z. an instrument belonging to a lathe. Man'du-cate, v. a. to chew ; to eat.

Min-du-cate, v. a. to chew ; to eat.

Min-du-cat(ion, s. eating; the act of chewing. Mane, a the hair on the neck of a horse, &c. Män'eat-er, n. one that feeds upon human flesh Mäned, (mänd) a. having a mane. Ma-nege', (ms-näsh') n. [Fr.] a riding-school; the art of horsomanship.

the art of horsemanship.

Ma'nes, n. pl. [L.] a ghost; a shade; a departed soul; gemains of the dead.

Min'ful, a. bold; stout; daring; valiant; manly.

Min'ful-ly, ad. boldly; stoutly; like a man.

Min'ful-ness, n. stoutness; boldness.

Min'gendes', (min'gends') n. a bort of metal.

Min'gendes', (min'gends') n. a bort of metal.

Min'gen, n. the itch or scab in cattle.

Min'gen, m' reput for my minest to extent of

Min'den a travet for ny minest to extent of

Man'ger, n. a trough for animals to eat out of. Man'gi-ness, n. infection with the mange. Man'gle, (mang'gl) v. a. to lacerate; to cut piece meal: - to smooth linen; to calender.

Man'gle, a. a calender for smoothing lines. Man'gler, a. one who mangles; a hacker. Man'go, (mang'go) n. a fruit; a pickle. Man'go-nel, n. an engine which threw. Man'go-steen, n. an engine which threw stones. Man'go-steen, n. a delicious Oriental fruit. Man'grove, n. a tropical tree and plant. Man'gy, (man'je) a. infected with the mange. Man'hat-er, n. one who hates mankind.
Man'hood, (man'hûd) n. man's estate; virility
Ma'ni-q, n. [Gr.] violent in-anity; madness.

ma'ni-q, n. [Gr.] violent in-sanity; manages.
Ma'ni-ac, n. a person infected with mania.
Ma'ni-ac, n. a person infected with mania.
Mani-ché'an, h. one of an ancient sect, who
Mani-ché'a', held to two eternal principles,
the one good, the other evil.
Maniabate.

Man-j-che'an, a. relating to the Manicheans. Man-j-che'ism, n. the doctrine of the Manicheas. Man'j-che'nd, n. a musical instrument. Man'j-f'est, a. plain; open; evident; apparent. Man'j-fest, n. a writing; an invoice of a cargo. Man'i-fest, v. a. to make appear; to show.
Mani-fest s-ble. a. easy to be made evident.
Mani-fest-fitton, v. discovery: publication.
Man'i-fest-ly, ad. clearly; evidently; plainly.
Man'i-fest-ly, ad. clearly; evidently; plainly.

Man'i-fest-ness, π. perspicuity; clear evidence. Man-i-fes'tō, π. a public declaration of a government, stating reasons for some act.

Măn'i-föld, a. many in number; multiplied. Măn'i-föld-ly, ad. in a manifold manner. Man'i-fold-ness, n. state of being manifold. Man'i-kin, n. a little man; a dwarf. Ma'ni-5c, n. a West-Indian plant.

na'n-oc, n. a vest-inden peant.
Man'i-ple, n. a handful; a band of soldiers.
Ma-nip'u-lar, a. relating to a maniple.
Ma-nip'u-late, n. a. to operate or work with the
hands; to handle.
Ma-nip-u-la'tlon, n. a manual operation.
Man-kind', [man-kind', S. E. Ja. Ses.; man

Mallow, papa'x, peopo'x ?.

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Mankind is appointed to live

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Maple, i opinlagerus

kytnd', W. J. P.; man'ktnd, Ash, Bailey.] n. Man'n-script, n. a book or paper written, not the human rose; men collectively.

[Man. din'itke, a. like man; becoming a man; manly.]

Manx, or Manks, n. the language of the Isle of dan'like, a like man ; becoming a man ; manly. Man'h-ness, n. dignity; bravery; stoutness. Man'ly, a. becoming a man; manful; firm. Man'ly, a. decoming a man; mantu; arm.
Man'ly, ad, with courage like a man.
Man'ly, ad, with courage like a man.
Man'mid'wif, [man'mid'if, W. Ja.; man'mid'wif, Sm.] n. a physician
who practises midwifery; an accoucheur.
Man'ns, n. a gum or honey-like juice. Man'ner, n. form; custom; habit; kind; mien. Man'ner-Işm, n. a uniformity of manner. Man'ner-lst, a. an artist who adheres to one manner Man'ner-li-ness, a. civility; complaisance. Man'ner-ly, c. civil; courteous; complaisant. Man'ner-ly, ad. civilly; without rudeness. Man'ners, a. pl. polite behavior; civility. Man'ni-kin, a. a little man. Sec Manikia. Man'nich, a like a man; bold; masculine. Ma-næd'vre, (ma-næ'vur, 48) n. a stratagem; a dexterous movement; skilful management. Ma-nϞ'vre, (ma-nû'vor) v. s. to act or manage with address, art, or stratagem.
Man'-of-war', n. a large ship of war.
Man'or, n. the jurisdiction or land of a lord or manury, we use jurisdaction or land of a lord or great personage; a landed estate. Me-no'ri-el, a. belonging to a manor. Manse, w. a farm; a house; a parsonage-house. Min'sion, (man'shun) w. the house on a manor; a large bouse; a residence. Man'slaugh-ter, (man'slaw-ter) n. (Law) the unlawful killing of a man, though without malice or deliberate intention. Man'slay-er, n. one who has killed another. Man'steal-er, a. one who steals and sells men. Man'steal-ing, n. the act of stealing men.
Man'steal-ing (min'swe-tidd) n. uildness.
Man'sue-tide, (min'swe-tidd) n. uildness.
Min'tel, (min'd) n. work before a chimney;—
called also mantel-piece, and also written man-Man-te-let', n. a small cloak; a parapet. Mon-fil'lq, n. [Sp.] a light, loose garment.

Man'tle, n. a kind of cloak or loose garment: a mantel, mantel-piece, or mantle-piece. Min'tle, v. a. to cloak; to cover; to disguise.
Min'tle, v. n. to spread; to revel:—to ferment.
Man-tôlo-gy, n. the gift or art of prophecy. Man'-trap, n. a trap to ensuare men. Man'ty-a, or Man'tya, [m'm'ty-a, J. P. Ja.; man'ty, S. E.: man'chy-a, W.; man'ta, K. Sm.] z. a lady's gown or dress. Man'tya-mā'ker, (má::/ty-mā'ker) z. one who makes gowns or dresses for women. Min'y-al, (man'yy-al) a performed by the hand. Min'y-al, n. a small book; a service-book. Min-y-duc'tien, n. guidance by the hand. fin-y-duc'tor, n. a conductor; a guide. Min-u-fac'to-ry, n. a building or place where a manufacture is carried on; factory. Man-u-facture, (man-u-faktyyr) n. the practice of manufacturing; any thing made by art. Min-u-fact'ure, v. a. to make by art; to employ; [facture. to work up. Man-y-fact'ure, v. n. to be engaged in manu-Man-y-iate grey or w. to be engaged in manufactures.

Man-y-iate grey or who manufactures.

Man-y-mis/sion, (man-y-mish/yn) w. the act of manumitting; emancipation.

Man-y-mit', v. a. to release from slavery.

Man-dar's-ble, a. that may be manured.

Me-mure', v. a. to fertilize by manure or compost; to enrich. Mo-rare', n. any thing that fertilizes land.

Ma-nar'er, n. one who manures land.

Man'y, (men'e) a. [comp. more; superl. most;] consisting of a great number; numerous. Man'y, (měn'e) z. a multitude ; a great number. Man'y-côl-ored, (měn'e-kŭl-urd) a. having various colors. Man'y-head-ed, (men'e-hed-ed) a. having many heads. Man'y-times, (men'e-timz) ad. often; frequent-Map, n. a geographical delineation of the earth or a part of it; a chart. or a part of it; a chart.

Misp. v. a. to delineate; to set down.

Mi'ple, n. a tree of many species.

Misp'per-y, n. the art of designing maps. [age
Mir, v. a. to injure; to spoil; to hurt; to dam
Mir, n. a blot; an injury.

Mir-a-nāth'a, [mar-a-nāth'a, W. J. F. Ja.; mār-a-nāth'a, Sn.; mar-ān'th'a, Sn. [agriac,

the Lord comes;] a form of anathematizing; a curse.

Ma-ray'mus, n. [L.] a wasting consumption.

Ma-raud', v. n. to rove about for plunder.

\*Ma-raud'er, [ma-raw'der, J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.

Wb.: ma-ra'der, W. P.] n. a plunderer.

\*Ma-raud'ing, a. plundering. — n. a robbing. Mar-q-vê'di, n. a small Spanish copper coin.
Mar'ble, n. a limestone susceptible of a bright polish; something made of marble. Mar'ble, a. made of or like marble. Mar'ble, v. a. to variegate or vein like marble
Mar'ble-heart'ed, (mar'bl-hart'ed) a. equel.
Mar'ce-site, v. a mineral; irontyprites.
March, a. the third month of the year:—a mi tary movement or journey. [form-March, v. a. to move by steps, or in military March, v. a. to cause to move, as an army. March'es, n. pl. limits of a country; confines. March'ng, n. military movement or passage. March'ng, n. military movement or passage. Marchion-ëss, (mar'shun-ës, inar'shun-ës, Sm. R. Wh.; mar'chun-ës, S. J. E. F. Ja.] n. the wife of a marquis; a lady of the rank of a marquis. Mar'cid, a. lean; withered; faded; rotten. Mar-cid'-tv, s. leanness; meagreness. Mare, n. the female of a horse. Mare'schal, (mar'shal) n. marshal. See Marshal. Mar'ga-rite, m. a pearl; a mineral.
Mar'gin, m. a border; the edge of a page.
Mar'gin-al, a. placed or written on the margin Mar'gin-al-ly, ad. in the margin of the book. Mar'gin-at-ed, a. having a margin. Mar'grave, n. a title of nobility in Germany. Mar-gravi-ate, n. the jurisdiction of a margrave. Mar'gra-vine, n. the wife of a margrave.

Mar'j-göld, [mar'e-göld, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.,
ma're-göld, S. K.] n. a yellow flower. Már'j-nate, v. a. to salt and preserve, as fish. Ma-rîne', a. belonging to the sea; maritime. Ma-rîne', n. sea-affairs; a sea-soldier; a navy. Mar'i-ner, a. a scaman; a sailor.
Mar'i-tal, [mār'e-tal, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.; mar'ttal, Sm.] a. pertaining to a husband.
Mār'i-tīme, a. reluting to the sen; marine. Mar'jo-ram, a. a fragrant plant of many kinds. murjo-ram, n. a rragrant puant of many kinds.
Mark, n. a silver coin; a stamp; a print; a token; a pruof; an object to shoot at.
Mark, v. a. to impress; to stamp; to brand; to
observe; to note; to beed.
Mark, v. n. to note; to take notice.
Mark/er, n. one who marks or takes notice. Mar'ket, a. a place for and time of sale; sale.

Mar'ket, v. n. to deal at a market; to buy or sell. | r. a. to sell. Market-a-ble, a fit for sale in the market. Market-cross, a a cross set up in the market. Mar'ket-day', n. the day of a public market. Marks'inan, n. a man skilful to hit a mark. Marl, n. a kind of fertilizing earth. Marl, v. a. to manure with marl. Mar'line, n. (Neut.) a small, slightly twisted line or wreath, used to wind round cables, &c. Marl'-pit, a. a pit out of which marl is dug. Marly, a. abounding with marl.
Marly, a. abounding with marl.
Mar'ms-lade, a. a confect of quinces, oranges,
&c., boiled into a consistence with sugar. Mar-mo're-an, a. made of marble. Mar-mo-9dt', n. a small monkey.
Mar'mot, or Mar-möt', [mar-möt', S. W.: mar'mot, Ja. K. Ash, Wb.: mar-möt', P. Sm.] n.
an animal resembling a rabbit. Ma-rôôn', s. a free negro living in the mountains in the West Indies. [island. Martion', v. a. (Nant.) to leave on a desolate Marque, (mark) n. [Fr.] (Law) a license; a reprival. — Letter of marque, a license to make reprisals on an enemy. Marquee', (mar-ke') n. [Fr.] a field-tent.
Mar'quess, (n. (Eng.) one of the second order of
Mar'quis, (nobility, next below a duke. Mar'quet-ry, (mar'ket-re) z. inlaid work. Mar'quis-ate, a. rank or seigniory of a marquis. Mar'rer, n. one who spoils or hurts any thing. Mar'ri-q-ble, a. marriageable. [R.] Mar'ringe, (mar'rij) n. the act of uniting a man and woman for life; wedlock; matrimony. Mar'ringe-a-ble, (mar'rij-a-bl) a. fit for wedlock. Mar'row, (mar'ro) n. an oily substance in bones. Mar'row-bone, n. a bone containing marrow. Mar'row-fat, (mar'ro-fat) n. a kind of pen. Marrow-less, (marro-les) a. void of marrow. Mar'row-y, (mar'ro-c) a. pithy; full of marrow. Mar'ry, interj. indeed; forsooth: — by Mary. Mar'ry, v. a. to join or unite in marriage. Mar'ry, v. n. to enter into the conjugal state. Mary, n. the heathen god of war : - a planet. Marsh, n. a watery tract of land; a swamp.
Mar'shal, n. a chief officer of arms or of an army; a field-marshal: - a police or city officer: - a master of ceremonies: - a herald. Mar'shal, v. a. to arrange; to rank in order. Mar'shal-ler, n. one who marshals, Mar'shal-sea, n. a prison in Southwark, England.
Mar'shal-ship, w. the office of a marshal. Marsh'y, a. boggy; wet; fenny; swampy Mar-su pi-al, n. one of the marsupialia, a class of quadrupeds, the female of which carries her quantupeus, me tennae or remove young in a pouch, as the kangaroo.
Mart, s. place of public traffic; a market.
Mar-tel'lò, a noting a sort of circular tower. Mar'ten, n. a large kind of weasel; martin. Mar'tial, (mar'shal) a. warlike; given to war; suiting war; military. Mar'tin, n. a swallow; martlet; marten. Mar-ti-net', n. a kind of swallow: — a precise or strict disciplinarian. - (Naut.) a small rope; martnet. Mar'tin-gal, \ n. a strap made fast to a horse's Mar'tin-gale, \ girth. \( (Naut.) a rope. \) Mar'tin-mas, n. the feart of St. Martin, Nov. 11. Mart'let, n. a swallow; a martin. Mart'nets, n. pl. lines fastened to the edge of a [sail. Mar'tyr, n. one who dies for the truth. Mar'tyr, r. a. to put to death as a martyr.

Mar'tyr-dôm, n. the death of a martyr.

Mar-tyr-q-log'i-cal, a. relating to martyrs. Mar-tyr-öl'o-gist, n. a writer of martyrology. Mar-tyr-öl'o-gy, n. a register of martyrs. Mar'vel, a. a wonder; any thing astonishing. Mar'vel, v. n. to wonder; to be astonished. Mar'vel-lous, a. wonderful; very strange. Mar'vel-lous-ly, ad. wonderfully. Mar'vel-lous-ness, n. wonderfuluess. Mas'cu-line, a. male; not feminine; manly. Mas'cu-line-ly, ad. in a masculine manuer. Mas'cu-line-ness, z. resemblance of man. Mash, a. a mixture; a mass; a mesh. Mash, v. a. to beat into a mass; to mix.

Mash'y, a. produced by crushing or pressure.

Mask, n. a disguise; a blind: a visor; a revel. Mask, v. a. to disguise as with a mask; to cover Mask, v. n. to revel; to be disguised. Mask er, n. one who revels in a mask. Más'lin, n. a mixture of grain; mestin.
Mã'son, (mã'su) n. a builder in stone or brick
— a free-mason. Ma-son'ic, a. relating to masons, or free-mason Ma'son-ry, n. work of a mason: — free-masonry.
Mas'o-rah, n. a Hebrew work on the Bible. Mas-q-ret'i-cal, a. relating to the Masorah. Mas-quer-ade', (mas-ker-ad') s. a diversion is which the company is masked; disguise. Mas-quer-ade', v. n. to assemble in masks. Mas-quer-ād'er, n. a person in a mask. Mass, n. a body; a lump; the bulk; an assem-blage; — the Catholic eucharistical service. Mas'sa-cre, (mas'sa-ker) n. butchery; murder. Mas'sy-cre, (mas'sy-ker) v. a. to butcher. Mas'sa-crer, n. one who massacres Mas'se ter, n. (Anat.) a muscle of the lower jaw Mas's cot, n. a yellowish oxide of lead. Mās'si-ness, Mās'sive-ness, n. weight; bulk Mās'sive, a. henvy; weighty; bulky; massy Mās'sy, a. bulky; henvy; massive. Mast, n. the elevated beam or timber of a vessel: - the fruit of the cak, beech, &c. Mast'ed, a. furnished with masts. Mas'ter, x. one who has servants, persons, or things, in subjection; a director; a teacher; an owner; a ruler; a title in universities: a term of respect, abbreviated to Mr., and in pronunciation corrupted to mister.
as'ter, v. a. to rule; to govern; to overpower. Mas'ter, v. a. to rule; to govern; worrespects.
Mas'ter-key, n. a key which opens many locks.
Mas'ter-ly, ad. with the skill of a master. Mās'ter-ly, a. artful; skilful; magisterial. Mās'ter-piece, z. a capital performance; skill. Mas'ter-ship, n. office of master; rule; power. Mas'ter-stroke, n. a capital performance. Mas'ter-y, n. dominion; rule; superiority; skill. Mas'tic, n. the lentisk, a tree; a gum or resin. Mas'ti-cate, v. a. to chew with the teeth. Mas-ti-ca'tion, a. the act of chewing. Mas'ti-ca-to-ry, n. a medicine to be chewed. Mas'tiff, n. a large, fierce species of dog. Mast'less, a having no mast; bearing no ms Mis'to-don, n. a huge quadruped, now extinct. Mas-tol'o-gy, s. mammalogy; mazology. Mat, n. a texture of sedge, flax, rushes, &c., used for wiping the feet. Mat, v. a. to cover with mats; to twist. Mat's dôre', n. a term at quadrille and ombre. Match, s. any thing that catches fire : - a contest; a game: - one equal to another; as

equal: - a union by marriage.

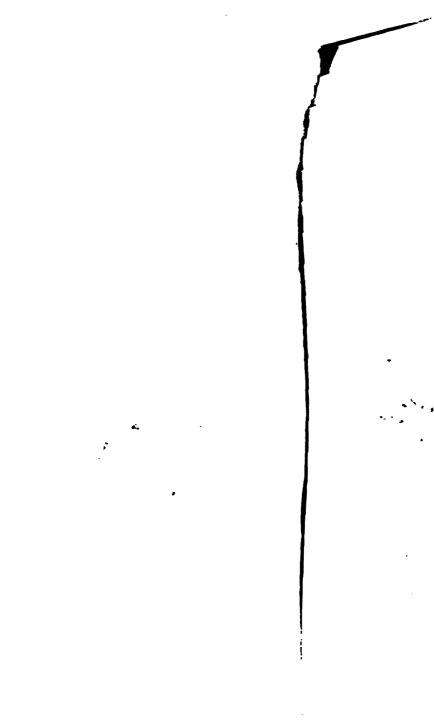
Match, v. a. to be equal to; to suit; to marry.

Match, v. n. to be married; to suit; to tally.

He suffered martyrdom under decius.

He is perfect marter of Sancrie

he talked with the woman.



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matherials for conversation. in as far as we can make it matter It was queter I history tot try LD It must be matter of negotiation and agreement from action of higher was matter of the matter lettle with as to the Douchen of them all with respect to change it is obtained to matter not how what form it reappears. What matter is it which was me got in!

MAT 249 Mitch's-ble, a. suitable; fit to be joined. Mitch'iese, a. having no equal; not alike. Mit'y-rate, (mit'yy-rat) v. a. to ripen. Mit'y-tite, (mit'yy-tit) v. a. to ripen.
Mit-y-titen, n. the state of growing ripe.
Mit'y-re-tive, [mich'y-re-tiv, W. J.; mit'y-retiv, K. Tsa.; ma-td're-tiv, S. P.] a. ripening.
My-ture', a. ripe; complete; vell-digested.
My-tare', v. a. to ripen; to advance to ripeness.
My-ture', v. a. to become ripe or perfect.
My-ture', v. a. to pley; completely; early.
Mit-o-res'cent, a. approaching to maturity.
Mat-o-res'cent, a. approaching to maturity.
Mat-o-res' cont. Mitch'es-ly, ed. in a matchles manner.
Mitch'es-ness, a. the state of being matchles
Mitch'öck, s. a lock fired by a match. Match'-mak-or, z. one who makes matches. Mite, n. a companion ; an associate ; a second. Mite, v. a. to match; to marry; to equal.

Mite's; v. a. to match; to marry; to equal.

Mite's; v. a. baving no mate or companion.

Mg-t8'rj-1, a. consisting of matter; corporeal;
not spiritual: — important; essential.

Mg-t8'rj-1, n.; pl. mg-t8'rj-1; material substance; that of which any thing is made.

Mg-t8'rj-1-1; n. n. use doctrine of materialists.

Mg-t8'rj-1-1; n. n. use who denies the existence Ma-tu'ri-ty, n. a mature state; ripeness. Mat'u-ti-nal, a relating to the morning. Maud'lin, a. drunk ; fuddled. Sack. Maud'in, s. a perennial plant; milfoil.
Mau'gre, (maw'ger) ad in spite of. Shak. [2.]
Mau'kin, s. a drag to sweep an oven; malkin. Ma-të'ri-al-list, a. one who denies the existence of spiritual substances My-ta-ri-al/i-ry, a. corporeity; material existence.
My-ta-ri-al-lire, v. a. to form into matter.
My-ta-ri-al-lire, v. a. to form man manner.
My-ta-ri-al-ness, a. the state of being material.
treats of the knowledge of medicines. Ma-ter'nal, a. befitting a mother; motherly. de-ter'ni-ty, a. state or relation of a mother. Math, m. a mowing; as, aftermath. Math-o-matije, a relating to mathematics; Math-o-matij-cal, conformed to mathematics. Math-o-matij-cal-ly, ad according to mathematics. Bith-o-ma-ti"cian, (math-e-ma-tiah'an) s. one who is versed in mathematics. Mith-q-mit/jes, n. pl. that science which treats of whatever can be numbered or measured Ma-the'sis, [ma-the'sis, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; ma-the'sis or mith's-sis, Ja.; mith's-sis, E. FF.] n. [Gr.] the doctrine of mathematics. Mat'in, a relating to, or used in, the morning. Mat'insa, a. pl. morning worship or service. Mat'resa, a. a chemical glass vessel. Ma'trice, (ma'tris) [ma'tris, S. W. P. Ja. Sa.] a. ma'trip: (ma'trip) [ma'trip, S. W. P. gla. Sm.] n. [matrix, L.] the womb.

Mat'rice, (mat'rip) [mat'rip, W. P. Sm.] n. a mould for casting types, coins, &c.

strip-cled, [mat're-sid, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K.

Sm.; ma'trip-cld, P.] n. the murder of a mother; the murderer of a mother. Ma-trīc'ų-lāte, v. s to admit to membership. Ma-tric'u-late, s. one who is matriculated. Ma-tric-p-lation, n. the act of matriculating. Mat-rj-mo'nj-pl, a. relating to marriage; nuptial. Mat-rj-mo'nj-pl-ly, ad. connubially.

Mau-so-le'an, a relating to a mausoleum. monument. Maw, a. the stomach of animals:—craw. Mawk'ish, a. apt to give satisty or loathing. Mawk'ish-niss, a. aptness to cause loathing. Mawks, m. a large, awkward slattern. [Loss.] Max'ım, s. an agiom ; a general principle. Max'ım-Ist, s. a dealer in maxims. mum, the smallest. to mini Mäy, s. s. to gather flowers on May morning. Mäy'-däy, (må'dä) s. the first day of May. Mäy'-flöw-er, s. a flower that blossoms in May. Mat'ri-mo-ny, n. marringe; the nuptial state.

Ma'riz, n. [L.] womb; a mould; a matrice.

Ma'riz, n. ma'trus, S. W. P. J. E. Ja. Sa.; mat're,

rus, W. F. J. a. neiderly married woman. Mat'mn-el, or Ma'tron-el, [ma'trun-el, 8, Ja. K. Sm.; mat'run-el or ma-trò'nel, W. F.; ma'trunal or mat'ron-al, P.: mat'ron-al, R. Wb. Ash.] a. suitable to a matron ; motherly. marrows or marrow; alothery.

Ma'tron-ly, [ma'tron-le, S. W. P. Ja. K. Sa.;
ma't'ron-le, Wb.] a. motherly.

14. Trice', n. a sort of soldier in the artillery. Miz'ard, s. [a jaw, Shak.:]—a sort of cherry.
Maze, s. a labyrinth; uncertainty; perplexity.
Maze, s. a. to bewilder; to confuse. fat'ter, n. that which is visible or tangible; Maze, v. n. to be bewildered; to be confounded. that which occupies space; body; substance extended, either solid, liquid, or aeriform: Māz'ed-nēss, s. confusion : astonishment. pus: — subject; affair; business; importance. of the mammalia; mammalogy. Mat'ting, m. materials for mate.

Mat'tock, m. a toel of husbandry; a pickaxe.

Mat'tock, m. a toel of husbandry; a pickaxe.

Mat'trees, [mat'tree, S. W. P. J. E. F. Je. E. S.

Mat. — orreneously prenounced mat-trae'.] Ma'zy, a. perplexed with windings; confused.

Maul, s. a henvy, wooden hammer. See Mall.
Maul, s. a. to beat harshly; to bruise; to mall.

"Mund, [mind, W. J. Ss.; mawnd, P. E. J.
K.] s. a hand-basket; a hamper. A.) a. a nano-assac; a namper.

\*|Maind, v. a. to mutter; to mumble.

\*|Main'der, [man'der, W. F. Ja. Sm.; mawa'der, S. P. J. K.] v. a. to murmur; to beg.

Main'dril, s. a pick with two shanks.

Main'dr-Thurr'day, (main'de-thurs'de) s. the

Thursday before Good Friday and Easter. Mdu-so-lé'um, [mkw-so-lé'um, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sa. Wb.; mkw-so'le-um, Barolsy.] n. [L.] pl. méu-so-lé'a; a magnificent tomb or Macrosice Acute, (mō-vāz'ŏnt') [Fr.] false mod-Mā'vjs, s. a thrush, or bird like a thrush. [esty. mawa, m. a inrge, awaward sintern. [Loss.]
Mawk'y, a maggotty; full of maggots.
Maw'-worm, (-würm) n. a worm in the stomach.
Max-i-l'ar, or Max'i-lar, [make-il'lar, S. W. Ja.;
maks'i-lar, P. K. Sa. Wb.] a. maxillary.
Max'i-la-ry, a. belonging to the jawbone.
Max'i-la-ry, a. belonging to the jawbone. Maz'j-milm, n. [L.] pl. maz'j-ma; the greatest quantity attainable in a given case;—opposed May, (mā) auribiery verb, [i. might;] to be permitted; to be possible.

May, (mā) a. the fifth month of the year. Māy'-gāme, n. a diversion ; a sport ; a play. Mayhem, (mā'hem er mām) n. (Lese) act of mayneun, (ma'nem er main) z. (Less) act es maining; lameness; main.

Māy'ng, z. the gathering of flowers in May.

Māy'oṭ, [mā'vɪ, W. J. F. Ja. Sz. W.; mār, z.

K.] z. the chief magistrate of a city.

Māy'oṭ-l-ty, z. the office of a mayor.

Māy'oṭ-l-ty, z. the wife of a mayor. May'-pôle, n. a pole to be danced round in May. Ma-zöl'o-gy, n. a branch of zoölogy, which treats Mē, pren. the objective case of I.

Mēad, n. a drink made of water and honey: meadow; — used in poetry for meadow. Měad'ôw, (měd'ô) n. grass land annually mown

renounced mat-trie'.] n.

Wh.; - errenessly prenounced mat-tries, a quilted bed, stuffed with hair, wool, &c.

for hay: - in the United States, it is often lim-Měd'dier, z. one who meddles; a b Měd'dle-sôme, a. intermeddling; of ited to low or marshy land. Hed to low or marshy land.

Hea/gro, (me\*{gr) a. lean; thin; poor; barren.

Ma. gro-ly, (me\*{gr)-le) ad poorly; thinly.

Maa gro-ness, (me\*{gr-ne) n. leanness.

Meal, n. a repast: — the edible part of corn.

Bleal man, n. one who deals in meal.

Meal'y-moëthed, (me\*{le-moëthd}) a. bashful or soft of speech; suppressing the truth.

Mean, a. wanting dignity; of low rank; base; contemptible: low: vile: — middle: moderate. contemptible; low; vile: - middle; moderate. Mean, n. a medium; a middle state or rate; mediocrity. — pl. income. See Mesns. Mean, v. n. to have in mind; to purpose. Mean, v. a. to purpose; to intend; to design. Me an'der, s. a maze; a labyrinth; a winding. Me-in'der, v. s. to run with a winding course. Me-an'drous, a. winding; meandering. Mean'ing, n. purpose; intention; the sense. Mean ly, ad. in a mean manner; busely. Mean'ness, s. want of excellence ; basenes Mēang, n. sing. & pl. an instrument; method; way. -- pl. income; revenue. Meant, (ment) i. & p. from Mean. Mean'time, ad. in the intervening time. Mean white, ad. in the intervening time.

[Mear, (mer) s. a measure of ground; mere.

Mease, [mes, 8. W. Ja.; mer., K. Sm.] s. the

number five hundred; as, a mease of herrings. Mēa'sies, (mē'ziz) n. pl. a contagious disease. Mēa'siy, (mē'zie) a. infected with measics. mwa;uy, (me'zie) a. infected with measies.

Méaş'u-rş-bie, (mézh'u-rş-bi) a. that may be
measured; moderate; in small quantity.

Méaş'u-rş-bie-néss, (mézh'u-rş-bi-nés) n. the
quality of admitting to be measured.

Méaş'u-rş-biy, (mézh'u-rş-bie) ad. moderately

Méaş'u-rş-biy, (mézh'ur) n. that by which any thing

measured. is measured; proportion; degree; quantity; moderation; limit; metre; musical time.
Méag'ure, (méah'ur) v. a. to compute by rule; to adjust; to proportion; to mark out; to allot. Měaş'uro-ičes, (mězh'ur-lče) a. immeasurable. Měaş'uro-měnt, (mězh'ur-měnt) z. act of measuring; measure; mensuration.
Mēaṣ'ur-er, mezh'ur-er) n. one who measures.
Mēaṭ, s. [†food in general:]—flesh to be eaten.
Mēat'y, a. having meat; fleshy. Me-chan'ic, s. one employed in mechanical sie-chan'ic, a relating to mechanism or me-Mechan'ical, chanics: service Mechanical Me-chin'i-cel. ; chanics ; servile.
Me-chin'i-cel-ly, ad. according to meshanism.
Me-chin'i-cel-des, a. mechanism.
Mechan-i-cel-des, a. mechanism.
Mechan-i-cel-des, a. mechanism. Me-chan'jes, n. pl. the science which treats of the laws of motion and force. Měch'an-Işm, n. action according to the laws of mechanics; the construction of a machine. Měch'an-ist, a. one versed in mechanics ; a mechanician; a machinist; a maker of machines. Měch'lin, z. a kind of lace, made at Mechlin.

Me-chō'a-can, or Me-chō'a-can, a. a purgative

stamped in honor of some person or event. Me-dal'lic, a pertaining to medals. Me-dal'lion, (me-dal'yun) z. a large medal.

root

Méd'dle-some-ness, a. officiousuess Méd'dling, a. officious interposition Med'ding, p. a. interposing efficiently.

Me'di-q, n. [L.] pl. of Medium.

Med-i-e'val, a. relating to the middle ages. Mē'di-al, a noting an average; mean. Mē'di-āte, v. n. to interpose as a friend between Mê'dj-ate, v. n. to interpose as a friend betwee two parties? to intercede. Mê'dj-ate, v. a. to effect by mediation. Mê'dj-ate, v. a. interposed; intervening; middle. Mê'dj-ate, y. ad. by a secondary cause. Mê'dj-ate, y. ad. by a secondary cause. Mê'dj-ate, n. [L.] one who interposes betwee two parties; an intercessor; the Redecemer. Mê-dj-a'dr-atp, n. the office of a mediator. Mê-dj-a'trjx, n. [L.] a female mediator. Mê'dj-a-ble, a. that may be healed. Mê'dj-a-ble, a. that may be healed. Med'i-cal, a. relating to medicine; medicinel. Měd'i-cai-ly, ad. physicully; medicinally.
Měd'i-ca-měnt, [měd'e-ka-měnt, S. P. J. Ja. Sa.
Wb. : měd'e-ka-měnt or me-dlk'a-měnt, W. R.] n. any thing used in healing; medicine. Měd-j-ca-měnt'al, a. relating to medicamen Med'i-cate, v. a. to tincture with medicine. med-j-cate; v. a. to interture with interture.
Méd-j-cā-tiyo, a. the act of medicating.
Méd-j-cā-tiyo, a. tending to cure; medicinal.
Méd-diç'i-nal, [me-dis'e-nal, P. F. E. Sm. Wi.
mp-dis'p-nal or méd-e-t'nal, S. W J. Je.] a
belonging to physic or medicine; healing mustive \*Modiç'i-nel-ly, ad. in a modicina manmer.
\*Möd'i-cine, [môd'do-sin, #F. P. J. E. F. J.;
möd'ain, S. E.; möd'o-sin, collequisly möd'
sin, Sm.] n. the art of healing:—a drug; physic; a remody.

'Méd';-cine, v. a. to cure 'y medicine. She
Mé-di'-cty, n. the middle state or part; half.
Mé'di'-c-re, (mé'de-l-kur) a. of moderate degi middling. maning.
Mē'dj-ōc'rjet, s. one of middling abilities.
Mē-dj-ōc'rj-ty, [mē-de-ōk're-te, P. J. P. Js. K.
Ss. : mē-dc-ōk're-te er mē-je-ōk're-te, F.: me-jok're-te, &] n. moderate degree ; middle rate, state, or degree ; moderation. Medi-tate, v. a. to plan; to scheme; to think as.
Medi-tate, v. a. to think; to contemplate.
Medi-tation, v. deep thought; contemplation. Med'i-ta-tive, a. given to meditation; reflective Möd.-ter-ra'no-an, a encircled by land, as a sea. Mē'di-um, [mē'do-um, P. J. Ja. Sm.; mē'dyem, S. E. F. K.; mē'do-um or mē'jo-um, W.] a.; pl. L. më'di-q; Eng. më'di-time; a space or substance passed through; the mean or middle state or degree; mean. Med'lar, m. a tree and the fruit of the tree Med'19, (méd'49) a mixture; mingled mass.
Méd'19, (méd'49) a mingled; confused.
Méd'41, a the same as Medullary.
Méd'41-ry, or Modifi's-ry, for Med'41-s-ré, W.
Ja. Wo.: medül'18-re, S. P. K. Sm.] a relating Me-co'ni-um, n. [L.] the expressed juice of the to the marrow or pith. Me-dall'ine, a. the pith of the sunflower, &c. Méëd, a. a reward; recompense. [Pectank] Méëk, a. mild; not proud; gentle; humble. Méëk'en, (mé'kn) v. a. to make meet. poppy.

Med'al, m. an ancient coin:—a piece of metal Mēāk'ly, ed. mildly; gently; humbly. Mēšk'ness, s. gentleness; mildness; kumšky. Mēšr, s. & a. See Mera. Méd'al-list, s. a person skilled in medals; one who gains a prize-medal. Méd'dle, v. s. to have to do; to interpose. Meet, a. fit ; proper ; qualified ; suitable.

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Sistence left.

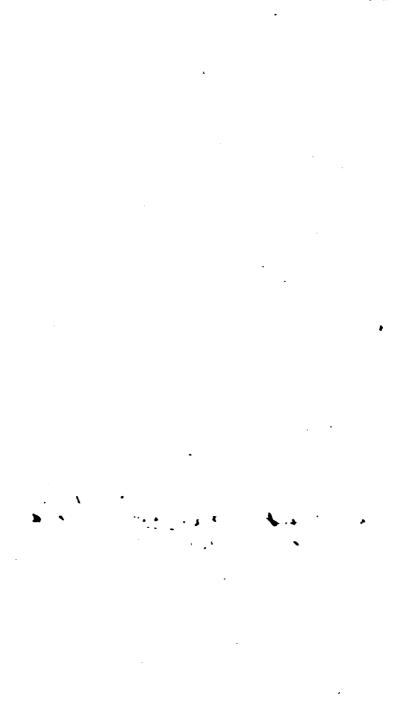
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Melon, Tr'TWI

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He mentions that he had

Mest, s. a. [i. met; pp. meeting, met;] to come together; to join; to encounter; to lind. togetaer; to Join; to encounter; to made. Mast, w. to encounter; to assemble. Mast'er, n. one who meets or accosts another. Mast'en, n. an assembly; interview; a conflux. Mast'ing-hôuse, n. a house of public worship. Mast'ly, ad. fitty: properly; suitably. Maet'ness, a. fitness; propriety; suitableness. Meg'a-cosm, n. the great world; macrocosm. Meg'a-scope, n. an optical instrument, Ma grim, n. a disorder of the head; vertigo. Mel-5'sis, n. [Gr.] (Rhet.) a hyperbolical diminu-Měl'an-chôl-ic, a dejected ; melancholy. [tion. Měl'an-chôl-i-néss, n. state of being melancholy.

Měl'an-chôl-ist, n. a melancholy person. [R.] Měl'an-chôl-y, n. gloomy štate of mind ; sadness; depression of spirits; dejection. Mel'an-chôl-y, a gloomy; dismai; dejected. Me-lange', (mo-lanzh') n. [Fr.] a mixture. Melée, (mā-lā') n. [Fr.] a battle; a conflict. Mel'i-lot, a. a species of trefoil or clover. \*Mčl/io-rate, (měl/yo-rat) [mě/le-o-rat, W. P. J.

Ja. : me'lyo-rat, S. E. F. K. Sm. v. a. to make better; to improve; to ameliorate. \*Měl-iy-ra'tion, (měl-yo-ra'shun) n. improve-

ment; amelioration. el-lif'er-ous, a. productive of honey.

Mål-li-fj-ca'tien, a production of honey. Mel-III'lu-encs, a. a flow of honey or sweetness.
Mel-III'lu-ent, Mel-III'lu-ohs, a. sweetly flowing.
Mel'low, (mel'lo) a. oof; fully ripe:—drunk.
Mel'low, (mel'lo) s. a. to ripen; to soften. Měl'lôw, v. n. to grow mature ; to ripen

Mel'jow-ness, m. maturity; ripeness; softness.

Mel'jow-y, (mel'jo-o) a. soft; unctuous; mellow.

Mel-o-op-tin', m. a quince:—a yellow peach:—

written also mellostoen, malacatane, mellocaton,

written also measures, massacan, and malagatura.

\*Mo-10'di-oks, ime-10'de-ks, P. J. Ja. Sm.; me10'diyus, S. E. F. E.; me-10'de-ks or me-10'ig-5a, W.] a. musical; harmonious.

\*Mg-10'di-oks-hose, n. sweetness of sound.

Md'o-dize, v. a. to make melodious.

\*Md-1-diz-mattie. a. relating to a melodrame.

Mši o dre-mat'je, a relating to a melodrame. Mši o drame, [měl'o dram, Ja.; mě'lo dram, atie performance, in which songs are intermixed.

Měl'o-dy, a an agreeable succession of sounds of a single voice; harmony; music; sweet-

ss of sound. Měl'on, z. a well-known plant and its fruit. leit, s. a. to dissolve ; to make liquid ; to soften.

Helt, v. n. to become liquid; to be softened. Helt or, n. one who melts metals, &c.

Milit, v. n. to become liquid; to be softened.
Milit's, n. one who melts metals, &c.
Milit's, n. to hecome liquid; to be softened.
Milit's, n. to he constance of the softened of measures.
Milit's, n. to he constance of the soft of measures.
Milit's, n. to he constance of the soft of measures.
Milit's, n. to he constance of measures.
Milit's, n. to he constance of the soft of measures.
Milit's, n. to he mind; to measures.
Milit's, n. to he constance of the soft of measures.
Milit's, n. to he cor and of measures.
Milit's, n. to he mind; to measures.
Milit's, n. to mind; to measures.
Milit's, n. to he mind; to measures.
Milit's, n. to nemic's, n. to mentioning; a notice; a recital, ord or written; a hint.
Milit's, n. to nemic's, n. to he mind; the mi

of transactions familiarly written; a biograph ical notice

Mim-o-rg-bl/j-q, n. pl. [L.] things worthy of being recorded or remembered.

Mem/o-rg-ble, s. worthy of memory ; illustrious.

Möni'o-13-bly, ad. in a memorable manner.

Möm-o-rån'dum, n. [L.] pl. L. möm-o-rån'da,
Eng. möm-o-rån'dum; a note to help the

memory; a notice; a record.

Mem'e-ra-tive, a. tending to preserve memory.

Me-mb'ri-al, a. preserving memory.

Me-mo'ri-el, a. preserving memory.

Me-mo'ri-el-ist, a. one who signs a memorial.

Me-mo'ri-el-ist, a. one who signs a memorial.

Me-mo'ri-el-ist, o. a. to address by a memorial.

Me'mo'ri-el-ist, o. a. to address by a memorial.

Me'mo'ri-el-ist, o. a. to record; to register.

Me'm'e-rist, o. a. the faculty of retaining or recollecting things past; retention; reminiscence.

Me'n'e-c, n. a threat; denunciation.

Me'n'e-c, n. a. to threaten; to threat.

Měn'ace, v. a to threaten; to threat

Mend, s. s. to repair; to correct; to improve.
Mend, v. s. to grow better; to improve.

Mend's-ble, a. capable of being mended Men-dá/cious, (men-dá/shus) a. false ; lying. Men-dá/j-ty, n. a habit of lying ; a falsehood

Měnd'er, z. one who mends. Měn'di-căn-cy, z. beggary ; mendicity. Měn'di-cănt, z. one who begz ; a beggar.

Mān'dj-cknt, a. begging; poor.

Men-dic'j-ty, a. the life or state of a beggar.

Mē'ni-si, a. belonging to servants; low; servile.

Ma'ni-pl, n. a domestic servant.

Me-nin'ges, n. pl. two membranes enveloping the
brain, called pie and dura mater.

Mo-nis'cus, n. a lens concave on one side, and convex on the other.

convex on the other.

Mend'o-gy, s. a register of months.

Mend's-g, a. belonging to the table: — monthly.

Men'stry-gl, a. mouthly; hasting a month.

Men'stry-ols, a. having the mouthly discharge.

Men'stry-din, s. [L.] pl. men'stry-g; a dissolving fluid; a solvent.

\*Měns-ų-re-bil'j-ty, s. state of being mensurable.
\*Měns-ų-re-bie, (měns'yų-ra-bi) [měn'shų-ra-bi,
S. W. P. J. P. K. Sa. ; měn'sų-ra-bi, Ja.] a.

at may be measured \*Mens'u-ral, (mens'yu-ral) a relating to measure.
\*Mens'u-ral, (mens'yu-ral) a relating to measuring.
\*Mens-u-ra'tion, a the act or art of measuring.
\*Mens-u-ra'tion, a the act or art of measuring.
\*Men'tal-ly, ed. intellectually; in the mind.

Měn'tion, a. act of mentioning; a notice; a re-

Mön'tipn, v. a. to name ; to state ; to express.

Mōn'tir, n. [L.] a wise counsellor.

Mo-phit'ic, or Mo-phit'i-cal, a. fort ; noxious.

Mo-phit'ic, n. [L.] pl. mo-phit'et; a noxious exhalation, as carbonic acid gra; mophitism.

Möphi'-tipm, n. a noxious exhalation.

Mör'can-tile, [mör'tspn-til, W. J. F. Ja. Wb.

mör'kan-til, S. E. E.:— sometimes inserrectly

recommend more cin'til and mis'-can-til', l. a.

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Mër'ce-ne-ry, z. one serving for pay; a hireling. Mër'cer, z. one who sells silks and woollens. Mer'cer-ship, a. the business of a mercer. Mërcer-y, z. the trade of mercers; traffic. Mër'chan-dişe, z. commerce; trade; wares. Mër'chan-dişe, z. z. to trade; to traffic. Mer'chant, a. an importer or exporter of merchandise; a wholesale trader. - (U. S.) a retail trader; a shopkeeper. Mer'chant-a-ble, a. fit to be bought and sold. Mër chant-like, a. like a merchant. ler chant-man, n. a ship of trade. Mër'cj-fûl, a. compassionate; tender; kind. Merci-ful-ly, ed. in a merciful manner.

Merci-ful-ness, s. tenderness; pity; mercy.

Merci-less, a. void of mercy; pitiless; cruel. planet : - quicksilver : - sprightliness : -Mer'cu-ry, v. e. to wash with moreury. [plant. Mër'cy, a tenderness towards an offender; unmerited kindness; clemency; mildness.
Mër'cy-sëat, a. the propitiatory of the Jews.
Mëre, a. this or that only; absolute; entire. Mēre, s. a pool ; a lake :— a boundary; a ridge. Mēre ly, ed. simply; only; solely; absolutely. Mēre-tri\*(clous, (mēre-trish'ys) e. lewel; false. Mēr-c-tri\*(clous-nēss, s. false allurement. Mërge, v. a. to immerse; to plunge; to immerge. Mërge, v. n. to be swallowed, lost, or sunk. Merge, v. z. to De swanowen, row, on sense. Merg'er, z. he or that which merges.

Me-rid'i-an, [me-rid'e-an, P. J. Ja. Sm.; me-rid'yan, E. F. K.; me-rid'e-an or me-rid'p-an, W.: me-rid'yan, S.] n. noon; midday; the line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon; the highest point. •Me-rid'i-an, a being at the point of noon; relating to midday or the highest point.
•Me-rid'i-o-nki, [me-rid'i-o-nk], W. P. J. Ja.;
me-rid'yun-al, S. F. K. Sm.] a relating to the meridian; southern; southerly. \*Mo-rid-j-o-nil/j-ty, m. position in the south.

\*Mo-rid'j-o-nil/j-ty, m. according to the meridian.

\*Mo-rid'p-o-nil-ty, ml. according to the meridian.

\*Mo-rid'no, m. [Sp.] a species of fine-woolled shape. sheep: -- a cloth made of fine wool. Mër'jt, s. desert ; due reward ; claim ; right. Měr'it, v. a. to deserve ; to have a right to. Měr-j-tō'rj-ous, a. having merit ; worthy ; deserving of reward. Mör-i-tő'ri-oüs-ly, ad. in a deserving manner. Mör-i-tő'ri-oüs-nöss, s. state of deserving well. Mörle, (mörl) s. a blackbird. Mer'lin, a. a kind of hawk. Mër'ion, z. part of a parapet in a fortification. Mër'maid, z. a sea-woman ; a fabled animal, the fore part woman, the hinder part fish. Mer'man, a. a sea-man; the male of the mermaid. Mer'ri-ly, ed. gayly : cheerfully ; with mirth. Mer'ri-ment, n. mirth ; gayety ; cheerfulness. Mer'ri-ness, n. state of being merry ; mirth. Měr'ry, a. gay ; jovial ; cheerful ; laughing. Měr'ry-an'drew, (měr're-an'dru) n. a buffoon. Mër'ry-mak-jng, a. a feetival; a jovial meeting.
Mër'ry-mëët-jng, a. a meeting for mirth. Mër'ry-thought, (mër're-thawt) z. the forked breast-bone of fowls. Mër'sion, n. act of merging; immersion. Me essemp', impersonal verb, it seems to me.

Mo sim-bry-in'the-mim, n. a plant and flower Més-en-sérje, a. relating to the mescatory Més-en-sérje, n. a membrane in the intestines Més-p-ti'(e, a. belonging to the mescatory. Mésh, n. space between the threads of a met. Mësh, v. a. to catch in a not; to ensuare. Mësh'y, a. reticulated; like network. Měg'lin, z. a mixture of different kinds of grain : masiin : - a union of flocks. Mes-mer'ic, a. relating to mean Mes'mer-Ism. u. the art of ca e'mer-lem, u. the art of causing a peculiar kind of alcep; — called also clairveyence, am-mal magnetism, and somnambulism. Mee'mer-ize, v. a. to put into a state of mesmeric aleep. Mesne, (mên) a. (Las) middle ; intermediate.
Meson (mên) a. (Las) middle ; intermediate.
Meson (elis, n. [Gr.] a precious stone.
Meso, n. a dish ; a portion of food ; an ordinary:
— a company at the same table ; a crew. Mess, v. n. to eat; to feed together.

Mess, v. n. to eat; to feed together.

Mess, v. n. an errand; notice or advice sont.

(U. S.) a communication of a president er — (U. S.) a communication us a pressures as a governor, on public affairs, to the legislature. Més-sen-ger, n. one who carries a message. Mes-si'sh, n. the Anointed; Christ; the Savise. Mes-st'sh-ship, n. the office of Messish.

Messicurs, (mesh'urz or mes'yerz) [messicurs, g.; mesh'sherz or mesh-sherz', W.; mes'skra, S.; méah'shôrz or mésh-shôrz', W.; més'skz, P.; mésh-shôrz', J.; més-sérz', E.; mésh'sez, F.; mésh'shôrz, Ja.: més'yérz, Sa.] z. [Fr.] pl. of Mousieur ; sira ; goutlemen.— It in the pl. of Monsieur; sire; goutlemen.— It is t plural of Mr.; abbreviated to Mesers. Mesermate, n. one who eats at the same table. Mes suage, (mes'swaj) z. (Len) a dwelling house, adjoining land, offices, &c. Met, i. & p. from Meet. My-tab'g-sts, n. [Gr.] (Rhst.) a transition. Me-tab'o-ly, n. a change of time, air, or dise Met-a-car'pal, a. relating to the metacarpus. Met-p-car'pus, n. a bone of the arm. Me-tach're-nism, n. a date too late in time. Me'tage, n. the measurement of coals ; the price of measuring. Met-a-gram'ma-tism, a transposition of letters. Met'al, (met'il or met'al) [met'il, S. W. P. E. Wb.; met'al, F. Ja. K. Sm.; met'nil, J.] n. a firm, heavy, and hard substance, almining, opaque, and fusible by heat, as gold, silver, fron, &c.

Mét-p-lép'ejs, s. (Rhet.) a continuation of a trops.

Mét-p-lép'ejs, d. relating to metalopsis.

Mét-p-lép'ejs, d. by transposition.

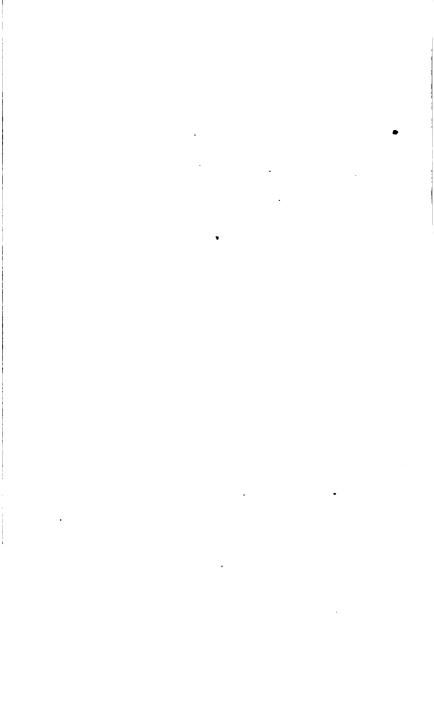
Motal'lic, a. relating to, or containing, metal.

Métal léphanika a readming metals. Me-Billic, a relating to, or containing, metal.
Mét-el-lif (gr-cds, a producing metals.
Mét/el-line, [mét/el-lin, W. J. Wh.; mét/el-lin,
E. F.; me-tillin, S. Ask; me-tillin or mét/el-lin,
L. K.] a impregnated with metal;
consisting of metal; metallic. Consuming of mean; measure.

Mit'al-list, n. a worker in metals.

Mit'al-list, n. a worker in metals. Sm. Ash, Nares, We.; me-tal-ur-ju, or metal-ur-ju, S.] n. the art of working metals. Met-a-mor/phose, v. a. to change the form of. Met-a-mer'pho-ser, n. a changer of forms. Mět-a-mör'pho-sīs, n. [Gr.] pl. mět-a-mör'pho-sēg ; change of form or shape. Mět'a-phor, n. (Rhet.) a comparison or a simile comprised in a word; as, "the silver moon." Mct-a-phor'ic, a. partaking of metaphor; net Mct-a-phor'i-cal, literal; figurative. Met-a-phori-cal-ly, ad. figuratively.

in no instance has he meritar more of his country.





Or be poon and to seem poor is a certain method never to rice.

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Me-taph'o rist, or Met's-phor-ist, [me-taf'o-rist, Todd; met's-for-ist, K. Wb.; met's-for-ist, Sm. R.] s. a maker of metaphors. Mět'a-phrașe, a. a mere verbal translation. Mot's-phrast, n. a maker of a metaphrase; a verbal or literal translator; an interpreter.

Mat-phris'tic, a. literal in interpretation. Mct.a-phys'ic, a. versed in metaphysics; Mct.a-phys'ical, relating to metaphysics. Mct.a-phys'i-cal-ly, ad. in a metaphysical man-

(mět-ş-fo-zish'şn) x.

Mět-s-phy-şī"cian, (mě versed in metaphysics.

Met.a-phys'ics, a. pl. the philosophy of mind as distinguished from that of matter; intellectual

philosophy; ontology; psychology.
Mit's-playm, n. a transposition of letters.
Motis'ts-is, n. [Gr.] pl. motis'ts-etg, (Med.)
the removal of the seat of a disease:— translation.

Mot-a-thr'sal, a. belonging to the metatarsus.

Mot-a-thr'sus, n. (Anat.) the middle of the foot. Mo-tath'e-sis, n. a transposition of letters, &c.

Met.e. v. a. to measure; to reduce to measure.

Met.e. v. a. to measure; to reduce to measure.

Met.e. v. a measure; a limit; a bound.

Met.emp-ay-cho'aia, v. [Gr.] the transmigration of the soul from one body to another.

Me'te-or, [me'te-ur, P. J. Ja.; me'tyur, S. E.

F.; me'ty-ur or me'che-ur, W.] n. any natural phenomenon in the atmosphere or clouds; a luminous, transient body floating in the atmosphere: a fire-ball. mosphere; a fire-ball.

M6-to-or'ic, a relating to meteors or aerolites. Mětę-ör'ic, a. relating to meteors or aeronies.
Mětę-ōr'ic, n. a meteoric stone; meteorolite.
Mětę-ōr'o-lite, [mě-tę-ŏr'o-lit, Sm.; mě'tẹ-p-ro-lit, K. Wb.] n. a meteoric stone; aërolite.
Mě-tọ-o-p-lòg'i-caj, a. relating to meteorology.
Mě-tọ-o-rôl'o-g'ist, n. a man skilled in meteors.
Mě-tọ-o-lòg'o-g'n, n. the science of meteors and of the atmosphere.
Mě-to-lòg'i-casha n. an astronomical instrument.

Mē-te-or'o-scope, a. an astronomical instrument.

Mēte'er, a. a measurer; as, a coal-meter. Mēte'wand, (mēt'wond) a. a measuring-staff. Me-theg'lin, a drink made of honey and water. Me-thinks', v. impers. I think; it seems to me.

Měth'od, n. a regular order; a manner; way.

Me-thod'ic, (a. relating to method; having

Me-thod'i-cal,) method; exact; regular. me-modifically, and according to method.

Methodifically, and according to method.

Method-işm, an the principles of Methodists.

Method-istic, and of a sect of Christians.

Method-istic, a relating to the MethodMethod-istical, iste.

Měth'od-ize, v. a. to regulate; to dispose in order.

oract.

Mcth'od-lz-cr, π. one who methodizes.

Mc-thōught', (mc-th2wt') i. from Methinks; I
thought ; it appeared to me.

Mc-ton'; α. relating to Meton; noting a cycle
of 19 years.

Met-o-nym'i-cal, a. put for something clse.

Met-o-nym'i-cal-ly, ad. by metonymy.

Moton'y-my, or Met'o-nym-y, [me-ton'e-me, P.

J. F. Rees, Ash: motto-uim-e, S. E. K. Sm. Nares; mo-ton'e-me or met'o-nim-e, W. Ja.] m. (Rhet.) a figure by which one word is put

for another; a, gray hairs, for old age.
Mět'o-pē, n. a square space between triglyphs. Met-o-pes'co-pist, a. one versed in metoposcopy. Mět-o-pôs'co-py, n. the study of physiognomy. Mě'tre, (më'ter) n. verse; measure; numbers. Met'ri-eal, a. pertaining to metre or numbers. Me-trop o-lis, n. the chief city of a country.

\*Mět-ro-pôl'j-tạn, [mět-ro-pôl'j-tạn, W. J. F. Ja. R. Wb.; mê-tro-pôl'j-tạn, S. P. K. See, ] n. a bishop of the mother shared. of the mother-church; an archbishop.

\*Mět-ro-pôl'i-ten, a. belonging to a metropolis. \*†Mět-ro-pôl'i-te, } a. belonging to a metropo-\*Mět-ro-po-l't'i-cal, } lis; chief.

Mět'tle, (mět'tl) a. spirit ; sprightliness ; courage.

Mět'ile, (mět'il) z. spirit; sprightliness; courage, Mět'ide, (mět'il) z. courageous; full of ardor Mět'ile-sôme, (mět'il-sûm) z. lively; brisk. Mět'ile-sôme-ly, (mět'il-sûm-le) zd. with spirit. Mět'ins žt tâ'um, [L.] (Law) mine and thine. Mé w, (mů) z. a. cage; an enclosure:—a sesfovi.—p. b. midings for horses and carriages. Mé w, (mů) v. z. to shut up; to confine:—to shed Me w, (mů) v. z. to shut up; to confine:—to shed Me w, (mů) v. z. to cry or squall as a child. Mě ü'er, (můl'er) z. one who squalls or mewls. Me ző'eon, z. a species of spurge-laurel.

Me-ző'reon, z. a species of spurge-laurel.

Měz'zo ri-liž'vő, (měď'zo-re-lē'vő) z. [lt.] middle relief, or demi-relief.

Měz'zo-tint, n. same as mezzotinto.

Měz-zo-tin'tō, (měd-zo-tin'tō or měz-zo-tin'tō) [mět-so-tin'tō, S. W. P. J. F. ; mět-zo-tin'tō, Ja. Sm.; měz-o-tin'to, F. K. Wb.] n. a kind of engraving on copper.

MI'aşm, [mI'azm, S. W. K. Sm. Wb.; mē'azm, Ja.] n. a noxious exhalation or effluvia.

fi-āṣ'ma, n. [Gr.] pl. mṛ-āṣ'ma-ta; noxicus effluvia or exhalation ; miasm.

effluvia or exhalation; minsm.
MI-sy-mat'kc, a. noxious; infectious; tainted.
MI'cs, n. a shining mineral substance.
MI-ca'ceous, (ml-ka'shys) a. relating to mica.
Micp, n. pl. of Mouse.
Micph'ael-mas, (mik'el-mas) n. the feast of the archangel Michael, the 29th of September.
†Mich'er, [mich'er, S. P. Sm.; mi'cher, W.] n.
a thief; a skulker; a lazy lotterer.
Mic'kle, (mik'kl) a. much: great. [Sectland.]

Mic'kle, (mik'kl) a. much; great. [Scotland.]
Mi'cro-còsm, [mi'kro-közm, S. W. P. J. E. F.
Ja. E. Sn. R.] n. a little world; man's body.

Mi-cro-cos'mi-cal, a. relating to a microcosm.

Mi-cro-cos'mi-cal, a. relating to a microcosm.

Mi-crog'ra-phy, [mi-krog'ra-fe, W. P. J. F. Ja.
Sm.; mi'kro-graf-e, S. K.] n. a description of very minute objects.

MI-crom'e-ter, n. an instrument contrived to measure small spaces or distances.

monaure small spaces or distances.

Micro-scope, [mi'kro-sköp, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; mik'ro-sköp, Ash.] n. an optical instrument for viewing the smallest objects.

Mi-cro-scop'ica, a relating to a microscope; Mi-cro-scop'ical, very minute.

Mid, a. middle; equally hetween two extremes:

—used in composition; as, mid-day.
Mid'day, (mid'da) a. meridional; being at noon.

Mĭd'dāy, (mĭd'dā) n. noon; meridian. Mid'dle, (mid'dl) a. equally distant from the

two extremes; intermediate; central. Mid'dle, a. the part equidistant from two ex-

tremes; the centre; the midst.

Mid'dle-aged, (mid'dl-ajd) a. placed, or being,
about the middle of life.

MId'dle-man, n. n man who has the charge of selling goods or of renting lands.

Mid'dle-most, a. being in the middle. Mid'dling, a. of middle rank; moderate.

Mid'ding-ly, ad. passably; indifferently. Midge, (midj) n. an insect; a gnat. Midland, a. surrounded by land; interior.

Mid'leg, a. the middle of the leg. Mid'lent, a. the middle of Lent.

Mid'night, (mid'nit) a. twelve o'clock at night. Mid'night, a. being in the middle of the night.

MIL 254 Mid'rib z. the middle rib or vein of a leaf. Mid'riff, s. the diaphragm. Mid'ship-man, s. a kind of naval cadet, or inferior young officer, on board a ship of war. Midst, n. the middle. — a. midmost. Midst, prep. poetically used for amidst. Mid'stream, n. the middle of the stream. Mid'stream, n. the minute of the waveau.
Mid'stammer, n. the summer solstice, June 21.
Mid'wäy, n. the middle of the way.
Mid'wäy, a. being in the middle.
Mid'wäy, ab. in the middle of the passage.
Mid'wife, n. a woman who assists women in childbirth. Mid'wife-ry, [mid'if-re, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.; mid'wif-re, K. Sm.; mid'wif-re, Wb.] n. the art of assisting women in childbirth. Mid'win-ter, n. the winter solstice, Dec. 21—23. Miën, (mën) n. air; look; manner; aspect. Miff, n. a slight resentment. [Colloquial.] Miff, v. a. to give a slight offence. Might, (mit) i. from May: to have had power. Might, (mit) n. power; strength; force.
Might/i-ly, (mit'te-le) ad. powerfully; strongly.
Might/i-less, (mit'te-le) ad. powerfully; strongly.
Might/i-less, (mit'te) as strong; powerfull; great.
Might/y, (mit'te) a. strong; powerfull; great.
Mign-p-atter, (min-y-o-let) n. an annual flower.
Migrate. v. n. to remove to another country.
Migrate. v. n. to remove to another country. MI-gra'tion, n. change of residence; removal. MI'gra-to-ry, a. changing residence. MIlch, a. giving milk; as, "a milch cow." Mild, a. kind; tender; soft; gentle; not acrid. Mil'dew, (mil'du) n. a disease in plants. Mil'dew, (mil'da) v. a. to taint with mildew. Mīld'ly, ad. in a mild manner; gently. Mīld'ness, z. gentleness; tenderness; mercy. Mile, n. a measure of distance; 320 rods. Mile age, n. fees for travel by the mile. Mile'-stone, n. a stone set to mark the miles. Mil'foil, s. a plant; the varrow. Mil-i-5'i-ja, n. miliary or eruptive fever.
Mil-ja-ry, (mil'ya-re) a. small; like millet seed.
Mil'-i-sin, a. fighting; engaged in warfare.
Mil'-i-ta-rj-ly, ad. in a soldierly manner.
Mil'-i-ta-ry-y, a. relating to an army, or to arms, or to war; warlike; martial; soldierly. MII'-i-ta-ry, n. pl. the soldiery; the army.
MII'-i-tate, v. n. to oppose; to operate against.
MiI'-i-tate, v. n. to oppose; to operate against.
Milk, n. the liquor with which females feed their young from the breast; juice of plants. Milk, v. a. to draw milk from the breast. Milk'en, (milk'kn) a. consisting of milk.

Milk'er, n. one that milks or gives milk. Milk'i-ness, n. resemblance of milk; softness Milk'maid, n. a woman employed in the dairy. Milk'man, n. a man who sells milk. Milk'pāil, n. a pail for receiving milk. Milk'pān, n. a vessel in which milk is kept. Milk-por/ridge, a food made by boiling milk Milk-por/ridge, with water and meal or flour. Milk-score, n. an account of milk received. Milk'sop, n. brend steeped in milk:—a soft, mild, simple, effeminate man.

Milk'-tôôth, n. the first fore-tooth of a foal. Milk'weed, n. a plant of several varieties. Milk'-white, a. white as milk. Mik'y, a. made of, or like, milk; soft; gentle.
Mik'y, way, (mik'e-wa) n. the galaxy.
Mill, n. an engine for grinding corn, &c. Mill, v. a. to grind; to comminute; to stamp. Mill cog, n. the tooth of a mill-wheel. Mill'-dam, s. a dam to flow water for a mill. Mil-le-na'ri-an, a. a believer in the millennium.

Mille-na-ry, n. the space of 1000 years. Mil-lan-ry, a consisting of a thousand.
Mil-lan-ry, a consisting of a thousand.
Mil-lan-rish, a pertaining to the milleanium.
Mil-lan-rish, a [L] a thousand years; a
thousand years of Christ's reign on earth. Mil'le-ped, n. an animal of a thousand, or of many, feet; a wood-louse; the palmer-worm. Mil'le-pore, a. a sort of coral or lithophyte. Mil'le-po-rite, m. a fossil millepore Mil'ler, a one who attends a mil.
Mil'ler, a one who attends a mil.
Mil'ler, thumb, (mil'lerz-thum) a a small fish.
Mil-les'i-mal, a thousandth. Mil'let, n. a plant and grain:—a kind of fish.
Mill'-hörse, n. a horse that turns a mill. Mil'li-s-ry, a. relating to, or denoting, a mile. Milli-ner, n. one who makes and sells headdresses, cape, acc., for women.
Mil'j-nër-y, z. the work or wares of milinera.
Mil'j-nër', z. a sort of coarse, thin muslin.
Mil'lon, (mil'yun) z. ten hundred thousand. Mil'lion-s-ry, a. consisting of millions.

Millionsaire, (mil-yun-ar') n. [Fr.] a man possessed of property of the value of one or more millions. Mil'lionth, (mil'yunth) a. ordinal of a million. Mill'rea, or Mill'ree, n. a Portuguese coin. Mill'stone, n. a stone by which corn is ground. Mill'-tôôth, a. a grinder; a double tooth. Milt, m. the sperm of the male fish; the spicen. Milt, v. a. to impregnate the roe of the female Milt'er, z. the male of any fish. Mili'yer, a the male of any fish.
Mil'work, -(wuirf) a plant, spleenwork.
Mi'vine, a a raptorial bird; the kite.
Mime, a a mime; a buffoon; a farce.
Mi-mēt'je, or Mi-mēt'jeal, a. imitative; apish.
Mim'je, v. a. [i. mimicked; pp. mimicking,
mimicked; jt bimitate for sport; to ape.
Mim'je, a a ludicrous imitator; a buffoon.
Mim'je, a log plant to mimicry imitative; Mim'ic, a. relating to mimicry; imitative;
Mim'i-cal, acting the mimic.
Mim'j-cal-ly, ad. in a mimical manner. Mim'ic-ry, a. burlesque or playful imitation Mi-mog'ra-pher, n. a writer of farces. Mi-mo'sa, n. (Bot.) the sensitive plant. Mim'u-lus, a genus of plants. Mi-na'cious, (mc-na'shus) a. full of threats. Mi-nac'i-ty, n. a disposition to use threats. Min'a-ret, n. a spire in Saracen architecture. Min'a-to-ry, [min'a-tur-e, W. P. J. F. K. & Wb.; mi'ne-tur-e, S. E. Ja.] a. threatening. Mince, v. a. to cut into small parts; to palliate. Mince, v. n. to act, walk, or speak with affected delicacy or nicety. Mince-pie', (mins-pi') | n. a pie made of Minced-pie', (minst-pi') | minced meat, &c. Minc'ing, p. a. acting or speaking affectedly.
Minc'ing-ly, ad. in small parts; affectedly.
Mind, n. the intelligent or intellectual faculty in man; the understanding; choice; opinion. Mind, v. a. to mark ; to attend; to regard. mind, v. a. to mark; to attend; tagregate.
Mind, v. a. to incline; to be disposed.
Mind'ed, a. disposed; inclined; affected.
Mind'fil, a. attentive; heedful; observant.
Mind'fil-ly, ad. attention; regard.
Mind'fil-ness, a. attention; regard.
Mind'fil-ness, a. attention; regard. Mind'less, a inattentive; regardless; stupid.

Mine, pron. poss. from I, belonging to me.

Mine, n. a place in the earth containing minerals or ores: - a cavern under a fortification. Mine, v. n. to dig mines or burrows. Mine, v. a. to sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy Min'er, n. one who digs in mines.

Min'er-al, a. matter dug out of mines ; a fossil.

Millet, x E'y x pos.

That puts me in mind of a pleasant stry

Those who are minded to receive to took

. 



To mingle with (neuter) - Who had not minglet in public affairs.

It minesters to

Mint, Tovorpor.

Min'er-al, a. consisting of fossil bodies. Min'er-al-lst, a. one skilled in minerals. Min'er-al-ize, v. a. to change into a mineral; to combine with a mineral. Min-er-a-log'i-cal, a. relating to mineralogy.

Min-er-al'o-gist, n. one versed in mineralogy.

Min-er-al'o-gy, n. the science of minerals. Min'gle, v. a. to mix; to join; to compound. Min'gle, v. n. to be mixed; to be united with. Min'gler, a. one who mingles. Min'igrd, (min'yard) a. soft; dainty.

Min'igrd, (min'yard) a. soft; dainty.

Min'igrd-ize, (min'yard-iz) v. a. to render soft.

Min'igrdic, v. a. to paint or tingo with vermilion.

Min'igrdire, or Min'ig-tdre, [min'g-tdr, W. J.

F. Ja. Sm.; min'ig-char, S.; min'g-a-tar, P.; min'ya-tur, E.] a. a portrait, picture, or representation in a small compas Min'j-kin, a small ; diminutive. Min'i-kin, a. a darling : - a small pin. MIn'im, n. a dwarf: - a short note in music: a short poem : - a small type : - a small — a snort poem: — a small type: — a small liquid measure: — a small fish.

Min':-mām, n. [L.] pl. min':-ma; the smallest quantity possible; — opposed to maximum.

Min':-mās, n. [L.] a being of the least size.

Min':-mās, n. [L.] a servile favorite; a low, mean dependant: — a small printing-type.

Min'ion-ship, n. the state of a favorite. Min'ious, (min'yus) a. of the color of vermilion. Min'is-ter, n. one who ministers or administers; a high officer of the state; an ambassador; a delegate; an agent:—a clergyman; a priest; a pastor. Min'is-ter, v. a. to give; to supply; to afford. Min'js-ter, v. z. to attend; to serve; to afford. Min-js-te'rj-al, a. relating to a minister or ministry; attendant; done under another. Min-is-te'ri-al-ly, ad. in a ministerial manner. Min'is-trant, a. attendant; acting at command. Min-is-tra'tion, a. agency; service; office.
Min'is-try, a. the office of a minister; service; agency; ecclesiastical function; the body of ministers of a state. Min', &m, or Mha'ium, n. [L.] red lead. Mink, n. a small animal, valued for its fur. Min'now, (min'no) n. a very small fish: pink.
Mi'nor, d. inferior; less; smaller; lower.
Mi'nor, n. one under age.—(Logic) the second
or particular proposition of a syllogism. Mi-nor'i-ty, n. state of being a minor, or under age: — the less number; — opposed to majority. Min'o-tawr, W. D. J. F. J. S. s. ; mi'mo-tawr, S. K.] n. a fabulous monster. Min'ster, a a monastery : — a cathedral church. Min'strei, a a player upon instruments ; a mumin'stry, a a puyer upon instruments; a musician; a poet and singer; a bard.

Min'strel-sy, a music:—a band of musicians.

Mint, a a place for coining money:—a plant.

Mint, v. a. to coin; to stamp:—to invent.

Mint'age, a coinage; the duty paid for coining.

Mint'er a coiner. Mint'er, a. a coiner; an inventor. Mint'man, a. one skilled in coinage. Mint/mas-ter, n. one who presides in coinage. Min'u-ét, n. a stately, regular dance. Min'um, n. a note of slow time. See Minim. MI'mus, a. [L.] less:—noting subtraction. Mi-nus cule, n. a small or minute sort of Mi-nas' cities, na small or minute sort of letter used in MSS, in the middle ages. Mi-nute', or Mi-nute', [me-nut', S. W. J. F. K.; mi-nut', Ja. Sm.] a very small; little; siender;

min'it, S. E. F. K.; min'nit or min'nat, Sm.] z. the 60th part of an hour: — the 60th part of a degree: — the first draught of a writing; a short note. \*Min'ute, v. a. to set down in short notes. \*Min'ute-book, (-bûk) n. a book of short hints. \*Min'ute-glass, n. a glass measuring minutes. \*MIn'ute-gun, n. a gun discharged every minute \*MIn'ute-hand, n. a hand pointing to minutes. \*MIn'ute-ly, a. happening every minute. \*Mj-nute'ly, ad. to a small point; exactly; nicely. \*Mi-nute'ness, z. extreme smallness. Mj-nû'tj-æ, (me-nû'she-ë) n. pl. [L.] minute divisions or things; the smallest particulars.
Mïnx, n. a pert, wanton girl:—a she puppy. Mil'ny, a. relating to mines; subterraneous.
Mi'o-cōne, a. (Geol.) relating to the second division of the tertiary epoch.

Mi'n²-cle, [mir'a-ki, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.
Wb.; mer'a-ki, S. n. a deviation from the established laws of nature; a supernatural event; an effect or event above human power; a prodigy : - a sort of theatrical representation Mi-rac'u-lous, a. done by miracle; supernatural. Mj-răc'u-loūs, a. done by miracle; supernaturai. Mj-răc'u-loūs-ly, ac. in a miraculous manner. Mj-răc'u-loūs-nēss, n. state of being miraculous. M'ir-q-dōr', n. [Sp.] a balcony or gallery. Mj-rdge', (mg-rkirl') n. [Fr.] an optical illusion, presenting an image of water in sandy deserts, or apparently elevating objects into the air. Mire, n. mud; dirt at the bottom of water. Mire, v. a. to whelm in the mud; to soil. Mir'i-nēss. n. dirthess; fulness of mire. Mire, v. a. to whelm in the mud; to soil.
Mir's-nees, w. dirtiness; fulness of mire.
Mirk'some, (mirk'som) a. dark; obscure.
Mirk'y, a. dark; gloomy. See Marky.
Mir'ror, v. a. looking-glass:—a pattern.
Mir'roy, v. a. to exhibit by use of a mirror.
Mirth, n. merriment; joility; gayety.
Mirth'fül-da, a merry; gay; joyful; cheerful.
Mirth'fül-ly, ad. in a merry manner; merrily.
Mirth'fül-s. a. loyless: cheerfus. Mith'(198, a. 1) as merry manner; merriy.
Mith'(198, a. 1) quess; cheeries.
Mir'y, a. deep in mud; muddy; full of mire.
Mir'z, a. a Persian title; a prince.
Mis, a Saxon prefix, of the same origin as the
verb to miss; denoting error, mistake, or wrong; verb to miss; denoting error, mistake, or wrong; as, judge, misjudge.

Mis-àc-cep-lä'tion, n. a misunderstanding.
Mis-àd-vënt'ure, (mis-ad-vënt'yur) n. a mischance; misfortune; bad fortune.
Mis-ad-vised', (mis-ad-vized') a. ill-directed.
Mis-äimed', (mis-amd') a. not aimed rightly.
Mis-al-lêge', n. a. to cite falsely as a proof.
Mis-al-li'ance, n. an improper association.
Mis'an-tiping n. a. hater of mankind. Mis'an-thrope, a. a hater of mankind. Mis-an-throp'ic, } a. partaking of misanthropy; Mis-an-throp'i-cal, } hating mankind. Mis-an'thro-pist, n. a hater of mankind.
Mis-an'thro-py, n. hatred of mankind.
Mis-an'thro-py, n. hatred of mankind.
Mis-ap-pi-ca'tion, n. a wrong application. Mis-ap-piy', v. a. to apply incorrectly.
Mis-ap-pre-hend', v. a. to misunderstand.
Mis-ap-pre-hen'sion, n. a misunderstanding. Mis-ar-range', v. a. to arrange wrong. Mis-as-cribe', v. a. to ascribe falsely. Mis-as-eign', (mis-as-ein') v. a. to assign wrong.
Mis-be-come', (mis-be-kum') v. a. not to become; to be unseemly to. come; n. a sman or infinite sector tener insect in MSS, in the middle ages.

Mi-nūte', or MI-nūte', [me-nūt', S. W. J. F. K.; m1-nūt', Ja, Sm.] a. very small; little; stender; trifling.

\*Mis-be-hāve', v. a. to conduct ill or improperly.

Mis-be-hāve', v. a. to conduct ill or improperly.

Mis-be-hāve', (mis-be-hāve'y) a. ill-bred.

\*Mis-be-hāv'ier, (mis-be-hāv'y) n. ill-conduct.

256 Mis-be-liëf', (mis-be-lêf') n. a. wrong belief. Mis-be-liëve', v. n. to believe wrong. Mis-be-liever, n. one who believes wrong. Mis-be-staw, v. a. to bestow wrong. Mis-cal'cu-late, v. a. to reckon wrong. Mis-cal'cu-late, v. a. to reckon wrong. Mis-cal'cu-la'tion, n. a wrong computation. Mis-call', v. a. to name or call improperly. Mis-car'riage, (mis-kar'ij) n. the act of miscarrying; failure; ill-conduct: - abortion. Mis-car'ry, v. s. to fail; to have an abortion Mis-ckst', v. a. to cast erroneously or wrong.
Mis-cel-la'ne-ous, a. composed of various kinds;
diversified; various; mixed. Mis-cel-la'no-ous-ness, n. a mixed state.
Mis'cel-la-ny, [mis'sel-la-ne, S. W. P. J. E. F.
Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; mis-sell-la-ne, Kswick.] n.
a collection of various literary pieces or other a conceasion of various interacy pieces of our matters; a mixture; a medley.

Mis-chânce', n. ill-luck; misfortune; mishap.
Mis-chârce', n. a. to charge erroneously.
Mis'chief-māk'er, n. one who causes mischiaf.

Mis'chief-māk'er, n. one who causes mischiaf. Mis'chief-māk'ing, a. causing harm.

\*Mis'chiev-ous, [mis'che-vus, S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wb.; mis'che-vus or mis-che'vus, P.] A. Sn. Wo. ims' cne-vus or mis-cne-vus, F., ja. harmful; hurful; injurious; wicked.

\*Mis'chiev-ous-ly, (mis'che-vus-le) ad. hurtfully.

\*Mis'chiev-ous-ness, n. hurfulness.

\*Mischiev-ous-ness, n. hurfulness.

\*Mischiev-ous-ness, n. hurfulness.

\*Mischiev-iv-n. Heb.] the text of the Jewish TalMischieve-v. a. to choose erroneously. [mud. Mis-ci-ta tion, n. an unfair or false citation. Mis-cite', v. a. to cite or quote wrong. Mis-claim', n. a mistaken claim. Mis-ciaim', n. a mistaken claim.
Mis-computation, n. a false reckoning.
Mis-con-cēit', n. wrong conceit; false opinion.
Mis-con-cēiv', mis-kon-sēv') v. a. to misjudge.
Mis-con-cēp'tion, n. a wrong notion or idea.
Mis-con-dūct', v. a. to manage amiss.
Mis-con-dēct'ure, (mis-kon-jēkt'yur) n. a wrong
Mis-con-jēct'ure, v. n. to guess wrong. [guess.
Mis-con-jēct'ure, v. n. to guess wrong. [guess. Mis-con-strüc'tion, m. a wrong construction.
Mis-con-strüc, v. a. to interpret wrong.
Mis-coun'strüe, v. a. to advise wrong. Mis-count', v. a. to count or reckon wrong. Mis-count', v. a. to make a false reckoning. mis-count, v. a. to make a false reckoning.

†Mis'cre-ance, n. infidelity; false faith.

Mis'cre-ant, n. [† an infidel;] a vile wretch.

Mis-date', v. a. to date erroneously.

Mis-dedd', n. an evil action; a fault; an offence.

Mis-dedm', v. a. to judge wrong; to mistake.

Mis-de-mean', v. a. to behave ill.

Mis-dy-mean', v. a. to behave ill.

Mis-dy-mean', v. a. to direct or mide amica.

Mis-dy-fett', v. a. to direct or mide amica. Mis-di-rect', v. a. to direct or guide amiss Mis-dô', v. a. & n. to do wrong; to commit. Mis-dô'er, n. an offender; a malefactor. Mis-do'ing, n. an offence; deviation from right.
Mis-em-ploy', v. a. to employ or use wrong.
Mis-em-ploy'ment, n. improper application. Mis-en'try, n. a wrong entry. Mi'ser, n. a wretch covetous to excess; a churl.
Mis'er-a-ble, a. unhappy; wretched; worthless.
Mis'er-a-ble-ness, n. state of being miserable. Mis'er-a-bly, ad. unhappily; wretchedly. Mī'ser-ly, a. very avaricious; niggardly. Mīs'e-ry, a. state of being miserable; wretchedness; calamity; misfortune. Mis-fash'ion, (mis-fash'un) v. a. to form wrong.

Mis-form', v. a. to form ill; to misshape. Mis-fört'une, (mis-fört'yun) (mis-för'chün, W. J.; mis-för'tün, F. Ja. Sm.; mis-för'chün, S.; mis-för'tyün, E. K.; mis-för'tun, P.] n. calam-

ity; ill luck; evil fortune.

Mis-Rive', v. a. to give wrong: — to fill will doubt; — used with the reciprocal promoun. Mis-giving, a. doubt; distrust; hesitation. Mis-got'ten, (mis-got'in) a. unjustly obtained Mis-göv'ern (mis-göv'ern) v.a. to govern ill.
Mis-göv'ern-ment, a. bad government.
Mis-göv'ern-ment, a. bad government.
Mis-größnd', v.a. to found falsely.
Mis-buld', one-gid') v.a. to guide wrong.
Mis-bul, a. ill chance; ill luck; a calamity.
Mis-bear', v.a. to hear imperfectly or wrong.
Mis-hear', v.a. to hear imperfectly or wrong.
Mis-hear', v.a. to infer wrong.
Mis-in-form', v.a. to inform wrong; to deceive
Mis-in-form', v.a. to inform wrong; to deceive
Mis-in-form', v.a. to en who misinforma. Mis-gov'ern, (mis-guv'ern) v. a. to govern ill. Mis-in-form'er, n. one who misinforms. Mis-in-struct', v. s. to instruct improperly. Mis-in-struc'tion, n. ill instruction. Mis-in-struction, n. ill instruction.
Mis-in-id-pret, v. a. to interpret wrong.
Mis-in-ter-pre-ta'tion, n. a wrong explanation.
Mis-jöln', v. a. to join unfitly or improperty.
Mis-jüdge', v. a. to judge wrong; to mistake.
Mis-jüdge', v. n. to judge incorrectly.
Mis-lay', v. a. to lay in a wrong place.
Mis-lay'er, n. one who puts in a wrong place.
Mis'le, (mix'zl) v. n. to rain in minute drops:—
written also mixed and mix'zle. written also mistle and mizzle. Miy'le, (miz'zi) s. small rain; mizzle.
Mis-lēad', v. c. [i. misled; pp. misleading, misled;] to lead or guide wrong.
Mis-lēad'er, s. one who misleads. Mis'le-tôe, (miz'zl-tô) n. Sec Mistletos mig-e-tie, (miz-zi-tō) z. See Mistlete. Mis-like', v. a. & z. to disapprove; to distike. Mis-like', z. disapprobation; dislike. Mis-mān'gē, v. a. to manage ill. Mis-mān'ge-mēnt, z. ill management. Mis-mārk', v. a. to mark with the wrong tokan. Mis-mārk', v. a. to match unsuitably. Mis-nāme', v. a. to call by the wrong name. Mis-nā'mer, z. (Lev.) a wrong name to which Mis-no'mer, a. (Law) a wrong name by which an indictment is vacated; a misnamin Mis-ob-serve', v. a. to observe wrong or ill. Mis-ob-serve', v. a. to observe wrong or ill. Mis-objection, n. a hater of marriage. Mi-sög's-mist, n. a hater of marriage.

\*Mi-sög's-my, n. hater of women.

\*Mi-sög'y-nist, n. a hater of women.

\*Mi-sög'y-ny, [me-sö]'e-ne, #. P. J. F. Ja.; mesög'e-ne, S. J. n. hater of women.

Mis-place', v. a. to point wrong.

Mis-plat', v. a. to point wrong.

Mis-print', n. an error of the press.

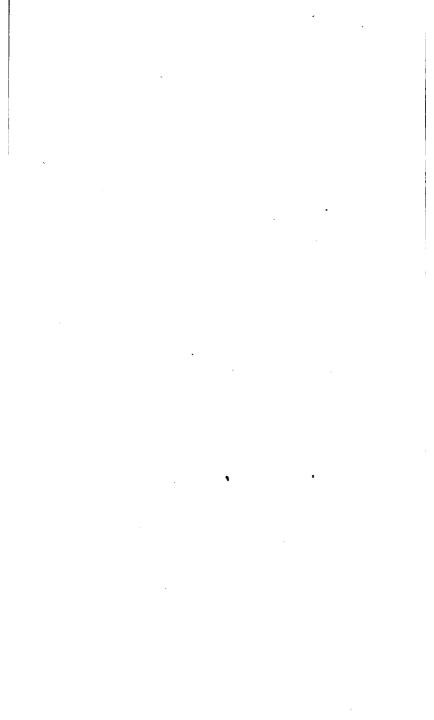
Mis-print', n. an error of the press.

Mis-prig'ion, (mis-prizh'un) n. [† scorn. Shak.]

(Law) neglect; negligence. — Afisywists of
trousen is the concealment of known treason

Mis-proson is the concealment of known treason Mis-pro-cōēd'ing, n. an irregular proceeding. Mis-pro-nöûnce', v. a. & n. to pronounce incorrectly or improperly. Mis-pro-portion, v. a. to join without symmetry Mis-quotation. a wrong quotation.
Mis-quote', (mis-kwöt') v. a. to quote falsely
Mis-re-ci'tal, n. a wrong recital. Mis-re-cite', v. a. to recite erroneously. Mis-reck'on, (mis-rek'kn) v. a. to reckon wrong Mis-re-late', v. a. to relate inaccurately. Mis-re-lation, n. a false or inaccurate narrative. Mis-re-port', v. a. to give a false account of. Mis-re-port', v. a false account or rumor. Mis-rèp-re-gént', v. a. to represent wrong. Mis-rèp-re-gén-ta'tion, n. a false account. Mis-rèp-re-gént'er, n. one who misrepresents. Mis-rèle', n. tumult ; confusion ; disorder.

Misletre, 250s, 15/2, (Upsap)





it is mistaken as implying he mistook

my witt (nent)

Mis-ag'ege, n. abuse; ill use; bad treatment. Mis-ag'ege, n. abuse; ill use; bad treatment. Mis-ag'ege, n. abuse; ill use; bad treatment. Mis-age', n. a to use improperly; to abuse. Mis-age, n. a wrong or erroneous use; abuse. Mis-age', n. a. & n. to wed improperly. Miss, v. a. not to hit; to mistake; to omit. Miss, v. a. not to succeed; to fail; to mistake. Mis'sal, a. the Romish mass-book. Mis-say', v. a. & a. to say wrong o Mis-sky, v. n. & a. to say wrong or ill.
Miy-gel-toe, (miz-zi-to) n. See Mistletoe.
Mis-serve', v. a. to serve unfaithfully.
Mis-shape', v. a. [i. misshaped; pp. misshaping,
misshaped or misshapen;] to shape ill.
Mis-shaped that make the contract of the same ill. Mis'sile, a that may be thrown, as a weapon Mis'sion, (mish'un) a. act of sending or being sent; a delegation; commission; a body of persons sent to perform any service.
Mis'sion-s-ry, (mish'un-s-re) a. a person sent, especially one sent to propagate religion.
Mis'sive, a. such as is sent; sent abroad. Mis'sive, n. a letter sent ; a messenger. [wrong. Mis-spēak', (mis-spēk') v. a. & n. to speak Mis-spell', v. a. to spell wrong.
Mis-spend', v. a. [i. misspent; pp. misspending, misspent;] to spend ill; to waste. Mis state', v. a. to state wrong. Mis-state ment, s. an erroneous statement. Mist, s. a small, thin rain, not perceived in drops; vapor; any thing that dims or darkens. Mist, v. a. to cloud; to cover with a vapor. Mis-tak's ble, a. that may be mistaken.

Mis-take', v. a. [i. mistook; pp. mistaking, mistaken;] to conceive wrongly; to misjudge. is-take', v. n. to err; not to judge right. — To be mistaken, (mis-ta'kn) to err; to misconceive. Mis-take Min-take', n. a misconception ; an error. Mis-tak'er, a. one who conceives wrong. Mis-tack'r, w. one wno concluses wrong.
Mis-tack', (mis-tack') v. a. to teach wrong.
Mis-tack', v. a. [i. mistold; pp. mistelling, mistold;] to tell wrong; to relate erroneously.
Mis'ter, the pronunciation of the title Mr., the
abbreviation of master. See Master. Mis-term', v. a. to term erroneously. Mis-term', v. a. to term erroneously.
Mist'fû, a. clouded, as with a mist.
Mis-think', v. a. to think ill; to think wrong.
Mist'i-ly, ad. with mist; darkly; obscurely.
Mis-time', v. a. & n. to time wrong; not to adapt
properly with regard to time.
Nist! nose a the erron of hairs under Mist'i-ness, n. the state of being misty. Mis-tries, n. the state of being missy.
Mis-tries, v. a. to call by a wrong title.
Mis'tle, (miz'al) r. n. to rain. See Misle.
Mis'tle-tõe, (miz'al-tõ) n. a plant growing on
Mis-tolok', (mis-tūk'). to Mistale.
Mis-took', (mis-tūk'). to Mistale.
Mis-took', v. a. to ducate or train wrong.
Mis-trans-late', v. a. to translate incorrectly.
Mis-trans-late', v. a. n incorrect translation Mis-trans-la'tion, n. an incorrect translation. Mis-treat/ment, s. ill treatment. Mis'tress, n. a woman who governs; an instructress; a woman beloved and courted: - a concubine: - a title of respect to a married wom-- in this last sense, it is commonly abbrevinted to Mrs., and pronounced mis'sis. Mis-trust', n. suspicion; want of confidence. Mis-trust', v. s. to suspect; to doubt; to regard with suspicion or distrust. With Suspicion of a structure of the trustful, and with suspicion.

Mis-trustful-ly, ad with suspicion.

Mis-trustful-ness, a diffidence; doubt.

Mis-tune', v.a. to tune amiss ; to put out of tune.

Mist'y, a. filled with mists; clouded; obscure. Mis-an-der-stand', v. a. to misconceive. Mis-an-der-stand'ing, s. erroseous understand-ing; error; dissension; disagreement.

Mis-ta'tor, v. a. to instruct amiss.

Mis-wad', v. a. & n. to wed improperty.
Mis-write', (mis-rit') v. a. to write incorrectly
Mis-wrought', (mis-rawt') p. badly wrought.
Mite, n. a small insect; any thing small. Mīth'rj-dāte, z. an old medicine or antidote. Mit'i-ga-ble, a. capable of mitigation. Mit'i-gant, a. lenient; lenitive [suage Mit'-gate, v. a. to temper; to alleviate; Mit-j-ga'tion, n. alleviation; an assuaging. MIt'i-ga-tive, a. lenitive; tending to alleviate. Mit'j-ga-tor, a one who mitigates; an appeaser. Mi'tre, (mi'ter) a. a kind of episcopal crown. Mi'tred, (mi'terd) a. adorned with a mitre. Mit'ten, a. a cover for the hand; a glove. Mit'ti-mits, n. [L.] (Law) a kind of writ:—a warrant for committing to prison. Mix, v. a. [i. mixed; pp. mixing, mixed;—i. & p. sometimes, mixt;] to unite to something else; to join; to mingle. Mix, v. n. to be united into one mass. Mix'en, n. a dunghill; a laystall. Chaucer. Mix'er, n. one who mixes; a mingler. Mixt'ion, (mixt'yun) n. a mixture. Mixt'ure, (mixt'yur) n. a mixing; a mixed mass Miz'māze, n. a labyrinth; a maze. Miz'zen, (miz'zn) n. the bindmost sail of a ship. Miz'zen-mast, a. the mast at the stern of a ship, which supports the mizzen-sail. [misle Miz'zle, (miz'zl) v. z. to rain small rain; to Miz'zle, n. small rain; mist; mist; miste.
Mne-mön'ic, (ne-mön'ik) } a.
Mne-mön'i-cal, (ne-mön'e-kal) i m a. assisting the memory. Mne-mon'ics, (ne-mon'iks) n. pl. the art of im-proving and using the memory. Moan, (mon) v. a. & n. to lament; to grieve. Mōan, n. lamentation; audible sorrow. Mōan ful, a. sorrowful; mournful. Moat, (mot) s. a canal round a house or castle. Mont, (mot) v. a. to surround with canals. Möb, s. a crowd: a rabble; a rout; a tumultu-ous and disorderly assemblage:—a woman's cap, called also mob-cap. Möh, e. a. to harass; to overbear by tumuit.
†M9-bîle', [m9-bêl', W. P. Ja. K.; mö'bil, S. Wb.;
möb'il, S.n.] n. the populace; a mob. Mo-bil-ty, n. activity: fickleness; inconstancy Möb'le, or Mö'ble, [möb'bl, S. J. Sm. Wb.; mö'bl, W. J. F.] v. a. to wrap up as in a hood. Mŏc'cs son, (mŏk'ka-sn) n. an Indian shoe or cover for the foot : - written also moccasin. Mō'cha-stone, n. a dendritic or moss agate. Mock, v. a. to deride; to ridicule; to mimic. Möck, v. n. to make contemptuous sport.
Möck, n. ridicule; a ficer; a sneer; mimiery.
Möck, a. false; counterfeit; not real.
Möck'er, n. one who mocks; a scoffer.
Möck'er, n. one who mocks; a scoffer. Mock'er-y, n. scorn ; ridicule ; sport ; vain show. Mock'ing, n. scorn; derision; an insult. Mocking-bird, n. a bird which imitates others. Mo'dal, a. relating to the form or mode. Mo-dal'i-ty, n. difference in mode or form. Mode, n. method; form; fashion; state: —
thin silk: — variation of a verb. See Mood. Möd'el, [möd'el, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.] möd'dl, Wb.] n. a representation; a copy to be imitated; a mould; a pattern; a standard. Mod'el, v. a. to plan; to shape, mould, or form. Mod'el-ler, n. one who models; planner. Mŏd'er-ste, a. temperate ; not excessive ; mild. Mŏd'er-ste, v. a. to regulate ; to restrain ; to still.

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Mid-er-ate, v. s. to become quiet; to preside. Möd'er-ate-ly, ad. with moderation.

Möd'er-ate-aces, n. the state of being moderate. Mod-er-a'tion, a state of being moderate; forbearance; calmness; restraint; frugality. Mod'er-a-tor, n. one who moderates or presides. Mod'ern, a. late ; recent ; not ancient ; new. Mod'ern, a. a person of modern times Möd/ern-işm, a. a modern practice or idiom. Möd/ern-ist, a. one who admires the moderns. Möd'ern-ize, v. a. to render modern. Mod'ern-iz-er, a one who modernizes. Möd'ern-ness, z. state of being modern. Möd'est, a. restrained by a sense of propriety; not arrogant; diffident; chaste. Mod'est-ly, ad. not arrogantly; chastely. Mod'es-ty, a. state of being modest; propriety; moderation; decency; chastity.

Mod';-cum, n. [L.] a small portion; a pittance.

Mod';-fi-ble, a that may be modified. Mod-j-fj-ca'tion, a. the act of modifying; form. Mod'i-fi-er, n. he or that which modifie Mod'i-f ?, v. a. to qualify; to shape; to soften. Mo-dil'lion, (mo-dil'yun) s. (Arch.) an ornament in columns; a console or bracket. Mo'dish, a. conformed to the mode; fashionable. Mo'dish ly, ad. in the mode; fashionably. Mo'dish-ness, s. an affectation of the fashion Möd'u-lāte, (möd'yu-lāt) [möd'u-lāt, J. F. Ja.; möd'u-lāt or möd'jū-lāt, W.: möd'jū-lāt, S.] v. a. to form sound to a certain key; to inflect Mod-u-la'tion, a. act of modulating; melody. Mo'dus, n. [L.] pl. L. mo'd!; Eng. mo'dus-os; mode.—(Law) a compensation for tithes.
Mo'dus \(\phi p \rightarrow - \pi \alpha \disp \disp \rightarrow \rightarrow \pi \disp \disp \disp \disp \rightarrow \rightarrow \pi \disp \disp \disp \disp \disp \rightarrow \pi \disp \dinp \disp \disp \disp \d Mo'hair, a. soft hair, or stuff made of it. Mo-ham'me-dan, n. a follower of Mohammed; a Mahometan. See Makemetan Mo-ham'me-dan-Işm, n. the religion of Mohammed; Mahometanism; Islam.

Möl'döre, [möl-dör', S. W. J. E. Ja. K.; möl'dör, P. Sm. Wb. Johnson, Ash.] na Portuguese coin, rated at about £17s. sterling. Moi'e-ty, a half; one of two equal parts Moll, v. a. to daub with dirt; to defile. Möll, v. n. to labor; to toil; to drudge. Mölst, a. moderately wet; damp; juicy. Moisten, (moi'sn) v. a. to make damp; to wet. Möist'ness, n. dampness ; moderate wetness Möist'yre, (möist'yyr) n. moderate wetness. Mô'lar, a having power to grind; grinding. Mô'lar, a double or molar tooth. Mo-las'ses, z. a sirup which drains from sugar. Mold, w. a form ; a matrix. See Mould. Môle, n. a spot; a mark; a mound:— Môle cast, n. a hillock cast up by a mole. [mal. Mo-lec'y-lar, a. relating to molecules.

Möl'e-cule, [möl'e-kul, W. Ja. K. Sm.; möl'kul,

Wb.] n. a small mass; a minute particle. Môle/hill, z. a hillock thrown up by moles. Mo-lest', v. a. to disturb; to trouble; to vex. Möl-es-ta'tion, n. a disturbance; a vexation. Mo-lest'er, z. one who molests or disturbs. Môle'track, z. the course of a mole under ground. Möl'lah, n. a high judge in Turkey.
Möl'lient, or Möl'li-ent, imöl'yent, S. W. J. Ja.
K Sm. ; möl'le-ent, P. j. a. softening.
Möl'li-f1-e-ble, a. that may be softened.

Mol-li-fi-ca'tion, n. a softening; mitigation.

MWij-fi-er, s. he or that which softens. Möl'i-f9, v. a. to soften; to assuage; to quiet.
Mol-lüs'ca, n. pl. [L.] a class of animals having
soft bodies, as vermes and shell-fish. Mol-lüs'can, a. relating to the mollusca or me Mol-lüs'cous, lusks. Möl'lusk, n. one of the mollusca; an animal lar-ing a soft body and no internal skeleton. Ma'ten, (mai'tn) p. a. melted; made of metal.
Me'ly, a. a sort of wild garlic.
Me-lyb'den, a sulphuret of molybdenus. n. sulphuret of molybdenum, t Möl-yb-dè'na, mineral ore.
Mo-l'jb'de-nous, a. relating to melybdena.
Möl-yb-dè'num, z. (Min.) a sort of brittle metal. Mo'ment, w. an instant : - importance : - seting power or force; momentum. Mo'men-ta-ri-ly, ad. every moment. Mo'men-ta-ry, a lasting for a moment. Mo-ment'ous, a important; weighty. Mo-men'tum, n. [L.] pl. mo-men'ta; the motion or force of a moving body. Mom mer-y, n. foolery. See Munnery. Mon'a-chal, a. monastic; relating to monks. Mon's-chişin, a. state of monks; monactic Me. Mon's-chişin, a. state of monks; monactic Me. Mon'sd, [mon'sd, S. P. J. F. Sac.; merela mo'nsd, W.] n. an indivisible particle; atom. Mo-nad'ie, Mo-nad'i-cal, a. relating to monads. Mŏn'arch, s. a sovereign; an emperor; a king. Mo-narch'al, a. suiting a monarch; regal. Mo-narch'ical, a relating to a monarch; vosted Mo-narch'i-cal, in a single ruler; regal. Mon'arch-ist, n. an advocate for monarchy. Mon'arch-Ize, v. z. to play the king. Mön'arch-y, n. the government of a single person; a kingdom; empire.

Mön'as-ter-y, [mön'as-ter-q, S. P. E. Ja. E. Sa.;

mön'as-ter-q or mön'as-tre, W. F.; mön'as-tre, J.] n. a convent; an abbey; a cloister. Mo-nás'tic, n. a monk; a rectuse.

Mo-nás'tic, a. pertaining to monks or sum;

Mo-nas'ti-cal, religiously recluse. Mo-nas'ti-cal-ly, ad. in a monastic manner Ady-itas (1-c3-1-y), s. a. in a monastic infe or condition.

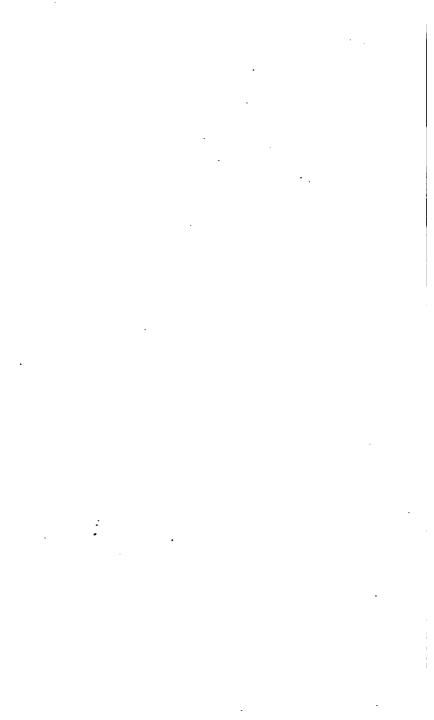
Mon'day, (mun'de) s. the 2d day of the week.

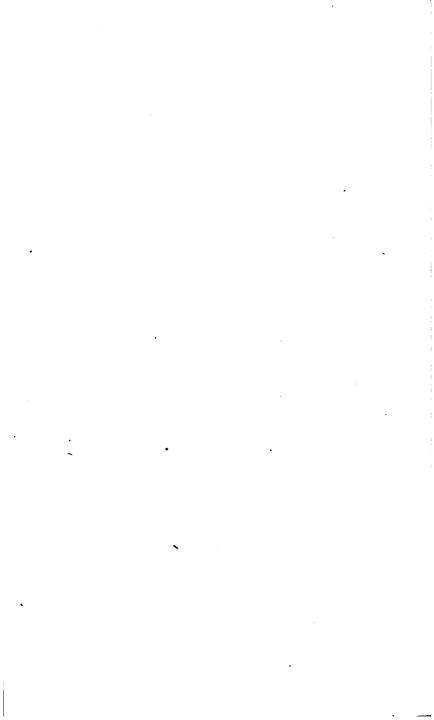
Mon'e4a-ry, a relating to money.

Mon'ey, (mun'e) s. metal coined for traffic;

coin; bank-notes exchangeable for coin. Môn'ey-bag, (mũn'e-bag) n. a large purse. Môn'ey-bro'ker, n. a money-changer. Môn'ey-chang'er, n. a broker in money. Mon'eyed, (man'id) a. rich in money. Mon'cy-less, a wanting money; pennyless. Mon'cy-ecrive'ncr,(mun'o-akriv'ner) a one who raises money for others. Môn'ey'ş-worth, (mŭn'jz-würth) n. something worth the cost; full value. Môn'ger, (mŭng'ger) n. a dealer; a seller. Mon'grel, (mung'grel) a. of a mixed breed. Môn'grel, a any thing of a mixed breed. Mo-nil'i-form, a formed like a necklace. Mo-ni''tion, a. a hint; admonition. Mon'i-tive, a. admonitory; instructive. Mon'i-tor, n. one who admonishes or warns; one who observes or inspects students. Mon-i-to'ri-al, a. relating to a monitor. Mon'i-to-ry, a. giving admonition or instruction Mon'i-tress, z. a female monitor. Monk, (munk) n. one living in a monastery Monk'er-y, n. the life and state of monks. Môn'key, (mũng'ke) z. an ape ; a baboon. Mônk'hood, (mũngk'hûd) z. state of a monk. Mönk'ish, a. monastic; pertaining to monks. Mön'o-chord, s. an instrument of one string.

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She is more an economist in delle than mad norselle in a numnung. In so high a sphere which only the more exposes to contempt.

Mön-o-cöt-y-le'don, a. (Bot.) a plant having only one seed-lobe. slo něc'u lar, or Mo-něc'u-lous, a. one-eyed. Ainn'o-dist, n. a writer of monodies. Mon'o-don, a. the sea-unicorn; narwhal. alon'o-dy, n. a poem sung by one person only.
Mo-nog'a-mist, n. one who disallows second marriages.

Mo-nog'a-my, s. marriage of one wife only. Mon'o-gram, a. one character or cipher; a character compounded of several letters.

Mon'o-graph, a. an account of a single thing. Mo-nog'ra-phy, a. a description or representation

drawn in lines, without colors.

Mon'o lith, n. an obelisk or monument formed of a single stone.

Mŏn'q-lŏgue, (mŏn'q-lŏg) z. a soliloquy. Mo-nom's-chy, n. a duel; a single combat. Mon'ome, a. a quantity having but one name. Mo-nop'a-thy, z. solitary suffering. Mon-o-pot'a-lous, c. having but one petal or leaf. Mo-nop o list, a. one who monopolizes. Mo-nop'o-lize, v. a. to buy up so as to be the only

purchaser and seller; to engross.

hip-nop'o-liz-er, n. a monopolist.
Mo-nop'o-ly, n. the exclusive possession of any
thing; sole right of selling or possessing. Mo-nop'to-ral, a having but one wing.

Mon'op-tote, [mon'op-tot, S. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.;
mon'op-tot or mo-nop'tot, W. P.] n a noun

used only in one case Mon-o-sper'mous, a. having only one seed. Mon'o-stich, a. a composition of one verse.

Mon-o-stroph'ic, a having only one strophe. Mon-2-syl-lab'je, a having only one sylla-Mon-2-syl-lab'j-cal, ble.

Mon'o eyl-le-bie, n. a word of only one syllable. Mon'o the igm, n. a belief in only one God. Mon'o-the-jet, n. a believer in monotheism. Mon-o-the-ist'ic, a. relating to monotheism. Mon'o-tone, n. uniformity of sound.

Men-o-ton'j-cal, a. having an unvaried sound.
Mo-not'o-nous, a. having monotony; wanting
variety in cadence; uniform in sound.

Mo-not'o-ny, a. uniformity of sound or tone; an irksome rameness in speaking. Monsieur, (mō-eçû' or mōs-yür' or mōn-sēr') [mō'su, F.: mongs-yôr' or môs-yūr', Sm.; môs'sēr, Wb.] n. [Fr.] pl. messieurs; sir; the compella-

tion of a French gentleman: — the title of the French king's oldest brother. See Messieurs. ଆହା-ତେରିନ', x. a periodical wind, being a modifi-cation of the trade-winds.

Mon-stron , n. something unnatural or horrible. Mon-stroy; j.y. m. state of being monstrous. Mon-stroys, a. unnatural; strange; shocking. Mon-stroys-ness, n. monstrosity. Monstroys-ness, n. monstrosity. Monstroys-ness, n. monstrosity. Monstroys-ness, n. monstrosity. Monstroys-ness, n. monstrosity. Monstrosity. Monstrosity. Monstroys-ness, n. monstrosity.

of the year; the space of four weeks. Month'ly, a. happening every month. Month'ly, ad. once in a month.

Mon'y-mont, z. a memorial; a tomb; a pillar.

Mon-p-ment'al, a. memorial; sepulchral. Mon-p-ment'al-ly, ad. in memorial. Mood, n. temper or state of mind; disposition; form:—the manner of conjugating or inflect-

ing a verb ; called also mode.

Modef; ly, ed. sadly; pensively; peevishly.

Modef; ly, ed. sadly; pensively; peevishly.

Modef, a. [comparative of many, much, and some;]

greater in number or quantity; added.

More, ed. to a greater degree; again.

Môôn, n. the luminary of the night:—a mouth
Môôn'-bēam, n. a ray of lunar light.
Môôn'-caif, (môn'kkif) n. a monster; a dok.
Môôn'-cyed, (môn'id) a. din-eyed; purblind.
Môôn'ish, a. like the moon; variable; moony
Môôn'ises, a. not enlightened by the moon.
Môôn'ish, (môn'lly), (môn'lly) Môsn'light, (môn'lit) n. the light of the moon. Môôn'light, a. illuminated by the moon. Môôn'shīne, n. the lustre or light of the moon. Môôn'shīn-y, a. illuminated by the moon. Mòôn'stône, n. a species of felspar; adularia. Môôn'struck, a. affected by the moon. Môôn'y, a. lunated ; having a crescent.

Môôr, n. a marsh; a fen; a bog:—a native of Barbary in Africa; a blackamoor. [axed, Môôr, v. a. & n. to fasten by anchors:—to be Môôr'age, n. a place or station for mooring. Môôr'-cock, a. the male of the moor-hen. Môôr'-game, s. red game ; grouse. Môôr'-hôn, s. a species of grouse.

Moor'ings, n. pl. anchors, chains, &c., laid across a harbor or river, to confine a ship.

a nation of river, to comine a sinp.

Môôr'ish, a. fenny; marshy:— denoting Moors.

Môôr'ishad, n. a marsh; a fen; watery ground.

Môôr'stône, n. a whitish kind of granite. Môor'y, a. marshy; fenny; watery; moorish. Môose, n. the largest animal of the deer kind. Môôt, s. a. to discuss; to debate; to plead in a mock cause, or for exercise.

Môôt, v. n. to argue upon a supposed cause. Môôt, a. disputable ; unsettled ; as, a most case. Môôt's-ble, a. that may be mooted

Môôt'er, a. a disputer of moot points. Môôt'ing, n. exercise of pleading a mock cause Mop, a. a utensil for cleaning floors, &c. Mop, v. a. to rub or clean with a mor Mope, v. n. to be stupid or dull; to drowse.

Môpe, n. a drone; a stupid, spiritless person Môpe, n. a drone; a stupid, spiritless person Môpe-eyed, (môp'id) a. short-sighted. Mô'pish-nëss, n. dejection; inactivity. Môp'pet, or Môp'sey, n. a puppet; a doll; a girl. Môr'sl, a. relating to rational beings, and their duties to each other, as right or wrong; relat-

ing to morality; obligatory in its nature; subject to a moral law; accountable; voluntary; probable; virtuous; just; honest.

Mor'al, n. the instruction of a fable, &c. Mör'al-ist, n. a teacher of morals; a moral man Mo-ral'i-ty, n. doctrine of human duty; ethics. Mör-al-i-zā'tiọn, n. moral reflection. [sense Mor'al-ize, v. a. to apply or explain in a Mor'al-Ize, v. n. to discourse on moral subjects. Mor'al-Iz-er, a. one who moralizes. Mor'al-ly, ad. in an ethical or moral manner.

Mor'als, n. pl. the practice of the duties of life. Mo-rass', n. a fen; a bog; a moor; a marsh. ny-nas; n. a ren; a cog; a moor; a marsa. My-rasry, a moorish; marshy; fenny. My-ra'yi-an, n. one of the Unite Strethren. Mör'bid-nëss, n. the state of being morbid. My-bid-nëss, n. the state of being morbid. My-bid-ness, a diseased; a causing disease.

Mor-bose', a. diseased; morbid. [R.] Mor-coau, (mor-so') n. [Fr.] pl. morcoaux, (mor-soz';) a small piece; a morsel. Mor-da'cious, (mor-da'ahus) a biting; acrid. Mor-dac'i-ty, Mör'di-can-cy, a a biting quality

Mor'dant, a tending to fix; biting. Mor'dant, n. a substance to fix colors in cloth. Mor-di-ca'tion, n. the act of corroding or biting.

iore, н. a greater quantity or degree. Mo-reen', m. a kind of stuff used for curtains, &c. Mo-rěl', s. a plant ; a kind of cherry ; morello. Môre'land, s. a mountainous or hilly country. Mo-rei'ld, a. a species of acid, julcy cherry.

More-5'ver, ad. besides; over and above; also.

Mo-resque', (mo-reak') a. a species of ornament. al painting, in which foliage, flowers, and fruits are combined. Mo-resque', or Mo-resk', a. [moresque, Fr.] done after the manner of the Moors:—applied to painting and sculpture.

Mor-ge-natic, a applied to a marriage otherwise called a left-handed marriage. Mo'ri-on, a. a helmet; armor for the head.

Mo-ris'es, a. a Moorish dance or dancer; morrisdance: — Moorish language. Mörn, n. the first part of the day; morning. Mörn ing, n. first part of the day; early part. Mörn'ing, a. being in the early part of the day.

Mörn'ing, at the planet Venus.

Mo-röc'es, n. a fine sort of leather. Mo-rose', a. sour of temper; poevish; sullen. Mo-rose'ly, ad. sourly; poevishly. Mo-rose/ness, n. sourness ; peevishness Mör'phew, (mör'fu) n. a scurf on the face. Mör'phew, v. a. to cover with scurf. Mör'ris, n. a kind of play ; morris-dance. Mör'ris-dance, n. a Moorish dance, in which bells were fixed to the feet. ·Mor'row, (mor'ro) a. the day after the present. Morse, n. à sea-horse or walrus. Mör'sel, m. a mouthful; a piece; a bite; a meal. Mort, n. a tune at the death of game. Mor'tal, a. subject to death; deadly; fatal; causing death; not venial:—human.
Mörfal, n. a man; a human being.
Mortsi/i-ty, n. state of being mortal; death;
frequency of death:—human nature. Mor'tal-lze, v. a. to make mortal. Mor'tal-ly, ad. hopelessly; fatally; extremely. Mör'tar, s. a vossel in which substances are pounded:—a cannon for throwing bombs: pounced:—a cannon for throwing bonne:—cement used in building with brick or stone.

Mort'gage, (mor'ga) s. (Law) a pledge; a grant of an estate in fee as security for a debt.

Mort'gage, (mor'ga;) v. a. to pledge as security.

Mort-ga-ges', (mor-ga-je') s. a person to whom a mortgage is given. Mört-gage is given.

Mört-gage-ör', (mör-gaj-ör') n. (Law) one who gives a mortgage; — correlative of mortgages.

Mört'ga-ger, (mör'ga-jer) n. one who gives a Mör'tise, v. c. to cut or make a mortise in. Mört'mäin, n. (Law) an alienation of lands and tenements : - an unalienable estate. Mört'u-q-ry, n. a burial-place.—(Loss) a gift left at death to a church or clergyman. Mort'u-e-ry, a. belonging to separature.

Mo-a'i-e, a. relating to Moses:— noting

Mo-a'i-eal, a painting or representation of

objects in small pebbles, cockles, &c.

Mo-eš'jo-work, (-wtirk) z. an imitation of a paise ing, in pebbles, marbles, tiles, or abells. Měsque, (môsk) z. a Mohammedan temple. Mos-qui'lo, (mos-kė'lō) z. [mosquito, Sp.] zi mos-qui'lo; a small, troublesome insect; i kind of gnat. — It is variously wristen, mospuk. muoquilo, muoqueto, musketoe, &.c. Moss, (21) z. a vegetable growing on trees, &c. Möss, v. a. to cover with moss. Möss'-gröwn, (mös'grön) a. covered with moss. Mos's nos, a state of being covered with mos Möss'trööp-er, n. one who subsists by rapine.
Mös'sy, a overgrown or covered with moss. Most, a. [the superlative of many and much: greatest in number; greatest in quantity. Most, ad. in the greatest or highest degree. Most, n. the greatest number or quantity.

Mostly, ad. for the greatest part; chiefly.

Mot ds greatest, (mb'dy-gi') n. [Fr.] a watchwo

Môte, n. a small particle of matter; a spot. Mote, v. must; might. Spenser.
Mottlift, n. [Fr.] a kind of sacred air; a hymn.
Moth, (21, 97) s.; pt. möth; a small inse
which cats cloth and fur; a consumer. Möth'-Sat-en, (möth's-tn) a. eaten of moths.
Möth'er, (muth'er) s. a female parent: — a
alimy substance in liquors. Môth'er-hood, (mùth'er-hûd) a. state of a mother Moth'er-in-law, n. the mother of a husband or Moth'er-less, a. destitute of a mother. [with Moth'er-ly, a relating to a mother; tender.

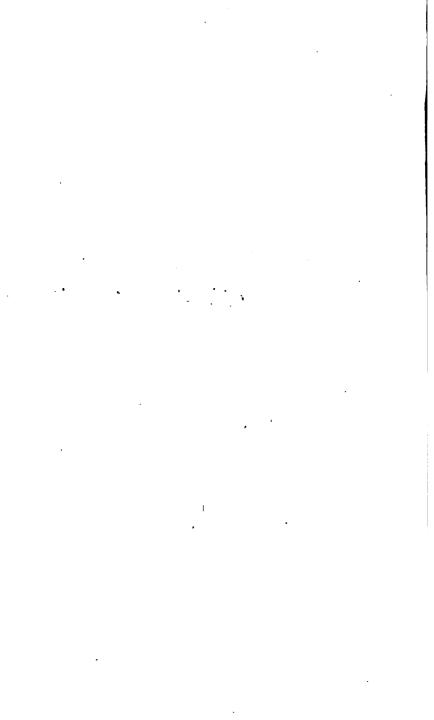
Moth'er-p(-pearl', n. the shell of the pearl-fishMoth'er-wit, n. native wit; common sense. Moth'er-y, a. full of mother; slimy. Moth'y, a. full of moths. Mō'tion, (mō'shun) a. the act of moving; act a changing place; gait; action:—a proposal or proposition made in a public assembly. Mo'tion, v. n. to make proposal; to move. [2] Mo'tion-less, a. being without motion. Mô'tive, a. causing motion; tending to move Mo'tive, a. that which determines the choice; reason for acting; cause; principle; design.
Möt'ley, (möt'le) a. mingled of various colors. Mö'to-ry, a. giving motion; moving.
Mö'to-ry, a. giving motion; moving.
Mö'tō, n. [11.] pl. möt'tōeş; a sentence prefind
to a work, book, or essay.
Möuld, (möld) n. concreted matter; a spot: earth; soil:—a matrix; a cast; a form.
Mould, (möld) v. n. to gather mould; to rot.
Mould, (möld) v. n. to form; to shape; to model
Mould, pole, a. that may be moulded. Mould'er, (mold'er) a. one who moulds. Mould'er, v. a. to be turned to dust. Mould'er, v. a. to turn to dust; to crumble. Mould'i-ness, n. the state of being mouldy. Moulding, (molding) man ornantental line wood; a cavity or projection.

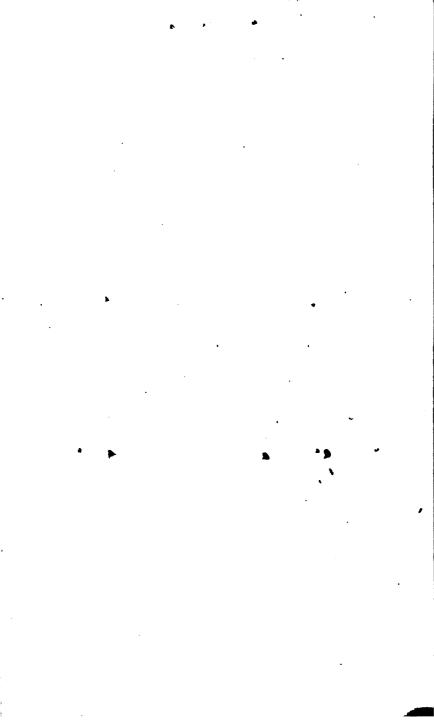
Mould warp, n. a mole; a small animal. Möuld'y, a. covered with, or having, mould. Möult, (mölt) v. n. to shed or change the feathers; to lose feathers; to shed hair; to mew.
Moult, n. a shedding of feathers; moulting.
Moult/ing, n. a shedding of feathers. Mound, n. a rampart; a fence; a bank of carth. Möund, v. a. to fortify with a mound. Möunt, n. a mountain; an artificial hill. Möant, v. n. to ascend; to get on horseback.
Möant, v. a. to raise aloft; to ascend; to climbMöant's-ble, a. that may be ascended. Mountain, (modartin) m. a vast protuberance of the earth; a very large bill. Mountain, a. relating to mountains. The fairy was quartified at her husband's.

on the notion to refer the benownel

It hat could be his motives for this concealing

- Where are no motives to private friendships - he had no motive for procuring - he could have no motive to and in the transfele.





The new movement against much as it has some to improve them. By much the most laborious. - To proouce the most happines this is the most virtue. The sas much as the one is stimulated, to the saised, by so much has this stimulus Mulberry, ouxapinois dimining you ere es much rogue

Mountain-est, s'e, dy, 0/9, 00/2, (am. 200p-

Mück'y, a. consisting of muck; filthy.

Möhn-tain-ser', n. an inhabitant of a mountain. Mount-tain-etr', m. an inhabitant of a mountain.
Mount-tain-ous, (mountains; huge.
Mount-tains; hilly; large as mountains; huge.
Mount-tain-ous.
Mount-tain-ou mount'er, a. one who mounts. [bellished. Mount'ing, a. an ascent:—an embellishment. mount ing, n. an ascent:—an embellishment.
Möurn, (mörn) v. n. to grieve; to be sorrowful.
Möurn (mörn) v. e. to grieve for; to lament.
Möurn'er, n. one who mourns; a lamenter.
Möurn'ful, a. causing sorrow; sorrowful; sad.
Möurn'ful, a.d. sorrowfully; with sorrow.
Möurn'inl-ness, n. sorrow; show of grief.
Möurn'ing, n. sorrow; the dress of sorrow.
Möurn'ing, n. e. dictating sorrow or grief. Mourn'ing, p. a. indicating sorrow or grief. Möurn'ingly, ad. with a sorrowful appearance.
Möüse, x.; pl. mice; a little animal.
Möüse, (möüz) v. x. to catch mice; to be sly.
Möüse'-côl-ored, a. of the color of a mouse. Möûse'-ëar, n. a plant with a downy leaf. Möûse'-hôle, n. a small hole made by mice. Mouse'-noie, n. a small note made by mice. Modg'er, n. one that catches mice, or mouses. Modse'-trap, n. trap for catching mice. Moustdyke', (mostish') n. [Fr.] See Mustacks. Moustdyke', (mostish') no for a perture in the head at which the food is received and the voice emitted; an opening; a cry; a voice. Möuth, v. n. to speak big; to vociferate. Möuth, v. a. to utter with an affected voice. Möüthed, (möüthd) a. furnished with a mouth. Touth'ful, x.; pl. mouth'fuls; as much as the mouth holds at once; a small quantity. Möüth'-piēce, a part of an instrument for the mouth; one who speaks for several persons. Môv'a-ble, a that may be moved; not fixed. Môv'a-ble-ness, z. possibility to be moved. Môv'a-bles, s. pl. personal goods ; furniture. Môv'a-bly, ad. so that it may be moved. Môve, v. a. to put in motion; to actuate; to propose; to incite; to persuade.

Môve, v. a. to change place: to walk: to selve ve, v. z. to change place; to walk; to stir. Môve, s. act of moving ; movement.

Môve ment, s. a motion ; a march ; excitement. Movent, z. that which moves another. [R.] Mov'er, a. the person or thing that moves Môv'ing, p. a. changing place: — exciting; pa-thetic; touching; affecting. 130, n. a heap or mass of hay or grain. Mow, (mb) p. a. [i mowed; pp. mowing, mowed or mown;] to cut with a scythe; to cut Mow/im, n. a. to ferment in the mow. [down. Mow/er, (mo/er) n. one who cuts with a scythe. fowing, a. the act of cutting with a scythe. Mown, (mon) p. from Mow. Mox's, a an Indian moss used for the gout; cottony substance used in cauterizing. Mach, a. large in quantity; long in time. Mach, ad. in or to a great degree; by far; often. Mach, a. a great deal; abundance. Mach, a. a slimy; musty; mouldy. Ma'cid...ess, n. sliminess; mustiness. Mā'ci-lage, n. a slimy or viscons mass or body.
Mē-ci-lag'i-nous, a. slimy; viscous; ropy.
Mē-ci-lag'i-nous-ness, n. sliminese; viscosity. Nack, n. dung framanure; manere; fith. Mack, v. a. to manure with muck; to dung. Mack'-nase, n. nastiness; fith. Mack'worm, (-wurm) n. a worm bred in dung;

a miser.

Mā'cous, a. relating to mucus; alimy. Mā'cous-nēss, a. slime; viscosity. Mu'cro, z. [L.] a sharp point. Mu'cro-nāt-et, a. narrowed to a sharp point.
Mu'cro-lênt, a. viscous; slimy.
Mu'cus, n. [L.] the fluid that flows from the nose; any slimy liquor or moisture. Mud, n. dirt or soil mixed with water; mire mud, s. dirt or son mixed with water; mire. Müd, v. a. to bury in mud; to politic with dirt. Müd'di-ly, ad. turbidly; with foul mixture. Müd'di-nēss, s. the state of being muddy. Müd'dle, v. a. to make turbid; to foul; to make partially drunk; to stupely. Mud'dle, v. z. to be dirty or confused. Mud'dle, n. a confused or turbid state Mud'dy, a. turbid; foul with mud; dull. Mud'dy, v. a. to make muddy; to cloud. Mud'-wall, n. a wall built with mud. Mue, (mu) v. a. to moult; to change feathers; to mew. Bee Mew. Muff, n. a soft, warm cover for the hands. Muffin, n. a kind of light cake. Miffle, v. a. to conceal; to wrap; to cover.
Miffle, n. a cover of a test or copper:—a
chemical vessel:—the naked part of an animal's nose. Müf'fler, n. a cover for the fuce.

Müf'ti, (müf'te) n. a Mohammedan high-priest. Mug, x. a vessel or cup to drink from.

Mug'gy, or Mug'gish, a. moist; damp; close.

Mu-ki'tō, x. pl. mu-ki'tōe; bne hora of parents, of whom one is white and the other black. Mül'ber-ry, n. a tree, and the fruit of the tree. Mülch, n. straw, leaves, litter, &c., half rotten. Mülch, v. a. to cover with rotten straw or litter Mülct, s. a penalty; a pecuniary fine.
Mülct, v. a. to punish with fine or forfetture. Mulc'tu-a-ry, a. punishing with fine. Müle, n. an animal generated between a he-ass and a mare, or a horse and a she-ass: — a hybrid plant : - a spinning machine. Mû-let-ëër', n. a mule-driver; a horse-boy. Mû-lj-ëb'rj-ty, n. womanhood; effeminaey. Mûl'jsh, c. like a mule; obstinate as a mule. Mull, n. a snuff-box: - a species of muslim Mull, v. a. to soften and dispirit; to heat, sweeten, &c., as wine.
Mul'ler, n. he or that which mulic: a stone or instrument for anding.
Mul'let, n. a sea-fish, valued for food. Multi-grube, a. pl. a twisting of the autostines.
Multi-grube, a. pl. a twisting of the autostines.
Multi-grube, a. pl. a twisting of the autostines.
Multi-autostines when boiled with honey.
Multi-auto-gruber, a. many-cornered; polygonal.
Multi-auto-gruber, a. many-cornered; polygonal. Mult-ing u-iar, a. many-cornered; polygonal. Mult-ing u-iar-ly, ad polygonally. Mult-ang u-iar-ness, a. state of being polygonal Mült-i-chy'su-iar, a. having many capsules. Mült-i-den'tate, a. having many teeth. Mült-i-den'tate, a. having many teeth. Mült-i-den'tate, a. having many teeth. Mul-ti-fa'rj-ous, a having great multiplicity; diversified; numerous; manifold. Mül-tj-fa'rj-oùs-ly, ad. with multiplicity. Mäl-tj-fa'rj-oùs-ness, z. multiplied diversity. mui-j-in'ij-ous-ness, n. muitiplied diversity.
Mül'i-j-fid, a. having many divisions.
Mul-iI'i-doös, [mul-tif'e-düs, P. Sm. Wh. Ask
mül-te-fl'dys, Ja.] a. divided into many parta,
Mül-ti-fid'roys, [mul-tif-fib'rus, K. Sm.; mul-tif'elo-rüs, Wh.] a. having many flowers.
Mül'i-j-form, a. having various shapes or forms.
Mül-ti-förm'i-ly, n. diversity of forms.
Mül-ti-förm'i-ly, n. daving many sides. Mul-ti-lat'er-al, a. having many sides.

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Mül-ti-lin'e-al, a. having many lines.
Mül-ti-löc'u-lar, a. having many cells.
Mul-til'e-quous, a. very talkative; loquacious.
 Műl-tj-nő'mj-al, a having many names
Mul-tip'a-rous, a. bringing many at a birth.
Mul-tip'ar-tite, a. divided into many parts.
Mul'ti-ped, π. an insect with many feet.
Mul'ti-ple, π. a number which exactly con-
 tains another number several tinies; as, 12 is a multiple of 3.— A common multiple is a multiple of two or more numbers; 12 is a com-
 mon multiple of 3 and 4.
 Mŭi'tj-plī-a-ble, a. that may be multiplied.
Mül't-pl-a-ble-nêss, a the being multipliable.
Mül-t-pl-a-ble-nêss, a the being multipliable.
Mül-t-pl-act, fm-t-typ-le-ka, S. P.; mul-typ-le-ka, W. Ja; mül'te-ple-kät, Sm. Wb.] a.
consisting of more than one.

Mul-ti-pli-ca'tion, n. the act of multiplying;
 state of being multiplied.
Mül'ti-pli-că-tor, s. the number multiplied by.
Mül-ti-plic'i-ty, s. state of being many; many.
Mül'ti-pli-er, s. he or that which multiplies.
Mul'ti-ply, v. c. to increase in number; to in-
crease by generation; to increase by arithmet-
ical multiplication.
Mül'ti-ply, v. n. to grow in number; to increase.
Mul-tip'o-tent, a. having manifold power.
Mül-tj-sil'j-quous, a. having many pods.
Mul-tis'o-nous, a. having many sounds.
 Mul'ti-tude, n. many; a crowd; the populace.
Multi-ta'di-na-ry, a. numerous; multitudinous.
Multi-ta'di-nous, a. numerous; manifold.
 Mul'ti-valve, a. having many valves.
Mul-15c'-19r, a. having more eyes than two.

Mul-15c'-19r, a. having more eyes than two.

Mul'tue, in pin'vo, [L.] much in little.

Mul'tue, (mult'yur) n. a grist; toll for grinding.

Mum, interj. silence; hush.— a silent.
 Mum, a ale brewed with wheat; a strong
 llquor made in Germany.
 Mum'ble, v. a. to speak inwardly; to mutter.
Mum'ble, v. a. to utter imperfectly; to mouth Mum'bler, z. one who mumbles. [gently.
Mum'chance, n. a game at hazard with dice : one stupid and silent; a fool.
 Mamm, v. s. to mask; to frolic in disguise.
Müm'mer, z. a masker; a jester; a player.
Müm'mer, z. a masker; a jester; a player.
Müm'mery, z. a masking; farcical show; frolic
in masks; folly; foolery.
Müm'mi-f3, z. a. to make a mummy of.
Müm'my, it dead body proserved by the Egyp-
tian art of embalming: — a sort of wax.
Mamp, v. s. to nibble; to bite quick; to beg. Mamp'er, h. one who mumps; a beggar.
 Mump'ish, a. sullen; obstinate.
 Mamps, n. pl. sullenness : - a sort of quinsy.
Münch, v. a. & n. to chew eagerly and greedily.
Münch er, n. one who munches.
 Mun'dane, a. belonging to this world; earthly.
mun'came, a belonging to this world; earthly Min'da-dry, a having the power to cleanse. Min'dic, z a name for iron pyrites. Min'dic, z a name for iron pyrites. Min-di-fi-ca'tion, z, the not of cleansing. Mun-dif'i-ca-tive, z, having power to cleanse. Mun-dif'i-ca-tive, z, a medicine to cleanse.
 †Mun'di-fy, v. a. to cleanse ; to make clean.
Mundairy, v. a. to cleaners, to make clean,
Mundairy, v. a. stinking tobacco. [Low.]
Mundaire, a. See Remarcation.
Mundaire, a. delonging to a municipality, cor-
poration, or city; relating to a state, kingdom,
 or nation
 Mu-n'iç-j-pal'j-ty, n. a district and its inhabitants;
 the government of a city, &c.
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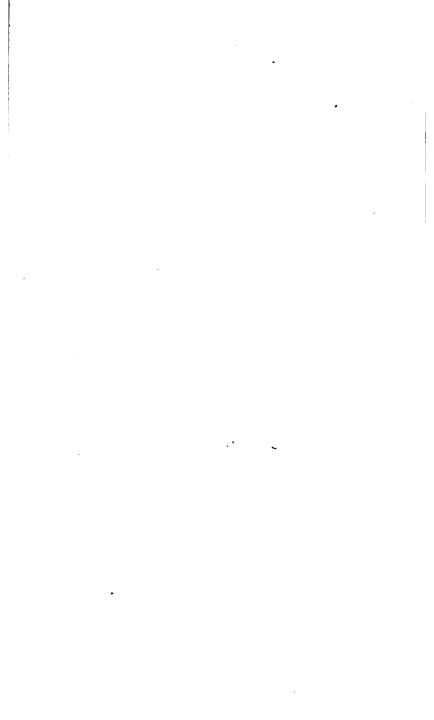
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Mu-nif'j-cănce, n. act of giving bounty; bend
cence; liberality; generosity.
Mu-nif'j-cânt, a. liberal; generosus; benedicen.
Mu-nif'i-cent-ly, ad. liberally; generously.
Mu'nj-ment, s. a fortification; a strong-bold
defence.—(Lew) a deed; a record; charter.
My-nI''tion, (my-nIsh'un) n. fortification; an
 munition; materials for war.
Muns, a. pl. a term for the mouth and chape.
Mū'rage, n. money paid to keep walls in repar.
Mū'rai, a. pertaining to a wall.
Mür'der, n. the act of killing a human being a lawfully, and with premeditated malice. Mür'der, v. o. to kill a man unlawfully, as
 with malice prepense; to kill; to destroy
Mur'der-er, n. one who is guilty of murder
Mür'der-ess, s. a woman who commits mures
Mür'der-obs, a. hloody; guilty of murder.
Mür'der-obs-ly, ad. in a bloody or crued masse.
Mū'ri-ste, n. a selt containing muriatic acid:—
common salt is a muriate of sods.
 Mū'ri-āt-ed, a having muriatic acid; briny.
 Mu-ri-at'ic, a. partaking of the nature of brine.
 Ma'ri-cite, n. a genus of shells.
Mû'rine, m. a senius or succes.
Mû'rine, m. a senall quadraped; a mouse.
Mû'rine, (mû'rin) a. of or relating to ruice.
Mürk, z. the husks of fruit: —darkness.
Mür'ky, a. dark; cloudy; wanting light.
Mür'my, n. a low, shrill noise; a complaint.
Mür'myr, v. n. to make a shrill noise; to gra
Mür'myr-çr, z. a grumbler ; a repiner.
 Mür'mur-Ing, a. a low sound; a murmur.
Mür'mur-Ing-ly, ad. with a low sound.
Mür'mur-ous, a. exciting murmur; murmuring
Mur'rain, s. a plague among cattle. [red.
Mur'rey, (mur're) a. (Her.) sanguine; darky
Mur'rhine, (mur'rin) s. a sort of stone or pe-
 celain; a delicate sort of ancient ware.
Mur'rhine, a. made of murrhine-stone.
Mür'ri-on, n. a helmet. Soe Merion.
Mür'ther, n. & v. See Murder.
Müs'ca-del, n. a kind of sweet grape ; a sweet
wine; a sweet pear.
Mus'ca-dine, [mus'ka-din, S. W. J. F. E. L.
 mus'ka-din, Ja. Sm.] n. a sweet grape, wise,
min real in use and in a sweet grape; a sweet who.

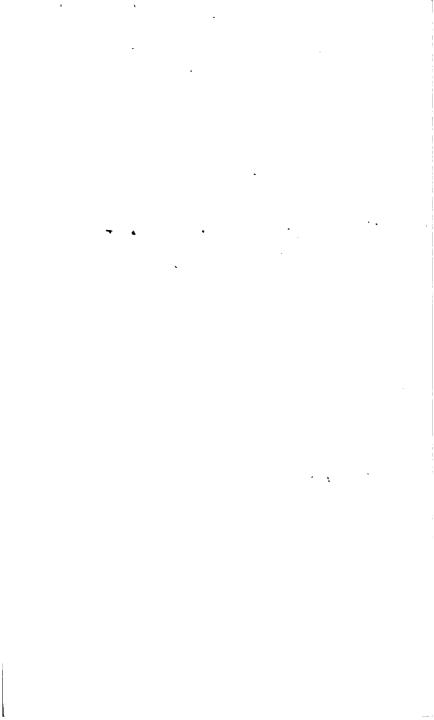
Müs'catel, Same as muscadel and muscades
Mŭs'cie, (mŭs'si) z. a fleshy fibre, the organ of
motion in animals:—a bivalve shell-fish;
Mus-co-i-ty, n. moliness. [2.] [m
Mus-co-va'dō, n. a sort of unrefined sugar.
 mussel
Mus'cu-lar, a. relating to the muscles; composed
of muscles; brawny; strong.

Müs-cu-kir'i-ty, n. the state of being muscular.

Müs'cu-loŭa, a. full of muscles; muscular.
Muge, n. one of nine, ancient, sister goddesses, fabled to preside over the fine arts: — the
power of poetry; deep thought.
Muse, v. a. to think on; to meditate.
 Muse, v. n. to think; to ponder; to meditate.
Muser, s. one who muses; one absent of mind.
Mu-es'um, [mu-zs'um, S. W. P. J. E. F. Je. K.
Sm. Wb.] no [L.] pl. L. mu-se'q; Eng. mu-qe'
 ums; a collection, a cabinet, or a repository
may, a concessor, a connect, or a repository of
curiosities.— Erroneously pronounced surse-
Mush'rôom, n. a spongy plant; an upstart. [um.
Ma'sic, n. the science of harmonical sounds;
 harmony; melody.
 Mū'si-cal, a. barmonious; meiodious.
Mū'si-cal-ly, ad. harmoniously; melodiously
Mū'si-cal-ness, a. harmony.
Mu-si''cian, (mu-zīsh'an) n. one skilled in music.
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To murmur at this Delay.





Mustard, oiratto, firetto, ratto.

Myrtle, pedpros, perposes

Misk, v. a. to perfume with musk. Misk'-cht, z. the musk or musk-deer. Müsket, n. a soldier's hand-gun:— a hawk. Müsket-ser', n. a soldier armed with a musket. Müsket-ser', n. a blunderbass; a short gun. Mile ket-ry, a. muskets collectively. Mile ki-ness, a. the state of being musky. Müsk'mël-on, a. a melon of musky odor. Musk'-rat, n. an American animal; musquash. Müsk'y, a. having the perfume of musk. Müş'lin, s. a fine, thin stuff made of cotton. Mus-im-st', s. a coarse musiin; a cotton stuff.

Mus-im-st', s. a coarse musiin; a cotton stuff.

Mus-quash, (mus/kwosh) s. an American quadruped valued for its fur; musk-rat. Mips-que'tō, (mus-kô'tō) n. See Mosquito.
Műs'sel, (műs'si) n. a shell-fish. See Musquito.
Műs'sel-min, n. [Ar.] pl. Műs'sul-minş; a Mo-hammedan or Mahometan. Mis'sul-man-ish, a. Mohammedan. Must, v. auxiliary and defective; to be obliged. Müst, v. c. & n. to make or grow mouldy. Müst, a new wine not fermented. Mus-ta'ches, or Mus-ta'ches, [mus-ta'shiz, S. W. P. J. F.; mus-ta'shiz, Js.; mus-ta'shiz, Sm. P. l. hair on the unner lie. R.] a. bair on the upper lip.
Miss tard, a. a plant and its seed; a condiment. Mus'ter, v. a. to bring together; to review.
Mus'ter, v. a. to assemble; to meet together. Mus'ter, a a review or a register of forces. Mus'ter-mas'ter, a. an officer who takes an account of troops, and superintends musters.

Müs'ter-röll, a. a register of forces. Mile'ti-ness, a. state of being musty ; mould. Müs'ty, a. mouldy; spoiled with damp or age.
Mü-ta-bil'i-ty, n. changeableness; inconstancy.
Mü'ta-bie, a. subject to change; changeable;
variable; fickle; unstable; inconstant. Mū'ta-ble-nees, z. changeablenees; instability. My-ta'tin, n. change; alteration.

My-ta'tis my-ta'dis, [L.] after making the necessary changes.

Mate, s. silent; not speaking; not vocal. Mate, n. one who is speechless:—a utensil to deaden sound:—a letter not vocal.—The mutes are b, p, t, d, k, and c and g hard.
Mate, v. n. to dung, as birds.—n. dung of Müte'ly, ad. silently; not vocally.

Dirds.
Mate'ness, n. state of being mute; silence. Ma'ti-late. v. c. to deprive of an essential part : to cut ou, as a limb; to maim. Ma'ti-late, a. deprived of some part; mutilated. Mū-ti-la'tion, a. act of mutilating; deprivation. Md-tj-hattopa, a. acc or mutarang; appression Md'tj-la-top, a. one who mutilate.
Md-tj-noës, a. exciting mutiny; seditious.
Md'tj-noës, a. exciting mutiny; seditious.
Md'tj-noës-bes, a. seditiously; turbulently.
Md'tj-noës-bes, a. seditiousness; turbulence.
Md'tj-ny, v. a. to rise against authority.
Md'tj-ny, v. a. to rise against authority. Ma'ti-ny, z. an insurrection against naval or military authority; sedition. dut'ter, v. n. to murraur; to grumble. Mat'ter, v. s. to utter or speak indistinctly. Măt'ter, a. a murmur ; an obscure utterance. Müt'ter-er, z. one who mutters; a grumbler. Müt'ton, (müt'tn) z. the flesh of sheep: — a sheep.

Ma'sic-mas'ter, n. one who teaches music.
Ma'ny'ing, n. meditation; contemplation.
Matak, n. a strong perfume; the animal that produces musk; musk-deer:—a flower. Mut'ton-chop, a. a slice of mutton \*Māt'u-al, (mūt'yu-al) [mū'chu-al, 8. W J. mū'ty-al, P. F. Ja. K. Sm.] a. each acting in return to the other; reciprocal; interchange-\*Mūt-yā-l'y, s. quality of being mutual. [able \*Mūt-yā-l-ly, s. reciprocally; in return. Mūz'zle, s. the nose or mouth of an animal or the state of of any thing; a fastening for the mouth. Maz'zle, v. a. to bind the mouth. Muz'zy, a. forgetful; half-drunk. [Local, Eng.]
My, or My, (mI or me: — unt, when distinct) [mI,
Ja. E. R. Wb.; mI or me, S. W. P. F. Sm.]
pron. poss. & adj. belonging to me.
My-coll'o-gy, n. a treatise on the fungi.
Myn-hēer, n. [sir, among the Dutch.] a cant
term for a Dutchman. Mỹ-ŏg'ra-phy, n. a description of the muscles. Mỹ-ŏl'o-gy, n. the doctrine of the muscles. My'ope, a a near-sighted person; myops.
My'ope, a a near-sighted person; myope.
My'o-pe, a shortness of sight.
My'ri-ad, a ten thousand; any great number. Myr'i a pod, a an animal having many jointed feet. Mỹr-j-ọ-rā'ma, n. an optical machine presenting a great variety of views. Myr'mi-dön, n. a rough soldier; a ruffian. My-röb'z-kin, n. a kind of dried fruit or plum. My-röp'ç-l'ist, n. one who sells unguents, &c My-rop c-list, a. one wno seems anguenes, s.c. Myrrb, (mir) a. a strong aromatic gum. Myr't-ine, e. made of the myrrbine stone. Myr't-i-6, (mir't) a. a fragrant tree or abrub. Myr't-i-6, (mir't) a. a fragrant tree or abrub. My-sil', (mg-sil' or mi-sil') pros. I or me, with emphasis. Mys'ta-gogue, (mis'ta-gog) a. one who interprets divine mysteries; a keeper of church relics. †Mys-te'ri-al, a. mysterious. Mys-te'ri-arch, n. one presiding over mysteries. Mys-te'ri-ous, a. full of mystery; unexplained; obscure; secret. Mys-të'ri-ous-ly, ad. obscurely; enigmatically. Mys-të'ri-ous-nëss, m. obscurity; perplexity. Mys'te-ry, s. something secret, unexplained, or inexplicable ; an enigma : — a trade : — a kind of ancient drama. Mys'tic, n. one of a sect or class of Christians; one imbued with mysticism. one imbued with mysticism. Mys'tic, \( \) a. partaking of mysticism; obMys'ti-cal, \( \) scure; secret; dark.
Mys'ti-cal-ly, \( sd. \) is mystical manner.
Mys'ti-cal-uses, \( \) the quality of being mystical.
Mys'ti-cism, \( \) a belief in a direct intercourse
between God and the human mind; the doctrine of the Mystics. Mys-ti-fi-cā'tion, a act of rendering mysterious. Mys'ti-fy, v. a. to involve in mystery. Myth, z. a fabulous story; a fable, Myth'ic, or Myth'i-cal, a. fabulous. Mythog'ra-pher, s. a writer of fables.

Mytho-log'j-cal, [mith-o-lod'je-kal, W. J. F. Sm.
R.; mi-tho-lod'je-kal, S. P. Ja K.] a relating Mythology.

Mytho-lög';-cal-ly, ad. in a mythological manner
My-thòl'o-gist, n. one versed in mythology.

My-thòl'o-gist, n. one versed in mythology.

My-thòl'o-gy, n. a system of fables; the fabulous
history of the gods of the heathens.

Myx'ine, or Myx'on, n. a fish, the mullet.

N.

N sa liquid, semivowel, and nasal letter. As an abbreviation, it stands for north and number.—N. S. New Style. N. B. [Note] bene.] Note well. Nab, v. a. to catch suddenly; to seize; to knab. Na'bi, n. a powdered sugar-candy.

Na'bib, [na'bib, F. J. Sm. Wo. Ask; na-bib', S.]

a. the title of an East-Indian prince. Nack'er, a. a collar-maker; a harness-maker. Nā'cre, (nā'kur) n. [Fr.] mother-of-pearl. Nā'crēte, n. a mineral of pearly lustre. Na'cir, s. a small horse; a horse.

Nā'dir, s. the point opposite to the zenith.

Nā'dir, s. the point opposite to the zenith.

Nā'dir, d. the point opposite to the zenith.

Nā'dir, s. a small horse; a horse.

Nā'dir, s. a horny substance on the human fingers. and toes; a claw; a taion:—an iron spike:
a stud or boss; 2½ inches, or a 16th of a yard.
Näil, (näi). c. a to fasten with nails.
Näil'er, z. one who nails; a nail-maker. Nail'er-y, s. a manufactory for nails.

Natosté, (nt/ev-ta') s. [Fr.] native simplicity;
unconscious frankness; ingenuousness. Ni'ked, a. uncovered; unclothed; bare; open; defenceless; plain; not hidden; mere.

Nă'ked-nēse, z. nudity; want of covering.

Năm'by-pām'by, z. affected and finical. [Loc.]

Năme, z. that by which a person or thing is called; appellative; title; an appellation; person; character; reputation; fame. Name, v. a. to give a name to; to mention. Name less, a. destitute of a name. Name'ty, ed. particularly; to mention by name. Name'sake, a. one who has the same name. Nan-keen', n. a kind of yellowish or buff-colored cotton cloth: — written also nankin. [cloth. [cloth. Nip, a. slumber; a short sleep: -down on Nap, v. n. to sleep; to be drawny or secure. Nape, a. the joint of the neck behind. †Na'per-y, a. linen for the table. Stellen Naph'tha, (nap'tha) x. a bituminous and very inflammable fluid, which exudes from the earth on the shores of the Caspian Sea, &c. Nap'kin, a. a cloth to wipe the hands, &c. Nap'less, a. having no nap; threadhare.
Nap'pi-nēss, n. the quality of having a nap.
Nap'py, a. frothy; spumy; hairy; full of down.
Nap-cts'sus, n. [1..] pl. L. nap-cts'st; Eng. nar-Cls'sus-ee; a genus of plants; a daffodil.

Nor-co'sis, n. [cr.] privation of sense.

Nar-cot'ic, n. a drug producing lethargy or sleep. Nar-cot' ic, or Nar-cot' i-cal, a. soporific. Nar-cot' i-cal-ly, ad. by producing torpor. Nar-cot' ic-noss, n. a narcotic quality. Nar'co-tine, a. the narcotic principle of opium. Nur'co-tism, n. insensibility; narcosis. Nurd, n. an aromatic plant; spikenard; an ointment prepared from it.
Năr'rāte, [năr'rāt, W. J. Ja. R. Wb.; năr-rāt', S.
P. F. K. Sm.] v. a. to relate; to tell. Nar-ra'tion, s. an account ; a relation ; recital. Nar'ra-tive, a. relating; apt to relate or tell. Nar'ra-tive, s. a relation; an account; a story. Năr'ra-tīve-ly, ad. by way of relation. Nar-ra'tor, n. a toller; a relater. Nar'ra-to-ry, a. giving a relation of things. [R.]

Năr'row, (năr'ro) a. not wide; not broad; om tracted; straitened; near; covetous. Nárrow, (nárro) e. to contract; to limit. Nárrow, or Nárrows, a. a strait; a sound. Nárrow-ly, ad. contractedly; nearly. Nárrow-mind'ed. a. illiberal; avaricious. När'row-mind'ed, a. illiberal; avaricious. När'row-mind'ed, a. illiberal; avaricious. När'sel, a. belonging to the nose. Näs'celt, a. beginning to grow; increasing. Näsh, a. weak; feeble. [Local.] See Nesk. Näs'i-ly, ad. dirtiy; filth;; nauseously. Näs'i-less, a. dirt; filth; grossness. Näs'i-y, a. dirty; filthy; sounder, nauseous. Näs'i-y, a. native; relating to nativity.
Nät-a-ll''tipl. (nät-a-lish'us) \( \) a. relating \( \) Nät-a-ll''tipl. (nät-a-lish'us) \( \) birthday. Nat-a-il''tial, (nai-a-lish'al) a. relating to a
Nat-a-il''tious, (nai-a-lish'us) birthday.
Na'tant, a. (Bat.) lying on the water; floating.
Natablina. Na-ta'tion, a. the act of swimming. Na-ta-to'ri-al, a. adupted to swimming. Na'ta-to-ry, a. enabling to swim; swimming. Na'tien, a a people distinct from others; a peo narion, z. a people distinct from Others; a prople born under the same government.

\*Na'tiquel, (nash'un-al) [nash'un-al, S. W.F.
J. E. F. Ja. Sw. R.; na'shun-al or nash'un-al,
K.; na'shun-al, Wb.] a relating to a nashs;
public: general; not private.

\*Nation-al'-ty, (nash-un-al'o-te) z. qualty d Nation al'i-ty, (nash-mail'0-te) a quality d heing national ; national bias. \*Na"tion-al-Ize, v. a. to distinguish nationally. \*Na"tion-al-ly, (nash'un-al-le) ad by nation. \*Na"tion-al-ness, s. nationality. Na'tive, a. produced by nature; natural; born's or with; not foreign; indigenous; original. Na'tive, a. one born in any place or country. Na'tive-ly, ad. naturally; not artificially. Na'tive-ness, n. state of being native. Na-tiv'i-ty, n. hirth ; time or place of birth. Natron, n. n native carbonate of soda. \*Nat'ı-ral, (nat'yu-ral, 24) [ust'chur-al, S.; mi-chu-ral, W. J.; nat'u-ral, E. Ja.; nat'yu-al, E. a. produced by nature; not acquired; tender; not forced; unaffected: - illegitimate. \*Nat'u-ral, n. an idiot; a fool.
\*Nat'u-ral-Işın, n. mere state of nature; the religion of mere nature. \*Nat'u-ral-īst, n. one versed in natural science. \*Nat-u-ral-j-za'tion, n. the act of naturalizing. \*Nat'y-rai-Ine, v. a. to invest with the privileges of a native citizen; to make natural \*Nat'u-ral-ly, ad. unaffectedly; spontaneously. \*Nat'u-rel-ness, a. state of being natural. Nativer, Onativer, 24 [nativer, 24] [nativer aginary soul of the universe; native state; natural affection; disposition; constitution; sort; birth: - adaptation to reality. Nought, (nawt) a had; corrupt; worthless.
Naught, (nawt) a nothing.—It is often writes
nought to distinguish it from nought, had.
Naught; ly, (nawte-le) ad corrupt; hadl.
Naught;-ness, (nawte-nes) a wickedness.
Naughty, (nawte) a had; wicked; corrupt.
Naum-chy, a a naval combat; a mock sesfield.

fight.

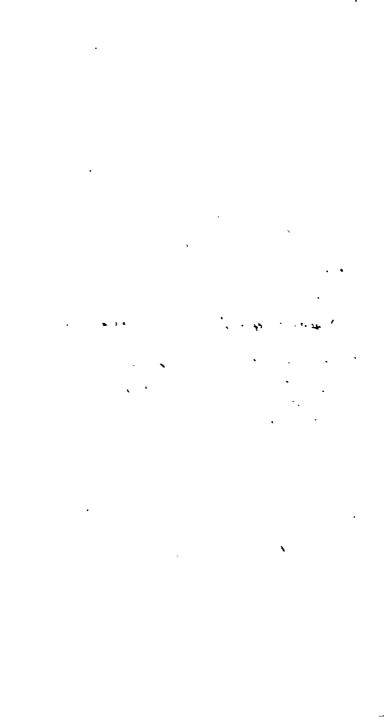
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bore de name of gnosties - from whom ancestors that took book its ware.

among every mation of the world.

March Mallian H & B. soil

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The instruments necessary to avail ourselve of the agents. Even the strangest passions are weakened near yet approach were to it. near a humbred years clapsed before he cam - near at here. The necessaries of life, reveyance To Biov. necessary fur him to refrain . - In facts news sary to prove their genuireners. othe necessities that wretches should expire. — then would have arise the necessity for a great number of exchanges.

There would be as recessity for anything elso.

He needs to be at no loss for any afour is. Her ever his life, I need were To neglect to do - the have neguette to willistate this sight spirit. They will not need the informed

Mau'so-a, (naw'sho-a) n. [L.] disposition or tendency to vomit; sickness; loathing.
Nau'se ste, (naw'she-st) v. z. to feel disgus
Nau'se ste, (naw'she-st) v. z. to loathe. [ful (naw'shus) a loathsome; disgustwattesons; towersups, a toursume; tanguar-mat'soops-ness, (naw'shus-ness) a disgust. Nau'soops-ness, (naw'shus-ness) a disgust. Nau'soops-ness, (naw'shus-ness) a disgust. Nau'ti-cal, ; a silors; naval; maritime. Nau'ti-cal, ; a silors; naval; maritime. Nau'ti-day, ; a shell-dah furnished with some-thing analogous to oars and a sail. Na'val. a relating to shine: nautical: marine. thing analogous to cars and a sail.

Na'vaj, a. relating to shipe; nautical; marine.

Na'va, a. the middle part of a wheel; a hub;—
the middle part of a wheel; a hub;—
the middle part of a body of a church.

Na'vel, (na'vi) z. the middle point of the belly.

Na'vel-estring, a. the unbillical cord.

Na'vel-estring, a. the tall turnip.

Na-vicy-lep, a. that may be navigated.

Na'vi-gs-ble-nose, z. capacity of navigation.

Navi-gs-ble-nose, z. the sail to nose by water. Nav'ı-gate, v. n. to sail; to pass by water. Nav'ı-gate, v. a. to pass by ships or boats. Nav--ga'tion, n. the act or art of navigating ships; naval science; ships collectively. Nav'-ga-tor, a. one who navigates; a scaman. Na'ry, n. an assemblage of ships; a fleet.
Nay, (na) ad. no; not only so, but more.
Nay, (na) n. a denini; n refusal. [H.]
Naz-e-rane', n. one of Nazareth; a Christian. Naz's-rite, a. one devoted to religious duties. Neal, v. a. to temper by heat. See Anneal. Neap, (nep) a. low; — applied to tide. Neap, a. the tongue or pole of a cart. [Lecal.] No. a-pol'i-tan, a relating to Naples. No. a-pol'i-tan, a a native of Naples. No. a-pol'i-tan, a native of Naples. No. a-pol'i-tan, a native of Naples. Near, (ner) prep. close to; nigh; not far from. Noar, ed. almost; not far off; within a little. Near, v. a. (Neat.) to approach; to be near to. Nêar, s. z. to draw near; to approach. Nêar'ly, ad. at no great distance; closely. Nëar'ness, s. state of being near; closeness. Nëar-aight'ed, (nër-sit'ed) a. seeing but a short distance; short-sighted. Neat, a. a cow or ox; as, "a neat's tongue." Noat, a. very clean; cleanly; nice.; pure; free from impure words: — clear, after deductions: - in this last sonse, now written set. Neat'-cat-tie, a. oxen and cows. Neat'herd, s. one who has the care of cattle Neat'ly, ad. with neatness; cleanlily. Neat'ness, s. cleanliness; pureness. Neb, s. the ness; beak; bill of a bird. See Nib. Neb's-le, s. t...] pt. settles; a cloudy appear-ance; a little cloud; a dark spot; a film. ance; a little close; a dark spot; a film.
Nöt'y-loäs, a. haybessebule; misty; cloudy.
Nöt'q-a-a'ri;-n, n. Roe Notasukarian.
Nöt'q-a-ricy, n. al. things needful.
Nöt'q-a-ri-ly, ad. inevitably; not freely.
Nöt'q-a-ri-ly, ad. state of being necessary.
Nöt'q-a-ry, a. that must be; indispensable; needful; essential; inevitable. Nec'es ary, n. a privy; a jukes.
Necès si-tà'ri-n, n. one who holds the doctrine
of philosophical necessity.
Necès'si-tate, v. a. to make necessary. No-ces aj ta'tion, n. fatal compulsion.
No-ces'aj-tous, a. being in want; poor; needy.
No-ces'aj-tous-ness, n. poverty; want; need.

No-ces signatures, in potenty, wants, need-pulsion; fatality; want; need; poverty. Neck, n. the part between the head and body.

Něck'clöth, a. a handkerchief for the neck. Nece-Coun, a. a nandarrenset for the neck.
Něcked, (něk'ed-cněst) a. having a neck.
Něck'ge-chlef, (něk'kpr-chlf) a. a korchieč.
Něck'lpec, a. a woman'a neok ornament.
Něc-ry-lěg'j-cal, a. relating to necrology.
Nęc-rěl'o-giat, a. a writer of necrology.
Nęc-rěl'o-gy, a. a register of deaths; an obituary
Něc'ro-mān-cyr, a. a conjurer; an enchanter.
Něc'ro-mān-cyr, a. conjurer; conjuration. Nec-ro-man-cy, a. enchantment; conjuration. Nec-ro-man'tic, a. relating to necromancy. Něc'tared, (něk'tard) a. imbued with nectar. Nec-ta're-oùs, a. resembling nectar; delicious. Něc'ta-rine, a. sweet as nectar; delicious. Noc'te-rine, a. a fruit like the peach. Něc'tar-ous, a sweet as nectar; nectarine. Něc'ta-ry, z. the melliferous part of a flower. Need, n. exigency; necessity; want; poverty. Need, v. c. to want; to require; to lack. Nood, v. z. to be in want; to be wanted. Nood or, z. one who wants any thing. Nood oil, z. necessary; requisite; wanted Nēēd'í li-ly, ad. necessariy. Nēēd'í ûl-nēss, s. necessity. Nēēd'i-ly, ad. in poverty; poorly. Nēēd'i-nēss, s. state of being needy; poverty. Nee'dle, a. a small instrument for sewing; small steel pointer in the mariner's compa N68'dle-fûl, n. what is put into a needle at once. Nee'dle-mak'er, a. one who makes needles. Nãod'less, c. unnecessary ; not requisite. Need'less-ly, ad. unnecessarily; without need. Need'less-ness, a. unnecessariness. Nös'dle-work, (nö'dl-würk) n. the business of a sempetress; embruidery by the needle.
Nösde, ad. necessarily i indispensably. Naëd'y, a. poor; necessitous; indigent. Ne'er, (nar) [mir, W. Ja. K. Sm.; nar, P.; nar, S.] ad, a contraction for naver. Ne-farneous, a. wicked; abominable; vilo-Ne-fa'ri-ous-ly, ad. abominably; wickedly. Ne-ga'tion, a. act of denying; a denial. Neg's-tive, a. implying negation; opposed to affirmative; denying; implying denial. Neg'a-tive, n. a proposition that denies; a word or particle that denies; as, not. Neg'a-tive, v. a. to dismiss by negation; to re-Neg'a-tive-ly, ad. with or by denial. [ject. Nog-let', s. a. to omit; not to do; to slight. Nog-let', s. inattention; slight; negligence. Nog-let', s. one who neglets. Nog-let'(il), a. heedless; learless; inattentive. Neg-lect f 01-ly, ad. with needless inattention, Neg-lect in ly, ad. carelessly; inattentively, Neg-lective, a. inattentive; neglectily.

Neg-lective, a. inattentive; neglectily.

Neg-lective, (nog-le-zha) n. [neglige, Fr.] a sort old-fashioned gown. Neg'li-gence, u. mattention ; carelessness. Neg'li-gent, a. careless ; heedless ; inattentive. Neg'h-gent-ly, ad. carelessly; heedledsly. Ne-go'ti-a-hie, (ne-go'she-a-bi) a. that may be enegotiated, transferred, or exchanged. No-go'ti-ant. (no-go'sho-ant) x. a negotiator. No-go'ti-ate, (no-go'sho-ant) x. a. to have inter-course of business; to traffic; to treat.

No-go'ti-ate, (no-go'she-at) v. a. to manage; to

conclude by trenty or agreement. Ne-go-ti-a'tion, (ne-go-she-a'shun) a. the act of negotiating; a matter negotiated; a treaty. ne go sha'tur, S. j n. one who negotiates. Ne gross, n. n female of the black race of Af-

Ne'gro, n. one of the black race of Africa. [rica.

No'gus, n. a mixture of wine, water, sugar, &c. Neigh, (na) v. n. to utter the voice of a horse.

Neigh, (na) n. the voice of a horse.

Neigh bor, (na/bur) n. one who lives near. Neigh'bor, (nā/bor) a. near to another; next. Neigh'bor, (nā/bur) v. a. to adjoin; to confine on. Neigh'bor-hood, (na'bor-hud) a. vicinity. Neigh'bor-Ing, (na'bur-Ing) a. being ner Neigh borlings, (na borling) a. being neer.
Neigh borliness, (na borling) a. civility.
Neigh borly, (na borle; a. kind; civil; friendly.
Neigh borly, (na borle; a. kind; civil; friendly.
Neither, (na ther on nither, K.) con, nor:
—a particle used in a negative sentence, and answered by nor. See Either. Nei'ther, pron. not either; nor one nor other. Nem con, [L., for nemine contradicante.] no one opposing; unanimously. t. No. o-log'i-cal, a. relating to neology. Ne-51/9-Esm, n. a new word or term; neology. Ne-51/9-Esm, n. a new word or term; neology. Ne-51/9-Est, n. an introducer of new terms, &c. Ne-51-9-Est; n. a. relating to neology. Ne-51/9-Ey, n. a system of new words or doe-trines; a new system of interpretation. No'o-phyte, s. a new convert ; a proselyte Nê'q-phyte, a. newly entered into some state. Nê-q-têr'je, n. one of modern times. [R.] Ne-q-ter'je, or Ne-q-ter'j-cal, a. modern ; novel. Ne-pen'the, a. a drug that drives away pain. Neph'ew, (nev'vu) n. spn of a brother or sister. Ne-phrit'ic, n. a medicine for the stone. No-phrit'ic, | a. belonging to the kidneys; No-phrit'i-cal, | relating to the sione. "s plus al'tra, [L.] nothing beyond; the greatest extent; the utmost effort. Nepo-tism, [nepo-tizm, W. J. P. Sm.; ne/po-tizm, S. P. K.] n. fondness for nephews. Nep-th/nj-en, n. one who holds that the present form of the earth has been produced by water. Nep-tu'nj-an, a. relating to Neptune or the ocean. Në re-id, n. a sea-nymph; a nereidian. Në-re-id'i-an, n. an earthworm; aneilidan. Në-re-id'i-an, n. an organ of seasation and motion, which passes from the brain to all parts of the body; a tendon; strength. Nerve, (nerv) v. a. to strengthen ; to invigorate. Nërve less, (nërv'les) a. without strength. Nër'vine, n. a medicine for nervous affection Nor yous, a relating to the zerves; strong; vig-orous:—having weak or diseased nerves. Nervoys-ty, es with strength; with force. Nervous-ness, n. vigor; strength. †Nër'vy, a. strong ; vigordus ; nervous. Nës'ci-ënce, (nësh'e-ëns) n. ignorance. Nësh, a. tender ; feeble. [Lecal, Eng.] Ness, a Saxon termination, quality; as, goodness.
Nest, n. the bed of a bird, for laying her eggs:
--bada: --a collection, as of boxes. a Saxon termination, denoting state or Nest, v. n. to build, or lay in, nests. Nest/-egg, n. an egg left in the nest. Nës'tle, (nës'si) v. z. to lie close ; to move. Nës'tle, (nës'si) v. z. to house ; to cherish. Nest'ling, a. a young bird in the nest. Nest'ling, a newly hatched; moving about. Nec-tô'ri-an, n. a follower of Nestorius. Net, n. a texture woven with meshes; a snare. Not, v. n. to knit a net; to knot.

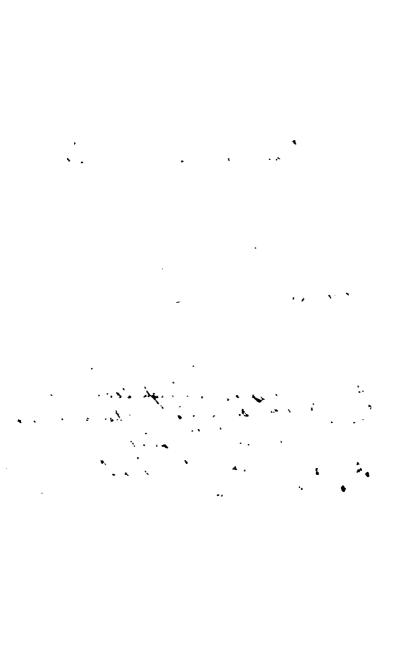
Met, a clear, after deductions ; as, " not weight."

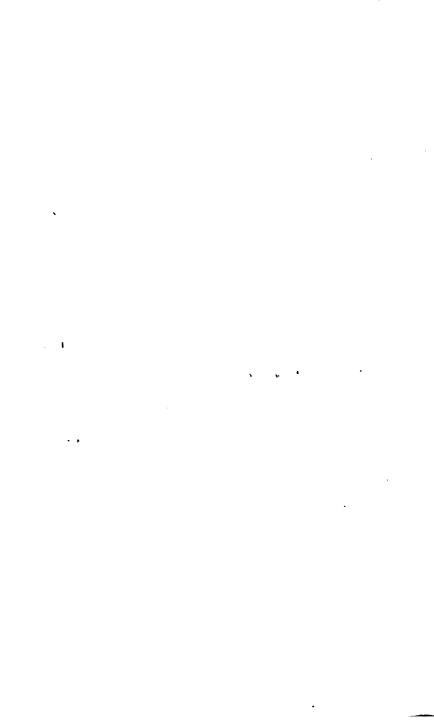
Not, w. a. to bring as clear produce. Noth'or, a. lower; not upper; in.lemal. Noth'or-most, a. superl. of Nother; lower Net'ting, n. a reticulated piece of work. Nětřile, s. a well-known, stinging plant. Nětřile, s. a. to sting; to irritate; to prow Nětřiler, s. he or that which nettles. Nët'tle-rash, z. an eruptive disease. Nět/work, (nět/wiirk) a. reticulated work. Nea-rall gi-q, n. [L.] (Med.) an acute, painful affection of the nerves. Net-ral'gic, a relating to neuralgia Net-rol'o-ty, n. a description of the nerves. Neu-ret'o-my, π. the anatomy of the nerves. Neu'ter, (nu'ter) ε. of neither party; neutral:not masculine or feminine : - net active. Ned'ter, a. one indifferent or neutral. Ned'tral, a. indifferent; not on either side. Neu-tral, n. one who is not on either side. Neu-tral i-ty, (nu-tral o-te) n. state of bei neutral or neuter; indifference. Ned'tral-ize, v. a. to render neutral or indifferen Ned'tral-lz-er, m. be or that which neutralises. Ned'tral-ly, ad. indifferently; on neither part. Nëv'er, ad. not ever; at no time; in ne degre Nëv-er-the-Mas', ad. however; yet. New, (ne) a. not old; fresh; novel; modern; recent; renovated. — It is used adverbially in composition, for newly ; as, new-born.

New-fan'gied, (nå-fang'gid) a. new-made.

New-fah'ioned, (nå-fash'und) a. recently come into fashion New'ish, (na'ish) a. rather new. New'iy, (na'ie) ad. freshiy; lately; recently. New-mod'el, v. a. to model anew. New home, a. freshess; recentness; novelty, New home, a. freshess; recentness; novelty, New, (ada) a. sing. & pl.; (commonly singula fresh nocumes; itdings; intelligence. New y-mon-got, a. one who deals in news. News'pa-per, m. a print or paper that conveys news; a gazette. Newt, (nut) s. an oft; a small, harmless lizzed. Next, a. nearest in place, time, or order. Next, ad. at the time or turn nearest. Nib, n. the bill of a bird; the point of a pen-Nibbed, (nibd) a having a nib. Nibble, v. a. to eat allowly; to bite, as a fish Nib'ble, v. n. to bite at ; to find fault with. Nib'ble, n. an act of a fish trying the bait. Nib'bler, n. one that nibbles; a carp Nice, a. exact; precise; fine; delicious; neet; delicate; fastidious; cautious; particular. Nice'ly-ad. exactly; precisely; delicately. Nice'ness, w. minute exactness; delicacy. Nice'reas, n. minute exactness; delicacy.
Nice, v., n. minute accuracy; exactness; instisious delicacy; effeminate softness; delicity.
Niche, (nich) n. a hollow to place a saide in.
Nick, n. exact point of time wantch; a score:
"Accuratern Methodogy, an evil spart; hence GM
Nick, a vigar term for the devil.
Nick, n. a to hit; to cut in notches; to cases.
Nick'el, n. a semi-metal of a whitish color.
Nick'el, n. one who nicks a knare. Nick'er, m. one who nicks; a knave. Nick'nāme, n. a name given in derision. Nick'nāme, v. a. to call by an opprobrious name Ni-co'tian, a relating to tobacco. Nic'tate, (nik'tat) v. n. to wink; to nictitate Nic-ta'tion, a. a winking of the eye. Nic'ti-tate, v. n. to wink ; to nictate. Nic-ti-tation, s. a winking; nictation. Nide, s. a brood; as, "a side of pheasants." Nid-i-fi-ca'tion, s. the act of building nests. NY dor-ous, h. smelling or tasting like seested mest

Preither pits non tenderners, which and give in it is int, nor 6 a viet justing. orestle, xriby All our pleasures, though seeningly never so restore from sense, I cain their signi from never so desposets or radical, you will find. At a repulse he had of new shey sat-next me





Night-shade, i ropolyros

my quest was no other than a lookselen-

[NId'y-läte, s. n. to build a nest.
Wid-y-lätion, n. time of remaining in the nest.
NIde, n. [L.] a nest of birds, &c.
Nideo, (nes) n. a daughter of a brother or sister.
Nig'gard, a. a miser; a sordid fellow; a churl.
Nig'gard-in-ness, n. avarice; sordid parsimony.
Nig'gard-in-ness, n. avarice; parsimonious.
Nig'gard-iy, ed. avaricious; parsimonious.
Nig'gard-iy, ed. sparingty; parsimoniously.
Nig'gard-iy, ed. sparingty; parsimoniously.
Nig'gard-ness, n. avarice; sordid passimony.
Nig'gio, v. e. to play with; to trific with.
Nigh, (n.) e. mear; not distant; not remote. Nig'gie, v. a. to play with; to triffe with.
Nigh, (ni) a. mear; not distant; not remote.
Nigh, (ni) a. mear; not distant; not remote.
Nigh, (ni) ad. not far off; almost; near.
Nigh', (ni'le) ad. nearly; nigh. Lecks.
Nigh'ness, (al'nea) s. nearness; proximity.
Night, nit, 77) s. the time from sunect to sunrise; time of darkness; darkness; obscurity.
Night'-brawl, (ni'b'om) a. produced in darkness.
Night'-brawl, a brawl in the night.
Might'-brawl-er, (ni'b'ardwl-er), s. one who makes Might'-brawi-er, (nit'brawi-er) a one who makes brawls or disturbances in the night. Nīght'cāp, (aīt'kāp) a. a cap worn in bed. Nīght'-dew, (aīt'dā) a. dew falling by night. Night'-dew, (alt'de) s. dew mining uy nigm. Night'-dig, s. a dog that hunts in the night. Night'-dries, s. the dress worn at night. Night'-di, nit'ed) a. darkened; benighted. Night'fili, s. the close of day; evening. Night' fire, s. die in the night; ignis fatuus. Bight'gwa, s. a loose gown used for undress. Night'sag, s. a witch wandering in the night. Night'hidg, s. a witch wandering in the night. Night'hawk, a. a hawk that flies by night. Night'in-gale, a. a bird that sings at night. Night'iy, a. done by night; acting by night. Night'ly, (all'le) ad. by night; every night. Night'min, a. one who removes fifth by night. Night'mare, n. a morbid and oppressive sens Night'mare, n. a morbid and oppressive sensation during eleop; incubus. [light. Maght'-plöce, n. a picture to be seen by candle-Night'shāde, n. darkness of the night: — a plant. Night'-watch, (nit'wōch) n. a period of the night; a guard or watch by night.
Ni-gab'eom, a growing black.
Nig-ri-fi-cē'tion, n. the act of making black.
Ni-hi'-ity, n. nothingness; non-existence.
1711. n. a. not to will: to refuse: to relect. m-aur-sy, a. notaingness; non-existence.
fill, b. s. not to will; to refuse; to reject.
Nim'ble, a. quick; active; ready; speedy.
Nim'ble-aëss, s. quickness; activity.
Nim'ble-wit-tęd, a. quick; eager to speak.
Nim'bly, ad. quickly; speedily; actively.
Nim'com-pôp, s. a blockhead; a fool. [Vulgar.]
Nime/Old separated plus times Mas, a. one more than eight. Nine fold, a. repeated nine times. Nine bodies, s. pl. a game requiring nine holes. Nine pence, n.; pl. nine pences; a small silver cola; the sum of nine pennies. Nine pins, n. pl. a play with nine pieces of wood. Mine'isen, a nine and ten Nine'taenth, a. the ordinal of nineteen. Nine ti-oth, a. the ordinal of ninety. Nine'ty, a nine times ten. Nin'ny, a a fool; a simpleton; ninnyhammer. Nin'ny-ham-mer, a a simpleton; a ninny. Ninath, a. first after the eighth; the ordinal of Ninth'ly, ad in the ninth place. Min, s. s. to cut; to pinch; to bite; to blast. NIP, w. a. pinch; a small cut; a blast.
NIP pp.-kria, n. a little cup; a small tankard.
NIP ppr-kria, n. a little cup; a small tankard.
NIP pprag-ly, ad. with bitter sarcasm.
NIP ping-ly, ad. with bitter sarcasm.
NIP ple, n. a tost; a dug; pap; an orifice.
NIP spa, [al'san, K. Sm.; als'an, Nb.] n. a Jow-

ish vernal month.

N't'st pri'es, n. (Less) a judicial writ.
N't, n. the egg of a louse or small insect.
N't'pa-cy, n. lustre ; brightness: — an endeavor
N't'pa-cy, n. lustre ; brightness: — an endeavor
N't'pa-cy, n. lustre ; brightness: — an i'tid, P

E.] a. bright; shining; gay; spruce.
N't'pa-cy, n. a chemical sait of nitric acid. Ni'tre, (ni'ter) m. saltpetre; nitrate of potash.
Ni'trie, a. relating to, or containing, nitre.
Ni'trie, a. relating to, or containing, nitre.
Ni'trie, a. n. (Chem.) a gas which, together with
oxygen, forms atmospheric air; azote.
Ni'tro-mu'-ri-di'jc, a. (Chem.) noting an acid
formed of nitric and murisaic acid. NI'trous, a. partaking of nitre. — Nitrous sxide, an exhibitanting gas. Ni'try, a. nitrous; relating to nitre.
Nit'ty, a. abounding with the eggs of lice.
Ni'val, a. abounding with snow. [R.] Niv'e-ous, a. snowy; resembling snow. No, ad. the word of refusal or denial. No. a. the word of retusal of denial.

No. a. not any; none. — No see, not any one.

†No-blf'i-tate, v. a. to ennoble; to make noble.

No-blf'i-ty, n. antiquity of family; dignity;
rank; people of rank. — Noblity, in England,
consists of five ranks, viz., dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons. No'ble, a. belonging to the nobility; exalted in rank; worthy; elevated; liberal.

No'ble, m. one of high rank: — an ancient coin. No'ble-man, a. one of the nobility; a noble. No ble-ness, z. greatness; worth; dignity. No-blese', z. [noblesse, Fr.] the nobility. [No-blese', z. [noblesse, Fr.] the nobility. [No'bly, ed. in a noble manner; greatly. No'bod-y, z. no one; not any one. Nocetin-be-la'tion, a. act of walking in sleep of in the night; somnambulism. Noc-tim'bu-list, n. one who walks in sleep. Noc-tid'i-al, a. comprising a day and a night. Noc-thy's can, a. wandering in the night.
Noc'hy-ry, a. account of what passes by night.
Noc'hile, a. a large kind of bat. Noc-turn, n. devotional service by night.
Noc-turnal, a. relating to night; nightly.
Noc-turnal, a. an instrument used at sea for
viewing the stars. Nod, v. n. to bend the head; to be drowsy. Nod, v. a. to bend; to incline; to shake. Nõd, n. a quick bend of the head; a command. Nõd'der, n. one who nods; a drowsy person. Nõd'die, (nõd'di) n. the head, in contempt. Nõd'dy, n. a simpleton; an idiot:—a soa-fowl. Node, a a knob; a swelling:—an oval figure.
— (Astron.) the point where the orbit of a planet intersects the plane of the ecliptic. planet intersects the plane of the ecliptic.
No-dose', or No'doys, a. knotty; full of knots.
No-dose', ty, n. a complication; knottiness.
Nöd'u-ler, a. formed into nodules.
Nöd'u-ler, a. formed into nodules.
Nöd'al, Ja. E. ] n. a small jump or knot.
Nöd'ald, Ja. E. ] n. a small jump or knot.
Nöd'ald, Ja. E. ] n. a small jump or knot.
Nöd'ald, Ja. E. ] n. a small jump or knot.
Nög'sin, n. a small mug or cup.
Nög'sin, n. a small mug or cup.
Nög'sin, n. a small mug or cup.
Nög'sin, n. a small nug or cup.
Nöge, n. a. to spread by rumor or report.
Nölse'n, a. a to spread by rumor or report.
Nölse'lese, a. silent; without sound.
Nölse'lese, a. silent; without sound.
Nöl'se'n, on's snoulness of sound; clamor.
Nölse'n, no's no's no sound; ofensive. Not'some, (not'sum) a. noxious; offensive, Not'some-ly, (not'sum-le) ad. offensively. Not'some-ness, (not'sum-nes) s. offensiveness Not'sy, a. making a noise; loud; clamorous

No long us long, [L.] willing or not willing.
No-li''tion, (no-lish'un) n. unwillingness.
No li'e problegul, [L.] (Loss) an agreement, by
the plaintiff, to discontinue a suit.
\*Nōm'ad, or Nōm'ade, n. one who leads a wandering or pastoral life.
\*Nōm'ad, or Nōmad, [nōm'ad, Sm.; nō'mad, K.
R. Wh.] a. wandering; nomadic.
No.middic. a. nastoral: rude: wandering.

s. wa. a. wandering; nomadic.
Nombid'ic, a. pastoral; rude; wandering.
Nombie, (nām'biz) a. pl. the entrails of a deer.
No'men-cla-tor, a. one who names things.
No'men-cla-ture, (no'men-kla'ryy) [no-men-kla'chur, d.; no-men-kla'chur, J.; no-men-kla'vur, J.a. K.; no'men-kla'tur, J.; no-men-kla'vur, J.a. K.; no'men-kla'tur, J.; no-men-kla'tur, J.; no-men-kla'vur, J. a. K.; no'men-kla'tur, J.; no-men-kla'vur, J. a. K.; no'men-kla'tur, J.; no-men-kla'tur, J.; no-men

klu-tur, Sm. R. ] n. the terms or words of a language, art, or science; a vocabulary. Nom'i-nal, a only in name; aot real; titular.

Nom'i-nal-Ism, w. the doctrine of the nominalists. Nom'j-nal-list, s. one of a school of philosophers. Nom'i-nal-ly, ad, by name; only in name. Nom'i-nate, v. a. to name; to propose.

Nom-na'tion, a. act or power of nominating. Non'i-na-tive, a. that names: - applied to the first case of nouns.

Nom'j-na-tor, a. one who nominates or name Nom-j-nee', a. a person nominated to an office. Non, ad. not. - It is never used separately, but always as a prefix, giving a negative sense to words; as, non-residence, non-essential.

Non'age, a. minority in age; immaturity. Non'aged, (non'ajd) a. being in nonage. Non-at-tend ance, s. want of attendance Non'chq-littace', (non'sha-lans') s. [Fr.] indiffer-

ence; coolness; carelessness Non-com-pitance, m. a refusal to comply.

Non-com-pos man'tis, [L.] not of sound mind.

Non-con-form'jst, n. one who does not conform. Non-con form'i-ty, a. want of conformity. Non'do-script, a. not yet described.

Non'de-script, a a thing not yet described.
Non'de-script, by a thing not yet described.
None, [uan, 8. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; non,
Wh.] a. & pron. no one; not one; not any.
Non-in'dy, n. non-existence; an ideal thing.
Nones, n. pl. (Roman Culender) a certain day in

each month, so called as being the ninth inclusive before the ides.

Non-es sen'tial, n. something not necessary. None'such, n. an extraordinary thing. Non-ex-ist ence, n. the state of not existing. ex-por-ta/tion, n. n fallure of exportation. Non-im-por-ta'tion, n. a failure of importation. Non-juring, a, not swearing allegiance. Non-ja'ror, n. one refusing to swear allegiance.

Non-nat'u-rals, n. pl. things which, by abuse, become the causes of disease. Non-ob-serv'ance, n. a failure to observe. Non ob-stha'te, [L.] (Law) netwithstanding any

thing to the contrary. Non-pa-reil', (non-pa-rel') n. a kind of apple:

Non-po-fell', (non-po-fel') n. a kind or appue: — a printer's type smaller than minion.
Non-po-fell', (non-po-fel') a unequalled.
Non-poy'ment, n. neglect of payment.
Non-poy'ment, n. neglect of payment.
Non-poy'ment, n. neglect of payment.
Non-pois, n. a puzzle ; a great difficulty.
Non-pois, n. a puzzle ; a great difficulty.
Non-fel',-dence, n. a failure of residence.
Non-fel',-dence, n. one who does not reside in the place of his official duty; absentee.
Non-fel',-dent, n. one who does not reside in the place of his official duty; absentee.

Non-reg'i-dent, a. not residing ; absent. Non-re-sist'ance, n. passive chedience. Non-re-sist'ant, a. not resisting; unopposing. Non/sonse, n. unmeaning language; folly. Non sen'si-cal, a. unmenning; foolish.

Non-sin'si-cal-ly, ad. foolishly; ridiculously Non-sin'si-cal-mess, m. absurdity; folly. Non-sig'si-tur, (non-sik'wo-tur) [L.] a conti

sion not warranted by the premises.

Non-so-lifting, s. faiture of solution.

Non-sait, (non-sait) s. stoppage of a sait at law.

Non-sait, w. s. to quash in a legal process. Nôô'die, z. a fool ; a simpleton. [Vulgur.] Nôôk, a. a corner; a narrow place

Nôôn, a midday; moonday; twelve o'chok. Nôôn'day, Nôôn'tide, a midday; time of no Nôôn'day, Nôôn'tide, a meridional; midday Nôân'ing, a. repose or a repast at noon. Nôôc, er Nôôce, [nôz, & J. E. Ja. E. Sa. W. nôc, W. F.] a. a running knot.

Nôôge, v. c. to tie in a noose; to catch. Nô'ppi, s. a plant; an Indian fig.

Nor, ossi, a negative particle;— correlative to assider or set; as "neither this see that."
Nor'mal, a perpendicular:— teaching rules assiprinciples; elementary.
Nor'man, a relating to Normandy or Normans.

Nor'man, a. a native of Normandy. Nor'roy, a. the third of the three kings at area.

North, a. the point opposite to the south. North, a. northern; being in the north. North-East', a. the point midway between north and east.

North-Sast', a. denoting the north-east point.
North-Sast'ern, a. relating to the north-east.
North'or-ly, a. being towards the north; north-North ern, a. being in the north; north North'ern, n. an inhabitant of the north. North-star', n. the polestar; the lodestar. North-ward, a. being towards the north.

North ward, | ad. towards the north. North/ward, | ad. towards the north. North-west, a. the point between the north as North-west, a. being in the north-west. North-wind, a. wind blowing from the north-Nose, s. the prominence on the face ; scent. Nose, w. a. to scent; to smell; to face. Nosed, (nozd) a. having a nose; as, long-s Nose'gay, w. a bunch of flowers; a bonque

Nose'less, a destitute of a nose.
Nos'le, (noz'zl.) See Nozie.
\*Nos-o-log'i-cal, a relating to nosology.

\*No-edio-gist, a. one versed in nosedogy.
\*No-edio-gy, or No-edio-gy, [no-edio-is, S. J. E. Sa. ; no-zdio-je, W. P. Je. R.] a. the doctrine or science of diseases.

Nos-tal'gi.c., n. (Med.) homesickness. Nos-tal'gi.c., a. relating to nostalgis.; homesick. Nos-tril, n. the cavity of the nose.

Nos'tril, n. the cavity of the nose.

Nos'trans, n. [L.] a medicine not made public.

Not, ad. a particle of negation or refusal.

\*Not's ble, [not's-bl, S.W. P. J. E. J. Sa.]

a. industrious; careful; bustling.

Not's-ble, [no'ts-bl, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sa.]; not's
bl, S. E.] a. remarkable; memorable.

Not's-ble, n. a French nobleman.

\*Not's-ble-ness, n. arefulness; industry.

Not's-ble-ness, n. arefulness; industry.

Not's-ble-ness, n. remarkableness.

\*Not's-ble, ad. memorably; remarkably.

Not's-bly, ad. memorably; remarkably.

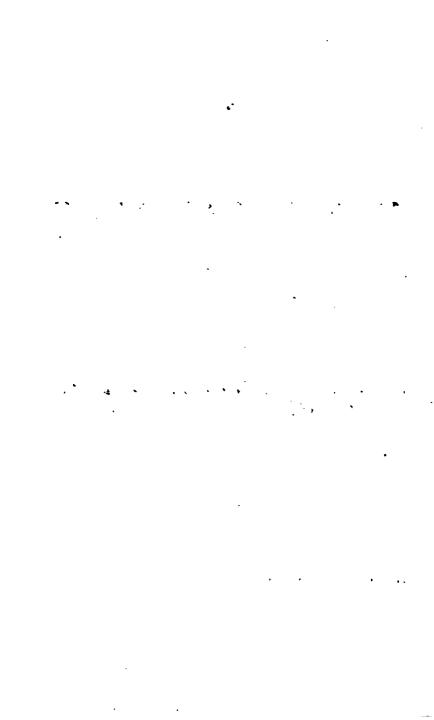
Not's-bly, ad. memorably; remarkably.

Not's-ble, n. an officer who attests contracts, &c.

No'ta-ry, s. an officer who attests contracts, &c. No'ta-ry-pub'lic, a a notary or officer who pub-

hicly attests writings or documents, so as o make them authentic in foreign countries. No-ta/tion, s. the act or manner of noting or designating by marks; a marking. Notch, s. a nick; a bollow cut in any thing.

hove of whom give evidence of herry seen it. Every member of the few was republic is Vesirous of governing, and work willing to they wolved their books, and of the others is to they would lesse some of their force - none but then. since the ere none but is too kere. Mus is more the less important for Where then shall be no typent to fram so shaekles to bind, not no whijes to threaten nor among courties neither



M. is the first of any acte that I have not with who We know nothing to countenance such en opinion who has bester to suly ex with success. have been taken notice of by many mexour Protions of the constitution Which he has preserved to the aucher of 19. - now that she is lost, fire confer In the now common serve It was.

Nursey, puropios.

tch, v a to cut in small bollows. Note, a a mark; a notice; a remark:—reputa-tion:—an account:—a tune:—a written

uon:—an account:—a tune:—a writter paper; a billet:—a promissory note.
Note, v a. to observe; to remark; to set down.
Note, down, (-bak) s. a book containing notes.
Note, d., p. a. remarkable; eminent; famous.
Note, d., p. a. with observation; with notice.
Note, d. notes, s. state of being noted.
Note, on one who take notes on the last

Nat'od-nies, a state of being noted.
Nat'er, a one who takes notes or notice.
Nothing, [nathing, 8. W. P. J. Z. F. Ja. K.
Sa.; nothing, Wb.] a. nonentity; negation.
Nothing, negation.
Notice, a remark; observation; information.
Notice, a. a remark; observation; information.
Notice, a. a to note; to head; to observaNotice-a-ble, a. worthy of notice; observable.
Notici-fi-ca'tion, a. the act of notifying; notice.
Notice-a-ble, a. worthy of notice in make known.—
(U. Ry to inform; to give notice to.
Notice, a. thought; idea samage; ophalon.
Notice-a-lin, a. imaginary; ideal; visionary.
Notice-a-lin, a. imaginary; ideal; visionary.
Notice-a-lin, a. in idea; mentally.

No tion-let, z. a visionary.

No-to-ri'o-ty, n. public knowledge or exposure.
No-to'ri-ous, a. publicly known; evident to the Note: 1-coas, a. punicy known; evident to use world: — commonly used in an Ill sense. Note' 1-coas, a. public fane; notoriety. Note' 1-coas, a. public fane; notoriety. Note with-attind ing, conj. although; nevertheless. Note with-attind ing, prep. without hinderance from; not preventing; in spite of.
Note the lawth a. nothing. Note Note of.

Nought, (nawt) z. nothing. See Naught.

Noting a. (Green.) the name of any thing.
Noting ish, (ndright) c. a. to support by food; to
maintain; to encourage; to foment.
Noting ish-a-ble, a. susceptive of nourishment. Nour isher, a he or that which nourishes. Nour ishement, (nur ishement) a food; suste nance; nutriment; nutrition; supply.
Nov'el, -[nov'el, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.] c.

new; not ancient; unusual. Nov'el, a a species of fictitious composition or

narrative in prose; a tale.

narrative in proce ; a tale.

(Növ'el-lym, m. innovator; ) a writer of novels.

Növ'el-lym, m. innovator; ) a writer of novels.

Növ'el-tv, m. newness; innovaton; freshness.

No-vöm'ber, m. the eleventh month of the year.

Növ'en-s-ry, [nāv'en-s-re, W. P. Ja. Sm.; no-vöm'ns-re, š.; n. the number of nine.

No-vën'ns-re, š.; n. the number of nine.

No-vën'ns-la, a. done every ninth year.

No-vër'esl, a. relating to a step-mother.

Növ'ice, m. one unskilled; a probationer.

No-vice, m. one unskilled; a probationer.

No-vice, m. one unskilled; a probationer.

No-vice, m. the present time tradiments.

No-vice, m. one unskilled; a to ne time.

No-vice, m. the present time or moment.

No-vice, m. the present time or moment.

No-vice, m. the present time or moment.

No-vice, a.d. in the present time or age.

No-vice, a.d. not in any manner or degree.

No-vice, a.d. not in any manner or degree. Nax'ious, (nok'shus) a. hurtful; harmful. Nex': 1043, (alor's says) a. nurtur; narmul.
Nex': 1045-y, (nok'shys-le) ad. hurtfully.
Nex': 1045-yes, (nok'shys-nes) n. hurtfulness.
Nextes, or Nex': 105, (nox': 1) n. the nose; the
smout; the eud, as of a bellows.

Na'bile, a marriageable; fit for marriage.

Na'cle is, z. [L.] pl. L. za'cle i; Eng. na'cleis-en; the kernel of a nut; that about which matter is collected.

Ny-da'tion, s. the act of making bare or naked. Nut, s. a fruit of certain Nade, s. bare; naked.—(Law) void; not valid. Nut, s. s. to gather nuts.

Na'dj-ty, n. naked parts; hakedness; poverty. Na'dum pde'tum; [L.] (Law) a bare contract; an agreement not valid.

Nu-gaç'i-ty, a. futility; trifling talk. Nu-ga'tion, a. the act or practice of trifling

in-ga'tion, a. the act or practice of trifling.
Na'ga-to-ry, a. trifling; futile; insignificant.
Na'ga-to-ry, a. trifling; futile; insignificant.
Na'isance, (na'sans) a. something offensive.
(Law) something that annoys the public.
Nail, a. at annul; to annihilate.
Nail, a. void; of no force; ineffectual.
indi-j-ta'tion, a. the act of neilifying.
Nai-j-f-ta'tion, a. the act of nullifying.
Nai-j-f-ta'tion, a. the act of nullifying.
Nail-j-f-ta'tion, a. of no religion; of no faith.
Nail'j-f9, v. a. to annul; to make void.
Nail'j-ty, a. want of force; want of existence.
Namb, (nam) a. torpid; chill, motionless.
Namb, (nam) a. to make torpid; to stupety.
Namb'ed-nëss, (nam'ed-nës) a. torpor.
Namb'ed-nëss, (nam'ed-nës) a. torpor.
Namb'er, v. a. to count; to tell; to reckon.
Nam'er, v. a. any aggregate of units; a unit; osse Num'ber, a any aggregate of units; a unit; one; Num'ber, n. any aggregate ot unus; u

number or numbers; numerical.

Nû'mer-al, a. a numeral character or letter.

Nû'mer-al-ly, ad. according to number. 

Ny-mēri-cal, a. denoting aumber; numeral. Ny-mēri-cal-ly, ad. with respect to number. Nú-mēr-da, a. consisting of many; many; not few:—consisting of poetic numbers; musical. Nú-mero are the of the numbers; musical.

Nū'mer-ous-ness, a. state of being numerous. Na-mis-mat/i-cal, a. relating to numismatics.
Na-mis-mat/ics, [nū-miz-mat/iks, K. Sm. R

Wb.; nu-miz/ma-tiks, Ja.] n. pl. the science of

coins and modals. [coins; numismatics, Ny.mis-ma-tol'o-gy, n. the history or science of Num'ma-ry, a. relating to money; moneta-Num'mu-lar, y. Numes.

Numps, n. a cant expression for a foolish person. Num'skull, n. a dunce; a dolt; a blockhead. Num'skulled, (num'skuld) a. dull; stupid. Num, s. a woman who lives in a nunnery.
Num'cj-3, (num'shop-3) s. an envoy from the pope
†Nun'cq-pate, v. a. to declare publicly.
Num-ca'pp-tive, [nun-ka'pp-tiv, S. W. P. J. R.
Ja K.; num'ky-pa-tiv, S.s.] a. publicly declaratory: verbuly nonconnead nut written

claratory; verbally pronounced, not written claratory; verbally pronounced, not written thun-cü'pa-to-ry, a. same as maneapative. Nün'ng-ry, a. a house or convent for nuns. Nüp'tişl, (nüp'shşl) a. relating to marriage. Nürse, a. a woman who nurses, or who has the care of another's child, or of a sick person. Nürse, v. a. to bring up a child; to cherish. Nürs'er, z. one who nurses; a promoter. Nürs'er, z. a. plantation of young trees:—place where children are nursed und brought ap. Nürs'er, z. one nursed up. s fondling.

Wire'ing, s. one nursed up; a fondling.
Nürs'ile, (nürs'si) v. a. to cherish; to nuzzle.
Nürt'ure, (nürt'yur) s. food; diet; deducation.
Nürt'ure, (nürt'yur) v. a. to educate; to train.
Nüt, s. a fruit of certain trees and shrube;— [cylinder with teeth.

My-th'tien, n. a kind of tremulous motion. Mat'brown, a. brown like a nut; kept long. Mat'crack-or, n. a species of bird.— pl. an instrument to crack nuts. strument to crack note.
Nüt'gill, n. a hard excesseence of an oak.
Nüt'hook, (nüt'hūk) n. a stick with a hook to
pull down boughs of nut-treet, spice.
Nüt'mēg, n. a valunble species of spice.
Nüt'nment, n. nourishment; food; allment.
Nä-tri-ment'si, a. nourishing; allmental. Nu-tri"tion, (nu-trish'un) n. act of nourishing; nourishment; food; aliment.

Nu-tri"tions, (nu-trish'us) e. nourish Na'tri-tive, a. nourishing; nutrimental. Na'tri-tive, a. the power of nourishing. Nit'shell, a. the hard shell of a nut. Năt'-tree, n. a tree that bears nuts; a hazel. Nut'-tree, n. a tree that nears nuss, a masse.
Nut'zie, v. a. to hide the head; to nestle.
Nut'zie, v. n. to hold the nose down like a hog
Nyt'ta-lôs, n. one who sees best in the night.
Nyt'ta-lô-py, n. the seeing best in the night.
Nympha, n. a goddess of the woods; a lady.
Nympha, n. [L.] the chrysalis of an insect.
Nympha [lat.] he chrysalis of an insect.

O, an English vowel which has various sounds, as in note, not, nor, move, done. — It is used as an abbreviation; as, O. S. denotes Old Style.

O, interj. expressing a wish or exclamation; ob. Ouf, (of) n. a changeling; an idiot; a foolish child left by the fairies instead of a more witty one. Oaf'jsh, (of'jsh) a. stupid; dull; doltish. Onf 'ish-ness, n. stupidity; dulness. Oak, (0k) n. a forest-tree and its wood. Oak'-ap-ple, n. a spongy excrescence on the oak. Oak'-ap-ple, n. a made of, or being from, oak.

Oak ling, (ok ling) a. a young oak.
Oak ling, (ok ling) a. a young oak.
Oak ling, a loose hemp, obtained by untwisting old ropes, for stopping leaks.
Oar, (or) a. a pole or instrument to row with.

Our, v. a. to impel by rowing.—v. n. to row. Ourly, a. having the form or use of ours. O'q-sis, n. [L.] pl. 5'q-sis; a fertile spot in an arid desert.

Oast, (6st) n. a kiln for drying hops.
Oat, (6st) n. a grain; — chiefly used in the plural.
Oat/cake, n. a cake made of the meal of oats. Out'cake, n. a cake made of the ment of oats. Gat'on, (6'th) a. made of oats; bearing oats. Gath, (6th, 97) n.; pl. 5ath; a solemn declaration, made with an appeal to God for its truth. Gath'-breāk-ing, n. the violation of an oath. Gat'māli, n. mait made of oats. Gat'māli, fo'māl, S. P. E. Ja. K. Sm.; 5t'māl er 5t'māl, W.; 5t'māl, Nores.] n. flour made by grinding oats.

by grinding oats.

Oats, (ots) n. pl. a kind of grain generally given to horses.

Ob-bij-ga'to, a. [It.] (Mus.) made for the instru-ment named; closely connected.

Ob-duce', v. a. to draw over, as a covering. Ob-duc'tion, n. the act of covering.

\*Oh'du-ru-cy, or Qb-du'ru-cy, n. inflexible wick-

edness; impenitence; hardness of heart.

entess; impentence; hardness of heart.

\*Ob'dy-rate, or Ob-da'rate, job-da'rats. S. P. J.

E. K.; ob'ju-rat or ob-da'rat, W; ob'du-rat or

ob-da'rat, P; ob-da'rat, Ja; ob'du-rat or

ob-da'rat, P; ob-da'rat, Ja; ob'du-rat, Sm.

Wh. Bailey, Entick, Rees. la bard of heart; ob
stinate; impentent; stubborn; harsh.

\*Th'du-rat be of in subdown;

Solidar ; imperitent, subboth; harm-'Sb'du-rite-ly, ad, in an obdurate manner. 'Sb'du-rite-ness, a. stubbornness; obduracy. (Ob-du-ra'tion, a. hardness; stubbornness. 'O-b'dd-ince, [o-b'de-ens, P. J. Ja. Sm. 20-bb'-dyens, S. E. F. K.; o-be'je-ens, W.] a. act of obeying; submission to authority.

\*O-be'di-ent, a. submissive to authority; com

pliant with command; obsequious; dutiful.

\*O-be-di-en'tial, a relating to obedience. [R.]

\*O-be'dj-ent-ly, ad, with obedience. O-bei'sance, (o-ba'sans or o-be'sans) [o-ba'sans,

W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; 9-b5'sans, S. P. E. Wh.
a. a bow; a courtey; an aut of reverence
Ob-e-lived, a having the form of an obelish.
Ob'c-lisk, a. a slender stone pyramid; a mone lithic column: — a mark for reference, thus, [i] O-böse'ness, or O-bës'[i-ty, n. morbid fatness. O-bey', O-ba') v. a. to yield obedience to; to sent to; to comply with.

mit to; to compty with.
O-bey'er, (-b-ā'er) n. one who obeyn.
Ob-fus'cāte, v. a. to darken; to cloud.
Ob-fus-cā'tion, n. the act of darkening.
Ob-fus-cā'tion, n. the act of darkening.
Obju, ac Obju, [8'b], W. P. E. K. Sm.; db's, \$
F. Wb.] n. decease; a funeral solemaky.

Q-bit'u-a-ry, a relating to deaths or funer Q-bit'u-a-ry, n. a register or list of the dead;

crology; a notice of one dead.
Ob'ject, a that about which one is employed; design; end; aim; ultimate purpose.

Ob-ject', v. a. to oppose; to urge against. Ob-jec'tion, n. an adverse argument; fault forse;

opposition; hesitation; doubt.
Ob-jec'tion-a-ble, a. liable to objection.
Ob-jec'tive, a. relating to the object of thought.

Qu-jective, a renning to no copiet or tabular, and not to the thinker; opposed to subjects—(Grass.) noting the case which follows the verb active or preposition.

Ob-jective-ness, a state of being objective.
Ob-jective-ness, a state of being objective.

Ob-jur-ga'thon, a. a reproof; reprehension.
Ob-jur-ga'thon, a. a reproof; reprehension.
Ob-jur-ga-to-ry, a. reprehensive; chiding.
Ob-jate, a. flattened or depressed at the pa

Ob-lation, n. an offering; a sacrifice.
Ob'li-gate, r. a. to bind by contract or duty; oblige. [A word wuck used, yet disputed.]

Ob-li-ga'tion, n. that which binds; the blading

power of an eath, vow, or duty; a contract.

Ob.i.-ga't.J. a. [It.] See Obbligate.

Ob'i.-ga-to-ry, [bh'e-ga-tūr-e, W. J. F. Ja.; ib'i-ga-tūr'e, S. E.; ob'i-ga-to-re, K. Sm.] a imposing an obligation; binding.

Oblige', [o-bit]' or -bib', S. W. P. F.; o-bit',

Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.; o-bib', J. E.] v. a. to bind;

to impose obligation; to gratify.
Ob-li-gez', n. the person to whom another, called

Ob-liger, n. the person to whom another, eases the obliger, is bound by a contract.

O-blig'ing, n. a. civil; friendly; engaging.

O-blig'ing, n. a. civil; friendly; engaging.

O-blig'ing-ness, n. civility; complaisance.

Ob-liger, n. (Law) one who binds himself to
another. See Obliger.

another. See Obliges.

Ob-lique', or Ob-lique', [ob-lik', S. W. P. W. ob-lek', J. E. Ju. Sm. R.; ob-lek' or ob-lik', P.]

He has taken an oath again.

Rater Apoper trusting.

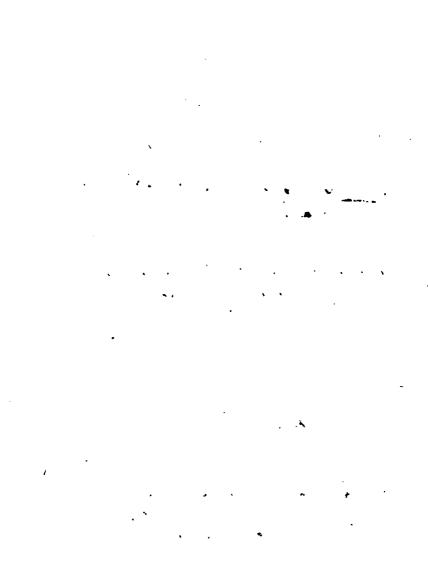
He promise her with an ast to give her where she read ask.

Obsolience to this servents ye are to whom ye obey.

To answer objections against the .. - The diction to it

Will lay us under obligation to act.

To be obliged to alfridge



oblivious of the Obnocious & variations. observable to the meanest un-He had always observed it to be fluid . he seems to have observed upon every.

— It is surprising to observe with what are unray this effect is produced. the observance of the law by the gentile obvious to the our view of riding upon occasion through the aircasion to do - have La occasion to yel to has given occasion for myrong-to respond to her occasions on which it is nevery author to term his work "the geography of the Heavens.

OBS 271 a. not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel; Ob-st&fric, a. relating to obstetrics.

Ob-st&fric, v. a. & n. to assist as a midwife.

Ob-st&fric, n. pt. the art of midwifery. Ob-lique'ly, or Ob-lique'ly, as, not directly.
Ob-lique'non, or Ob-lique'non, a obliquity.
Db-liquity, (ob-lix'wo-te) a state of being oblique; a deviation from rectitude. Ob'sti-na-cy, n. stubbornness; contumacy. Öb'sti-nate, inque; a covanuon from rectures.

Di-lit'er-it'e, n. a. to effice; to rub out.

Di-lit'er-it'en, n. forget/times; amment; pardon.

Di-liv'-ion, a. conget/times; amment; pardon.

Di-lin'-ion, a. causing forget/times; forget/til.

Di-ling, a. longer than broad; extended. Ob'long-noss, a. the state of being oblong. Ob'to-quy, n. constitute of seng conorig.

Ob'to-quy, n. constitute speech; blame; stander; reproach; abuse; diagrace.

Ob-my-tes/cence, n. silence; loss of speech. Ob-nöx'ious, (ob-nök'shus) a. subject; liable to punishment; exposed:—unpopular; odious. Ob-nöx'ious-nées, (ob-nök'shus-le) ad. liably. Qb-nöx'ious-nées, (ob-nök'shus-née) s. state of being observious; liableness. <sup>†</sup>ბტიჟ, n. [L.] a musical instrument; hauthoy. Ob'dic, n. [ebolus, L.] ten or twelve grains. Ob'die, n. [L.] pl. δύφ-li; an obole; a Greek coin equal to about two cents. Qb 5/vate, a having the shape of an egg Ob-reption, a the act of creeping accretly.
Ob-rep-tivitops, (55-rep-tish'us) a done secretly.
Ob-nebue', a offensive to chastity; indelicate;
lowd; kamnodest; offensive; disgusting. lowd; manodest; offeasive; disgusting. Ob-scane/ly, sd. in an obscene manner. Ob-scane/ses,) s. quality of being obscene; im-Ob-scan/jey, purity; lewdness. Ob-scine'ness, } a. quality of being obscene; im-Ob-scin'; ty, } purity; lewdness. Ob-scy-rā'tion, z. act of darkening; darkness. Ob-scire', a. dark; gloomy; abstruse; indis-tinet; little known; unknown. Ob-scire', z. a. to darken; to make obscure. Ob-scire'ness, } z. state of being obscure; dark-Ob-scire'ness, } z. state of being obscure; dark-Ob-scire'ness, } z. state of being obscure; dark-Ob-sc-crā'tion, z. an entreaty; z supplication. Ob'sc-quies, z. pl. funeral rites and solemnities. Ob-sc'qui-oūs, a. obedient; compliant: — mean-ly complying; basely submissive; servile. ly complying; basely submissive; servile.

Ob-a2/qui-ois-iy, ad. in an obsequious manner.

Ob-a2/qui-ois-siden, n. servile compliance.

Ob-a2/qui-ois-siden, n. servile compliance.

Ob-a2/qui-ois-siden, n. servile compliance. of notice ; remarkable ; visible. Ob-serv'a-bly, ad. in a manner worthy of note. Ob-gerv's-bly, ed. in a manner worthy of note. Ob-gerv'snee, m. act of observing; respect; reversee: a rite; attention; observation. Ob-gerv'sne, a. attentive; things to be observed. Ob-gerv'sne, a. attentive; watchful; respectful. Ob-ger-withen, m. act of observing; show; exhibiton; note; remark; observance. Ob'ger-va-tor, m. an observer; a remarker. Ob-gerv's-bo-ry, m. a place built for astronomical or physical observations. Ob-serve', u. a. to watch; to regard attentively; to see; to note; to obey; to attend to. Ob-serve', u. n. to be attentive; to remark. Ob-earv'er, a. one who observes; a remarker.
Ob-earv'er, p. s. watchful; attentive.

Ob-siz'sion, (ob-sizh'un) n. the act of besieging Ob-siz'sion, (ob-sizh'un) n. the act of besieging Ob-sid'; sn. n. a volcanic substance or mineral. Ob-so-lés'eçnce, n. state of being obsolescent. Ob-so-lés'eçnct, a. growing out of use.

Ob-so-lés'ejnt, a. growing out of use.

Ob'so-lète, [ob'so-lèt, N. J. E. P. Ja. E. Sm. öb'so-lète, E. J. a. gone out of use; disused.

Ob'st-p-lète. pass, n. the state of being out of use Ob'st-cle, n. a hinderance; an obstruction.

a. stubborn; contumacious; per Ob'sti-nate, a. stubborn; contumacious; i verse; inflexible; pertinacious. Ob'sti-nate-ly, ad. stubbornly; inflexibly. Ob'sti-nate-ness, s. stubbornness; obstinacy. Ob-sti-pt'ton, s. the act of stopping up. Ob-strop'er-ods, a. loud; clamorous; noisy. b-strepyer-ous-ing, a houd; chancous; noney, b-strepyer-ous-ings, a. chancy; noise. b-strethyer-ous-ness, a. chancy; noise. b-streethy, a. act oblock up; to bar; to hinder. b-streethyer, a. act oblock up; to bar; to hinder. b-streethyer, a. one who hinders or opposes. b-streethyer, a. one will be streethyer. Ob-struc'tive, a. causing obstruction. Ob-struc'tive, a. an impediment; an obstacle Ob-stry-ent, a. hindering; blocking up.
Ob'stry-ent, a. hindering; blocking up.
Ob'stry-ent, n. that which blocks up.
1(b-stin-y-fac'tion, n. stupefaction.
Ob-tsin', v. a. to gain; to acquire; to procure.
Ob-tsin', v. a. to get into use; to prevail; to suo
Ob-tsin's-ble, a. that may be obtained [coed. [cood. Ob-tain'er, n. one who obtains. Ob-tend', v. a. to oppose; to continue against. †Qb-ten-e-bra'tion, a. darkness; cloudiness. Ob-18st', v. a. to beseech; to supplicate.
Ob-19s-18'(ipf, n. a supplication; an entreaty.
Ob-17de', v. a. to thrust into; to urge upon.
Ob-17dd'er, n. one who obtrudes. Ob-trun'cate, v. a. to deprive of a limb; to lop. Ob-trancette, v. a. to deprive of a imm; to so ob-tran-cation, a. the act of lopping off.
Ob-trad'sipp, (ob trad'zhun) n. act of obtruding.
Ob-trad'sipe, a. inclined to obtrude; intrusive.
Ob-tand, v. a. to blunt; to dull; to deaden.
Ob-tand, n. a. to blunt; to dull; to deaden. Ob-tues', a. not pointed; not acute; dull; sta-pid: — larger than a right angle. Qb-tuse'ly, ad. without a point; stupidly. Ob-tuse'ness, n. bluntness; duiness. Ob-tu'sion, (ob-tu'zhun) n. the act of dulling. Ob-tim brite, s. a. to shade; to adumbrate.
Ob-um-bra'tion, s. the act of shading.
Ob'verse, s. the face of a coin or medal;—opposed to reverse. posed to reverse.

Ob-värt', v. a. to turn towards.

Ob'vj-ište, v. a. to remove; to prevent.

Ob'vj-ište, a. open; plain; evident; manifest.

Ob'vj-ište, a. open; plain; evident; manifest.

Ob'vj-ište, a. evidently; openly; plainly.

Ob'vj-ište, a. (Bot.) rolled or turned in.

Oc-cā/sļon, (ok-kā/zhun) n. an occurrence; a
casuality; opportunity; need; exigence.

Oc-cā/sļon, v. a. to cause incidentally; to produce; to influence. duce; to influence.

Oc-ca'sjon-al, a. incidental; casual; accidental

Oc-ca'sjon-al, y. ad. incidental; at times.

Oc-ca'sjon-er, z. one who causes or occasions. b serv'ing-ly, ad. attentively; carefully. b ser'ston, (ob seah'un) n. the act of besieging. Oc'ci-put, n. the hinder part of the head. Oc-cid'sion, n. the act of shutting up. Oc-cult', a. secret; hidden; unknown. Oc-cult, see secret; hidden; unknown.
Oc-cultation, s. act of hiding.—(Astron.) the
obscuration of a star or planet by the interpo-

sition of another body, as the moon. Oc-cult ness, a. state of being hid; secretness. Oc'cu-pan-cy, n. act of occupying; possession. Oc'cu-pant, n. he that takes or has possession

Do-cy-partion, s. act of occupying; possession; employment; calling; business; trade.
Do-cy-pr-cy, none who occupies; a possessor.
Oc-cy-pr, s. a. to possess; to keep; to employ.
Qc-ctir', v. s. to come to the mind or memory; rendon; | Q-dom'e-ter, n. an instrument for measuring distances O-don-tal' pi-q, n. [Gr.] the toothache. O-don-tal'gic, a. pertaining to the toothach O-don-tol'o-gy, n. anatomy of the teeth. O'dor, n. [L.] scent; frigrance; perfuse quectur, v. n. to come to the mind or memory; to appear; to happen; to take place.
Quectur; quec, n. an incident; accidental event.
O'cean, (o'shan) n. the vast body of salt water on the globe; the main; the great sea.
O'cean, (o'shan) n pertaining to the great sea.
O'cean, (o'shan) n pertaining to the ocean.
O-ch'i'c. (o'shein'ik) a relating to the ocean.
O-ch'i'c. (o'shein'ik) a relating to the ocean.
O-ch'i'c. (o'shein'ik) a resembling the eye.
Och'i'-my, n. a mixed, base metal.
Och'i'-my, n. a mixed, base metal.
Och'i'-cov, n. government by the multimate O'dor-ant, a. odoriferous ; fragrant. Ö'dor-ate, a. scented; having a strong scent Ö-do-rif'er-ous, a. giving scent; fragrant. Ö-do-rif'er-ous-ness, a sweetness of scent. Ö-do-rif 'er-ous-ness, a sweetne O'dor-less, a. destitute of odor. O'dor-ous, a. having odor; fragrant Œ-cņ-nom'ics, n. pl. See Ees C:-c:-men';-cal, a. general. See Ecomenical. C:-de'ma, (e-de'ma) n. (Med.) a tumor. C: 10'ma, (e-10'ma) [e-10'yad, N. F. R.; e-40'yyd. S. K.; il'yad, P.; Il'yad, Sm.] n. a glance; a Och-loc'ra-cy, a government by the multitude.
Och-loc'ra-cy, a government by the multitude.
Och-loc'ra'(c, a relating to an ochlocrasy.
O'chre, (d'krp' as a species of colored clay.
O'chreyou, (d'krp-la) a consisting of ochre.
O'chrey, (d'krp' a partaking of ochre.
Oc'ts-chied, a a musical instrument.
Tell's win a floure of lath ridge and applies wink of the eye. O'er, (or) ad. contracted from over. CE-soph's-gus, (c-sof's-gus) s. the gullet. Of, (ov, 71) prep. noting the cause, source, or Octa-gon, a a figure of eight sides and angles. Octa-gon, a a figure of eight angles and sides. Octa-feddral, a having eight angles and sides. Octa-feddral, a having eight equal sides. origin; proceeding from; out of; from.

Off, (5f or Auf, 21) [6f, S. W. P. E. F. Ja. Sa.;
Auf, J. R. Wb. Mores] ed. noting separation or
distance:— often opposed to on. Octan'gu-ler, a. having eight angles.
Oc'tant, or Oc'tile, a. the eighth part of a circle:

an aspect of two planets when they are an
eighth of a circle, or 45 degrees, distant from \*Off, interj. expressing abhorrence or separation \*Off, prep. not on; distant from. — a most distant Of ful, n. waste meat; coarse fiesh; refuse. each other. Of-fence', n. crime; injury; anger; displets tOf-fence'ful, a. injurious; offensive. Shek Öc'tą-teuch, (ök'tą-tūk) n. a name of the first eight books of the Old Testament. Of-fence less, a. unoffending; innocent. Oc'tave, n. the eighth day after a festival. —
(Mus.) an harmonious interval; dispason. Of-fend', v. a. to displeme; to transgress. Of-fend', v. n. to be criminal; to cause a Oc'tave, a denoting eight.

Octavo, n.; pl. octavos; a book formed by folding the sheets into eight leaves each. Of-fend'er, n. a criminal; a transgressor. Of-fen'sive, a. displeating; injurious; at ant; making invasion; not defensive Of-fen'sive-ly, ad. in an offensive manner. Of-fen'sive-ness, n. mischief; cause of disgus e-tā'vδ, a having eight leaves to a sheet. Oc-ten'nj-al, a. happening every eighth year. Oc-to'ber, a. the tenth month of the year. Of fer, v. a. to present; to sacrifice; to propost Octo-6d'ri-cai, a. having eight sides.
Octo-ge-nā'ri-an, s. a person eighty years old.
Octo-ge-na'ri-an, s. a person eighty years old.
Octo-ge-na-ry, or Octo-ge-na-ry, [ok-tō]'q-na-re,
W. P. E. Sm.; ōk'to-je-na-re, Ja. Wh.] a. of Of 'fer, v. n. to be present; to present itself.
Of 'fer, n. a proposal; a price bid; an endeavor
Of 'fer-a-ble, a. that may be offered. Of fer-er, n. one who offers or merific or, r. A. sm.; or to-je-na-re, Ja. re.; a. eighty years of age. Gc-to-hē'dron, z. same as octakeirez. Gc-to-hē'dron, z. same as octakeirez. Oc-to-pē't, -loūs, a. having eight petals. Oc-to-pē't, z. an insect having eight foct. Oc-to-pē'mouş, a. having eight seois. Oc-to-ste'mouş a. having eight seois. Oc-to-ste'nouş a. having eight seois. Of 'fer-ing, n. a sacrifice; any thing offered. Of 'fer-to-ry, n. a part of the Romish mass offering; a place where offerings are kept. Off '-hand, a unpremeditated; sudden. Off'-hand, ad. at the moment; directly. Of fice, n. a public charge; agency; pecal use ; business ; a place of business ; a ross Öc-to-syl-lab'ic, a. having eight syllables. Öc-to-syl'ia-bic, a. a word of eight syllables Of fi-cer, n. a man in office; a commander. Of 'f cered, (of fe-serd) a. commanded. Of fi'cial, (of fish'al) a. depending on office, at Öc'tu-ple, a. eight-fold. Oc'u-lar, a. relating to, or known by, the eye. Oc'u-lar-ly, ad. to the observation of the eye. proper authority; done by virtue of office; conducive. Oc'u-late, a. having eyes; knowing by the eye. Oc'u-list, n. one skilled in diseases of the eyes. Of-fi''cial, (of-fish'al) π an ecclesiastical judge; an archdeacon's deputy. Odd, a. not even ; particular ; singular ; strange. Of-f1'/cial-ly, (of-f1sh'al-e) oil by authority. fOf-f1'/cial-ty, (of-f1sh'al-te) s. post of an off-Odd, a. not even; particular; singular; strange.
Odd'd;-ty, s. singularity; an odd person.
Odd'ly, ed. in an odd manner; strangely.
Odd'ness, s. state of being odd; strangeness.
Odd'ness, s. state of being odd; strangeness.
Odd'ness, s. state of being odd; strangeness.
inequality; debate; dispute. cial; an ecclesiastical court. Of-f'i'cj-āte, (of-f'ish'e-it) s. z. to discharge se office; to perform an office for another. Offici'nal, or Offic'-sal, [5f-fc-af'mal, J. F. Ja. Sm. R.; offis'c-sal, P. E. K. Wh.] a used in, or relating to, shops. Ode, a a poem; a song; a lyric poem.

Odious, (ô'dyus or ô'de-ās) [ô'dyus, S. E. F.
K.; ô'de-ās, P. J. Ja.; ô'de-ās er ô'je-ās, W.;
ô'de-ās er ôd'yus, Sm.] a. hateful; detestable;
abominable; invidious. Of-fircious, (of-fish'us) a busy; forward; so-tive; medding; obtrative. Of-fircious-ly, (of-fish'us-lo) ad in an officious manner; busily. \*O'dious-ly, or O'di-ous-ly, ad. hatefully.
\*O'dious-ness, or O'di-ous-ness, n. hatefulness.
\*O'di-un or Od'un, n. invidiousness; hatred.
O'di-un the-o-log's-cum, [L.] the hatred of po-Of-fi'cious-ness, (of-fish'us-ness) s. forwardsess. Off'ing, n. deep water at a distance from the sea-shore, where a pilot is not needed. lemical divines Off scour-ing, n. rejected matter; refuse.

my being occupied by the objects.

They were offended at him.

He Mend to lend one money

Officious intermediting

ale policie destron side or then where one or the other expression is equally socially. one of two things appears evident. egrable of suffering an intellecture or moral idea originally expressed as this loo modern a virtue, or too observa a one.

me is placed in an extraordinary position who is arguing a world in the standard position.

e nature assetting of the properties

PU SANT TANK LIVE

It belongs to one or other of the two oft repeater occumulation. in the one and the other, Offshoot, repepues. one ofthe fact may be somewhen Its place in one a other foto books it is und dat to combats of one looped on irrecolcilable with thom of enother. The greatest merit of one commisted in · the chief distinction of the out It is a very general, a very natural, and a very strong she very similar to is in every hour. , I we's repi a ranton - Once To forget that they have an appetete , there. Mr. E. and Mr. B., one in the history of. bird, the other of Quadruped, have 4.. one shall scarce be thought quilty of Detraction, if one should say that other plan would not be ... A history written on the same plan The question at issue is a very importent one . — de judicial fun-ction of the people was the most on. vortant one subject is one which engages et c.

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Off'sit, n. a sprout; a shoot of a plant:—a sum not off against another; an equivalent; a set-off:—a perpendicular line.

off:—a perpendicular line.

off 'sit, v. a. to cancel by an equivalent.

off 'shift, n. an offset; a shoot; a branch.

off 'spring, n. propagation; a child; children.

off. (off. off. off.) n. Sec Objuscata.

oft. (off. off. off.) n. P. E. F. Ja. Sm.;

ant, S. J. E. Nares., d. often; frequently,

off. (off. off. off.) n. S. W. P. E. Ja.

Sm.; aw'fn, J. E. Nares., ed. off; frequently;

not enddown; meany times.

not soldom; many times.

\*Öft'en-ness, (öf'fn-nes) z. frequency. \*Oft'en-mess, (of'fn-nes) m. frequency.

\*Oft'en-times, (of'fn-tims) ad. frequenty; often. [2.]

Oft'en-times, (of'fn-tims) ad. frequenty; often. [2.]

Often. (of'gl) of the view with side giages.

O'gle, (o'gl) of the view with side giages.

O'gle, (o'gl) a side giance; a look of fundness.

O'gle, (o'gl) a side giance; a look of fundness.

O'gle, (o'gl) of the giance; a look of fundness.

O'gle, (o'gu) m. an imaginary monster of the

O'gross, a s female ogre.

O'gross, m. (Her.) a cannon-ball.

O'h, (o') intern. denoting main. morrow. or surprise.

O'Brees, M. (125-) a cannor-can.

O'Br, (O) interj. denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

O'II, a. the juice of clives; an unctuous matter, either animal or vegetable.

O'II. w. a. to smear or intricate with oil.

O'II.-cake, a. the substance that remains after the cil has been expressed, as from flat.-seed.

On-cloth, a. a cloth having a coat of oil-paint. Ou'-color, (bil'kal-ur) a color made by grinding

coloring substances in oil. Öll'er, z. one who oils; an oilman. Oil j-meas, a. unctuousness ; greasiness.

Öll'man, a. one who trades in oils. Only, a containing oil; greasy; oleaginous.
Only, a containing oil; greasy; oleaginous.
Onat, s. a. to smear with ointment; to anoint.
Olar ment, s. an unguent; an unctuous matter. O'kra, m. a plant the mucilaginous pods of which

are used in gumbo soup. Old, a [comp. older or elder; superl. oldest or eldest;] not young; not new or fresh; ancient. Old'en, (öl'dn) a. old; ancient. Skat. Old-fash'oned, (öld-fash'und) a. out of fashion.

Old'ness, s. age; antiquity; not newstess.

Ö-lo-ag';-nous, (ö-lo-ad'je-nus) a. oily; unctuous.

Ö-lo-ag'i-nous-ness; s. oiliness.

O-to-ag'-none-news, a. olenoss.
O-to-as'ror, a. the wild olive; a species of olive.
O-leff-jent, or O'lo-fi-ant, [o-leff'-ant, Brands;
#/o-fi-ant, Sas.; o-lo-fi'ant, Wb.] a. noting
a species of gas.
Ol-fac'to-ry, a. having the sense of smelling.
O-lib's-nain, a. a sweet-scended gum-resin.

o'lyo, S. E. F. R.] n. a mixture; a medicy.
Obi-to-ry, a. beionging to a kitchen garden.
Ol-i-va'esous, (Si-o-va'stan) a. relating to olives.
Obi'ye, n. a plant, or tree, producing oil; the fruit of the tree; the emblem of peace.
Obi'ye, a. of the color of, or like, the olive.
Obi'm'pi-ed, n. the space of four years, reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another.—From the elebration of these mes the Greeks computed their time.

games the dreeks computed their time.

Ohlym'pic, a. relating to games in Greece.

Om'hre, (8m'bur) [ôm'bur, W. P. J. Ja. K. 8m.;

8m'bur, S.; 8m'bur, E.; 8m'bur, F. Wb.] n.

a game of cards played by three.

Om-brom'e-ter, n. a rain-gauge; a pluviometer.

O-me'ga, [o-me'ga, S. W. P. J. L. F. Wh. o-meg'a, Ja. Sm.; o'me-ga, R.] n. the last let ter of the Greek alphabet.

Ome'let, (öm'let) [öm'let, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. E. öm'e-let or öm'let, Sm.] n. a pancake madt with eggs.

O'men, n. a sign, good or bad; a prognostic.
O'mened, (0'mend) a. containing prognostics.
O'mer, n., [L.] (Anat.) the caul.
O'mer, n. a Hebrew measure. See Homer.

Om j-nate, v. n. & a. to foretoken; to show.

Om'i-nous, a. containing omens; indicative; foreboding good or evil; inauspicious. Om'i-nous-ly, ad. with good or bad omens. Om'i-nous-ness, s. quality of being ominous. Q-mis/sion, (o-mish/un) n. act of omitting; slight;

neglect ; à failure. Q-mis'sive, a. leaving out; omitting.

Omit', v. a. to leave out; to pass by; to neglect.
Om'ni-būs, s. a large, covered, four-wheeled
vehicle for passengers.
Om-ni-fā'ri-ous, a. of all varieties or kinds.

Om-n'if'er-ous, a. producing all things. Om-n'if'ic, a. all-creating.

Om'ni-form, a. having every shape or form. Om-nife-nois, a consisting of all kinds. Om-ni-par'i-ty, a general equality. Om-ni-per-cip'i-sace, a perception of every

thing.

Om-ni-per-cip'i-ent, a. perceiving every thing Om-nip'e-tip'-ent, a perceiving every ting.
Om-nip'e-tën-e, /n. almighty power; infinite
Om-nip'e-tën-e, /n. on unlimited power.
Om-nip'e-tënt, a nimighty; all-powerful.
Om-nip'e-tënt, n. one of the appellations of God.
Om-nip'e-tënt-ly, ad. powerfully without limit.
Om-ni-pres'ence, n. the quality of being present

om-ap-prey clace; which the desired of being present in every place; which the desired of the de boundless knowledge.

om-ni''scient, (om-nish'ent) a. all-knowing.

Om'ni-bm, n. [L.] the aggregate of portions of
different stocks in the English public funds. Om'nj-um-gath'er-um, n. a collection. [Vulgar.] Om-niv'o-rous, a. eating every thing.

(Om-pha-löp'tic, n. a sort of optic glars.
On, prep. noting nearness of place or time; not off; near to; above; upon; at; near.
On, ad, forward; onward; in succession.

On, ad. forward; onward; in succession.
On, isterj. expressing incitement; proceed.
Oneo, (wūns) ad. one time; formerly.
On-dit, (ôn'de)'n, [Fr.] a flying report; hrumor
One, (wūn) a. & pron. one of two; any; some one,
One, (wūn) n.; pl. ones, (wūn z) a single person
or thing; a unit:—concord.
One'-eyed, (wūn'id) a. having only one eye.
One'-eyerfl'[c, n. an interprete of dreams.
Onel-ty-crit'[c, n. a. interpretative of dreams.
Onel-ty-crit'[c, n. a. ]. interpretative of dreams.

One'r-y-crit';cs, n. pl. interpretation of dreams, O-ne'r-y-min-cy, n. divination by dreams. One'ress, (wun'ness) n. unity; singleness, On'e-re-ry, a. relating to burdens; onerous.

On'er-ous, a. burdensome; oppressive; heavy.

One-sided, (wun-sided) a relating to, or hav-ing only, one side; partial. Onlyn, (in yun) a a well-known garden plant. Only, (only) a single; one and no more. On'ly, ed. simply; singly; merely; barely.
On'o-main-cy, a. divination by a name.
On-o-main'd-col, a. predicting by names.
On-o-main-o-periso, (-pe'ys) n. [L.] (Rect.) a figure

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by which the sound of the word corresponds | Q-pin'ion, (o-pin'yun) s. that which is Chem
 to the thing signified.
 Ön'sět, z. an attack ; a storm ; an assault.
Ön'såught, (ön'släwt) z. an attack ; storm.
 On-to-log'i-cal, a. relating to ontology
 On-tol'o-gist, a. one who is versed in ontology.
On-tol'o-gy, a. the doctrine or science of abstract
 On-to-10-gy, at the apertrine or science or answerse
being or existence; metaphysics.
O'mus pro-bdn'dī, [L.] (Lew) the burden or labor
of proving any thing.
On'ward, or On'wards, ad. forward; farther.
On'ward, a advanced; forward; increased.
 On'y-che, n. the odoriferous snall; the onyx.
O'nyx, (ô'niks) n. {L.} a precious stone; a species of agate.
 O'o-lite, n. (Min.) a carbonate of lime ; egg-stone.
 0-9-lil/ic, a. relating to odlite.
 Oòze, n. soft mud; mire; slime; soft flow.
Oòze, v. n. to flow by stealth; to run gently.
 Oôz'y, (ôz'e) a. miry; muddy; slimy.
Q-pac'i-ty, n. state of being opaque.
 Q-pa cous, a. dark ; not transparent ; opaque.
 O-pa'cous, a. ank; not transparent; opeque.
O-pa'cous-ness, n. the state of being opaque.
O-pake', a. dark; not clear. See Opaque,
O'pal, n. a hard, brittle, and beautiful stone, of
 changeable colors.
 O-pal-es'cence, n. a shining, like that of opal.
 -pal-es'cent, a. resembling opal in lustre.
'pal-ine, a. relating to, or like, opal.
 O'pal-ize, v. a. to convert into opal.
 Q-paque', (o-pak') a. dark ; not clear ; impervious
 to light; not transparent : - written also spake.
 O-paquo'ness, (o-pak'nes) n. darkness.
Ope, v. a. & n. to open. [Used in poetry.]
O'pen, (ô'pn) v. a. to unclose; to unlock; to ex-
 plain; to disclose; to show; to begin.
'pen, (ō'pn) v. n. to unclose itself; to begin.
 O'pen, (o'pn) a unclosed; not shut; evident; plain; clear; frank; ingenuous; artices.
O'pen-cr, (o'pn-cr) a one who opens.
O'pen-er, (o'pn-er) a. one who opens.
O'pen-ered, (o'pn-id) a. vigilant; watchful.
O'pen-land'ed, (o'pn-hand'ed) a. munificent.
O'pen-land'ed, (o'pn-hand'ed) a. generous.
O'pen-ly, (o'pn-log) a. na aperture; a breach.
O'pen-ly, (o'pn-log) ad. in an open manner.
O'pen-ly, (o'pn-ded, (o'pn-motthd) a. having the
 mouth open; greedy; ravenous.

O'pen-nëss, (0'pm-nës) n. state of being open.

Op'o-ra, n. [It.] a musical drama.
 Op'er-ate, v. n. to act ; to produce effects.
 Operatic, a relating to an opera.
Operation, a agency; influence; action.
Operative, a active; vigorous; efficacious.
 Op'er-a-tive, a. a mechanic ; an artisan.
 Op'er-a-tor, n. one who operates or performs.
Op-e-rose', a. laborious; full of labor; tedious.
 Op-e-rose'ness, w. the state of being operos
 Oph'i-cleīde, n. a musical wind-instrument.
 Oph-i-o-log'i-cal, a. relating to ophiology.
Oph-i-ol'o-gist, a. one versed in ophiology.
 Oph-i-ol'o-gy, n. the science of serpents. Oph'i-o-man-cy, n. divination by serpents.
 Oph'i-e-man-cy, n. divination by serpenus.
O'phile, n. the serpent-stone; serpentine.
O-ph'ite, n. [L.] the serpent-stone; ophile.
Oph-thal'mic, (op-thal'mik or of-thal'mik) [op-thal'mik, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.; of-thal'mik, E. E.
K. R.] a. relating to ophthalmy or to the eye.
Oph'thal-my, (op'thal-me or of 'thal-me) n. a
disense of the eyes; an inflammation.

Strate a causing alane: soportferous; narcotic,
 O'pi-ste, a. causing sleep; soporiferous; narcotic.
O'pi-ste, a. a medicine that causes sleep.
 O'pi ste, m a medicane that causes sleep.
O pine', v. m. to think; to be of opinion.
O-pin';-a-tive, (o-pin'ye-a-tiv) a. stiff in opinion.
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supposition; judgment; notice. opin'on-ste, (o-pin'yun-st)

opin'on-ste, (o-pin'yun-st-ed)

opin'on-ste, (o-pin'yun-st-ed)

bu copinion

opin'on-ste, (o-pin'yun-st-ed)

opin'on-ste, (o-pin'yun-st-ed)

opin'on-ste, (o-pin'yun-d)

opin'on-ste, one found of his own notions.

Opi-dim, n. [L.] the inspissated or concrete jue of a species of poppy. Op-o-dél'doc, n. a plaster ; an cintment. O-pôs'sum, a. a marsupial quadruped. Op-pig'ne-rate, v. a. to pledge ; to pewn. Op-po'nen-cy, a act of opposing: - an exerce for an academical degree, Op-po'nent, [op-po'nent, S. W. P. J. E. P. A. I. Sm. Wb.] n. an antagonist; an adversary. Sm. Wb.] n. an antagonist; an advermary.
Op-po'nent, a. opposite; adverse.
Op-por-tûne', a. seasonable; convenient; fit.
Op-por-tûne'ly, a.d. seasonable; convenient;
Op-por-tûne'ly, a.d. seasonable; convenient;
Op-pôse', v. a. to act against; to hinder; to reas
Op-pôse', v. a. to act against; to hinder; to reas
Op-pôse', v. a. to act adversely; to object.
Op-pôsed', (op-pôsed') p. resisted.—p. a. ben
against; opposite.
On-bôs'er-n, one who opposes; an antagonist. Op-pos'er, a. one who opposes; an antagonist. Op'po-site, a. placed in front; facing each other; opposing; adverse; contrary. opposing; auverse; contrary. Opposing; an opposite manner. Op po-lite ness, a, the state of being opposite. Op-po-lite(ness, (op-po-lith)un) a, houstle remainance; contraristy; diversity.—(Political party that opposes the party in power. Op-po-gl"tion-ist, n- one of the opposition; ess who opposes the administration. Op-pos'i-tive, a. capable of opposition Op-press', v. a. to crush by hardship; to st Op-press'sion, (op-presh'un) n. act of epper hardship; cruelty; severity; miscry. Op-pres'sive, a. cruel; inhuman; severa.

Op-pres'sive-ly, ad. in an oppressive manus

op-press'or, s. one who oppressive manus

op-pro'hri-ous, a. reproacheul; scarriloss. op-pro m-ous, a reproactsu; scarritous, op-pro m-ous, a reproactsu; scarritous, op-pro brioùs-néss, a, reproachalmens, op-pro brium, a, [L.] disgrace; infamy. Op-pam, (op-pam, s. a, to-possition. Stat. [Op-pug'nan-cy, a, opposition. Stat. Op-pug-na'tion, n. opposition; resistance. [2.]
Op-pugn'er, (op-pun'er) [op-pun'er, W. Ja. Sa.
Wb.; op-pug'ner, S.; op-pun'er, P.] n. assaise
Op-ta-tive, [op-ta-tiv, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. E. Sa.;
Op'ta-tive, [op-ta-tiv, W.: op-ta'tiv, Ecoroic.]
a. expressive of desire; belonging to that mood
of the Greek verb which expresses desire. Optician, (optishen) a one skilled in optics; a maker of optic glasses and spectacles. Optics, s. pl. the science of light and vision. Or tens, w.p. tens elected to fight and vision.
Or time, cy, s. nobility; the body of nobles.
Op-ti-me, cy, s. nobility; the body of nobles.
Op-ti-me, s. L. lone who holds, next after the
wrangiers, the highest rank, as a scholar, is the University of Cambridge, Eng. nature is ordered for the best. nature is ordered for the best. Opti-mist, a. one who believes in optimisms. Option, a. the power of choosing; choice. Option-el, a. depending upon choice; elective. Option-el, a. dehend, a. option-cy, a. wealth; affinerage Opti-lion, a. rich; wealth; affinerage

could not open to their full of comprehension It is thrown open to general use - as could see it worth operate upon his countenance the operations of your mind upon produce it recessary or various operations in the arts. section of the earlier converts res-pecting it - conterning - was of opinion that is in the tring of opinion upon this lalway was of opinion that done of the Rind Should be considered. The opinion day I had do opportunit of doerong . xaipo's opposition to the lake the he with The eye oppressed with the hideon proper - oppressed by despotions, in Aurantian What opportunities day anjoyed for attaining

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Untile a tenkerepte, on a residence in gard, have called their miraculous powers into exertion. I flattery or enriches are viccious motives Mey desir the relained deacon. - he was In order to the secovery of the world. -He had given strict orders ful having it kiews It is ordered to be printed Derive their origin from ... in which they had den origin This originated from our fact arignating in causes

ORD phy-line by, as, richly; with splender, r, conj. a disjunctive particle, markit but son: —it corresponds to either. rticle, marking distribut son: — it corresponds to sider, r. m. [Fr.] (Her.) gold: — a term of beraldry. r. e.cle, n. a response delivered by supernatural wisdom; one famed for wisdom. [wise. races; one famed for wisdom. [wise-race-lar, a. uttering oracles; authoritative; race'u-lous, a. oracular. [R.] rac'u-lolis, a. oracular. [R.]
r'ai-qon (&'o-un) n. [Fr.] a prayer. See Orison.
'rai-a. delivered by mouth; spoken, not writ'rai-ly, ad. by mouth; without writing. [ten. r'ange, a. a kind of tree and its fruit. runge, a senso of tree and us fruit.
'ange, a reisting to an orange or its color.
'anger-y, [&'an-]&r-y, P. Ja. E. Sm. We. Rose,
o-tawn'.abor-4. S. W. F.; o-ta'x-abor-4. J. E.
n. a plantation of oranges.
'ang'-d-tang', or O'ring-bu'ting, [8-ting'6,
tang', Sm.; 6-tin-b'ting, P.; b'ting-b'ting, E.] m. a large species of ape, much recembling the 

r-a-tő/rj-al-ty, et. oratorical ; eloquent. [R.] r-a-tő/rj-al-ty, ed. in a rhetorical manner. r-q-tor;-cal, a. relating to cratory: rhetorical. r-q-tor;-cal-ty, ad. in an oratorical manner. r-q-tor;-cal-ty, ad. in an oratorical manner. r-q-tor;-day rich, s. (It.) pl. 5r-q-tor;-day r. (thus.) a kind of sacred, musical composition or drama. r's-to-ry, s. the art of speaking well; elo-quence; rhetoric: — a place for prayer. r's-trees, or Or's-trix, n. a female orator.
rb, n. a round body; a sphere; a circle.
r'bāte, a. bereaved; fatheriess; childless r'bāte, a. bernaved; fatheriess; childless. r'bed, (örb'ed er örbd) a. round; circular. r'bic, er Qr-bic's-ler, a. apherical; circular. r-bic's-ler-ly, ad. spherically; circularly. r-bic's-ler-ly, ad. spherically; circularly. r-bic's-ler-ly, ad. spherically; circularly. r-bic's-let-d, a. moulded into an orb. r-bic-y-let'ded, a. moulded into an orb. r-bic-y-let'ded, a. moulded into an orb. r-bic-y-let'ded, a. moulded into an orb. r-bit-y-let, a. relating to an orbit. r-bi-let, a. relating to an orbit. r-bi-let, a. relating to an orbit. r-bi-let, y. or children. r-bi-let, a. resembling an orb; orbicular. [R.] r'by, a. resembling an orb; orbicular. [R.] w'ched, or Or'chel, s. a kind of stone.
or'chard, s. a garden or sunclears of fruit-trees.
or'chard, s. a garden or sunclears of fruit-trees.
or'chard, st. s. one who cultivates an orchard.
or'chard-free, Tor'kes-tra, P. E. Web. Ash, Brands; or-köe'tre, W. Ja. Sm. Narse.] n. [Gr.] an apartment for a chorus, or for mu-sicians; an orchestre. n'ches-tre, (ër'kes-ter) n. [Fr.] a pince or gallery for musicians; a band of musicians. for musicisms; a cana or musicisms. "ychil, a. a plant; a species of lichen; archil. '/chis, a. a genus of plants; foolstones. r-dāia', (gr-dān') v. a. to appoint; to decree; to order; to establish; to settle; to institute. r-dāin's-bie, a. that may be ordained. h-dāin'er, s. one who ordaina.

h'de-al, [br'de-al, P. J. F. Ja. E. Sm.; br'dyal,

S. E.; šr'de-al or 'br-al, F.] n. a form of
trial by fire or water; a severe trial. it'der, n. a method; a rule; a mandate; a pre-cept:—a class; a society:—a system of architecture.—pl. admission to the priesthood. r'der, s. s. to regulate; to manage; to direct.

ir der-er, n. one who orders or regulates. ir/der-lj-nëss, n. regularity; method.

Or'der-ly, a. methodical; regular; quiet Or'der-ly, n. a low military officer. Or'di-sel, a. noting order; sa, second, third, sco, Or'di-sel, n. a ritual; a number noting order sa, the testh is the ordinal number of ten. Or'dr-space, n. a law; an established rule; a decree ; an appointment ; a rite. cree; an appointment; a rise.

\*Or'd-na-ri-ly, ed. commonly; usually.

\*Or'd-na-ry, [Or'd-na-re, P. E. Je. E. Sm.; Or'd-na-re or Ord'na-re, W. J. P.] a. common; of ad-np-rty or curn-rty, n. J. J. L. common; on middling quality; usual; mean; ugly.

\*Or'di-np-ry, n. an ecclesiastical judge. — (Nucl.) the establishment of shipping not in service.

Or'di-np-ry, or Ord'inp-ry, [Or'do-np-re, P. J. Ja. E. San. R.; Ord'np-re, W. E. F.; Or'npr-q. S.] n. a place for eating; a regular meal at a fixe Or'di-nate, a. regular; methodical. [price. Or'di-nate, a. a perpendicular line, drawn from a point in a curve to the abecies. Or'di-nate-ly, ad. in a regular manner. Or-dj-na/tion, w. act of ordaining; act of invest-ing a man with the pastoral office. Orden, and the control of the contro Ord'ure, (ord'yur) n. dung ; filth. Ore, n. metal yet in its fossil state; mineral. O're-ad, n. a nymph of the mountains. Or'gan, n. an instrument; a natural instrument: - a large musical wind-instrument. Or-gan'ic, a relating to an organ; instru Or-gan'i-cal, mental; acting as an instru-Or-gan'i-cal-ly, ad, by means of organs. [ment Or-gan'i-cal-ness, w. the state of being organical. Or'gan-īşm, n. an organical structure. Or'gan-ist, w. one who plays on the organ. Or-gan-I'za-ble, a. that may be organized. Or-gan-j-za'tion, n. act of organizing ; formation ; a due construction of parts. Or'gan-ize, v. a. to construct; to form properly. Or'gan-löft, a. the loft where the organ stands. Or-gan-og'ra-phy, s. (Bet.) a description of the organs or structure of plants. Or'gan-pipe, a. the pipe of a musical organ. Or'gism, s. a sudden vehemence. Or'fedt, (Gr'zhāt) s. [Fr.] liquer formed of sugar, arley, and almonds. Or fies, n. pl. the rites of Bacchus; frantic revels Or ichalch, (or ekilk) n. mountain brass. Orichalch, n. a sort of recess:—a bay-window. O'ri-en-cy, n. brightness or strength of color. Ori-on-cy, n. originates or excension of color, object, n. rising, as the sun; castern; bright. Ori-ont, n. the sest; the part where the sun original origin vened in oriental learning.
Ori-fice, n. any opening; a perforation; a hole.
Ori-fidmb, (ori-fidm) n. a golden standard.
Ori-fidm, n. a beginning; cause of existence;
size; a fountain; a source; descent.
O-tig'-inal, n. origin; first copy; an archetype.
O-tig'-inal, a. pristine; first; having new ideas,
O-tig'-inal-ity, n. the state of being original.
O-tig'-inal-ity, ed. primarily; from the beginning; at first; as the first author.
O-tig'-inal-ty, a. causing existence; original.
O-tig'-inal-to, n. a. to bring into existence.
O-tig'-inal-to, n. a. the act of originating.
O-tig'-inal-tor, n. one who originates. versed in oriental learning.

O'ri-ble, n. a genus of birds; a sort of thrus Tou, a one of the southern constellation Ör'i-qon, (ör'o-sun) s. a prayer; a supplication. Or'lop, s. a temporary dock; a platform. Or'ne-ment, a. an embellishment; decoration Or'na-ment, v. a. to embellish; to adorn. Or-na-ment'el, a. giving embellishment. Or-na-ment'el-ly, d. in an ornamental me Or'nate, a. bedeckéd; decorated; fine. Ornate, a beneziea; accoratea; nne.
Ornate-ness, s. finery; embellished state.
Ornate-ness, s. finery; embellished state.
Ornate-opist, s. a divination by birds.
[E.]
Ornate-opist, s. a diviner by birds.
[E.]
Ornate-opist, s. a the foot-mark of a bird on Or-nith'o-lite, a a petrified bird.
Or-nith'o-lite, a a petrified bird.
Or-ni-tho-lög'-cal, a relating to ornithology.
Or-ni-thology.
Or-ni-thology.
Or-ni-thology.
Or-ni-thology. which treats of birds. O-mg're-phy, s. a description of mountains. O-rol'o-gy, s. a treatise on mountains. Or'phan, n. a child who has lost either father or or page, at the who has lost either the mother, or both,—s. hereft of parents. Or phan-age, at the state of an orphan. Or phaned, (or fand) a hereft of parents. Or phan-Ism, s. same as orphanage. Or'pi-ment, s. a mineral; yellow arsenic. Or're-ry, s. an instrument which represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. Or'the-dox, a conformed to the catholic or universal church; sound in doctrine.
Or'the-dox-ly, ad. with soundness of opinion.
Or'the-dox-ness, a. the state of being orthodox. Or'the-dox-y, n. quality of being orthodox; sound-ness in doctrine. Or-tho-drom'ics, n. pl. the art of sailing on a right course, or in the arc of some great circle. right course, or in the arc or some great circle.

Ortho-\$\phi^{-1}(-\pi)\_{\text{c}}\, a relating to ortho\phi^{-1}\text{c},

Ortho-\$\phi^{-1}(-\pi)\_{\text{c}}\, a, one who is versed in ortho\phi^{-1}\text{c},

\*Ortho-\$\phi^{-1}(-\pi)\_{\text{c}}\, \text{c} = \text{of if the }\phi^{-1}\text{b}, \text{ is. } \text{R. }

\*M\*. ; \text{of the ortho}^{-1}(-\pi)\_{\text{c}}\, \text{of pronouncing words properly.}

The ortho\phi^{-1}(-\pi)\_{\text{c}}\, \text{of properly.} Or-thog'ra-pher, n. one versed in orthography. Or-tho-graph'i-cal, a. relating to orthography. Or-tho-graph'-cal-ly, ad. according to rule.
Or-tho-graph'-cal-ly, ad. according to rule.
Or-tho-graph'-cal-ly, ad. according to rule.
the representation of a section of a building. the representation of a section of a building. Or-thöl/o-gy, s. a right description of things. Or'tive, a rising, as a planet or star; eastern. Or'to-lan, n. a delicate, small bird. Orts, n. bir refuse of hay, &c.; things left. Os'cil-late, v. n. to move backward and forward. Os-cil-lati-to, n. act of moving like a pendulum. Os'cil-lat-to-ry, or Os-cil'la-to-ry, [os-ail's-tir-q, S. W. P.; ös'[hāt-o-re, K. Sm.; ös'so-la-to-re, R. Wh.] a. moving like a pendulum. Os'cil-tan-cy, n. the act of yawning; sleepiness. Os'ci-tant, a. yawning; gning; sleepiness. Os'ci-tant, a. yawning; gning; sleepiness. Öe'ci-täte, v. s. to yawn; to gape. Ös-ci-tä'tion, s. the act of yawning. Ös'cu-kint, s. tending to embrace. Os'cu-late, v. a. to kiss; to touch seathy.
Os-cu-late, v. a. to kiss; to touch seathy.
Os-cu-la-tion, s. act of osculating; touch.
Os'cu-la-to-ry, s. a tablet of Christ and the Virgin, in ancient churches. O'şişr, (ö'zlışr) z. a tree of the willow kind. Öş'nş-bürg, (öz'nş-bürg) z. a coarse linen. Ös'pray, (öz'pra) z. a large, blackish hawk. Çs'sç-lêt, z. a hard substance on a horse's ku Or sp-ois, (ssh'e-is) a bony; resembling a bone.
Or si-cle, (6e'e-kl) n a small bone.
Or si-cle, (a having power to easily.
Or si-f-cs'tion, n change into bony substance.

Os'sj-frage, n. a kind of eagle. Os'si-fy, v. a. to convert or change to home Os'si-fy, v. n. to become bone. Os-sīv'o-rous, a. devouring bones. Os'su-q-ry, (ösh'u-q-re) n. a charnel-house Os-ten'si-ble, a. held forth to view; appa Os-ten'si-bly, ad. in an ostensible man Os-ten'sive, a. showing; ostensible. Os-ten-tā'tion, n. show; ambitious display. Os-ten-tā'tious, a. making display; fond of a Os-ten-ta'tious-ly, ad. vainly; boastfully. Os-ten-ta/tious-ness, w. vanity; boastfulness Os-te/o-cope, or Os/te-o-cope, [os-te/o-kep. ] Ja.; ős'te-o-köp, Sm. Wb.] n. pain in the Os-te-öl'o-ger, n. a describer of the bones. Os-te-öl'o-gist, n. one versed in osteology. Os-te-ol'o-gy, n. a description of the bor Os'ti-a-ry, or Ost'in-ry, s. the mouth of a rives. Ost'ler, (os'ler) n. a hostler. See Hostler. Ost'ler-y, (os'ler-e) n. a hostelry. See He Ostra/cean, (ostra/shan) n. n bivalve fish.
Ostra/cean, n. a mode of banishment by writing the name of the accused person on shells. Os'tra-cite, n. an oyster-shell in the fossil st Os'tra-cize, v. a. to banish; to expel. Os'trich, n. the largest known bird, noted in beautiful feathers. Ot-a-cous'tic, n. an instrument to assist bearing o-th/g-q.n. [Gr.] (Mal.) the earache.

O-th/g-q.n. a remedy for the earache.

O-th/g-q. th/g-p. pron. not the same; not this.

oth/g-q. th/g-p. (dth/g-wiz) ad. in a different manner; in another way. Ö-ti-öse', (ö-she-ös') a. idle ; unemployed.
O'ti-ūm, (ö'she-ūm) n. [L.] rest ; leisure.
Ot'tar, or Ot'tō, n. an essential oil from ros Ot'ter, a, an amphibious animal valued for far Öt'to-man, n.; pl. öt'to-mang; a native of Tu-key; a Turk: — a kind of hassock. Ought, (awt) a. any thing. See Aught. Ought, (awt) verb defective, (used in the and imperfect tenses;) to owe or be owed; to be bound by duty or to be obliged ; to be fit. Ounce, n. a small weight : - an animal ; a lyan. Our, pron. & a. belonging to us. Ours, pron. poss. belonging to us. Our-self', pron. recip. used in the regal style. Our-selves', (our-selves) pron. recip.; pl. of My-self; we, not others; us, not others. ôu'şel, (ô'zl) n. a species of hird. See Ouzel. Oust, v. a. to vacate; to deprive; to eject. Öüst'er, n. (Law) a dispossession; ejection Out, ad not within ; not in ; opposed to in ; not at home; to the end; loudly; at a lor Out, interj. expressing abhorrence or expulsion Out-act', v. a. to do beyond ; to exceed. Out-bal'ance, v. a. to outweigh. Out-bid', v. a. to overpower by bidding. Out/break, n. apreaking out; an eruntion Out break-ing, n. that which breaks forth. Öüt'bürd, a. an explosion; an outbreak. Out'cast, p. a. thrown away; cast out. Out'cast, m. an exile; one rejected or expelled. Out'cry, a. a cry of distress; clamor; notse Out-dare', v. a. to venture beyond. Öüt-dô', v. a. [i. outdid ; pp. outdoing, outdone ;] to excel; to surpass. Öüt'-döor, (öüt'dör) a. being out of the house Out'er, a. being without; - opposed to its Out'er-most, a remotest from the middle. Öüt-füce', v. a. to brave; to stare down. Öüt-füll, n. a waterfall; the lower end of a wa tercourse: - a quarrel.

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who were never in any other skiraishe but with the watch - no other felicity but what this life affords - for or other passage

others ! his freeds

by which the sound of the word corresponds to the thing signified.

a 'set, a an attack; a storm; an assault.

a 'set, a an attack; a storm; an assault.

a 'set, a an attack; a storm; an assault.

b 'set, a Ön'sőt, z. an attack ; a storm ; an assault. Dn'salught, (Sn'slawt) s. an attack; storm.
On-to-lög';-cal, a. relating to ohtology.
On-tōl'o-gist, s. one who is versed in ontology.
On-tōl'o-gy, s. the doctrine or science of abstract on-nor-gy, m. the appearance of science of abstract being or existence; metaphysics.

O'mus pro-bda'dt, [L.] (Less) the burden or labor of proving any thing.

On'ward, or On'wards, ad. forward; farther.

On'ward, a. advanced; forward; increased.

On'y-ch, n. the odoriferous snail; the onyx.

O'nyx, (o'ntks) m. (L.) a precious stone; a species of scate. cies of agate. O'o-lite, z. (Mix.) a carbonate of lime; egg-stone. O-o-lit'ic, a. relating to oblite. Oôze, n. soft mud; mire; slime; soft flow. Oôze, v. n. to flow by stealth; to run gently. Ooze, c. s. to now by steath; to run gestly.

Ooze'y, (oz'e) a. miry; muddy; slimy.

O-pa'cy, a. dark; not transparent; opaque.

O-pa'coys-ness, s. the state of being opaque.

O-pa'cy, a dark; not clear. See Opaque.

O'pai, s. a hard, brittle, and beautiful stone, of changeable colors. O-pal-es'cence, a. a shining, like that of opal. Ö-pal-ës'cent, a. resembling opel in lustre. Ö'pel-ïne, a. relating to, or like, opel. O'pal-Ize, v. a. to convert into opal. Q-paque', (9-pak') a. dark ; not clear ; impervious γ-μαια: ,(γ-μακ') a. αark ; not clear ; information packs. O-pāque'ness, (γ-μάκ'nes) a. darkness. O-pāque'ness, (γ-μάκ'nes) a. darkness. Open, (δ'pn) z. a. to unclose; to unlock; to explain ; to disclose; to show; to begin. Venn (Nam) a. d. unclose is the first observation. O'pen, (5'pn) v. n. to unclose itself; to begin.
O'pen, (5'pn) a. unclosed; not shut; evident;
plain; clear; frank; ingenuous; artless. phan; ctest; irans, ngenopus, attest.
O'pen-e; (ô'pn-r') s. one who opens.
O'pen-ejed, (ô'pn-id) s. vigilant; watchful.
O'pen-hand'ed, (ô'pn-hand'ed) s. munificent.
O'pen-halt'ed, (ô'pn-halt'ed) s. generous.
O'pen-ly, (ô'pn-ig) s. an aperture; a breach.
O'pen-ly, (ô'pn-ig) d. in an open manner.
O'pen-mouthed, (ô'pn-mouthd) s. having the mouth open; greedy; ravenous.

O'pen-nëss, (b'pn-nës) s. state of being open.

Op'e-rs, s. [It.] a musical drama.

Op'er-site, v. s. to act; to produce effects. Op-e-rat'ic, a. relating to an opera. Op-er-ation, m. agency; influence; action. Op/er-a-tive, a. active; vigorous; efficacious. Op'er-a-tive, s. a mechanic ; an artisan. Op'er-a tor, m. one who operates or performs. Op-e-rose', a. laborious; full of labor; tedious. Op-e-rose'ness, m. the state of being operose. Oph'i-cletde, n. a musical wind-instrument.

O-pin'j-a-tive, (o-pin'yo-a-tiv) a. stiff in opinion.

of a species of poppy.

Op-o-del'doc, s. a plaster ; an ointment.
O-pëe'sum, s. a marsupial quadruped. Op-po'nen-cy, n. act of opposing:—an exacts
for an academical degree. Op-pô'nent, [op-pô'nent, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja I Sm. Wb.] n. an antagonist; an adversary. Op-po'nent, a opposite; adverse.
Op-po'nent, a opposite; adverse.
Op-portdne', a seasonable; convenient; ft.
Op-portdne'ly, ad. seasonably; convenient;
Op-portd'aj-ty, n. a fit place, time, or occasion Op-pôse', v. a. to act against; to binder; to rest.
Op-pôse', v. a. to act adversely; to object.
Op-pôsed', (op-pôsed') p. resisted. — p. a. beng
against; opposite. Op-poe'er, a. one who opposes; an antagonis. Op'po-lite, a. placed in front; facing each other; opposing; adverse; contrary.

Op'po-qite-ly, ad in an opposite manner.

Op'po-qite-sess, a the state of being opposite of the contrary of the contrary of the contrary.

I descript the contrary of the contrary of the contrary of the contrary of the contrary. wno opposes use administration.
Op-prés'j-tive, a. capable of opposition.
Op-prés's, a. a. to crush by hardship; to subta.
Op-prés'sion, (op-présh'un) n. act of oppressig;
hardship; cruelty; severity; misery.
Op-prés'sive, a. cruel; inhuman; severa.
Op-prés'sive-ly, ad. in an oppressive manner.
Op-prés'sive-ly, ad. in an oppressive manner. Op-pres'vo-ly, ad in an oppressive manner.
Op-press'or, a. one who oppresses or hannes.
Op-press'or, a. one who oppresses or hannes.
Op-pres'pri-ods-dy, ad scurrilously; absuively.
Op-pres'pri-ods-dy, ad scurrilously; absuively.
Op-pres'pri-dim, s. [L.] disgrace; infamsy.
Op-pres'pri-dim, s. [L.] disgrace; infamsy.
Op-pres'pri-dim, s. [L.] disgrace; infamsy.
Op-pres're, (op-pan'er, s. a. bo oppose; to strack.
Op-pres're, (op-pan'er) (op-pan'er, F. J. a. samiler
Op-sin's-thy, n. education begun late.
Op'tt-tive, [Sp'ts-tiv, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. E. Sa.:
Op'tt-tive, [Sp'ts-tiv, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. E. Sa.:
or'tt-tive, for'ts-tiv, F. sp-pan'er, ty, famsiler
Op'tt-tive, for'ts-tive, for for'ts-tive, for for'ts-tive, for Op'tic, n. an instrument or organ of sight. [2.] Op u.c., n. an instrument or organ or sight. [2.]
Op'tic., 2. a relating to vision or sight, or to the
Op'ti-cal., 1 science of optics; virtual.
Op-ti"cipn, (op-tish'an) n. one skilled in optics;
a maker of optic glasses and spectacles.
Op'tics, n. pl. the science of light and vision. Op'ti-ma-cy, n. mobility; the body of nobles.
Op-ti-ma'tity, n. pl. [L.] the chief men in a state.
Op'ti-me, n. [L.] one who holds, next after the wrangiers, the highest rank, as a echoiar, in the University of Cambridge, Eng. Op/tj-mīşm, a. the doctrine that every thing is nature is ordered for the best. Op'ti-mist, s. one who believes in optimism.
Op'tion, s. the power of choosing; choice.
Op'tion-al, a. depending upon choice; elective.
Op's-lince, or Op's-lince, weakh; afficence
Op's-lince, or Op's-lince, weakh; afficence

could not open to their full of comprehension It is thrown open to general use - of could see it worth operate upon his countenance of operations of your mind upon to necessary or various operations in the arts. sections of the earlier converts res-pecting it - conterning was of opinion that is in the trin of form of opinion upon this lalary was of opinion that down of the Rind Should be considered. The opinion day I had do opportunity of observing . x a cools To oppose my assuments to them of a comopposition to the later the land the suite of the contract of the contract of the compression of despotions, in durantico Shee Sope Leous What opportunities the anjoyed for attaining and the second s •

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designating in causes

'u-lënt-ly, ed. richly; with spiendor., conj. a disjunctive partiele, marking distri-put son: — it corresponds to either. out ion : — it corresponds to either.

n. [Fr.] (Her.) gold : —a term of heraldry. a-cle, a. a response delivered by supernatural wisdom; one famed for wisdom. [wise. wisdom; one famed for wisdom. [wise. rac's-ler, a. uttering oracles; authoritative; rac'u-ler-ly, ad. in the manner of an oracle.

and u-us-uy, sa. in the manner of an oracle.

'ai-eyn, (or-exn) n. [Fr.] a prayer. See Ories.

ral, a. delivered by mouth; spoken, not writral-ly, ad by mouth; without writing.

'ange, m. a kind of tree and its fruit.

'ange, m. a kind of tree and its fruit.

'ange, a relating to an orange or its color.
'an-ger-y, [er'an-jer-e, P. Ja. K. Sm. Wh. Rece; o-rawn'zher-s, S. W. F.; o-ran'zher-s, J. E.]

m. a plantation of oranges.

rang'-bu-tang', or O'rang-bu'tang, [5-rang'b tang', 5m.; 5-ran-b'tang, P.; b'rang-b'tang, R.] m. a large species of ape, much recembling the human species.

ria-ton, n. a-public speech; a declamation.
ria-ton, n. an eloquent speaker; a public speaker.
er. — (Less) a petitioner.

r-a-15'ri-al, a. oratorical ; eloquent. [R.] r-q-s-r-q-s, a reacrical sequent. [A.]
r-q-t5/r-q-l-y, sd. in a restorical manner.
r-q-t5/r-j-q-l, a relating to oratory ; rhetorical.
r-q-t5/r-j-q-l-y, ad. in an oratorical manner.
r-q-t5/r-j-q, a. [It.] pl. 5/r-q-t5/r-j-q; (Mus.) a
kind of secred, musical composition or drams.
a kind of secred, musical composition or drams. r's-to-ry, n. the art of speaking well; elo-quence; rhetoric:—a place for prayer. r's-trèss, or Or's-trix, n. n female orator.
rb. n. a round body; a sphere; a circle.
rb in. a bereaved; fatheries; childless.
rbed, (3rb'ed or 3rbd) a round; circular.
rbic, or Or-bic's-br, a spherical; circular.
r-bic's-br-lar-lan, n. atate of being orbicular.
r-bic's-tripa, n. state of being orbicular.
r-bic-bic's-tripa, n. state of being orbicular.
r-bic-bic's-tripa, n. state of being an orb.
r-bic-bic's arbic, a. modied into an orb.
r-bic-bic's arbic, a. atate of being an orb.
r-bit, n. the path or line which a heavenly
body describes in its revolution:—a cavity.
r'bi-tal, a. relating to an orbit.
r'bi-tales, { n. deprivation or want of parents
r'bi-ty, or children.
} r'by, a resembling an orb; orbicular. [R.] a-trees, or Or's-trix, n. a female crater.

orby, a resembling an orb; orbicular. [R.]
ore, a sea-fast; a species of whale.
or forchel, a a kind of stone.
or chard, a a garden or enclosure of fruit-tree Or'chard-list, s. one who cultivates an orchard.

b' che-tra, no orches' tra, (b' kes-tra, P. K. Wb.
Ash, Brands; or-kös'tra, W. Ja. Sm. Mures.)
n. (Gr.) an apartment for a chorus, or for musicians; an orchestre.

Or'ches-tre, (Sr'kes-ter) n. [Fr.] a place or gallery for musicians; a band of musicians.

Orchil, s. a plant; a species of lichen; archil. Cr'chis, m. a genus of plants; foolstones. '#-dāia', (gr-dān') v. a. to appoint; to decree; to

order; to establish; to settle; to institute. Or-dain's ble, a. that may be ordained.

Vrdiling ne, a cose who ordains.
Orde-si, [orde-si, P. J. F. Ja. E. Sm.; Ordyst, S. E.; &rde-si form of trial by fire or water; a severe trial.

Or'der, n. a method; a rule; a mandate; a pre cept:—a class; a society:—a system of architecture.—pl. admission to the priesthood. Or'der, s. a. to regulate; to manage; to direct. Or'der, s. a. to give command.

Or der-er, n. one who orders or regulates. Or der-li-pass, n. regularity; method.

Or'dor-ly, a. methodical; regular; quiet Or'dor-ly, n. a low military officer. Or'di-nal, a. noting order; as, second, third, &co.

Or'dinel, a. a ritual; a number noting order as, the tenth is the ordinal number of ten.

Or'di-nance, a. a law ; an established rule ; a de-

cree; an appointment; a rite.

\*Or'd;-na-ri-ly, ad. commonly; usually.

\*Or'd;-na-ry, [ar'd;-na-re, F. E. Ja. E. San.; br'd;-na-re, or Grd'na-re, W. J. F.] a. common; of

middling quality; usual; mean; ugly.

mnuamy quanty; usua; mean; ugly.

'ôr'd;n-ry, x, an ecclemistical judge. — (Next.)
the establishment of shipping not in service.

Or'd;n-ry, or'drin-ry, | or'dp-np-rp, P. J. J.

K. Sm. R.; ördrn-rp, W. E. F.; ör'np-rp, S.]

x. a place for eating; a regular meal at a fixed
Orddingto, a persitor- method-in-Or'dj-nate, a regular; methodical. [price. Or'di-aste, n. a perpendicular line, drawn from a point in a curve to the abeciss.

-nate-ly, ad. in a regular manner. Or-dj-na'tion, n. act of ordaining; act of investing a man with the pastoral office.

Oddnance, n. cannon; heavy artiflery.

Oddnanace of ordon mans, S. W. J. F. K. R.;
ordon mans, P. Sm.] n. [Fr.] (Painting) the disposition of figures on the parts of a picture.

Ord'ure, (ord'yur) n. dung; filth. Ore, n. metal yet in its fossil state; mineral.

O're-ad, n. a nymph of the mountains,

Or'gan, n. an instrument; a natural instrument: - a large musical wind-instrument.

Or-gan'je, { a. relating to an organ; Instru-Or-gan'j-cal, i mental; acting as an instru-Or-gan'i-cal-ly, ad. by means of organs. [ment. Or-gan'i-cal-ness, n. the state of being organical.

Or'gan-15m, n. an organical structure.

Or gan-ist, n. one who plays on the organ. Or gan-i'za-ble, a. that may be organized. Or-gan-j-zā'tion, n. act of organizing ; formation ;

a due construction of parts. Or gan-lize, v. a. to construct; to form properly. Or gan-loft, n. the loft where the organ stands. Or-gan-og'ra-phy, a. (Bot.) a description of the

organs or structure of plants. Or'gan-pipe, a. the pipe of a musical organ.

Or'gazm, a. a sudden vehemence. Or'gazt, (or'zhat) a. [Fr.] liquor formed of sugar,

barley, and almonds. Or'fies, u. pl. the rites of Bacchus ; frantic revels

Ör'ı chilch, (ör'e-külk) z. mountain brass. Ö'ri cl. n. a sort of recess: — a bay-window.

O'ri-en. a rising as the sun; castern; bright.
O'ri-ent, a rising, as the sun; castern; bright.
O'ri-ent, a the east; the part where the sun

Ö-ri-ön'tal, a. eastern ; placed in the east. [rises. Ö-ri-ön'tal, w. an ishabitant of the East.

Ö-ri-en'tal-ism, n. an eastern idiom or phrase. Ö-ri-en'tal-ist, n. an inhabitant of the East; one versed in oriental learning.

versed in oriental learning.
Ori-fitce, m. any opening; a perforation; a hole.
Ori-fitm, (ory-dim) n. a golden standard.
Ori-fitm, m. a beginning; cause of existence;
fice; a fountain; a source; descent.
O-td'-nal, m. origin; first copy; an archetype.
O-td'-nal, a. pristine; first; having new idea,
O-td'-nal-il'-ty, m. the state of being original.
O-td'-nal-il', ed. primarily; from the beginning; at first; as the first author.
O-td'-na-ry, a causing existence; original.
O-td'-na-ry, a. causing existence; original.
O-td'-na-ry, a. causing existence.
O-td'-na'-na'-ton, m. the act of originating.
O-td'-na'-na'-ton, m. the act of originating.

to the thing signified. Čin'sčt, n. an attack ; a storm ; an assault. Ďn'slaught, (čn'slawt) n. an attack ; storm-On-to-log'i-cal, a relating to ontology. On-tol'o-gist, a. one who is versed in ontology. On-tol'o-gy, a. the doctrine or science of abstract On-toll'o-gy, a, the doctrine or science of abstract being or existence; metaphysics.

O'mus pro-bdn'dī, [L.] (Lzw) the burden or labor of proving any thing.
On'ward, or On'wards, ad. forward; farther.
On'ward, a. advanced; forward; increased.
On'y-che, n. the odoriferous snall; the onyx.
O'nyx, (o'ntks) n. (L.) a precious stone; a species of agate.

Notice of the province of time : exactions. O'o-lite, n. (Min.) a carbonate of lime; egg-stone. Ö-o-lit'je, a. relating to odlite.
Odze, n. soft mud; mire; slime; soft flow.
Odze, v. n. to flow by stealth; to run gently. Ooze, e. a. to now by steadth; to run gently.
Ooze'y, (20) a. miry; muddy; slimy.
O-pa'cous, a. dark; not transparent; opaque.
O-pa'cous-nëss, a. the state of being opaque.
O-pa'cous-nëss, a. the state of being opaque.
O-pake', a. dark; not clear. See Oraque.
O'pake', a. dark; not clear. See Oraque.
O'pake', a. hard, brittle, and beautiful stone, of changeable colors.

See Negaria a. shiving like that of oral O-pal-es'conce, a. a shining, like that of opal. Ö-pal-ës'cent, a. resembling opal in lustre. Ö'pal-ïne, a. relating to, or like, opal. O'pal-lze, v. a. to convert into opal. O'pel-Ize, v. a. to convert into opal.
O'pel-Ize, v. a. to convert into opal.
O-peque'ness, (o-pek'nes) a dark ness.
Obe, v. a. & n. to open.
O'pen, (o'pn) v. a. to unclose; to unlock; to explain; to disclose; to show; to begin.
O'pen, (o'pn) v. n. to unclose itself; to begin.
O'pen, (o'pn) a. unclosed; to to shut; evident; plain; clear; frank; ingenuous; artiess.
O'pen-of'ed, (o'pn-in) a. vigilant; watchful.
O'pen-beart'ed, (o'pn-hard'ed) a. munificent.
O'pen-beart'ed, (o'pn-hard'ed) a. generous.
O'pen-leart'ed, (o'pn-hard'ed) a. generous.
O'pen-mouthed, (o'pn-hard'ed) a. having the mouth open; greedy; ravenous.
O'pen-neart'ed, o'pn-hard'ed a. having the mouth open; greedy; ravenous.
O'pen-neart'ed, o'pn-nes) n. state of being open.
O'p'-ratie, v. n. to act; to produce effects.
Op-or-a'tien, a. generous; influence; action.
Op'or-a-tive, a. mechanic; an artisan.
Op'er-a-tive, a. nechanic; an artisan.
Op'er-a'lor, n. one who operates or performs.
Op-or-of'ed, a. haviorous: full of labor: tedious. Q-paque', (q-pak') a. dark ; not clear ; impervious Op'er-5-tor, n. one who operates or performs.
Op-e-rōse', s. laborious; full of labor; tedious.
Op-e-rōse'ness, n. the state of being operose. Op-e-rose'ness, n. the state of being operose.
Oph'i-cleide, n. a musical wind-instrument.
Oph-i-olog'i-cal, a. relating to ophiology.
Oph-i-öl'o-gist, n. one versed in ophiology.
Oph-i-öl'o-gist, n. one versed in ophiology.
Oph-i-öl'o-gist, n. the science of serpents.
O'phite, n. the serpent-stone; serpentine.
O-phi'te, n. Ll. the serpent-stone; ophite.
"Oph-thai'mie, (op-thai'mik or of-thai'mik) [op-thai'mik, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.: of-thai'mik, [op-thai'mik, w. P. J. Ja. Sm.: of-thai'mik, [op-thai'mik, w. P. J. Ja. Sm.: of-thai'mik, n. a.
C'ph-thai-my, (öp'thai-me or öf'thai-me) n. a
disease of the eyes; an inflammation.
O'pi-ste, a. causing sleep; soporiferous; nazcotte. O'pi-ste, a causing sleep; soporiferous; namotic.
O'pi-ste, a a medicine that causes sleep.
(O pine', e. a. to think; to be of opinion.
O-pin';-s-live, (o-pin'ye-s-liv) a stiff in opinion.

by which the sound of the word corresponds | Q-pin'ion, (o-pin'yun) s. that which is thought supposition; judgment; notion. apportunt, jugament, includes a chetisate (p-pin'spa-ate-st, (p-pin'yyn-at)) a chetisate (p-pin'yen-ate-st, (p-pin'yen-ate-st, (p-pin'yen-ate-st)) a stubern. O-pin'spa-ate-st, a chetisate (p-pin'spa-ate-st) a stubern. O-pin'spa-ate, a chetisate (p-pin'spa-ate-st) a stubern. O-pin'spa-ate, a chetisate (p-pin'spa-ate-state) a stubern. O'pin'spa-ate-state (p-pin'spa-ate-state) a stubern. of a species of poppy. Op-q-del'doc, n. a plaster; an ointment. O-pös'sum, a. a marsupial quadruped. Op-pig'ne-rate, v. a. to pledge; to pown. Op-po'nen-cy, n act of opposing: - un execu-Op-po'nent, [op-po'nent, S. W. P. J. E. F. J. I. Op-pô'nent, (op-pô'nent, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. I. Sm. Wb.] a. an antagonist; an adversary. Op-pô'nent, a. opposite; adverse. Op-por-tâne', a. seasonable; convenient; fit. Op-por-tâne', y. a. seasonable; convenient; fit. Op-por-tâne', v. a. to act against; to hinder; to ress. Op-pôge', v. a. to act against; to hinder; to ress. Op-pôge', v. a. to act adversely; to object. Op-pôge', (op-pôge'), resisted. — p. a. being against; opposite. Op-pôge'r, a. no who opposes: an authorisis Op-poe'er, a. one who opposes; an antagonist. Op'po-site, a. placed in front; facing each other; opposing; adverse; contrary. Op'po-site-ly, ad. in an opposite manner.
Op'po-site ness, s. the state of being opposite.
Op-po-sit'(s)on, (Sp-po-site'un) s. hostile resistance; contrariety; diversity.—(Febbies) a ance; contrariety; diversity.—(\*Pelities) a party that opposes the hearty in power.

Op-no-1/"tipn-ist, n. one of the opposition; see who opposes the administration.

Op-pries', u. a. to crush by hardship; to subdus.

Op-pries', u. a. to crush by hardship; to subdus.

Op-pries', u. a. to crush by hardship; to subdus.

Op-pries'; u. a. crush y; severity; misery.

Op-pries'; u. a. crush y; severity; misery.

Op-pries'; u. a. crush y; n. a. crush y; severe.

Op-pries'; u. a. crush y; n. a. crush y; severe.

Op-pries'; u. a. crush y; n. a. crush y; severe.

Op-pries'; u. a. crush y; n. a. crush y; severe.

Op-pries'; u. a. crush y; n. a. crush y; severe.

Op-pries'; u. a. crush y; n. a. crus Op-prés'sive-ly, ad. in an oppressive manner.
Op-prés'or, n. one who oppresses or harasses.
Op-prébri-oùs, a. repronchiul ; scurrilous.
Op-prébri-oùs-des, n. repronchiul ; scurrilous.
Op-prébri-oùs-des, n. repronchiulnes.
Op-prébri-dun, n. [L.] diegrace ; inshuny.
Op-pig'ny, (op-pan'ny, e. to oppose ; to stinch.
(Op-pig'ny, (op-pan'ny e. to oppose ; to stinch.
Op-pig-na'tion, n. opposition. Sask.
Op-pig-na'tion, n. opposition ; resistance. [L]
Op-pig-riq (op-pan'er) [op-pan'er, N'. As. Sa.
N'b.; op-pig'ner, S.; op-pin'er, P.] n. assaise
Op-sin's-thy, n. education begun late.
Op'ts-tive, [öp'ts-tiv, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. E. Sa.
Op'ts-tiv er op-tâ'tiy, N': op-tâ'tiv, Kesrich.
oc'ts-tive or op-tâ'tiy, N': op-tâ'tiv, Kesrich. a. expressive of desire; belonging to that m of the Greek verb which expresses desi Op'tic, n. an instrument or organ of sight. [2.] Optic, a an instrument or organ or signt. [2.]
Optic, a relating to vision or sight, or to the
Optices, science of optics; visual.
Optivician, (optish'an) a one skilled in optics;
a maker of optic glasses and spectacles.
Optics, n. pl. the science of light and vision. Optices, n. pt. the science of light and vision.
Optic-ma.cy, n. nobility; the body of nobles.
Optic-mality, n. pt. [L.] the chief men in a state.
Optic-mality, n. pt. [L.] one who holds, next after the
wranglers, the highest rank, as a scholar, is
the University of Cambridge, Eng.
Optic-man, n. the doctrine that every thing is nature is ordered for the best. Op'ti-mist, s. one who believes in optimism. Op'tion, s. the power of choosing; choice. Öp'tion-si, a. depending upon choice; elective. Öp'u-lënce, or Öp'u-lën-cy, n. weakh; affinengs Öp'u-lënt, a. rich; weakhy; affinent.

could not open to their full of comprehension It is thrown open to general use - of could see it winth spesate upon his countenance of the operations, your mind upon to recession of various operations in the arts. seting it conterning was of opinion that there was no difference of pinion upon the Read though the considered . The opinion that I had the opportunity of doerong . xaipo's opposition to the - between this he with The eight oppressed with the hideon property of despotions, in Suravry in-What opportunities day anjoyed for attaining In opporton to

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activity of the second 
opportuneli, Es d'éva

Either du prior or thou hast made some sugular alteration. Untile a tentesty on a residence in gast, have called their miraculous powers into exertion. I flatter, on en-reont are vicious motives Mey desir the ordained deacon. he was he had given strict orders fur having in kiew Derive their origin from ... in which they had their origin This originated from our fact dignating in causes

p'u-lönt-ly, ed. richly; with splendor. r, cosi. a disjunctive particle, marking distri-butson: — it corresponds to sither. r, n. [Fr.] (Her.) gold: — a term of heraldry. r's-cle, z. a response delivered by supernatural reco, a d response seaveres sy supernatural wiscome; one famed for wisdom. [wise. -rac's-lar, a sttering oracles; authoritative; -rac's-lar-ly, ad in the manner of an oracle. rac'u-lous, a oracular. [R.]
r'aj-on, (Gr'o-zun) a [Fr.] a prayer. See Orison.
'ral, a delivered by mouth; spoken, not writ-'ral-ly, ad. by mouth; without writing.
r'ange, a. a kind of tree and its fruit. range, a relating to an orange or its color.
r'an-gèr-y, [èr'an-jèr-e, P. Ja. E. Sm. Wb. Rece;
o-rawn'zhor-t, S. W. F.; o-ran'zhor-t, J. E.] n. a plantation of oranges.

-rang'-bu-ting', or O'ring-bu'ting, [5-rang'buting, R.] m. a large species of ape, much recembling the human species. r'a-tion, a. s-public speech; a declamation.
r'a-tor, a an eloquent speaker; a public speaker. — (Lew) a petkloner. r-q-to'ri-qi, a. oratorical ; eloquent. [R.] r-q-to-r-q-i, a createria; acquest; [s-]
r-q-to-r-q-i, a chaing to oratory; rhetorical,
r-q-to-r-q-i, a chaing to oratory; rhetorical,
r-q-to-r-q-i, a, [ii.] pl. or-q-to-r-i, (Mus.) a
kind of sacred, musical composition or drama,
dratory a the art of specifical wall, also r's-to-ry, n. the art of speaking well; elo-quemee; rhetoric:—a place for prayer. a-trees, or Or's-trix, n. a female crater. ra-trees, or Or's-trix, n. a female orator.
rb, n. a reund body; a sphere; a circle.
r'bāte, a. bereaved; fatheries; childles.
rbed, (ôrb'çd or ôrbd) a. round; circular.
r'bic, or Qr-bic'u-lar, a spherical; circular,
r-bic'y-lar-ly, at spherically; chroularly.
r-bic'y-lar-ly, at spherically; chroularly.
r-bic'y-lar-ness, n. state of being or bicular.
r-bic-y-lat-pd, a. moulded into an orb.
r'bit, n. tate of being an orb.
r'bit, n. the path or line which a heaven r'bit, s. the path or line which a heavenly body describes in its revolution : — a cavity. "Dittl, a. relating to an orbit.

"bittle, a. relating to an orbit.

"bittle, a. deprivation or want of parents

"bity, or children. r'by, a recombling an orb; orbicular. [R.] rc, s. a see-fish; a species of whale, r'chel, or Or'chel, s. a kind of stone. r'chard, a. a garden or enclosure of fruit-tree r chert, m. n garten or enclosure of runt-rees, v. chertes, s. one who cultivates an orchard.

v. chertes, or or-chistry, [Brikes-trs, P. K. Ws. das, Brands; or-kietrs, W. Ja. Sm. Mures.]

m. (Gr.) as apartment for a chorus, or for musicians; an orchestre. п'chọs-tre, (ër'kçs-tçr) н. [Fr.] a place or gallery for musicians; a band of musicians. T'chil, m. a plant; a species of lichen; archil. '/'chis, a a genus of plants; foolstones,
r-dain', (yr-dan') v. a. to appoint; to decree; to
order; to establish; to settle; to institute,
r-dain's-ble, a. that may be ordained. r-dain'er, s. one who ordains.

r'de-sl, [br'de-sl, P. J. R. Ja. R. Sm.; br'dysl,
S. E.; si'de-sl or br'je-sl, N.] s. a form of
trial by fire or water; a severe trial. T'der, a a method ; a rule ; a mandate ; a pre cept:—a class; a society:—a system of architecture.—pl. admission to the priesthood.

er, a one who orders or regulates. g'der-lj-nëes, n. regularity ; method.

Or'der-ly, a. methodical; regular; quiet Or'der-ly, n. a low military officer. Or'di-sal, a. noting order; as, second, third, &co. Or'di-sal, n. a. ritual; a number noting order as, the touth is the ordinal number of tou. Or'dj-nance, s. a law ; an established rule ; a decree; an appointment; a rite.

\*Or'd;-na-ri-ly, ad. commonly; usually.

\*Or'd;-na-ry, (or'de-na-re, P. E. Ja. K. Sm.; br'de-na-re or Grd'na-re, W. J. F.] a. common; of de-na-re or our na-re, w. J. s., a. common ; w. middling quality; usual; mean; ugly.
\*Ör'dj-na-ry, n. an ecclesiastical judge. — (NewL) the establishment of shipping not in service.

Or'dj-na-ry, or Ord'ina-ry, [8r'de-na-re, P. J. Js. K. Sm. R.; örd'na-re, W. E. F.; ör'ner-e, S.]

n. a place for eating; a regular meal at a fixed state of the Or'di-nate, a. regular; methodical price. Or'di-nate, s. a perpendicular line, drawn from a point in a curve to the abeciss. Or'di-nate-ly, ad. in a regular manner. -nate-ly, ad. in a regular manner. Or-dj-na'tion, so act of ordaining ; act of investing a man with the pastoral office ing a man wan the pastoral office.

Onlypage, n. cannon; heavy artillery.

Onden pape Mor'don-mine, S. W. J. F. K. R.;

or-don'fath, P. Sm.; n. [Fr.] (Painting) the
disposition of figures on the parts of a picture.

Ord'ure, (Ord'yur) n. dung; filth.

The n. restal part in the foreil state. Induced. Ore, n. metal yet in its fossil state; mineral. O're-Ed, n. a nymph of the mountains. Or'gen, z. an instrument; a natural instrument:
\_\_a large musical wind-instrument. Or-gin'ic, a relating to an organ; instru mental; acting as an instru-Or-gan'i-cal-ly, ad, by means of organs. [ment. Or-gan'i-cal-ness, z. the state of being organical. Or'gan-Işm, n. an organical structure. Or'gan-ist, n. one who plays on the organ. Or-gan-I'za-ble, a. that may be organized. Or-gan-j-za'tion, n. act of organizing ; formation ; a due construction of parts. Organ-ize, v. a. to construct; to form properly. Organ-ioft, z. the loft where the organ stands. Or-gan-ög'rs-phy, s. (Bot.) a description of the organs or structure of plants. Organ-pipe, s. the pipe of a musical organ.
Organ, s. a sudden vehemence.
Organ, s. a sudden vehemence.
Organ, s. a sudden vehemence. barley, and almonds. Or gies, m. pl. the rites of Bacchus ; frantic revels Ör'i-chalch, (ör'e-kalk) n. mountain brass. Ö'ri-el, n. a sort of recess:—a bay-window. O'ri-en-cy, n. brightness or strength of color. O'ri-ent, a rising, as the sun; castern; bright.
O'ri-ent, n. the cast; the part where the sun
O-ri-ent, d. castern; placed in the cast. [rises.
O-ri-en'tul, n. an inhabitant of the East. Ö-ri-ën'tal-lem, w. an eastern idiom or phrase. Ö-ri-ën'tal-let, w. an inhabitant of the East; one versed in oriental learning. Or'i-fice, n. any opening; a perforation; a hole. Or'i-fiamb, (or'e-lam) n. a golden standard. Or ign, n. a beginning; cause of existence; rise; a fountain; a source; descent. fies; a foundia; a source; descent.

O-td:-nal, a. origin; first copy; an archetype.

O-td:-nal, a. pristine; first; having new ideas,

O-td:-nal, ty, n. the state of being original.

O-td:-nal, v. d. primarily; from the beginning; at first; as the first author. prig'i-na-ry, a causing existence; original. r'der, s. a. to regulate; to manage; to direct. O-rig'-nate, v. a. to bring into existence.
O-rig'-nate, v. w. to begin or take existence.
O-rig'-nate, v. w. to begin or take existence.
O-rig'-nate, v. w. to begin or take existence.
O-rig'-nate, v. w. one who originates.

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Ön'sőt, z. an attack ; a storm ; an assault.
 Ön'slåught, (ön'slåwt) n. an attack; storm.
Ön-to-lög'i-cal, a. relating to ohtology.
 Ön-to-löğ';-ca], a. relating to ontology.
On-töl'o-ğirs, n. one who is versed in ontology.
On-töl'o-ğir, n. the doctrine or science of abstract being or existence; metaphysics.
O'nus pro-bān'dī, [L.] (Leso) the burden or labor of proving any thing.
On'ward, or On'wards, od. forward; farther.
On'ward, a. advanced; forward; increased.
On'y-cha, n. the odoriferous snail; the onyx.
O'nyx, (o'ntks) n. (L.) a precious stone; a species of agate.
O'o-lite. n. (Mix.) a carbonata of lime: exp. stone.
 O'o-lite, s. (Mis.) a carbonate of lime; egg-stone.
 O-o-litic, a relating to oblite.
 Oôze, n. soft mud; mire; slime; soft flow.
Oôze, v. n. to flow by stealth; to run gently.
 Oôz'y, (ôz'e) a. miry; muddy; slimy.
Q-pac'i-ty, n. state of being opaque.
 O-pā'cous, a. dark; not transparent; opaque.
O-pā'cous-nēss, n. the state of being opaque.
O-pāke', a. dark; not clear. See Opaque.
O'pāl, n. a hard, brittle, and beautiful stone, of
 changeable colors.
 O-pal-es'cence, n. a shining, like that of opal.
 O-pal-es'cent, a. resembling opal in lustre.
 O'pal-ïne, a. relating to, or like, opal.
O'pal-ïze, v. a. to convert into opal.
 O-pāque', (o-pāk') a. dark ; not clear ; impervious
to light ; not transparent : — written also opake.
 O-pāque'ness, (o-pāk'nes) a. darkness.

Ope, v. a. & n. to open. [Used in pactry.]

O'pen, (ô'pn) v. a. to unclose; to unlock; to ex-
 plain; to disclose; to show; to begin.
 O'pen, (5'pn) v. u. to unclose itself; to begin.
 O'pen, (o'pn) a. unclosed; not shut; evident;
 plain; clear; frank; ingenuous; artless.
piam; clear; frank; ingentious; artless,
O'pen-er, (o'pn-r) », one who opens.
O'pen-eyed, (o'pn-id) a. vigilant; watchful.
O'pen-laind'ed, (o'pn-händ'ed) a. munificent.
O'pen-laind'ed, (o'pn-händ'ed) a. generous.
O'pen-lag, (o'pn-ing) n. an aperture; a breach.
O'pen-ly, (o'pn-le) ad. in an open manner.
O'pen-mouthed, (o'pn-mouthd) a. having-the mouth open; gready: rayeoms.
 mouth open; greedy; ravenous.
O'pen-ness, (5'pn-ness) n. state of being open.
Op'e-ra, n. [It.] a musical drama.
 Op'er-ate, v. n. to act; to produce effects.
 Op-e-rat'je, a. relating to an opera.
 Op-er-a'tion, n. agency ; influence ; action.
 Op'er-a-tive, a active; vigorous; efficacious.
 Op'er a tive, n. a mechanic ; an artisan,
 Op'er-a-tor, n. one who operates or performs.
Op-e-rose', a. laborious; full of labor; tedious,
Op-e-rose'ness, n. the state of being operose.
Oph'i-cleide, n. a musical wind-instrument.
 Oph-i-o-log'i-cal, a. relating to ophiology.
Oph-i-ol'o-gist, a. one versed in ophiology.
 Oph-i-51'o-gy, w. the science of serpents.
 Oph'i-o man-cy, n. divination by serpents. O'phile, n. the serpent-stone; serpentine,
 o-phi'tes, n. [L.] the serpent stone; ophite, "Oph-thai'mic, (op-thai'mik or of-thai'mik) [op-thai'mik, W. P. J. Ja. 8m.; of-thai'mik, S. E.
 K. R.] a relating to ophthalmy or to the eye.
*Oph/thal-my, (öp/thal-me or öf/thal-me) n.
disease of the eyes; an inflammation.
 O'pi-ste, a causing score that causes sleep.
O'pi-ste, n a medicine that causes sleep.
O pine', e. s. to think; to be of opinion.
O-pin'i-s-tive, (o-pin'ye-s-tiv) a. stiff in opinion.
 pj-ate, a. causing sleep ; soporiferous ; narcotic.
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by which the sound of the word corresponds to the thing signified.

n'est, n. an attack; a storm; an assault.
n'saught, (n'slawt) n. an attack; storm:
n-to-lôf'-(rel), n. relating to ontology.
n-tol'o-fits, n. one who is versed in ontology.
n-tol'o-fits, n. one who is versed in ontology.
n-tol'o-fits, n. one who is versed in ontology.
n-tol'o-fits, n. one fond of his own motions.

Opin'ion-set, (o-pin'yun-a-try) n. stabborn.

Opin'ion-set, (o-pin'yun-a-try) n. stabborn.

Opin'ion-set, n. one fond of his own motions.

Opin'ion-set, n. one fond of his own motions.

Opin'ion n. [L.] the inspissated or concrete jess of a species of poory. Opi-um, s. [1.5] the inspiration or concrete year of a species of poppy. Op-0-d8/doc, s. a plaster; an ointment. Op-06/sum, s. a inaraupial quadruped. (Op-pg/spe-file, s. a. to pledge; to pawn. Op-pg/spe-file, s. a. to pledge; to pawn. for an academical degree. for an academical degree.

Op-po'rent, [op-po'rent, S. W. P. J. E. F. L. E.

Sm. Wb.] n. an antagonist; an adversary.

Op-po'rent, a. opposite; adversa.

Op-por-taine', a. essoonable; convenient; fit.

Op-por-tainity, ad. seasonably; conveniently.

Op-por-tainity, ad. seasonably; conveniently.

Op-pôge', v. a. to act against; to hinder; to ressa.

Op-pôge', v. n. to act adversely; to object. Op-pôsed', on an against; io finder; to Op-pôsed', op-pôsed') p. resisted.—p. a. against; opposite. Op-pose; et a. one who opposes; an antagement.
Op/po-site, a. placed in front; facing each other,
opposing; adverse; contrary. Op'po-site-ly, ad. in an opposite manner.
Op'po-site-ness, a. the state of being opposite.
Op-po-si'tion, (Op-po-sish'un) a. hostile resistance; contrariety; diversity.—(Politics) s Op-po-q!"(ion, (dp-po-xiah'un) a. hoathie resistance, contrariety; diversity... (Penikas) a party that opposes the party in power.

Op-po-q!"(ion-ist, m. one of the opposition; one who opposes the administration.
Op-pôf';-tive, a. capable of opposition;
Op-pôf';-tive, a. capable of opposition.
Op-pôf';-tive, a. capable of opposition.
Op-pôf';-tive, a. capable of opposition.
Op-pôf';-tive, a. cruel; inhuman; severa.
Op-pôf'sive, a. composition; scarritous.
Op-pôf'sive, a. opposition; resistance.
Op-pig'nan-cy, a. opposition; resistance.
Op-sim's-thy, n. opposition; resistance.
Op-sim's-thy, n. opposition; resistance.
Op'ta-tive, [Op-pin'er, S.; op-pin'er, F.]. a. E. Sm.; op'ta-tive, a. opposition; resistance.
Op'ta-tive of capacity op-pin'er, p.] n. assailer
Op-sim's-thy, n. education begun lata.
a. opressive of desire; belonging to that mood of the Greek verb which expresses desire.
Op'tic, n. an instrument or organ of sight. [R.] Op'tic, | a. relating to vision or sight. [R.]
Op'tical, | science of ontics: Optices, solution of opens, visual optice; a maker of optic glasses and spectacles.

Optics, s. pl. the science of light and vision. Op ti-me, v. i. I. one who holds, next after the wrengiers, the highest rank, as a scholar, in the University of Cambridge, Eng. Op'ti-mişm, a the doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best. nature is ordered for the seek.

Op'ti-mist, s. one who believes in optimism.

Op'tion, s. the power of choosing; choice.

Op'tion-sl, a. depending upon choice; elective.

Op's-More, or Op's-Morey, s. weakh; affluence

Op's-Hore, s. rich; weakhy; affluent.

could not open to their full ap cooperheusion It is thrown open to general use - of could per it worth spesate upon his countenance of the operations, your mind upon to produce it various perations in the arts. sections of the earlier converts res-sections it - conterning was of opinion that is in the trin of finion upon this other was no difference of prinion upon this lalway was of opinion that done of the Rind Should be considered. The opinion has a photosist of doesn'y . xaipo's To oppose my assuments to the A a conopposition to the letern this he with an other contraction of apprecia by despotions, in Novarry in Shee Sope Leous / What opportunities they anjoyed for attaining Either the prior or thou hash made some sugular alteration.

Unities a banksupte, or a residence in gast, have called their miraculous powers into exertion motives or en-

Mey desir the Maine deacon. he was

In order to the secovery of the will. -He had given strict orders ful having it kiews

Derive their origin from ... in which they had their originated from the fact.

ariginating in censes

physion is a disjunctive particle, marks buttom:—it corresponds to either. ing distri-; conj. a disjunctive paramete, manage unautorie, in it corresponds to either.
; n. [Fr.] (Hor.) gold:—a term of heraldry.
'p-cle, n. a response delivered by supernatural wisdom; one famed for wisdom. [wise.
'Ac's-lar, a. uttering oracles; authoritative; 'rac's-lar, a. uttering oracles; authoritative; 'rac's-lar, a. oracelar. [p.] rac'u-spe-ty, es. in the manner of an oracle. fic'u-lodis, a. oracular. [R.]
fai-opn, (d'o-ann) n. [Fr.] a prayer. See Orison. ral, a. delivered by mouth; spoken, not writing. rall-ty, ed. by mouth; without writing. [ten. range, m. a kind of tree and its fruit. 'ange, a relating to an orange or its color.
'an-ger-y, [& an-jer-q, P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb. Rees:
Q-rawn'zhqr-t, S. W. F.; q-ran'zhqr-t, J. E.] n. a plantation of oranges.

rang'-bu-tang', or Ö'rang-bu'tang, [5-rang'b-tang', 5-m.;5-rang-b'tang, P.; 5'rang-b'tang, K.] n. a large species of ape, much recembling the human species. -rā'tipa, n. a pablic speech; a declamation.
r's-tor, n. an eloquent speaker; a public speaker.
- (Less) a petitioner. r-a-18/ri-al, a. oratorical; eloquent. [R.] tō'ri-al-ly, ed. in a rhetorical manner. r-a-tori-cal, a. relating to oratory; rhetorical. r-a-tori-cal-ty, ad. in an oratorical manner. r-a-tori-cal-ty, ad. in j. or-a-tori-da; (dmu.) n kind of sacred, musical composition or drama. r's-to-ry, n. the art of speaking well; elo-quence; rhetoric:—a place for prayer. r'a-trèss, or Or'a-trix, a. a female orator.
rb, a. a reand body; a sphere; a circle.
r'b-ite, a. bereaved; fatheries; childless.
rbed, (ötr'ed or ötbd) a round; circular.
r'bic, or Or-bic'a-tr, a spherical; circular.
r-bic'a-tar-isa, a. state of being orbicular.
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r-bic'a-tar-isa, a. state of being an orb.
r-bic-a-ta'tiya, a. state of being an orb.
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r-bic, a. the path or line which a heavenly
body describes in its revolution:—a cavity.
r'bi-sales, a. deprivation or want of parents
r'bi-ty, or children.
r'by, a. resembling an orb; orbicular. a-trees, or Or's-trix, s. a female crater.

"Pby, a recombling an orb; orbicular.

re, n. a sea-fish; a species of whale.

r'chap, or Or'chol, n. a kind of stone.

r'chard, n. a garden or enclosure of fruit-trees. r'chard-ist, a. one who cultivates an orehard.
r'che-tre, or or-chis'stre, (br'kes-tre, P. K. Wb.
Ast, Brands; or-kös'tre, W. Ja. Sm. Mure.]
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'Chis, n. a genus of plants; foolstones.
n-dāin', (or-dān') v. a. to appoint; to decree; to
order; to establish; to settle; to intellute.
h-dāin'ebe, a. that may be ordained.
h-dāin'er, n. one who ordaine.
'n'de-al, [th'de-al, P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; tir'dyal,
S. E.; tir'de-al, P. J. F. Ja. K. sm.; tir'dyal,
s. E.; tir'de-al er th'je-al, W.] n. a form of
trial by fire or water; a severe trial.

w'der, n. a method ; a rule ; a mandate ; a pre cept:—a class; a society:—a system of architecture.—pl. admission to the priesthood. archarcours.— p. summeron to the presthoo r'der, s. a. to regulate; to manage; to direct. ir'der, s. a. to give command. ir derer, s. one who orders or regulates.

n'der-li-nëss, s. regularity ; method.

Or der-ly, a. methodical; regular; quiet Or'der-ly, n. a low military officer. Or'di-nal, a. noting order; as, second, third, ac. Or'dj-nal, n. a ritual; a number noting order as, the tenth is the ordinal number of ten. Or'di-nance, s. a law ; an established rule ; a decree; an appointment; a rite.

\*Ör'di-na-ri-ly, ad. commonly; usually.
\*Ör'di-na-ry, [ör'de-na-re, P. E. Ja. K. Sm.; or'de-na-re or ord'na-re, W. J. F.] a. common; of

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\*Or'dj.na-ry, n. an ecclesiastical judge. — (Next.)
the establishment of shipping not in service.
Or'dj.na-ry, or Ord'ina-ry, Or'de-na-re, P. J. Js.
K. Sm. R.; ord'na-re, W. E. F.; or'ner-e, S.] u. a place for eating; a regular meal at a fixed Ör'dj-nate, a. regular; methodical. [price. Or'di nate, w. a perpendicular line, drawn from

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Onden nance, n. cannon; heavy artillery.
Onden nance to orden nance, S. W. J. F. K. R.;
orden nanc, P. Sm.] n. [Fr.] (Painting) the disposition of figures on the parts of a picture.

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a due construction of parts. Or'gan-Tze, v. a. to construct; to form properly. Or'gan-loft, a. the loft where the organ stands Or-gan-5g'ra-phy, n. (Bot.) a description of the organs or structure of plants.

Or'gan-pipe, a. the pipe of a musical organ. Or'gaşm, n. a sudden vehemence.

Or geat, (8r'zhat) n. [Fr.] liquor formed of sugar, barley, and almonds. Or'gies, a. pl. the rites of Bacchus ; frantic revels

Ör'i-chalch, (ör'e-kalk) n. mountain brass. O'ri-cl, n. a sort of recess : - a bay-window. O'ri-on-cy, n. brightness or strength of color.

O'ri-ent, a. rising, as the sun ; eastern ; bright. O'ri-ent, n. the east; the part where the Ö-ri-en'tal, a. eastern ; placed in the east. [rices. O-ri-en'tal, a. an inhabitant of the East.

Ō-ri-en'tal-işm, n. an eastern idiom or phrase O-ri-en'tal-1st, n. an inhabitant of the East ; one versed in oriental learning.

Or'j-fice, n. any opening ; a perforation ; a hole. Ör'i-flamb, (ör'e-flam) n. a golden standard. Or'i-gin, n. a beginning; cause of existence; rise; a fountain; a source; descent.

O-ng'i-nal, a. origin; first copy; an archetype. O-ng'i-nal, a. pristine; first; having new idea, O-ng'i-nal'i-ty, a. the state of being original. O-ng'i-nal-ly, ad. primarily; from the begin-

ning; at first; as the first author. Prig'i-na-ry, a. causing existence; original. O-rig'i-nate, v. a. to bring into existence.

O-rig'i-nate, v. u. to begin or take existence. O-rig-i-na'tion, a. the act of originating. O-rig'i-na-tor, a one who originates.

O'ri-ile, n. a genus of birds; a sort of thrus 2-ri/on, n. one of the southern constellation Ör'j-jen, (ör'e-sun) s. a prayer; a supplication. Or'lep, s. a temporary dock; a platform. r'us-ment, s. an embellishment ; decoration. or na-ment, a. an embellishment; decoration. Orna-ment, v. a. to embellish; to adorn. Orna-ment'sl. a. giving embellishment. Orna-ment'sl. a. giving embellishment. Ornate, s. bedecked; decorated; fine. Ornate-iy. ad. finely; with decoration. Ornate-ness, s. finery; embellished state. Orna-obyics, a. pl. divination by birds. [2.] Orna-oby-ist, a. ad wirner by birds. [2.] Orna-to-list, a. ad wirner by birds. [3.] Orna-to-list. a. a netrified bird. Or-nith'o-lite, a a petrified bird.
Or-ni-thp-lög'; cal, a relating to ornithology.
Or-ni-thōl'o-gist s. one versed in ornithology.
Or-ni-thōl'o-gy, a that part of natural history which treats of birds. O-rig'ra-phy, s. a description of mountains.
O-rol'o-gy, s. a treatise on mountains.
Or'phan, s. a child who has lost either father or mother, or both—a. bereft of parents. Or'phan-age, a. the state of an orphan. Or'phaned, (8r'fand) a. bereft of parents. Or'phan-15m, n. same as orphanag Or'pi-ment, s. a mineral; yellow arrenic. Or're-ry, s. an instrument which represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. Or'tho-dox, a. conformed to the catholic or universal church; sound in doctrine.
Or'the-döx-ly, ad. with soundness of opinion.
Or'the-döx-ness, s. the state of being orthodox Or'tho-dox-y, a quality of being orthodox; soundness in doctrine. ness in doctrine.

Or-tho-drom/ics, n. pl. the art of sailing on a right course, or in the arc of some great circle.

Or-the-5p'i-cal, a relating to orthospy.

\*Or'the-e-pist, n. one who is versed in orthospy.

\*Or'the-e-py, [&r'the-e-pe, W. P. J. Ja. San. R.

Wh.; or-the-e-pe or or'the-e-pe, F.] n. the art of reconvenience wards recognition. of pronouncing words properly. or pronouncing words property.
Or-thog-ra-pher, s. one verned in orthography.
Or-tho-graph'-cal, a. relating to orthography.
Or-tho-graph'-cal-ly, ad. according to rule.
Or-thog-ra-phy, s. the art of spelling words:
the representation of a section of a building. Or-thollogy, a. a right description of things. Or'tive, a. rising, as a planet or star; castern. Or'to-lan, a. a delicate, small bird. Orto-an, n. a delicate, small bird.
Orto, n. pl. refuse of hay, &c.; things left.
Oscil-lâte, v. n. to move backward and forward.
Oscil-lâte, n. a. act of moving like a pendulum.
Oscil-lato-ry, or Oscil'lato-ry, [os-all'atti-q, S.
W. P.; os'[lato-re, K. Sm.; os'so-lato-re, R.
mail a moving like condulum. Wh.] a. moving like a pendulum.
Oe'ci-tan-cy, a. the act of yawning; sleepiness.
Oe'ci-tant, a. yawning; gaping; sleepy. Ōe'ci-tāte, v. z. to yawn ; to gape. Ōe-ci-tā'tiọn, z. the act of yawning. Os'cu-lant, a tending to embrace Or'cy-late, v. a. to kiss; to touch scatty.
Os-cy-la'tlen, n. act of osculating; touch.
Or'cy-ls-to-ry, n. a tablet of Christ and the Virgin, in ancient churches. O'sier, (o'zher) ». a tree of the willow kind. Oe'ne-bürg, (öz'ne-bürg) ». a coarse linen. Oe'pray, (öz'pra) ». a large, blackish hawk. Oe'se-let, ». a bard substance on a horse's kner

se-odis, (5sh'e-lis) s. bony; recembling a bone.
se's ele, (6s'se-kl) n. a small bone.
self'ic, s. having power to ossify.
self'ic, s. having power to bony substance.

Če's

Os'sj-frage, n. a kind of eagle. Os's fŷ, v. a. to convert or change to beach Os's fŷ, v. n. to become bone. Os-siv o-rous, a devouring bones. Os'su-a-ry, (osh'u-a-re) u. a charnel-hone Os-ten'si-ble, a. held forth to view; app Os-těn'si-bly, ad. in an ostensible man Os-ten'sive, a. showing ; ostensible. Os-ten-ta'tion, n. show; ambitious display. Os-ten-ta'tion, n. show; ambitious display; fond of Os-ten-ta/tious, a. making display; for Os-ten-ta'tious-ly, ad. vainly; boastfully. Ös-ten-tä'tious-ness, n. vanity; boast'ulness. Os-te'o-cope, or Ös'te-o-cope, [os-te'o-kap, W. ./ Ja.; ös'te-o-köp, Sm. Wb.] n. pain in the boom Os-te-5l'o-ger, n. a describer of the bones. Os-te-5l'o-gist, n. one versed in osteology. Os-te-5l'o-gy, n. a description of the bones. Os'ti-o-ry, or Ost'ia-ry, n. the mouth of a river Ost'ler, (os'ler) n. a hostler. See Hoster. Ost'ler-y, (os'ler-e) n. a hostelry. Sec. 1 Os-trā'cean, (9s-trā'shan) n. a bivalve fish Os'tra-ciam, n. a mode of banishment by write the name of the accused person on st Os'tra-cite, n. an oyster-shell in the found sta Os'tra-cize, v. a. to banish ; to expel. Os'trich, a. the largest known bird, noted in beautiful feathers. Ot-a-cous'tic, n. an instrument to assist bearing O-tal'gi-q, n. [Gr.] (Med.) the earache.
O-tal'gic, n. a remedy for the earache.
Oth'er, (tith'er) pron. not the same; not this.
Oth'er. (tith'er, wire) ad. in a different manner; in another way. Ö-ti-öse', (ö-she-ös') a. idle ; unemployed. O'ti-um, (ô'she-um) n. [L.] rest; leisure. Ot'tar, or Ot'tō, n. an essential oil from ro Ot'ter, n. an amphibious animal valued for fur. Ot'to-mān, n.; pl. 5t'to-mān; a native of Tu-key; a Turk:—a kind of hassock. Ought, (awt) n. any thing. See Aught. Ought, (awt) verb defective, (used in the preand imperfect tenses;) to owe or be owed; to w bound by duty or to be obliged ; to Ounce, n. a small weight : - an animal ; a lyst Our, pron. & a. belonging to us. Ours, pron. poss. belonging to us. Our-self', pron. recip. used in the regal style. Our-selves', (our-selvn') pron. recip.; pl. of Jr. self; we, not others; us, not others. Ou'sel, (b'zl) n. a species of bird. See Ouzel. Oust, v. a. to vacate; to deprive; to eject. Oust'er, n. (Law) a dispossession; ejection.
Out, ad. not within; not in; opposed to in; not at home; to the end; loudly; at a loudly Out, interj. expressing abhorrence or expulsion Öüt-act', v. c. to do beyond ; to exceed. Out-ball noce, v. a. to outweigh.
Out-ball noce, v. a. to overpower by bidding.
Out-break, v. a preaking out; an eruption Out'break-ing, s. that which breaks forth. Out of the state o Out-do', v. a. [i. outdid ; pp. outdoing, outdone ; to excel; to surpass Out'-door, (öùt'dor) a. being out of the bouse. Out'er, a. being without; - opposed to mae. Out'er-most, a. remotest from the middle. Out-face', v. a. to brave ; to stare down. Öüt'fall, n. a waterfall; the lower end of a wa tercourse : - a quarrel.

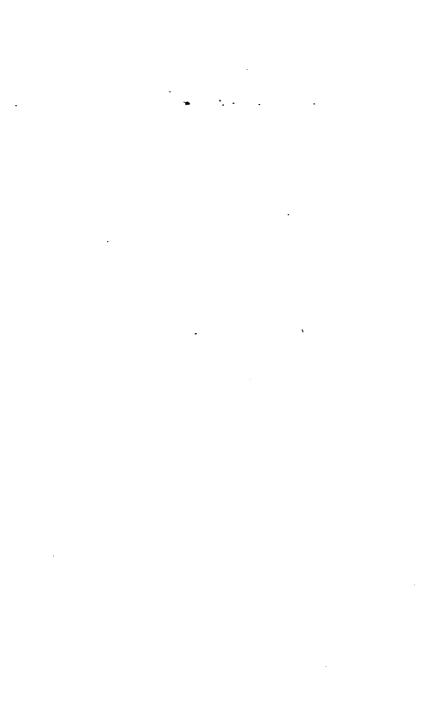
More them any others of this reverend proffession

who were never in any other skirmishe but with the watch - no other felicity but what this life affords - for we other passey

others ! his finds

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To origenesal, RETESTPETTY.

Diff'fit, s. the act or means of fitting out; the equipment of a person or ship.
Dil -gite, n. an outlet; a peacage outwards.
Die-gite, n. an outlet; a peacage outwards.
Die-gite, n. a. to surpase in giving.
Oit-giv, s. a. [i. outwent; pp. outgoing, outgoing; s. a. [i. outwent; pp. outgoing, outgoing, s. a. [i. outwent; pp. outgoing, outgoing; s. a. one who outgoes, or leaves. [vent. Oit-giv; n. one who outgoes, or leaves. [vent. Oit-giv; n. dit-giv] s. a. to exceed Herod in crushly.
Oit-hier'ed, n. a. to exceed Herod in crushly. Öût'höûse, z. a barn, stable, or coach-house, &c. Öüt-hind'jeh, a. not native; foreign; strange. Cat-last', v. a. to surpass in duration. Out'llw, z. one deprived of the benefit of law. Out'law, v. a. to deprive of the benefit and pretection of the law. tection of the law.

Old 'law-y, n. (Law) an act by which a man is deprived of the protection of the law.

Old 'lay, n. a sum expended; expenditure.

Old 'lat, n. a passage outwards; an egress.

Old 'lat, n. a. to form a statch or outline of.

And 'line', v. a. to form a statch or outline of. Out-live, v. a. to live beyond; to survive.
Out-live, v. a. to live beyond; to survive.
Out-look', (84t-lak') v. a. to face down. Oùt-nois, (oùt-risk) s. a sighant watch.
Oùt-mearjure, (oùt-mizh'yr) s. a. to exceed.
Oùt-mearjure, v. a. to exceed in number. Out'-part, s. a part remote from the main part. Out'port, s. a port at a distance from a city. Out'post, a. a station without the limits of the camp, or at a distance from the army. Out-pour, v. a. to effuse; to emit. See Peur. Out'rage, s. open violente; wanten aluse Out'rage, s. c. te injure er aluse violently. Out'rage, s. s. to commit exerbitances. e, v. z. to commit exorbitances. Obit-raje, s. n. to commun exormances.
Obit-rajeous, (Shi-rajus) a. violent; furious;
raging; exorbitant; enormous; excessive.
Obit-rajeous-ness, (Shi-rajus-res) a. violenty.
Obit-rajeous-ness, (Shi-rajus-res) a. violence.
Out-rajeous-ness, (Shi-rajus-rajeous, common limits; overstrained. Out-ride', v. c. to pass by riding. Out-ride', v. n. to ride or travel about. Out'vid-er, n. a servant or attendant on home back, accompanying a carriage. Out-right', (öüt-rit') ed. immediately; at once. Out-right, out-ric's at mmember; at observing a control of the con Ott ohlne', v. s. to excel in lustre. Odf'side, z. surface; external part; the utmest. Odt'side, c. being without; exterior. Odt'sfde, a being without; exterior.
Odt'abrit, n. a subset; an out-part; an outpost.
Odt-spread', (80t-spred') v. a. to diffuse.
Odt-stand'ing, a existing abroad; unsettled.
Odt-strider', v. a. to extend; to spread out.
Odt-strider', v. a. to extend; to spread out.
Odt-strider', v. a. to outgo; to leave behind.
Odt-strip', v. a. to outgo; to leave behind.
Odt-strip', v. a. to ranecend in price. Out-vote', v. a. to surpass by wains

Dest'fR, s. the act or means of fitting out; the out. weight, (this way) s. s. to exceed in weight; equipment of a person or ship. to propond Out-wit, p. Oùt-wit', v. a. to overcome by stratagem.
Oùt-work, (-witrk) n. a work raised on the outside of the disto h of a f. riifed place; an exteOût-work', (-wiirk') v. a. to outdo. [rior work. [rior work. Out-wrought', (but-sawt') p. s. outdone.
Out-sel, (8'sl) n. a water-fowl: — a blackbird. O'val, a skaped like an egg; oblong; ovate. O'val, a. singue in the chape of an egg.
O-vā'rj-oūs, a. consisting of eggs.
O'vā-vy, n. the seat of eggs or of impregnation.
O'vāt-vy, n. the seat of eggs or of impregnation.
O'vāt-v, of an oval figure; egg-shaped.
O-vā'vion, n. an inferior sort of triumph.
Ov'en, (āv'vn) n. an archest expon: throughout.
O'van men shows, norms: myon; throughout. O'ver, pres. showe; across; upon; throughout.
O'ver, ad above the top; more; throughout.
Over is much used in composition, and with various meanings; but more commonly with the signification of excess or superiority. O'ver, a. being above or beyond; upper. O-ver a-bödnd', a. a. to abound to: much Ö-ver-ict', v. s. & n. to act more than enough O'ver-life, n. pl. a kind of loose trousers. Ö-ver-kreh', v. s. to cover as with an arch. O-ver-awe', v. a. to keep in awe; to terrify. O-ver-Awe', v. a. to keep in awe; to terrary. O-ver-bif-yance, v. a. t. preponderde. O'ver-beig-ance, w. a greater weight; excess. O-ver-beig' (d-vpr-big') v. a. to bear down. O-ver-beig'ing, p. a. oppressive; despotie. O'ver-bifden, (d-ver-bif'dn) v. a. to overload. O-ver-bifden, (d-ver-bif'dn) v. a. to overload. O-ver-bifden, (d-ver-bif'dn) v. a. to overload. O-ver-bif, v. a. [i. evercast; pp. overcasting, overcast; jb o cloud; to darken:— to cast or rake too bigh: — to sew over. I'ver-six a clossed: cloudy: obscured. O'ver-cast, a clouded; cloudy; obscured. O-ver-charge, s. a. to charge or rate too high. O'ver-charge, s. too high a charge. O-ver-charge, s. too cover with clouds. O-ver-cided', o. a. to cover with choica. O'ver-cat, n. an outside cost; great-cost. O-ver-cosse', (ō-ver-kūm') v. a. (i. overcame; pp. overcosseing, overcossei) to conquer; to vanquish; to sabdue; to surmount. O-ver-down', v. a. & n. (i. overdid; pp. overdoing, overdone;) to do more than enough. O'ver-doe, n. an excessive dues. O'ver-down', p. a. (i. overdrew; pp. overdrawing. O-vor-draw', v. a. (i. overdrew ; pp. overdrawing, overdrawa ;) to draw too much. 5-ver-drive', v. c. to drive too hard. Ö-ver-eye', (ö-ver-i') v. a. to superintend. Ö'ver-fill, n. a cataract : — a shoul or bank. Ö-ver-fäld', v. c. & z. to feed too much. Ö-ver-fösé', s. a. a. n. to feed too much.
Ö-ver-föw', (a. ver-föw') s. n. to be more than full.
Ö-ver-föw', w. a. to deluge; to inundate.
Ö'ver-föw', n. an isundation; exuberance.
Ö-ver-föw'ing, n. an isundation; couberance.
Ö-ver-föw'ing, n. a. isundating; abundant.
Ö-ver-föwing, n. a. isundating; abundant.
ö-ver-föwing, n. a. isundating; abundant.
ö-ver-föwing, v. a. to geoge too much.
Ö-ver-görö', v. a. to geoge too much.
Ö-ver-göwing, overgrown; j. to ever with growth; to rise above; to grow beyond.
Ö-ver-göwith, n. extherant growth. Odf.-will, a. an exterior wall.
Odf.wall, a. exterior wall.
Odf.wall, a. exterior wall.
Odf.ward, a. exterior wall.
Odf.ward, a. exterior is not inward.
Odf.ward, b. exterior is not inward.
Odf.ward, b. exterior is not inward.
Odf.ward, b. parts; an a ship esteered bound.
Odf.ward, contrastly; is appearance.
Odf.ward, contrastly of by

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to the thing signified.
 Ön'sět, z. an attack ; a storm ; an assault,
Ön'såught, (ön'släwt) z. an attack ; storm.
 On-to-log'i-cal, a. relating to ontology.
On-tol'o-gist, n. one who is versed in ontology.
On-tol'o-gy, n. the doctrine or science of abstract
 On-toll'o-gy, a. the doctrine or science of abstract being or existence; metaphysics.

O'nus pro-bdn'dt, [L.] (Less) the burden or labor of proving any thing.
On'ward, or On'wards, ad. forward; farther.
On'ward, a. advanced; forward; increased.
On'y-che, a. the odoriferous snail; the onyx.
O'nyx, (o'ntks) n. (L.) a precious stone; a species of agate.
O'nlyx, at Mic a scriptonate of time corrections.
 O'o-lite, n. (Min.) a carbonate of lime; egg-stone.
 O-o-lit'ic, a. relating to odiite.
Odze, n. soft mud; mire; slime; soft flow.
Odze, v. n. to flow by stealth; to run gently.
 Obz'y, 62'e) a miry; muddy; slimy.
O-pa'cj-ty, m state of being opaque.
O-pa'cous, a dark; not transperent; opaque.
O-pa'cous-nëss, m the state of being opaque.
O-pa'cous-nëss, m the state of being opaque.
O-pake', a dark; not clear. See Opaque.
O'pal, m a hard, brittle, and beautiful stone, of changeable colors.
 O-pel-es'cence, a. a shining, like that of opal.
 Ö-pal-ës'cent, a. resembling opal in lustre.
Ö'pal-ïne, a. relating to, or like, opal.
 pel-Ize, v. a. to convert into opal.
O'pei-ize, v. a. to convert into opai.
O'pei-ize, v. a. to convert into opai.
O-peique', (o-pak') a. dark; not clear; impervious
to light; not transparent: — written also spake.
O-peique'ness, (o-pak'nes) n. darkness.
Ope, v. a. & n. to open.
O'pen, (o'pn) v. a. to unclose; to unlock; to explain; to disclose; to show; to begin.
O'pen, (o'pn) a. unclosed; not shut; evident;
plain; clear; frank; ingenuous; artices.
O'pen-eyed, (o'pn-ind) a. vigilant; watchful.
O'pen-lind'ed, (o'pn-hand'ed) a. munificent.
O'pen-lind'ed, (o'pn-hand'ed) a. munificent.
O'pen-lind'ed, (o'pn-hand'ed) a. munificent.
O'pen-lind'ed, (o'pn-hand'ed) a. munificent.
O'pen-lind'ed, (o'pn-hand'ed) a. having-the
mouth open; greedy; ravenous.
O'pen-néss, (o'pin-nès) n. state of being open.
Op'e-ra'e, v. n. to act; to produce effects.
Op-e-ra'tien, n. agency; influence; action.
 Q-paque', (9-pak') a. dark ; not clear ; impervious
 Op-e-ratic, a retaing to an opera.
Op-er-Ation, a agency; influence; action.
Op/er-a-tive, a active; vigorous; efficacious.
Op/er-a-tive, a a mechanic; an artisan.
Op-e-rose/, a laborious; full of labor; tedious.
Op-e-rose/, a. laborious; full of labor; tedious.
 Oph'i-cleide, z. a musical wind-instrument.
 thall mik, W. P. J. Le. San.; of-this mix, S. E.

R. R. la relating to ophthalmy or to the eye.

"Oph'thel-my, (5p'thel-me or of 'thel-me) n. a
disease of the eyes; an inflammation.

Opi-ste, a. causing sleep; soportferous; nascotic.
Opi-ste, a. a medicine that causes sleep.
Opin';-a-tive, (o-pin'ye-a-tiv) a. stiff in opinion.

Opin';-a-tive, (o-pin'ye-a-tiv) a. stiff in opinion.
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by which the sound of the word corresponds | Q-pin'ion, (o-pin'yun) s. that which is though; supposition; judgment; notion. supposator, junganem; notom:

O-pin'jon-ste, (o-pin'yun-st-ed) | a. obstinate
O-pin'jon-st-ed, (o-pin'yun-st-ed) | in opinion
O-pin'jon-st-ve, (o-pin'yun-st-ry) a. stubbern
O-pin'jon-st, a. one fond of his own notions.
O'pj-un, n. [L.] the inspissated or concrete juio Q-pin'ion-ate, (o-pin'yun-at) of a species of poppy. Op-q-del'doc, n. u plaster ; an contment. O-pos'som, n. a marsupial quadruped. tOp-pig'ne-rate, v. a. to pledge; to pawn. Op-po'nen-cy, a act of opposing : - an exercis for an academical degree. Op-po'nent, [op-po'nent, S. W. P. J. E. P. J. I Sm. Wb.] n. an antagonist; an adversary. Op-po'nent, a. opposite; adverse. Op-por-tune', a. seasonable; convenient; a. Op-por-tune'ly, ad. seasonably; convenienty. Op-por-ta'ni-ty, n. a fit place, time, or occasion Op-pose', v. a. to act against; to binder; to rest. Op-pose', v. n. to act adversely; to object. Op-posed', (op-pozd') p. resisted.— p. d. against; opposite. Op-pose Op-pos'er, n. one who opposes; an antagonis. Op'po-site, a. placed in front; facing each out; opposing; adverse; contrary. Op'po-site-ly, ad. in an opposite manner. Op'po-site ness, n. the state of being opposition, (op-po-zish'un) n. hostile re ance ; contrariety ; diversity .- (Policia) party that opposes the party in power. Op-po-si"tion-ist, a one of the opposition; who opposes the administration. Op-pos/i-tive, a. capable of opposition. Op-press', v. a. to crush by hardship; to see Op-press', son, (op-press'), n. act of oppress hardship; cruelty; severity; misery.
Op-press', e. cruel; inhuman; severs. Op-pres'sive-ly, ad. in an oppressive man Op-préss'or, n. one who oppresses or hara Op-pré'bri-ous, a. repronchiul; scurrilous. Op-probri-ous-ly, ad. scarrilously; ahusivey. Op-probri-ous-ness, n. reproachfulness. Op-probri-ous-ness, n. reproachfulness. Op-probri-ous, n. [L.] disgrace; infamy. Op-pugn', (op-pun') e. a. to oppose; to attack Op-pag'nan-ey, a. opposition. Shak. Op-pug-nā'tion, n. opposition; resistance. [2] Op-pūgn'er, (op-pūn'er) [op-pūn'er, W. Ja. St. Wb.; op-pūg'ner, 8.; op-pūn'er, P.] n. namier Op-sim's-thy, n. education begun late. Op'ta-tive, [öp'ta-tiv, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. R. Sa.: op'ta-tiv or op-ta'tiv, W.: op-ta'tiv, Kenrid. a, expressive of desire; belonging to that most of the Greek verb which expresses desire. Op'tic, a. an instrument or organ of sight. Op'tic. | a. relating to vision or sight, or to the Op'ti-cal, | science of optics; visual. Op-ti"cian, (op-tish'an) n. one skilled in outer; a maker of optic glasses and spectacles. Op'tics, n. pl. the science of light and vision Op'ti-ma-cy, n. nobility; the body of nobles. Op-ti-mā'tēş, n. pl. [L.] the chief men in a state. Op'ti-me, n. [L.] one who holds, next after the wranglers, the highest rank, as a scholar, it the University of Cambridge, Eng. Op'ti-mīşm, n. the doctrine that every thing is

could not open to their full of cooperhension It is thrown open to general use - of could pag it worth operate upon his countenance of could pag it worth operation of personal upon to produce in a various operations in the arts. section it conterning was of opinion that it is to to in of opinion the other was no difference of opinion upon the lalway was of opinion that down of the Rind Should be considered. The opinion has I had do opportunity of downing. xaipo's opposition to the letien this he with The eye oppressed with the hideon proper oppressed by despotions, was surarrying What opportunities they anjoyed for attaining

Either the prior or thou hash made some sugular alteration.

Untile a tentesty on a residence in good, have called their miraculous powers into exertion. I flattery or enriches are vicious motives

Mey desin the sained deacon. he so

In order to the secovery of the world. -He had given strict orders ful having it kieles

Derive their origin from ... in which they had their originated from the fact.

ariginating in causes

p'u-lönt-ly, ed. richly; with splendor. r, conj. a disjunctive partiele, marking distri-bution: — it corresponds to either. r, conj. a disjunctive percese, marrang unsubution:— it corresponds to either, r.m. [Fr.] (Her.) gold:— a term of heraldry. r's-cle, s. a response delivered by supermatural windows; one famed for wisdom. [wise-rac's-ler, a. uttering eracles; authoritative; -rac's-ler, a. uttering eracles; authoritative; -rac's-last, a. oracular. [R.] r'aj-span, (6r's-un) s. [Fr.] a prayer. See Oriest. 'raj-spa. delivered by mouth; spoken, not writing. [ten. a. delivered by mouth; without writing. [ten. 'rel-ly, ad. by mouth; without writing.
r'ange, a. a kind of tree and its fruit. f'ange, a. a kind of tree and us fruit.
r'ange, a. relating to an orange or its color.
r'ange, e. relating to an orange or its color.
r'anger, (is'anjër-e, P. Ja. K. Sm. We. Ross)
e-range'-Sm. a plantation of oranges.
-range'-Sm. je-range's.
tang', Sm. je-range's.

tang', Sm. je-range's.

- tang', Sm. je-range's.

- tang'-sm. je-range's.

- tang' orange's. m. a large species of ape, much resembling the human species. -ra'tion, a s-public speech; a declamation.
r's-tor, a an eloquent speaker; a public speaker.
er. — (Less) a positioner. r-p-46'ri-al, a. oratorical; eloquent. [R.] r-a-to'ri-al-ly, ad in a rhetorical manner r-p-ur, r-p-ur, es. in a metorical manner.
r-p-tör';-cpl.-ly, ad. in an oratorical manner.
r-p-tör';-cpl.-ly, ad. in a formation or drama.
r-p-tor-ly, a. the art of speaking well; eloquence; rhetoric:—a place for prayer. r'a-trèss, or Or'a-trix, a. a female crator.
rb. m. a reund body; a sphere; a circle.
rbate, a. bereaved; fatherieus; childleas.
rbed, (örb'ed or örbd) a. round; circular.
rbic, or Or-bic'u-ler, a. spherical; circular.
r-bic'u-ler-ly, ed. spherically; circulariy.
r-bic'u-ler-ly, ed. spherically; circulariy.
r-bic'u-ler-ly, ed. spherically; circulariy.
r-bic'u-ler-d, a. moulded into an orb.
r-bic-u-le't'dyn, s. state of being an orb.
r'bit, a. the path or line which a heavenly
body describes in its revolution:— a cavity.
r'Di-tal, a relating to an orbit.
r'bi-tâde, } m. deprivation or want of parents
r'bi-ty, or childres. a-tress, or Or's-trix, n. a female crater. r'by, a resembling an orb; orbicular-rc, n. a see-fish; a species of whale, r'c,baj, w. o'r'cbaj, n. a kind of stone. r'chard, n. a garden or enclosure of fruit-tree r Cheptu, m. a garten or encourse or ituit-frees.

"chept-tra, one who cultivates an orchard.

"chept-tra, or or-chister, [Br'kes-tra, P. E. We.
dish, Brands; or-kister, W. Ja. Sm. Nurse.]

m. (Gr.) an apartment for a chorus, or for musictans; an orchestre.

[Br) a chosate of the chorus of the chorus of the chorus or for mur'ches-tre, (6r'kes-ter) n. [Fr.] a place or gallery for musicians; a band of musiciana

Or'der-ly, a methodical; regular; quiet Or derely, n. a low military officer. Or di-nal, a. noting order; as, second, third, &co. Or'di-nal, w. a ritual; a number noting order as, the tenth is the ordinal number of ten. Or'di-nance, n. a law ; an established rule ; a decree ; an appointment ; a rite. \*Or'di-na-ri-ty, ad. commonly; usually.
\*Or'di-na-ry, [ôr'de-na-re, P. E. Ja. K. Sm.; &r'de-na-re or ord'na-re, W. J. F.] a. common; of middling quality; usual; mean; ugly. \*Or'd;na-ry, n. an occlesiastical judge. — (Next.) the establishment of shipping not in service. Or'd;na-ry, or Ord'ina-ry, [0r'd;na-ry, P. J. Js., K. Sm. R.; ord'na-re, W. E. F.; or'ner-e, S.] n. a place for eating; a regular meal at a fixed Or'di-nate, a regular; methodical. [price. Or'di nate, n. a perpendicular line, drawn from a point in a curve to the abeciss. Ör'di-nate-ly, ad. in a regular manner.

Ör-di-na'tion, n. act of ordaining; act of investing a man with the pastoral office on a man win the passoral order.

Ond mane, w. cannon; heavy artillery.

Onden same of orden many 8. W. J. F. K. R.;

orden man, F. San, n. Fr.; (Painting) the
disposition of figures on the parts of a picture.

Order, a restrict of the fourth state, mineral Ore, n. metal yet in its fossil state; mineral. O're-ad, a. a nymph of the mountains. Or'gan, n. an instrument; a natural instrument:
—a large musical wind-instrument. Or-gan'ic, | a. relating to an organ; instru-or-gan'i-cal, | mental; acting as an mental; acting as an instru-Or-gan'i-cal-ly, ad. by means of organs. [ment. Or-gan'i-cal-ness, n. the state of being organical. Or'gan-lam, a. an organical structure Or'gan-ist, n. one who plays on the organ. Or-gan-I'za-ble, a. that may be organized. Or-gan-j-za'tion, n. act of organizing ; formation ; a due construction of parts. Or'gan-ize, v. a. to construct; to form properly. Or'gan-loft, n. the loft where the organ stands. Or-gan-og'ra-phy, a. (Bot.) a description of the organs or structure of plants. Or'gan-pipe, a. the pipe of a musical organ. Or'gasm, n. a sudden vehemence.
Or'geet, (er'zhit) n. [Fr.] liquor formed of sugar, barley, and almonds. Or'gies, n. pl. the rites of Bacchus ; frantic revels Ör'i-chalch, (ör'e-kalk) n. mountain brase O'ri-el, s. a sort of recess : - a bay-window. O'ri-en-cy, n. brightness or strength of color. O'n-ent, a rising, as the sun; castern; bright.
O'n-ent, a the east; the part where the sun
O-n-ent al, a eastern; placed in the east. [rises.
O-n-en'tal, a an inhabitant of the East. Ö-ri-en'tal-işm, n. an eastern idlom or phrase. Ö-ri-en'tal-ist, n. an inhabitant of the East; one versed in oriental learning. Or'j-fice, n. any opening; a perforation; a hole. Ör'i flamb, (ör'e flam) a. a golden standard. Or jein, w. a beginning; cause of existence; Original, a origin; first copy; an archetype.
Original, a pristine; first; having new ideas,
Original, a pristine; first; having new ideas,
Originally, at primarily; from the beginning; at first; as the first author. -rig i-na-ry, a causing existence; original. Originate, v. a. to brig into existence.
Originate, v. a. to begin or take existence.
Origination, v. the act of originating.
Origination, a. one who originates.

O'ri-die, s. a genus of birds; a sort of three o-tion, a one of the southern constellations. Ori-sen, (or-sen) a prayer; a supplication Orlop, a a temporary deck; a platform. Or'ne-ment, a. an embellishment; decoration Or'ns-ment, v. a. to embellish; to adorn.
Or-ns-ment'sl, a. giving embellishment.
Or-ns-ment'sl-ly, d. in an ornamental me
Or'nste, a. bedeckéd; decorated; fine. Or nite. J. sedecked; decorated; nne.
Or nite. Py, ed. finely; with decoration.
Or nite. Dess. n. finery; embellished state.
Or-nis-object, n. pl. divination by birds. [R.]
Or-nis-object, n. a diviner by birds. [R.]
Or-nis-object, n. a diviner by birds.
Or-nis-object, n. a finery; embellished of a bird on Or-nith/olite. n. netfold bird. Or-nith'e-lite, a. a petrified bird.
Or-nith'e-lite, a. a petrified bird.
Or-ni-tho-log-ic-ta, e. relating to ornithology.
Or-ni-tholog-itst, a. one versed in ornithology.
Or-ni-thology.
Or-ni-thology. which treats of birds. O-rig're-phy, s. a description of mountains. O-röl'o-gy, s. a treatise on mountains. Orrphan, s. a child who has lost either father or Original at a case who has her current asset or mother, or both, a hereft of an orphan. Original at the control of parents. Original at the control of the parents of the parents of the parents of the control Or'tho-dox, a conformed to the catholic or universal church; sound in doctrine.
Or'the-döx-ly, ad. with soundness of opinion.
Or'the-döx-ness, n. the state of being orthodox.
Or'the-döx-y, n. quality of being orthodox; soundness in doctrine. Or-the-drom'ics, n. pl. the art of sailing on a right course, or in the arc of some great circle. Ortho-epist, a relating to orthospy.
Ortho-epist, a one who is versed in orthospy.
Ortho-epist, a one who is versed in orthospy.
Ortho-epist, a one who is versed in orthospy.
Wh.; ortho-epis or or drun-epis, F.] z. the art of pronouncing words properly or pronouncing words property.
Or-thog-re-pher, s. one versed in orthography.
Or-tho-graph'-cal, a. relating to orthography.
Or-tho-graph'-cal-ly, ad. according to rule.
Or-thog-phy, s. the art of spelling words:
the representation of a section of a building. the representation of a section of a building. Or-thM'o-gy, m. a right description of things. Or'tive, a rising, as a planet or star; eastern. Or'to-län, m. a delicate, small bird. Orts, m. b. refuse of hay, &c.; things left. Os'cil-läte, v. m. to move backward and forward. Os'cil-läte, v. m. act of moving like a pendulum. Os'cil-la-to-ry, or Os-cil-la-to-ry, [os-sil's-to-re, K. F.; os'p-la-to-re, K. Sm.; os's-la-to-re, R. IFA. 1. moving like a pendulum. Wh.] a. moving like a pendulum. Os'cj-tan-cy, n. the act of yawning; sleepiness Os'ci-tint, a. yawning; gaping; sleepy. Os'ci-tate, v. n. to yawn ; to gape. Os-ci-ta'tion, n. the act of yawning. Os'cu-lant, a. tending to embrace. Os'cu-late, v. a. to kiss; to touch postly. Os-cu-la-tion, n. act of osculating; touch. Os-cu-la-to-ry, n. a tablet of Christ and the Virgin, in ancient churches. Ö'şiçr, (ö'zher) n. a tree of the willow kind. Öş'na-bürg, (öz'na-bürg) n. a coarse linen. Os'pray, (os'pra) n. a large, blackish hawk. Os'se-let, n. a hard substance on a horse's kno

Ös'se-ous, (ösh'e-us) u. bony; resembling a bone. Os'si cle, (ös'se-kl) u. a small bone.

Os-sif'je, a. having power to ossify.

Os'si-frage, n. a kind of eagle. Os's; fy, v. a. to convert or change to bee Os's; fy, v. n. to become bone. Qs-sīv'o-rous, a. devouring bones. Os'su-a-ry, (čsh'u-a-re) a. a charnel-house Os-ten'si-ble, a. held forth to view; app Os-ten'si-bly, ad. in an ostensible mani Os-ten'sive, a. showing; ostensible. Os-ten-ta/tion, n. show; ambitious display Os-ten-ta/tious, a. making display; fond o Os-ten-tā'tious-ly, ad. vainiy; boastfully. Os-ten-tā'tious-ness, z. vanity; boastfully Os-tê'o-côpe, or Ös'te-o-côpe, [os-tê'o-kôp, W. Ja.; ŏs'te-o-kôp, Sm. Wb.] n. pain in the boom Os-te-5l'o-ger, n. a describer of the bones. Os-te-5l'o-gist, n. one versed in osteology. Os-te-ol'o-gy, n. a description of the bo Os'ti-a-ry, or Ost'is-ry, n. the mouth of a river. Ost'ler, (os'ler) n. a hostler. See Hostler. Ost'ler-y, (os'ler-e) n. a hostelry. See He Os-tra'cean, (os-tra'shan) n. a bivalve fish. Os'tra-clam, n. a mode of banishment by write the name of the accused person on a Os'tra-cite, u. an oyster-shell in the fossil sta Os'tra-cize, v. a. to banish; to expel. Os'trich, a, the largest known bird, noted for beautiful feathers. Ot-a-csüs'tic, n. an instrument to assist hearing o-tal'gi-q, n. [Gr.] (Med.) the earache. O-tal'gi-q, n. a remedy for the earache. oth'er, (uth'er) pron. not the same ; not this. ôth'er-wise, (ath'er-wiz) ad. in a different manner; in another way. Õ-tj-ösc', (ô-shẹ-ōs') a. idle; unemployed. O'ti-ŭm, (ô'shẹ-ŭm) n. [L.] rest; leisure. Ot/tar, or Ot/to, a. an essential oil from ros Öt'ter, n. an amphibious animal valued for fur. Ot'to-man, n.; pl. öt'to-man; ; a native of Tw-key; a Turk:— a kind of hassock. Ought, (awt) n. any thing. See Aught. Ought, (awt) verb defective, (used in the pr and imperfect tenses;) to owe or be owed; to be bound by duty or to be obliged; to be fit, Office, n. a small weight : - an animal ; a lyaz Our, pron. & a. belonging to us. Ours, pron. poss. belonging to us. Our-self', pron. recip. used in the regal tyle. Our-selves', (our-selves) pron. recip.; pl. of My-self; we, not others; us, not others. ôu'sel, (ô'zl) n. a species of bird. See Ouzel. Oust, v. a. to vacate; to deprive; to eject. Oust'er, n. (Law) a dispossession; ejection Out, ad. not within; not in; opposed to in; at home; to the end; loudly; at a loudly Out, interj. expressing abhorrence or expulsion Out-act', v. a. to de beyond; to exceed. Out-bal'ance, v. a. to outweigh. Out-bid', v. a. to overpower by bidding. Out/break, n. apreaking out; an eruption. Out/break-ing, n. that which breaks forth. Out/burt, a an explosion; an outbreak. Out/cast, p. a. thrown away; cast out. Out'cast, n. an exile; one rejected or expelled. Out'cry, n. a cry of distress; clamor; notes Out-dare', v. a. to venture beyond. Out-do', v. a. (i. outdid ; pp. outdoing, outdone ; to excel; to surpass. Öüt'-döor, (öüt'dör) a. being out of the house. Out'er, a. being without; - opposed to no Out'er-most, a. remotest from the middle. Out face', r. a. to brave; to stare down. tercourse : - a quarrel.

More then any others of this reverend proffessori who were never in any other skiraish but with the watch - no other felicity but what this life affords - for we other passey

others ! his freeds

To origenesal, RETASTPETTYE.

Bea'f'R, n. the act or means of fitting out; the Out-weigh', (Sût-weigh', ou. to exceed in weight; ou upweat of a person or ship.
Out-gaide, n. an outlet; a passage outwards.
Out-weit', c. a. to overcome by stratagem. equipment of a person or ship.

Out-gate, n. an outlet; a passage outwards.

Out-gate, n. an outlet; a passage outwards.

Out-gate, n. a. to exceed in military skill.

Out-gave, v. a. to surpass in giving. Out-ge', v. a. it outwent; pp. outgoing, out-goine; j to surpass; to go beyond; to circum-Out-go'ng, n. one who outgoes, or leaves. [vent. Out-ge'ing, n. egress; expenditure. Out-fe'ing, n. egress; expenditure. Out-fe'ye', p. a. to surpass in growth. Out-her'ed, p. a. to exceed Herod in cruelty.

Out bouse, n. a bern, stable, or coach-house, &c. Out-land; at norm, succes, or concer-rouse, at Out-land; sh, a. not native; foreign; strange. Out-land; s. a. to surpass in duration. Out-law, z. one deprived of the benefit of law. Out'law, v. a. to deprive of the benefit and pro-

tection of the law.

tection or the law.

Oft?law-y, s. (Law) an act by which a man is deprived of the protection of the law.

Oft?lay, n. a sum expended; expenditure.

Oft?lay, n. a passage outwards; an egress.

Oft.line', s. a. to form a sketch or outline of. Öüt'i'Ine, z. contour; an exterior line; a sketch. Öüt-live', z. g. to live beyond; to survive. Out-live', s. z. to live beyond; to survive. Out-leak', (54t-14k') s. a. to face down. Out-leak (54t-14k) s. a vigitant watch. Out-ment'ure, (ött-mezh'ur) v. a. to exceed. Out-mum'bor, v. a. to exceed in number. Out'-part, a. a part remote from the main part. Out'port, n. a port at a distance from a city.

Out'post, a. a station without the limits of the camp, or at a distance from the army. Out-pour', v. c. to effuse ; to emit. Bee Pour. Out-pour', v. a. to effuse; to emit. See Pour. Chairings, a. open violence; wantom abuse. Out-riske, v. a. to injure or abuse violently. Out-riske, v. a. to commit exorbitances. Out-riskeous, (Sut-risky), a. violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; enormous; excessive. Out-riskeous-ly, (Sut-risky), out-violently. Out-riskeous-ly, (Sut-risky), out-violently. Out-risky, out-violence, (Sut-risky), out-violence, out-violently, out-violence, out-violently, out-violence, out-violently, out-violence, out-violen

Chat-ride', v. a. to pass by riding. Out'vid-er, a servant or attendant on horse-

Cractia-yr, n. a servant or attendant on hors back, accompanying a carriage.
Out-right', (öüt-rit') ad. immediately; at once.
Out-right, v. a. to surpass in excellence.
Out-right, v. a. to leave behind; to exceed.
Out-sill', v. a. to leave behind in sailing.
Out-sill', v. a. to average in sailing. Out-soll', v. a. to exceed in selling. Out'est, a. an opening; a beginning. ('01-chine', v. a. to excel in lustre. Out'side, n. surface; external part; the utmest Out'side, a. being without; exterior. Öüt-skīri, n. a suburb ; an out-part ; an outpost. Öüt-sprēad', (öüt-sprēd') v. a. to diffuse. Out-shed'ing, a existing abroad; wasettled.
Out-shed'ing, a existing abroad; wasettled.
Out-she'r, r. a. to face down; to browbeat.
Out-shride', r. a. to surpass in striking.
Out-stride', r. a. to surpass in striking.
Out-shride', r. a. to outpus of beland.
Out-shride', r. a. to outpus of beland.
Out-shride', r. a. to outpus of beland.

Ößt-vil'ye, v. a. to transcend in price. Ößt-vie', (ößt-vil') v. a. to exceed ; to surpass. Ößt-vöte', v. a. to surpass by voting.

to rise above; to grow beyond.

Ott. with', (out. wiwk') v. a. to exceed in walkOtt. with', (out. wiwk') v. a. to exceed in walkOtt's will, a. an exterior wall.
Ott's will, a. external; exterior; not in ward.
Ott's will, a. external; exterior; not in ward.
Ott's will, a. external; exterior; to foreign
Ott's will, a. external; s., a ship esteem bound.
Ott's will, a. external; s., a ship esteem bound.
Ott's will, a. external; s., a ship esteem bound.
Ott's will, a. external; s., a ship esteem bound.
Ott's will, a. external; s., a ship esteem bound.
Over-blast', (-bet') v. a. i. overboard; sp. over-blast', external; sp. over-blast',

Out-wit', v. a. to overcome by stratagem. Out'work, (-wiirk) s. a work raised on the out-

side of the ditch of a firtified place; an exte-Ott-work', (-wirk') v. z. to outdo. [rior wo Ott-wrought', (but-rawt') p. a. outdone. Ou'zel, (b'zl) z. a water-fowl:—a blackbird. [rior work..

O'val, a shaped like an egg; oblong; ovate.
O'val, a a figure in the shape of an egg.
O-viri-oid, a consisting of eggs.
O'va-ry, a the seat of eggs or of impregnation.

O'vate, a. of an oval figure; egg-shaped. O-va'tion, a. an inferior sort of triumph. Ov'en, (av'vn) a. an arched cavity to bake in.

O'ver, prep. above; across; upon; throughout.
O'ver, ad. above the top; more; throughout.
Over is much used in composition, and with various meanings; but more commonly with the signification of szess or superiority.

Ö'ver, a. being above or beyond; upper. Ö-ver-a-böånd', s. n. to abound to: much.

-ver-act', v. s. & z. to act more than enough O'ver-alle, n. pl. a kind of loose trousers.

Ö-ver-åreh', v. a. to cover as with an arch. Ö-ver-åwe', v. a. to keep in awe; to terrify. Ö-ver-bal'ance, v. a. t. preponderate.

C-ver-barriance, n. a.t. preponserme.

O'ver-barriance, n. a greater weight; excess.

O-ver-bearriance, n. a coprossive; despotic.

O'ver-bard, ad. off the ship: out of the ship.

O'ver-barriance, according to the ship.

O'ver-barriance, according to the ship.

O'ver-barriance, according to the ship.

O-ver-cast, a. a. [i. evercast; ps. overcasting, overcast;] to cloud; to darken:—to cast of rate too high:—to new over.

O'ver-chat, a clouded; cloudy; obscured. O-ver-charge, w. s. to charge or rate too high.

O-ver-charge, n. too high a charge.
O-ver-charge, n. too cover with clouds.

O'ver-coat, n. an outside coat; great-coat.

Uvyr-cont, n. an outside cont; great-cont.

D-vyr-cont, (8-vyr-kim') v. a. (i. overcame;
pp. overcoming, overcome;) to conquer; to
vanquish; to subdue; to surmount.

O-vyr-dense, v. n. to gmin the superiority.

O-vyr-dense, v. n. a. a. n. [i. overdid; pp. overdoing,
overdone;] to do more than enough.

O'ver-dose, n. an excessive duse. O-vor-draw', v. a. (i. overdraw; pp. overdrawing, overdrawn;) to draw too much.

Ö-ver-drive', v. a. to drive too hard. Ö-ver-eye', (ö-ver-l') v. a. to superintend.

O-ver-eye', (6-ver-i') v. a. to superintend.
O'ver-fill, a. a contaract: — a shoal or bank.
O-ver-filld', v. a. b. a. to food too much.
O-ver-fillow', (a-ver-fil') v. a. to be more than full.
O-ver-fillow', n. an isolates; is bundate.
O'ver-fillow', n. an isolates; copiousness.
O-ver-fillow', n. an isolates; copiousness.
O-ver-fillow', n. a. to deluge; to bundate.
O-ver-fillow', n. a. to inundating; abundant.
O-ver-fillow', n. a. inundating; abundant.
O-ver-fillow', n. a. to geoge too much.
O-ver-fillow', n. a. to geoge too much.
O-ver-fillow', n. a. to geoge too much.
O-ver-fillow', n. a. to a. [i. overgrew; pp. over-geowing, overgrown;] to cover with growth; to rise above; to grow beyond.
O'ver-greevih, n. exuberant growth.

vor-tock', (6-vor-tak') i. Seen Overtake -vor-töp', v. a. to rise above ; to surpans. Ö-vor-löp', v. a. to rise above; to su Ö-vor-tride', v. s. to trade too much.

5-ver-167, s. a. to transport; to revish.
ô-ver-la'ber, s. a. to exceed or oppress by labor.
ô-ver-la'der, s. a. to over-burden.
ô'ver-laind, s. done or carried on by land. ver-liy', v. a. to smother; to cresh; to cover. -ver-liy'ing, n. a superficial covering. Ö ver-Hiy Ö-ver-leap', s. a. to prime by a jetup.
Ö'ver-leath-er, (d'ver-leth-er) n. upper-leather.
Ö-ver-lle', v. a. [i. overlay ; pp. everlying, over-lain ;] to lie upon or over. C-ver-live', v. a. to survive; to outlive.
C-ver-load', v. a. to burden with toe much.
C-ver-load', c-ver-lak') v. a. to peruse; to oversee; to inspect:—to excess; to meglect. nee; to inspect:—to excesse; to neglect.
O-ver-mix'ter, v. a. to subdue; to govern.
O-ver-mixch', v. a. to be too powerful fur.
O'ver-mixch, n. one of superior powers.
O-ver-mixa'ure, (0-ver-mixh'ur) v. a. to measure
or estimate too largely.
O'ver-mixa, o'ver-mixh-ur) n. a surplus.
O'ver-mixa, a. highest; over the rest.
O-ver-mixh', a. too much; more than enough.
O-ver-night', (-nit') a. I no great a degree.
O-ver-night', (-nit') a. I through the night.
O-ver-night', n. a. to cross; to overlook; to omit. Ö-ver-pûse', v. a. to cross; to overlook; to cenit. Ö-ver-pûse', (ö-ver-pûse') p. a. gone; past. Ö'ver-plüs, n. that which remains; a surplus. Ö-ver-pöişe', v. s. to outweigh. O-ver-poise, a. a preponderant weight.
O-ver-prise, v. a. to be predominant over.
O-ver-prise', v. a. to value at too high a price.
O-ver-prize', v. a. to value at too high a price.
O-ver-rate', v. a. to rate at too much.
O-ver-sach', v. a. to deceive; to go beyond
O-ver-sach'er, v. a. to high over-too deceive.
O-ver-sach'er, v. a. to high over-to-ver-sach'er, v. a. to high one to wide too much. O-ver-ride', v. a. to ride over; to ride too much. Ö-ver-ri'pen, (-ri'pn) v. a. to make too ripe. Ö-ver-riie', v. a. to control ; to supersede. (Low) to make void; to reject. O-ver-rain', s. a. to outrum; to ravage; to over-spread; to after the arrangement of. O'ver-essa, a. foreign; from beyond seas. Q-ver-esse, s. a. to superintend; to overlook. O-ver-e86', v. a. to superintend; to overlook. O-ver-e86', v. a. to superintend; to overlook. O-ver-e86', v. a. to turn bottom upwards; to everturn; to upset; to subvert.

Ö-ver-set', v. n. to full down; to turn over.

Ö-ver-shide', v. a. to over with darkness.

Ö-ver-shid'öw, (ö-ver-shid'ö) v. a. to throw a shade over; to shelter; to protect.
Ö-ver-shôt', v. a. & n. to shoot beyond the mark.
Ö'ver-sight, (ö'ver-sit) n. superintendence;—
a mistake; an error:—institution. a msuarc; an error: — instruction.

O-ver-strip, v. a. to pass by leaping; to escape.

O-ver-strip\*, v. a. & n. to steep too long.

O-ver-strict, v. a. to state too highly.

O-ver-strict, v. a. to fill too full; to crowd.

O-ver-striin\*, v. a. & n. to strain too far. Overt, a. open; public; apparent; manifus.
Over-take', v. a. (i. overtsok; pp. overtaking,
overtaken; lto catch by pursual; to take.
Over-tak'kon, (ö-ver-ta'ku) p. from Overtake. Ö-ver-täsk', v. a. to task too much. r-throw', (5-ver-thro') a. a. [i. everthrow; overthrowing, overthrown;] to ruin; to O-ver-throw defeat ; to subvert O'ver-throw, (o'ver-thro) a rain; defeat. O-ver-tire', v. a. to subdue with futique. O'ver-ty, ad in an overt manner; openly.

O'ver-tire, a. a proposal:—a flourish of man O-ver-tire', a. a. to subvert; to overthrow. O'ver-tire', a. a subversion; an overthrow. O-ver-tire's-bio, a. that may be overturned. O-vye-thra'er, a. that may be overtarmed.
O-vye-thra'er, a. one who evertarmed.
O-vye-vide'r, a. a. to rate at too high a price.
O-vye-wôler', a. a. to think highly or arrogansity
O-vye-wôler', a. a. to think highly or arrogansity
O-vye-wôler', a. a. with arrogance.
O-vye-wôler', (a. a. with arrogance.
O'vye-weight, (d-vye-wâl) a. a. to preponderance.
O-vye-wôler', a. a. coverdowing; crunhing.
O-vye-work', (d-vye-wît') a. a. [i. overwoorld
or overwrought; jb overdowing; crunhing,
O-vye-wrought; jb overdowing; crunhing,
O-vye-wrought; jb overdowing, overwoorld
or overwrought; jb overdowing, overwoorld
or overwoorld; jb overdowing, overwoorld
or overwrought; jb overdowing, overwoorld
or overwoorld; jb overwoorld
or overwoor Ö-ver-türn'er, z. one who evertun O'th, o' O'th'(i', i', a blod that files by highs. O'th!, o'. a. to carry on an uninwith! rade, O'th! or, a. to carry on an uninwith! rade, O'th'(in, a. to carry on an obserce against public trade. O'th'(in), a. recombing an owl.
O'th'(in), a. recombing an owl.
O'th, (i) a. belonging to; as, my own.
O'th, (i) a. belonging to; as, my own.
O'th, (i) a. to consense by right: — to condition of the Ox'bow, a a bow for yoking an ox. Öx'eye, (öx'l) m. a plant ; a shrub. Öx'-stâli, n. a stand for exen. [ozidise OX\*-disk, n. a same ar oxen.

Oxi-disk, v. a. to convert into an oxide; b

Oxi-dis'tion, n. act of oxidizing.

Oxide, n. a substance formed by the union of oxygen with some base.

Oxid-lise, n. a. to convert into an oxide. Ox'id-lise, e. a. to convert into an oxide.
Ox'id-lise ment, s. oxidation.
Ox'y-fen, s. (Chem.) a gas which generates acide
and oxides, and forms the respirable or vital part of common air.

Ox'y-fon-its, s. a. to impregnate with oxygen.
Ox'y-fon-its, s. a. to impregnate with oxygen.
Ox'y-gon, s. a triangle with three acute angles.
Ox'y-gon, s. a triangle with three acute angles.
Ox'y-sell, s. a miniture of vinegar and honey.
Ox'y-sell, s. a word with an acute seund.
O'yer, [#yer, W. P. J. E. W. Ja. Sm.: cy'er, E.
Wh.] s. a court of eyer and terminer is a judicature, where causes are heard and determined.
Oyler, [J. Je.] s. [Fs. oyer.] honey ye: — a term used by a sheriff or crier, as an introduction to a prochamation. It is thrice repeated.
Oyler, s. a bivalve testaceous fish.
Oyse'ps, (e-ab'sa) s. an utoer in the nostrills. ert of common air.

em'no, (o-eë'no) n. an ulcer in the nostrile.

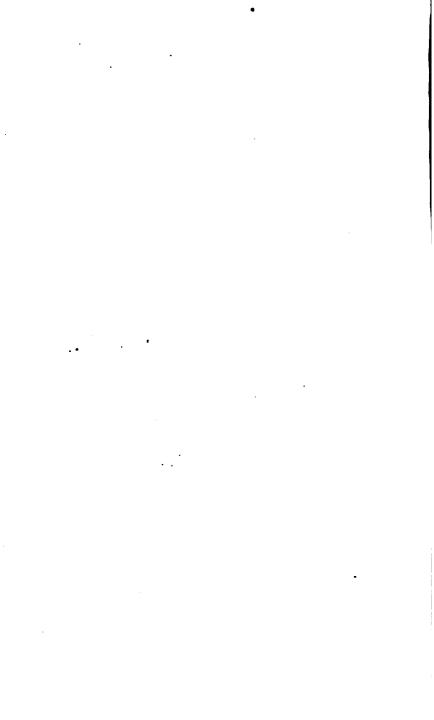
overshedow with Darkmens.

tiony.

It has been owned to be buson

not owing to any day

The verse, are the unthor's own.





To keep paa with any one

the single door on ain of death

He takes as much pains to hide his - if you will come with a letter pains your ridly provide for yourselves.

eggs painted of all colors.

P.

p is a labial consonant, formed by a slight compression of the lips, as in pet.

Pably-ler, a affording food; alimental.

Pably-lois, a affording aliment; alimental.

Pably-lois, a affording aliment; alimental.

Pably-lois, a affording aliment; support.

Pably-lois, a affording aliment; support.

Pacatton, a the act of appearing.

Pace, a a step; gait; manner of walking:

motion of a house: — a measure of \$1.6

motion of a horse:—a measure of 21 feet; one fifth of a rod, or 3 feet and 3 tenths.

one fifth of a rod, or I feet and I tentas.

Pice. v. x. to move on slowly; to go; to move with a particular gait, as a horse.

Pice, v. a. to measure by steps; to direct to go.

Piced, (pist) a. having a particular galt.

Pic(rt, x. cos who paces; a horse that paces.

Pic-pidf, [p-shl, K. Sm. R.; pa'shl, Brande.]

z. a Turkish governor; a bashaw.

Picha'dic, n. the jurisdiction of a pacha.

Pich'y-dörm, x. a thick-skinned quadraped.

Pich-widerna.\*\* z. st. (Zeit) no order of ani-

Pach-y-dör'ma-ta, n. pl. (Zoöl.) an order of ani-mals that have thick skins, as the elephant,

mais that have thick skins, as the elephant, hog, &c.; pachyderms.
Fach-y-der'ms-tods, a relating to pachyderms.
Ps-cli'/cc, ! a promoting peace; peaceable;
Ps-cli'/cc, ! a promoting peace; peaceable;
Ps-cli'/cc, | mid; gentle; appearing.
Ps-cli'-cliv, [pis-c-fc-ki'tur, W. J. E. | ps-sli'/c-ki-tur, W. J. E. | Sm. ] n. a peace-maker.
Ps-cli'-cs to-ry, a tending to make peace.
Ps-cli'-cs to-ry, a tending to make peace.

Pac'i-Ti-er, n. one who pucifies.
Pac'i-fy, v. a. to appease; to quiet; to compose.
Pack, n. a bundle; a number of cards; a number of hounds; a number of people, &c

per or nounce; a number of people, etc.
Fack, v. a. to bind up; to sort: — to send off.
Fack, v. a. to tie up goods: — to go off in haste.
Fack'age, v. a bale; goods packed; a charge.
Fack'cleth, v. a cloth in which goods are tied up.
Fack'er, v. one who packs or binds.

Pack'et, n. a small pack; a mail of letters; a post-ship, or vessel for letters and passengers. Pack'et-boat, n. a vessel for carrying letters, &c. Pack'horse, n. a horse of burden. Pack'man, n. a man who carries a pack.

Pack'sad-die, s. a saddle to carry burdens. Pack'staff, n. a staff to support a pack. Pack'thread, (pak'thred) n. thread for packing. Pict, z. [pactem, L.] a bargain ; a covenant. l'action-1, a. by way of bargain or covenant.
Pre-ti'tious, a. settled by agreement. [rubber.
Pad, m. an easy-paced horse:—a saddle:—a

Påd, s. s. to travel gently: — to rob on foot. Påd, s. s. to furnish with a pad; to stuff. Påd'dle, s. s. to row; to play in the water. Påd'dle, s. s. to feel; to play with; to row. Pad'dle, s. an oar used by a single rower. Pad'dock, a. a frog or toad : - a small enclosure.

Pad'dy, z. rice in the husk: - a species of hera cant word for an Irishman. on: — a cant word for an Irishman.
Fåd'iček, n. a pendent or hanging lock.
Fåd-ya-sij', (påd-y-sij') n. a kind of silk stuff.
Fåd-ya-sij', (påd-y-sij') n. a kind of silk stuff.
Få'gan, n. a beathen; a gentile; an idolater.
Få'gan, m. n. a beathen; a gentile; an idolater.
Få'gan, m. n. reigion of pagans; heathenism.
Få'gan-lap, n. et or render heathenish.
Fåge, n. a. to mark, as the pages of a book.

\*Pag'eant, or Pa'geant, [paj'ent, S. W J. P. E. Sm.; pa'jent, P. E. R. Wb.; pa'je-ant, or paj'ent, Ja.] n. a pompous show; a spectacle. \*Pag'cant, a. showy; pompous; ostentatious.
\*Pag'cant-ry, n. pomp; show, a spectacle.
\*Pag'cant, a. constitute of pages.

[pagods.
\*Pagod, n. an East Indian kiol and temple; a Pa-go'da, a. an East Indian temple containing an idol : - an Indian coin.

Pāid, (pād) i. & p. from Pay.
Pāil, (pāl) z. a wooden vessel for water, &c. Pail ful, a. the quantity that a pail will hold.

Pair (al., n. the quantity that a pail will hold.

Pain, n. an uneasy sensation of body or mind;
distress; suffering:— penalty.— pl. the throse
of childbirth; pangs.

Pain, v. a. to amilict with pain; to torment.

Pain (fil., a. full of pain; afflictive; difficult.

Pain (fil.-iy, sd. in a painful manner.

Pain (fil.-iess, n. affliction; sorrow; grief.

†Pai'njim, (pa'njim) n. a pagan; an infidel.

Paint (sa., a. free from pain; void of trouble.

Paint, n. albor; care; trouble.— Pains, though
in the plural form, is, in these senses, cosmonly used as singular; as, "much pains is,"

Pains (tak-er, n. a haborer: a laborious person. [&c
Pains, tak-ing, a. great care or industry.

Paint, (pant) v. a. to represent; to describe; to

Paint, v. n. to lay colors on the face, &c. [color.

Paint, v. n. to lay colors on the face, &c. [color.

Paint, v. n. color; a coloring substance.

Paint, s. color; a coloring substance.

Paint or, s. one who practises painting:—a rope.

Paint ing, s. the art or work of a painter; the

art of representing objects by delineation and colors; a picture; color laid on.
Paint'ure, (pant'yur) n. the art of painting. [2.]
Pair, (par) n. two things suited to each other;

two of a sort; a couple; a brace.
Pair, (par) v. n. to be joined in pairs; to couple

Pair, v. a. to join in couples; to unite.

Pai'se, a. a royal or spiendid house.

Pai'sedin, a. a knight of the round table.

Pai's-din, a. a knight of the round table.

Pai's-din, a. a knight of the round table.

Pai's-din, a. a knight of the taste; savory.

Pai's-table, a. pleasing to the taste; savory.

Pal'a-tal, n. a consonant pronounced chiefly by the palate; viz., d, g, j, k, l, n, and q. Pal'a-tal, c. relating to the palate. Pai'ste, a. the roof of the mouth; organ of taste | Pai'ste, v. a. to perceive by the taste.
Pa-la'tipl, (pe-la'shal) a. relating to a palace.

Pal's-tine, a. one invested with regal rights. Pal's-tine, a. possessing royal privileges.
Pa-la'ver, n. superfluous or idle talk; flattery.
Pa-la'ver, v. a. & n. to flatter; to talk foolishly Pa-la ver-er, a. one who palavers. [Low.]

Pè-là'vèr-er, n. one who palavers. [Loss.]
Păle, a. not ruddy; wan; whitish; pallid; dim.
Păle, n. a pointed stake or piece of wood:— a
jurisdiction; an enclosure; a district.
Păle, v. a. to enclose with pales; to encompana,
Pălo'-e-Ped, (păl'id) a. having eyes diramed.
Pălc'-faced, (păl'fățăt) a. having the face pale.
Pălc'ly, ad. wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.
Pălc'ly, ad. wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.
Păle'a, a. state of being pale; wanness.
Păle-de-Jg'ra-phy, n. an ancient mode of writing; ancient writing; collectively.
Păle-d'-g'gts, n. one versed in paleology.
Păle-d'-g'y, n. the science of antiquities.

B-ver-jey, v. a. to transport; to reviets. O-ver-la'bor, v. a. to exceed or oppress by labor. O-ver-lade', v. a. to everburden. Ö'ver-land, a done or carried on by land. O ver-lay', v. a. to smother; to crush; to cover. O-ver-laying, n. a superficial covering. Ö-ver-lënp', c. a. to pass by a jeemp.
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Ö-ver-le', v. a. [i. overlay ; pp. overlying, over-lain;] to lie upon or over. Ö-ver-live', v. a. to survive; to outlive. Ö-ver-live', v. a. to burden with toe much. Ö-ver-look', (ö-ver-lük') v. a. to peruse; to oversee ; to inspect : - to excuse ; to neglect. see; to inspect:—to excuse; to neglect.
O-ver-mix'ter, v. a. to subdue; to govern.
O-ver-mixth', v. a. to be too powerful for.
O'ver-mixth, v. one of superior powers.
O-ver-mixda', ve, (b-ver-mixh'), v. a. to measure or estimate too largely.
O'ver-mixed-, o'ver-mixh-yr) v. a. surplus.
O'ver-mixed, a. highest; over the rest.
O-ver-mixh', a. too much; more than enough.
O-ver-mixh', a. in too great a degree.
O-ver-night', (-nit') v. night before bed-time.
O-ver-night', v. a. to cross; to overlook; to omit. Ö-ver-pase', v. a. to cross; to overlook; to omit. Ö-ver-past', (ö-ver-past') p. a. gone; past. Ö'ver-piùs, n. that which remains; a surplus. Ö-ver-pöise', v. a. to outweigh. C-ver-poire, a. a preponderant weight.
C-ver-piñe, a. a preponderant weight.
C-ver-piñe, v. a. to be predominant over.
C-ver-piñe, v. a. to overwhelm; to crush.
C-ver-prize, v. a. to value at too high a price.
C-ver-pine, v. a. to deceive; to go beyond
C-ver-pine, v. a. to deceive; to go beyond
C-ver-pine, v. a. to fine over-to go beyond O-ver-ride', v. a. to ride over; to ride too much. Ö-ver-ri'pen, (-ri'pn) v. a. to make too ripe. Ö-ver-ritle', v. a. to control ; to supersede. (Law) to make void; to reject. O-ver-dan', v. a. to outrun; to ravage; te over-spread; to after the arrangement of. O'ver-da, a foreign; from boyond sees. O-ver-det', v. a. to superintend; to overlook. O-ver-see, v. e. to superintend; to overlook.
O-ver-see, n. one who oversees; a supervisor.
O-ver-see, v. e. to turn bottom upwards; to overturn ; to upset ; to subvert. Ö-ver-est', v. n. to fall down; to turn over. Ö-ver-shade', v. a. to cover with darkness. Ö-ver-shidd'ow, (ö-ver-shid's) v. a. to throw a shade over; to shelter; to protect.
Ö-ver-shidt', v. a. &: n. to shoot beyond the mark. O'ver-sight, (6'ver-sit) a. superintendence ;a mistake; an error: - inattention. a mesanci an error: — materation.
Ö-ver-aktp', v. a. to pase by leaping; to escape.
Ö-ver-aktp', v. a. å: n. to sleep toe long.
Ö-ver-akte', v. a. to state toe highly.
Ö-ver-akte', v. a. to fill toe full; to crowd. O-vyr-state', v. a. to state too mgmy.

D-vyr-state', v. a. to fill too full; to erowd.

Ö-vyr-sträin', v. a. & n. to strain too far.

Ö-vör, a. open; public; apparent; manifast.

Ö-vyr-täke', v. a. (i. overtook; pp. overtaking,
overtaken; ] to catch by pursuit; to take.

Ö-vyr-tä'ken; (ö-vyr-tä'ku) p. from Overtake. Ö-ver-tisk', v. a. to task too much. Ö-ver-throw', (ö-ver-thro') v. a. [ r-throw', (ö-ver-thro') s. s. [i. overthrow; overthrowing, overthrown;] to ruin; to defeat; to subvert. O'ver-throw, (6'ver-thro) a ruin; defea O-ver-tire', v. a. to subdue with fatigue.

O'vert-ly, ad. in an overt manner; openly.

G-ver-took', (6-ver-thk') i. from Overtaks Ö-ver-töp', v. a. to rise above; to surpass. Ö-ver-tride', v. n. to trade too much. O'ver-tare, n. a proposal:—a flourish of me O-ver-tarn', s. a. to subvert; to overthrow. Ö'ver-türn, n. a subversion ; an overthrow. Ö-ver-türn a-bie, a. that may be overturned. Ö-ver-tilrn'er, z. one who evertur C-vpc-titra'er, a. one who overturns.

C-vpc-titra'er, a. to think highly or arrogantly

C-vpc-widen', e. a. to think highly or arrogantly

C-vpc-widen', e., a. to think highly or arrogantly.

C-vpc-widen', e., e., to an it considered; arrogant.

C-vpc-widen', (e., vpc-wil) a. proponderance.

C-vpc-widen', (e., vpc-wil) a. proponderance.

C-vpc-widen', e., a. to crusk underacenth.

C-vpc-widen', e., a. to crusk underacenth.

C-vpc-widen', e., pc. a. to crusk underacenth.

C-vpc-worth', (c. vpc-wilth') a. a. [i. overworthe',

e. e. experimental', e., overworther e. experimental', e., overworther',

e. e. experimental', e., overworther e. experimental', e., overworther',

e. e. experimental', e., overworther e., overworther',

e. e. experimental', e., overworther', e., overworther',

e. e. e. e., overworther e., overworther', e., e., e., e., overworther',

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e., overworther',

e., overworther',

e., overworther',

e., overworther',

e., overworther',

e., overw O-ver-work', (o-ver-würk') v. a. [i. overworker or overwrought; ps. overworking, overworked or overwrought; b. to work too much; to tita.
O-ver-wrought', (o-ver-tawt') i. & z. from Over-work; labored too much; worked all over.
O'vj-litms, a. having the shape of an egg.
O'vibe, a. belonging to sheep.
O'vibe, a. liL. (dr.ch.) a convex moulding.
O'vibe, a. [iL.] (dr.ch.) a convex moulding.
O'vibe, a. [id.] (dr.ch.) a convex moulding.
O've, (3) v. a. to be bound to pay, or to pay to;
to be indebted to; to have from.
O've, (4) v. n. to be bound or obliged.
O'vileg, (b'ing) p. a. due, as a debt; imputable to
O'vileg, (b'ing) p. a. due, as a debt; imputable to
O'vileg, n. a. to carry on an unikwful trade. O'Ni, or O'Ni'(s, n. a bird that files by night.
O'Ni, v. n. to carry on an unlawful trade.
O'Ni'(s, n. to carry on an unlawful trade.
O'Ni'(s), n. a no disuce against public trade.
O'Ni'(s), n. recembling an ovi.
O'Na, (3n) v. n. to possues by right:— to confessowi(sr, (3n) v. n. to possues by right:— to confessowi(sr, (3n) v. n. to possues by right:— to confessowi(sr, (3n) v. n. to possues by right:— to confessowi(sr, (3n) v. n. to possues by right:— to confessowi(sr, (3n) v. n. to possues by right:— to confessowi(sr, (3n) v. n. to possues by right:—
O'N'(sr, (3n) v. Öx'eye, (öx'i) n. a plant; a m Öx'-stall, n. a stand for oxen. hrub. [oxidise Oxidate, v. c. to convert into an oxide; v Oxidate, v. c. to convert into an oxide; v Oxide, s. a substance formed by the union of oxygen with some base.
x'id-lise, s. a. to convert into an oxide. Oxygenerous, e. to convert more convert more of oxygenerous, oxidation, oxygenerous acids and oxides, and forms the respirable or vital and oxides. Ox'y-ten-ite, v. a. to imprognate with oxygen. Ox'y-ten-ize, v. a. to imprognate with oxygen. Ox'y-gon, s. a triangle with three acute ang Ox'y-mel, a a mixture of vinegar and honey. Ox-y-mel'epa, a. (Rhet.) a figure by which a word is used in a poculiar sense, or with pregnant meaning; as, "cruel kindness." meaning; as, "cruel kindness."
Ox'y-thee, n. a word with an acute sound.
Oyer, (Syer, W. P. J. E. P. Ja. Sm.: oy'er, 2
Wh.] n. a court of oper and terminer is a judicature, where causes are board and determined.
O-yes', (S-yes', S. Sm. R.: 5-yis', W. P. P.: Sys',
Ja.] n. [Fn. oper.] hear yo:—a term used by
a sheriff or crice, as an introduction to a preohmatian. It is thrice repeated.
Oys'er, n. a bivalve testaceous fish.
Ows'er, (o-o-S'na) n. an ulear in the normals

O-me'ma, (o-me'ma) n. an ulcer in the mostrile.

overshadow with Darkmens.

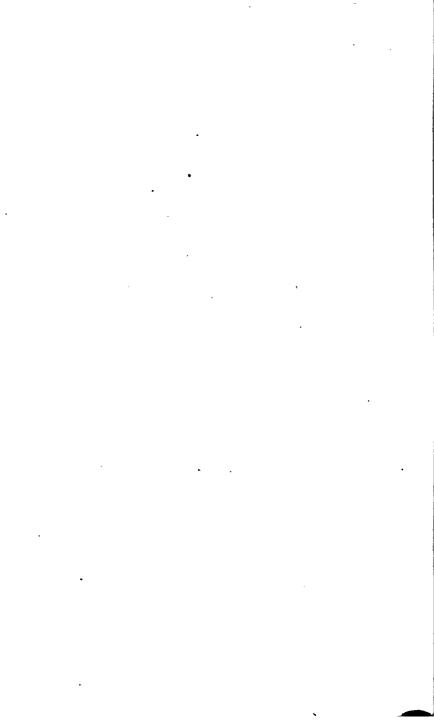
withing.

It has been owned to be buson

not owing to any day

The verse, are the unthor's own.





To keep paa with any one

tion i which dois on jain of death He takes as much pains to hide his . - if you will come , with a little pains your many rick provide for yourselves.

Eggs painted of ell colors.

## P.

D is a labial consonant, formed by a slight com-pression of the lips, as in selt.

Pab-y-is, a affording food; alimental.

Pab-y-is'tiyn, n, the act of feeding. Paby-loting, n. the act or resums.
Paby-loting, a safording aliment; alimental.
Paby-losin, n. [L.] food; aliment; support.
Pa-ca'tion, n. the act of appeasing.
Pace, n. a step; gait; manner of walking:— a motion of a horse:— a measure of 2½ feet; one fifth of a rod, or 3 feet and 3 tenths. Pace, v. n. to move on slowly; to go; to move with a particular gait, as a horse. with a particular gait, as a norse.

Face, v. a. to measure by steps; to direct to go.

Faced, (past) a. having a particular galt.

Face, v., when who paces; a horse that paces.

Face, v., who measures a horse that paces.

E. a. Tarkish governor; a bashaw.

E. a. Tarkish governor; a bashaw. Pa-chalic, n. the jurisdiction of a pacha.
Pach'y-derm, n. a thick-skinned quadruped. Pach-y-der'ma-te, n. pl. (Zool.) an order of ani-mals that have thick skins, as the elephant, hog, &c.; pachyderms.
Figh.y-derma.tods, a. relating to pachyderms.
Pa-clf'ic. a. promoting peace; peaceable Pa-cli'(c, {a. promoting peace; peaceable; Pa-cli'(c, {a. promoting peace; peaceable; Pa-cli'(-cai'), mild; gentle; appeasing.
Pa-f-i'-ca'(ton, u, the act of pacifying.
Pa-f-i'-ca'(ton, pia-c-f-ca'(tur, W. P. J. E.; pa-sii'e-kā-tur, S. Ja. K. Sm.] n, a peace-maker.
Pa-cli'-i-ca to-ry, a tending to make peace.
Pa-cli'-i-ca n, one who mediae Pac'i-fi-er, n. one who pucifies.

Pac'i-fy, v. a. to appease; to quiet; to compose. ick, n. a bundle; a number of cards; a number of bounds; a number of people, &c. Pack, s. a. to bind up ; to sort : - to send off. Pack, v. n. to tie up goods :— to go off in haste. Pack age, n. a bale ; goods packed ; a charge. Pack cloth, n. a cloth in which goods are tied up. Pick'er, a. one who packs or binds. Pack'et, n. a small pack; a mail of letters; a post-ship, or vessel for letters and passengers. Pack'et-boat, n. a vessel for carrying letters, &c. Pick'hörse, n. a horse of burden. Pack'man, a. a man who carries a pack. Pack'sad-die, a. a saddle to carry burdens. Páck'stáff, n. a staff to support a pack. Páck'essif, a. a staff to support a pack.
Páck'thréad, (pāk'thréd) s. thread for packing.
Páct, a. [pactass, L.] a bargain; a covenant.
Pác-tio-tio-al, a. by way of bargain or covenant.
Ppc-ti''tioua, a. settled by agreement. [robber.
Pád, s. an easy-paced hows: — a saddle: — a
Pád, s. a. to travel gontly: — to rob on foot.
Pád, v. a. to furnish with a pad; to stuff.
Pád'dle, v. a. to feel; to play with; to row.
Pád'dle, v. a. to feel; to play with; to row.
Pád'dle, v. a. to gen and by a sinter nower. Pad'dle, z. an oar used by a single rower. Pad'dock, z. a frog or toad : — a small enclosure Pad'dy, a rice in the husk : - a species of heron:—a cant word for an Irishman.
Pid'ikck, n. a pendent or hanging lock.
Pad-q-a-67, (pad-q-a-67) n. a kind of elik stuff.
Pa'an, (pb'an) n. [L.] a song of triumph or praise.
Pa'gan, n. a heathen; a gentile; an idolater.
Pa'gan, n. a heathen; a deathen; a gentile.
Pa'gan, n. a religion of pagans; heathenism.
Pa'gan-ize, v. a. to render heathenish.
Pa'gan-ize, v. a. to render heathenish.
Pa'gan-ize, v. a. or sade of a leaf.—a heathenism. -a cant word for an Irishman.

Page, n. one side of a leaf: — a boy-servant. Page, n. s. to mark, as the pages of a book.

\*Păścent, or Pāścent, [pājent, S. W J. P. K Sm.; pā'jent, P. E. R. Wb.; pā'je-ant, or pāj ent, Ja.] n. a pompous show; a spectacle. year, see a pourpous sonv ; a spectacle.
\*Pag'eant, a showy ; pompous ; ostentatioua.
\*Pag'eant-ty, n. pomp ; show , a spectacle.
Pag'eant-ty, a. consisting of pages. [pagoda
Pa'god, s. an East Indian idol and temple; s Pa-go'da, s. an East Indian temple containing an idol: — an Indian coin. an idoi:—an indian com.

Păid, (păd) i. & p. from Pay.

Păil, (păl) z. a wooden vessel for water, &c..

Păil ful, z. the quantity that a pail will hold. Pain, s. an uneasy sensation of body or mind; distress; suffering: — penalty. — pl. the throes of childbirth; pangs. Pain, s. a. to afflict with pain; to torment. Pain fail, a. full of pain; afflictive; difficult. Pain fail, a. full of pain; afflictive; difficult. Fain fully, ed. in a painful manner.

Pain fully, ed. in a painful manner.

Pain fullness, z. affliction; sorrow; grief.

Păl'nim, (pa'nim) z. a pagan; an infidel.

Pain fess, e. free from pain; void of trouble.

Pains, z. labor; care; trouble. — Paiss, though

in the plural form, is, in these senses, commonly used as singular; as, " much pains is," Păing'iak-rg, a a horious person [&c.
Păing'iak-rg, a a horious person [&c.
Păing'iak-ing, a. great care or industry.
Păint'ik-ing, a. great care or industry.
Păint, îpânt) v. a. to represent; to describe; to Paint, v. n. to lay colors on the face, &c. [color. Pāint, a. color; a coloring substance. Pāint er, a. one who practises painting: — a rope. Paint'ing, a the art or work of a painter; the art of representing objects by delineation and colors; a picture; color laid on.
Plint'yre, (pant'yyr) a the art of painting. [R.]
Pair, (par) a two things suited to each other; two of a sort; a couple; a brace.
Pair, (par) v. s. to be joined in pairs; to couple Pair, v. a. to join in couples; to unite. Fair, v. a. to join in couples; to unite.

Pai'a-din, a. a royal or splendid house.

Pai'a-din, a. a knight of the round table.

Pai-a-quin', (pai-an-kēn') a. a kind of covered

carriage, for carrying persons, in the East.

Pai'a-ta-ble, a. pleasing to the taste; savory.

Pai'a-ta-ble, a. pleasing to the taste; savory. he police; at personant pronounced chiefly by the pulate; viz., d, g, j, k, l, n, and q. Pal's-tal, a. relating to the pulate. Pal'ate, a. the roof of the mouth; organ of taste Pal'ate, v. a. to perceive by the taste. Pa-la'tial, (pa-la'shal) a. relating to a palace. Pal'a-tine, a. one invested with regal rights. Pal'a-tine, a. possessing royal privileges. Pa-la'ver, s. superfluous or idle talk; flattery.
Pa-la'ver, v. a. & s. to flatter; to talk foolishly Pa-la'ver-er, n. one who palavers. [Less.]
Pšle, a. not ruddy; wan; whitish; pallid; dim.
Pšle, a. a pointed stake or piece of wood:— a
jurisdiction; an enclosure; a district.
Pšle, v. a. to enclose with pales; to encompans.
Pšle'-eyed, (pšl'id) a. having eyes diramed.
Pšle'-eyed, (pšl'id) a. having eyes diramed.
Pšle'-icad, (pšl'išst) a. having the face psle.
Pšle'ngaz, x. state of being pale; wanness.
Pšle'ag'ra-phy, x. an ancient mode of writing;
ancient writings collectively.
Pšle'al'o-jtst, x. one versed in paleology.
Pšle-d'o-gy, x. the science of antiquities. Pa-la'ver-er, a one who palavers. [Low.]

PS-lo-on-till'o-gy, n. the science that treats of fossil remains, animal and vegetable. Rossil remains, animal and vegetable. Přilg-ofis, a. husky; chaffy. [R.] Pp-lée'tric, ] a. belonging to the exercise of Pp-lée'tri-cal, ] wrestling; athletic. [let. Pil'ette, (pil'et) n. [Fr.] a painter's board or tab-Phi'fryy, or Pal'frey, [pil'fre, J. F. Wb. Scott, Kenrick; pil'fre, S. P. E. K. Sm.; pil'fre or pil'fre, W.] n. a small horse fit for ladies. Phi'm-drong, n. a word. line. or sentence. Pal'in-drome, a. a word, line, or sentence, which is the same read backwards or forwards; as, adam, Hannah. Paling, a. a kind of fence-work for parks, &c. Pil'in-ode, n. a poem; a recantation.
Pil'in-ode, n. a defence formed by pales or
stakes driven into the ground. Pil-i-side', v. a. to enclose with palisades.
Pil-i-si'dō, v. & v. palisade. See Palisade.
Pil-i-si'dō, v. & v. palisade. See Palisade.
Pill v. a cloak; mantle; a covering for the dead. Pall, s. a. cloak; manue; a covering for the useas.
Pall, s. a. to grow vapid; to become insipid.
Pall, v. a. to make insipid or vapid; to impair.
Palla'do-dm, n. [L.] statue of Pallas; protection.
Pal'let, n. a small bed:— a painter's board or
tablet; palette.—(Her.) a little post.
Pal'lista se to avenuate: to soften; to case. Pil'i-i-te, v. a. to extenuate; to soften; to ease.
Pil-i-t'tion, s. an extenuation; a mitigation.
Pil'i-tuve, a. extenuating; mitigating; easing. Pil'is-tive, s. something that palliates.
Pil'lid, a. pale; not high-colored; not bright.
Pil'lid-ness, s. state of being pallid. Pall-mall', (pēl-mēl') n. a play with a ball and mallet; the place where the game is played. Palm, (pam) s. a tree: — victory; triumph:— the inner part of the hand; a measure of three inches:—a sail-maker's thimble. Palm, (pam) v. a. to conceal; to impose. Pal'mate, a. shaped like a palm; palmated. Pal'mat-ed, a. having the feet broad or webbed. Pālm'er, (pām'er) n. a pilgrim; a crusader. Pālm'er-worm, (pām'er-wūrm) n. a sort of locust. Pal-met'to, n. a species of the palm-tree. Pel-mif'er-ous, a, bearing palms.
Pal'mi-ped, a, a web-footed or swimming bird.
Pal'mi-ped, a, web-footed; fin-footed. Pal'mis-ter, n. one who deals in palmistry. Pal'mis-try, n. fortune-telling by the palm. Palm'-Sun-day, (pam'sun-da) n. the Sunday next before Easter Paim'y, (pa'me) a, bearing palms; flourishing. Pal-pa-bil'i-ty, n. the quality of being palpable. Pal'pa-ble, a. that may be felt; gross; plain Pal'pa-ble-ness, n. quality of being palpable. Pal'pa-bly, ad. in a palpable manner. Pal-pa'tion, n, the act of feeling. Pal'pi-tate, v. a. to beat, as the heart; to futter. Pal-pi-ta/tion, n. a throbbing of the beart. Pals grave, a. an overseer of a prince's palace Pal'si-cal, a afflicted with the palsy; paralytic.
Pal'sied, (pal'zid) a diseased with the palsy.
Pal'sy, u a privation of motion; a paralysis. Pal'ter, v. n. to shift ; to dodge ; to play tricks. Pal'ter-er, n. an insincere dealer ; a shifter. Pal'tr-ness, n. the state of being paltry.
Pal'try, a. sorry; worthless; despicable; mean.
Pa'ly, a. pale. Saak. [Used only in poetry.]
Pam, n. the knave of clubs at loo.
Pam'por, v. a. to glut; to feed luxuriously. Pim per, v. a. to glut; to feed luxuriously. Pim phiet, (pim fiet) n. a small stitched book. Pim-phiet-eër', n. a writer of pamphiets. Pin, n. a vessel broad and shallow; a hollow. Pan-cô's, n. [L.] a medicine pretended to cure all sorts of diseases:—an herb.

Pa-nā'da, n. samo as penado. Pa-nā'dā, (pa-nā'dā, S. W. P. E. F. E. Sm. ; p nā'dā, Ja.) n. [Sp.] bread bolled in water. Pa-mā'da, n. san na'dō, Ja.] n. [Sp.] bread boiled in water.
Pan'cāke, n. a thin cake fried in a pan.
Pan-crāt'ie, } a. excelling in all the gymmestie
Pan-crāt'ie, } exercises. [z.]
Pan-crāt'ie, a. relating to the pancreas
Pan'cy, n. a flower; a winder. See Pang.
Pan'dect, n. a treatise; a digest of law.
Pan-dēm'ie, a. incident to a whole people.
Pan-de-mo'ni-tim, n. the great hall or council
chamber of the fallen angels or demoan.
Pan'der, n. a pimp; a male bawd; a procurer. Pin'der, s. a pimp; a male bawd; a procurer.
Pin'der, s. a. to be subservient to fust or pession
Pin'der-fym, s. the business of a pander.
Pan-dic-u-iā'(tyn, s. restlessness; uneasiness.
Pan-dic-u-iā'(tyn, s. restlessness; uneasiness.
Pan-döre', s. a musical instrument; a bandore Pane, a a square, particularly of glass: rane, n. asquare, particularly of grass:— u passes of variegated work. [squares. Pāned, (pānd) a. variegated; composed of \*Pān-e-gyric, [pān-e-jīrik, P. J. F. R.; pān-e-jārik, S. W. Ja. E. Sn.] z. a culogy; an enco-miastic piece; an encomium. \*Pan-cyr'ic, {a. containing praise; eulogis-\*Pan-cyr'ica, tic; encamiastic \*Pan-cyr'ist, a. ac ulogist; an encomiast. Pan'c-gyr-Ize, v. a. to commend highly. Păn'ci, n. a square or piece isserted în a wais-scot, &c.:—a roll of the names of jurora. Păn'ci, c. a. to form into panels ; to empanel. Păn'ci-tring, n. panel-work. Pang, a. extreme pain; sudden anguish; three Pan-har-mön'j-cön, a. an instrument of music. Pan'je, a. a sudden fright; an alarm: — a plant. Pan'ic, a. extreme; sudden: — applied to fear. Pan'i-cle, a. (Bot.) a sort of inflorescence. Pan-nāde', a. the curvet of a horse. Pin'nage, z. food for swine, as acorna, &c. Pin'nel, z. a kind of rustic saddle. See Pand. Pan'nic, a a plant; pannicle. Păn'nj-cle, s. a plant of the millet kind. Păn'ni-cle, s. a plant of the millet kind. Păn'nier, (păn'yer or păn'ne-er) [păn'yer, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. R. : păn'ne-er, P. Sm.] s. a bastei carried on a horse. carries on a norse.

Fan'o-piy, a. complete armor for the body.

Pan-o-ra'ma, [pan-o-ra'ma, Sm. R.; pan-o-ra'ma, Ja. R. Wb.] n. a large, circular painting, representing numerous objects, which are seen from a single point. Pan-o-ram'ic, a relating to a panorama. Pan'sy, a a garden flower; a violet; heart's-Pant, v. n. to beat, as the heart; to long. [case. Pant, s. palpitation; a motion of the heart. Pan'ta-graph, s. an instrument for copying da. universe or nature with God. universe or nature with con.

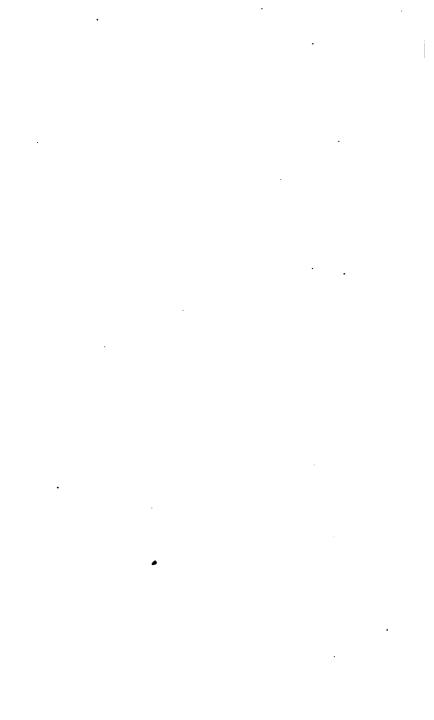
Fin'the-let, [pin'the-let, Sm. Wh.; pen-the'jet,
Ja. Toda.] n. a believer of pantheism.

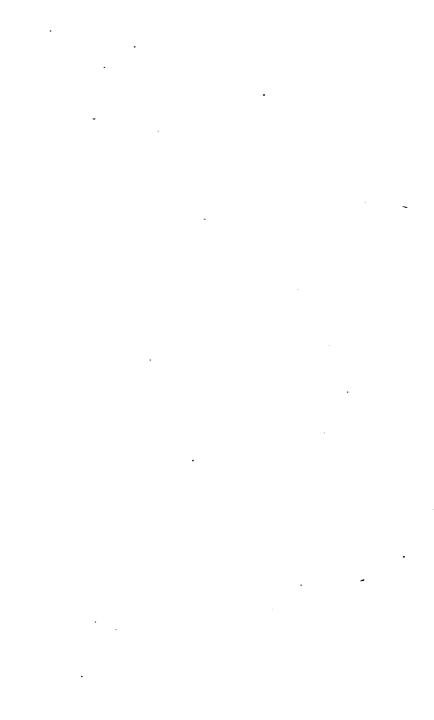
Fin-the-let'ic, a relating to pantheism.

Fin-the'on, n. a temple dedicated to all the
gods. — Fin-the'on, as an English word; as a
classical one, pin'the-5n. Pan'ther, n. a spotted wild beast; a pard. Pan'tile, a. a gutter tile.
Pan'tiler, a. one who keeps bread in a great fam Pan-to'fie, (pan-to'fi) a. a slipper for the foot.
Pan'to-graph, a a copying machine; pantagraph
Pan-to-graph'i-cal, a relating to pantography.
Pan-to'graphy, a a complete description.

les beauty pulled upon anjoyment.

To part after aughy





De purallel with

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in-series or discourse on all Par-a-dix's-saily, as by way of paradox. the sciences, or about every thing; a work on universal science, an about every thing; a work on the sciences of paradox  [cal. n'to-series of paradox  [cal. n'to-series of paradox of paradox of paradox of paradox. [cal. n'to-series of paradox of paradox.] Par-a-dix's-cal-ly, as by way of paradox.

Par-a-dix's-cal-ly, as by way of paradox.

Par-a-dix's-cal-ly, as by way of paradox.

Par-a-dix's-cal-ly, as by way of paradox. n.-tōm'e-top, n. a measuring instrument.
in 'b-maime, n. a soene; a tale exhibited only
in gesture and dumb show:—a buffoon.
in 'b-maime, a. representing by gesture.
in-to-mine/c., i. e. representing only by gesin-to-mine/c., i. e. representing pup.
-ptx', n. a fond name for futher.
'pps, a. belonging to the pope; popsish.
-phw', n. a shrub or tree and its fruit.
'pps, n. a substance to write on, &c.
'k'ppr, a. mede of paper; slight or thin.
'i'ppr, n. a. substance to write on, &c.
'k'ppr, a. mede of paper; slight or thin.
'i'ppr-mineg'mgg, n. pl. colored paper for rosms.
'a'pps-mineg'mgg, n. pl. colored paper.
'a-pil'io, pp-pil'yb n. a butterfly; a meth.
'p-pil'io, pp-pil'ion, pp-pil'ion, a resombling a butterfly; — moting a class of plants.
'hp'jb-n, pp-pil'ion, pp-pil'yo, n. a smillary.
'pp-pil'ion, pp-pil'yb n. a butterfly; a meth.
'p-pil'ion, n. fell of pustures to the pope, or to the
Cathelic religion; a Roman Catholic.
'p-pil'ion, n. en who noderes to the pope, or to the
Cathelic religion; a Roman Catholic.
'p-pil'ion, n. en minegarical fable; a popiliar.

Pap-pil'ya, n. a malegorical fable; a similitude.
'p-pil'ya, n. [L.] an Egyptian plant or bulrush,
which

Par-bbl/form, a formed like a parable:—relatively parable:—relatively, da relative to a parable:—relatively, da in a parabola.

Par-bbl/form, a formed like a parabola.

Par-bbl/form, a formed like a parabola. Parab'o-lima, n. a term in algebra. Parab'o-list, n. one who deals in parables. Parab'o-list, n. a paraboliform curve. Par-e-con-to sis, s. [Gr.] (Surgery) a tapping.
Par-e-con'tric., a. noting a sort of curve
Par-e-con'trical., line.

Participonium, an error in chronology.

Participonium, an error in chronology.

Participolite, a. [Fr.] an instrument to prevent the too rapid descent of a balloon; a fail-breaker.

too rapid descent or a namoon; a rain-streamen.
Paris-cide, a. the Holy Spirit; the Comforter.
Pa-ride', a. show; estentation; procession; military order; a place where troops assemble.
Pa-ride', v. a. to assemble, as troops.
Pa-ride', v. a. to assemble; to exhibit. Pir's-digm, (pir's-dim) m. en example ; a model. Pir-s-dig-mit'j-cel, a. furnishing example. Pir's-dise, m.-a place of biles ; beaven. Pir-s-di-gi's-cal, a sulting or like paradise.
Pir's-döx, n. an opinion or assertion apparently
false or abserd, but not really so.

Piro-dir'i-cel, a partaking of paradox.

word; as, innocence, innecessor.

Pars-god'ic, | a. relating to, or added by, a

Pars-god'-cal, | peragoge.

Par's-gon, s. a perfect model; a pattern.

rars, son, a. a person mose; a pensorn.
Pars-grain, a. a play upon words; a pun.
Pars-graph, a. a distinct part or subdivision of a
discourse: — the mark thus [1].
Pars-graph';c, { a. relating to, or containing,
Pars-graph';c, } { a. person paragraphs.
Pars-striph';c, } { a. pertaining to a parallax.

Par-şı-kic'tic, Par-şı-kic'ti-cşl, d. pertaining to a parallax.

Par'al-lax, a. the distance between the true place and the apparent place of the sun, or any star Par'al-löl, a. extended in the same direction.

and the apparent place of the sun, or any star Pair'sl-161, a. extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance; equal; like.

Păr'sl-161, a. a line equidistant throughout from amother line; a line of intitude; likeness.

Păr'sl-161, v. a. to make parallei; to compare.

Păr'sl-161-qua, a. the state of being parallei.

Păr-sl-161-q-gram-natiric, a. relating to a parallei-opram; paralleilogramical.

Păr-sl-161-q-gram-natiric, a. relating to a parallei-ogram; paralleilogramical.

Păr-sl-161-q-gram-natiric, a. relating to a paralleilogram.

Păr-sl-161-q-gram-natiric, a. relating to a paralleilogram.

Păr-sl-161-q-gram-natiric, a. relating to a paralleilogram.

Păr-sl-161-q-gram-natiric, a. relating-npir-dōn, a. a solid figure whose base is a paralleilogram.

Păr-sl-161-q-gram, pa-rili-p-lizm, P. P. J. P. J. S. S. păr's-dōr, s. false reasoning.

Pa-ril'y-is, s. lose of motion and feeling in the body or in a part of it; a palsy.

Păr-sl-161-q-gram-natiric, a securit by paralysis.

Păr-sl-161-q-gram-natiric, a securit by paralysis.

Păr-sl-161-q-gram-natiric, a securit by paralysis.

Pa-rim'q-aer, s. a-line in conic sections.

Far's-l-jue, v. a. to affect as with paralysis.
Par's-môint, a. highest in authority; superior.
Par's-môint, a. highest in authority; superior.
Par's-môint, a. one highest in rank.
Par's-môint, pir's-môi n. a love; a mistress.
Par's-n'jmph, a. a. hrideman; a supporter.
Par's-pegn, (gar's-pen, a. an ancient table on which laws, &c., were engraved.
Par's-pek, a. (Fort.) a breastwork or wall.
Par's-pensilian, a. al. [1.1.] (Loss) the annual

Paraphyral li-q, u. pl. [L.] (Low) the apparel and ornaments of a wife.

Par's-phrage, s. a loose or free translation; an explanation in many words.

Par's-phrase, v. c. to explain in many words.

origanation in many words.

Phr's-phrise, v. a. to explain in many words.

Phr's-phrise, n. one who paraphrases.

Phr-s-phrise'tic., e. relating to paraphrase;

Phr-s-phrise'tic-pl. } diffuse; free; net verbal.

Phr-s-phrise'ti-cal. }, a. Gr.] indemanation; frenzy.

Phr's-phrise'tic, n. (Med.) a paralysis of the lower
half of the hody: — written also persplegie.

Phr's-sing, n. a Persian measure of length.

Phr's-sing, n. a Persian measure of length.

Phr's-sing, n. a fastorew of rich men; a hangeron; a sycophant: — a parasitical plant.

Phr-s-sir'ic, ) a. fastoring; fewning:—grow
Phr-s-sir'ic, ) ing on another tree, as plants.

Phr-s-sir'ic, -sl.-l, n. in a parasitical manner.

Phr's-sir-si-l, phr's-sir-sir'id, l. m. a.; phr's
ntl, S. J. E. F.; phr-s-sir', lim. ] n. a sunsitical manney or umbrells to shetter from the sun.

Par'boll, w. a. to half-boil; to boil in part. Par'col, a. a small bundle or quantity; a part. Par'cel, v. a. to divide into portions Par'co-na-ry, (par'so-na-re) s. joint inheritance. Par'con-or, (par'son-er) s. a joint owner. Parch, v. a. to burn slightly; to correl; to dry up. Parch'ment, s. skine dressed for writing on. Pard, a. the leopard : - a spotted animi Fird, n. the leopard:—a spotted animal.
Pir'don, (pir'dn) n. a. to forgive; to remit.
Pir'don, (pir'dn) n. forgiveness; remission.
Pir'don-p-ble, (pir'dn-p-bl) a venial; excessible.
Pir'don-p-ble-nëss, a venialnese.
Pir'don-p-ble-nëss, a venialnese.
Pir'don-p-bly, (pir'dn-p-ble) ad venially.
Pir'don-pr, (pir'dn-p-ble) as venially. Pár-e-gör'ic, a. an assuaging medicine; asedyne. Pár-e-gör'ic, a. mollifying; assuaging. Pa-rên'chy-ma, [pa-rên'ke-ma, W. K. Sm. Wh.; păr-en-kī'ma, Ja.] n. the pith of a plant. Păr-en-chym's-toös, Pa-rōn'chy-moŭs, a. pithy. Pa-rōn'e-ais, a. exhortation; persuasion. Păr-en-be'ic, or Păr-e-nōt'i-cal, a. hortatory. Păr'ent (păr'ent) a. a father or mothes. Păr'ent-age, or Păr-ent-age, [păr'ent-aj, S. W. P. J. E. F.; păr'ent-aj, Ja.; păr'ent-aj, K. Sm.] a. extraction; birth; desceat. n. extraction ; birth ; descent. m. extraction; birth; descent.
Pa-rön'd, e. pertaining to parents; tender.
Pa-rön'dhe-sis, m. [L.] pl. pa-rön'the-sis; a chause
included in a sentence; the mark thus ().
Pär-pa-thèt'i-c, / e. pertaining to a paresthesis;
Pär-pa-thèt'i-c, / using parentheses.
Pär-pa-thèt'i-cide, m. the murder or murderer of a
Pa-rön'ti-cide, m. the murder or murderer of a
Pa-rön'ti-cide, m. the surface. Par'er, n. a tool to cut the surface. [parent. Par set, a phaser; gysum; paint. Par heli-on, or Par heli'on, [spr he'lo-un, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; par he'lyun, S. E. E.] n.; pl. par he'li-e; a mack sun; a metcor. ps-ne't-s, a mock sun; a metcur.
Ps-n'(s), a three of a sort at a game of cards.
Ps-n'(s-ta), a constituting the sides or wall.
Pdr 'm'pdr, [L.] the game of even or odd.
Pdr'nt pdr'ss, a that which is pared off; the rind.
Pdr'nt pdr'ss, [L.] by similar-gandation.
Par'jss, a an ecclesisatical district.
Par'jss, a halocories to mainly the machine. Parjus, a. an occession a surrich.
Parish'son-er, a. one who belongs to a parish.
Parish'son-er, a. one who belongs to a parish.
Pari-syl-lab'er, / a. having an equal numb
Pari-syl-lab'er, / of syllablets 
Pari-tor, n. a beadle; a summoner. Par'i-ty, a. equality; resemblance; likeness. Park, a. an enclosure for beasts of chase. Park, v. a. to enclose as in a park. Park er, n. a keeper of a park. Par'lance, n. conversation; discourse; talk. Par'ley, v. n. to treat verbally; to talk. Par'ley, n. oral treaty; talk; conference Parlia-ment, (parlie-ment) s. the British legis-lative assembly of lords and commons. Par-lia-ment's-ry, a relating to parliament. Par'lor, n. a well-furnished room. Par-mo-gan', a. relating to Parma, and applied to choose made at Parma. Pa-ro'chi-ai, a. belonging to a parish. Pa-ro'chi-ai-ly, ad. in a parish; by parishes. Pa-rōd'ic-p-rod'i-cal, a relating to a parady. Par'o-dy, s. a caricature of another's words, language, or performance; a travesty. Parie-dy, v. a. to copy by way of parody.
Parie, [parie], Sm. R.; pariel, Ja. K.] a. oral;
by word of mouth; an, "paroi evidence."
Partiel', n. word given as an assurance. dr-o-no-md'sj-q, (pur-o-no-ma'zho-e) n. [Gr.] (Rèst.) a piny upon words; a pun.

Për-o-nych/j-a, s. (Med.) a falon ; a whithour Për'o-nyme, n. a parenymous word. Pa-ron'y-mous, s. alike in sound but different in meaning; resembling another word. meaning; resembling another word.
Pp-rin'y-my, s. quality of being paronymous.
Pp-rio-quet, (pir'o-kët) s. a small parret.
Pp-rio'quet, (pir'o-kët) s. a small parret.
Pp-rio'qid, a. relating to the parotis; saliwary.
Pp-rio'qid, a. relating to paroxymas.
Pir'ox-je'mal, a. relating to paroxymas.
Pir'quet-y, s. inlaid wood-work.
Pir'n-ci'dal, a. relating to parricide.
Pir'ni cide, s. the murder or murdere of a. ps
Pir'rio, a. well-known. nertwoodsmal history. Par'ry, s. a. well-known, party-colored blird. Par'ry, s. a. to turn aside; to ward off. Par'ry, s. s. to ward off thrusts; to feace. Păr'ry, s. s. to ward off thrusts; to fence.
Părse, v. a. to resolve by the rules of grammar.
Părse, v. a. to resolve by the rules of grammar.
Păr-se, v. a. to resolve by the rules of grammar.
Păr-se, v. a. to resolve by the rules of grammar.
Păr-se, mo-ny, s. covetousness; penuriousness.
Păr-se, v. parese, s. a. a. a. desposition to save.
Păr-se, v. a. a garden piant or heerb.
Păr-se, n. a. garden vegetable or roct.
Păr-son, (păr-sn) s. a priest; a clergyman.
Păr-son-sge, (păr-sn-s) s. a parson's house, &c.
Părt, s. a portion; a member; a division; share. Part, s. a portion; a member; a division; share; piece; concern; side.—pl. faculties; regions. Part, v. a. to divide ; to share ; to separate Part, w. a. to be separated; to quit each other.
Part's a, a. to be separated; to quit each other.
Part's a, a. to be separated; to quit each other.
Part's a, a. to be separated; to quit each other.
Partaken; b to take part in; to participate.
Partaken; pertaken partakes; a sharer.
Partak'er, s. one who partakes; a sharer. Pirt'er, n. one who parts or separates.

Pir-tel, n. one who parts or separates.

Pir-tel, (pir-thr') n. [Fr.] a flower-garden.

Pir'til, (pir'shi) a. inclined or binsed to one
party; not impartial:—not total; not general.

Fir-til-lift, (pir-sh-bi/e-te) m. state or quality
of being partial; an undue bins.

Pir'til-lift, ed. with partiality; in part.

Pir'til-lift, at may be parted; divisible.

Pir'til-lift, at may be parted; divisible.

Pir'til-lift, pint, g. haring; having share or part.

Pir-til-lift, pint, g. a partaker; a sharer.

[abare shift-lift, lift, a. d. e. to partake; to hav

Pir-til-lift, n. one who participates.

Pir-til-lift, n. one who participates.

Pir-til-lift, n. one who participates. Part'er, a one who parts or separates Par-lic'i-pā-tor, m. one whe participates.
Pār-ti-clp'i-al-ty, ad. in manner of a participle.
Pār-ti-clp'i-al-ty, ad. in manner of a participle.
Pār-ti-cl-ple, m. one of the parts of speech.
Pār-ti-cl-ple, m. one of the parts of speech.
Pār-ti-cl-ple, m. a minute part; a word unvaried.
Pār-tlc'u-lar, a. a not general; individual; nice exact; minute; poculiar; odd.
Pār-tlc-u-lar, m. a migle instance or point.
Pār-tlc-u-lar-lx, m. a. to mention distinctly.
Pār-tlc'u-lar-ly, ad. in a particular manner.
Pār-ti-u-lar-ly, ad. in a particular manner.
Pār-ti-lion, m. an adherent to a party.
Pār-tl'-tlon, (par-tish'un) m. a division; a part.
Pār-tl'-tlon, c. do divide into distinct parts.
Pār-tl'-tlon, c. do forms.) distributive. — m. a partb Par'ti-tive, a. (Grem.) distributive. — Par'ti-tive-ly, ed. by distribution. Part'ly, ed. in some measure; in part [Live word Part'ner, s. a partaker; a sharer; an associate-Part'ner-shīp, s. a joint interest; a union of twe or more in trade or business. Par-tok', (par-tak') i from Partaks.
Par'tridge, a. a well-known bird of game.
Par-ta'ri-int, a. bringing, or about to bring, forth

The great are often pardoned for their more scandalous offenas .\_ something must be pardo 2 5 her history. I reasoning (nhalet). Parsely, sexusu, TETPOSENION, 27100 In which they look part.

I pur with no for an quiviling which to part reluctably even to the joyful possess with to part with it for a quite joyful possess with the same advants of the same advants of the same and a part of largeing in the same and a part of same from the formal process in great part from the same Partiality for the mountain - to F. Sartiupate in my feelings. It was sendered by him as part of the been in great part the work of in consideral their provisions as party of it.



They make a party at being riciculous. He devies that he ever was party to ohis It right work to be passed in silence Pass, Tapolos, as A Thernopylae. Passing judsement upon them It thate pass interculation - as pass to the gutters. I than pass for very great scholars. It apostal consideration for seekin eat. to pass over the pass over them fings. - Les as pass over the other ride. - to one Past all hopes - fashionable past descripty In nearly a century part Pastine, Na TPIBA Points out the path to hap princes.

"Ar-to-vi'/tipa, (pur-to-vish'un) a act of bringing forth; childbirth.

Ar'ty, a a number of persons confederated; a faction; cause; side:—a select assembly:—

a detachment:—one of two litigants:—used

less the select assembly and the select assembly as a select assembly and the select assembly and the select assembly and the select assembly as a select assembly and the select assembly and the select assembly and the select assembly as a select assembly and the select assembly as a select assembly and the select assembly as a se also as an adjective; as, party spirit.

"Arty-chiered, a having different colors.

"Arty-fry, n. (Les) a jury, in some trials, composed of half foreigners and half natives. posed of half foreigners and half natives.

'Ar'ty-will, n. a man zealous for a party.

'Ar'ty-will, n. a wall separating two houses.

'as, (ph) n. [Fr.] a step; precedence in rank.

'as-chal, (pis'kal) a. relating to the passover.

'a-sha, n. a Turkish governor. See Pasks.

'a-sig'ra-phy, n. an imaginary universal language or method of writing.

'as'min. - & n. neautinade. See Passusade. ra'quin ade', n. a lampoon; personal satire.

"as-quin-ade', n. a lampoon; personal satire.

"as-quin-ade', n. a. to lampoon; to vilify. Pas-quin-de', v a. to lampoon; to vilify.
Pass, v. n. to go; to parceed; to vanish; to occur; so be current; to be canced.
Pass, v. a. to go beyond; to spend; to transfer; to omit; to enset; to thrust.
Pass, n. a passago; license to go; push; state.
Pass-y-ble, a. that may be passed; tolerable.
Pass-y-bly, a.d. tolerably; moderately.
Pas-al-did, [pas-al-did, & W. P. J. E. F.; pas-al-did, J. M. E. Sm.] n. [passade, Fr.] a push; a thrust.
Pas-suge, n. act of passing; journey; road; way; occurrence; incident; part of a book.
Pas'suger, n. act over passing; part of a book. Pas'son-tor, n. a travoller; a wayfarer. Pass'er, a. one who passes; a passenger. Passeo-rine, a. noting a class of birds, which includes the sparrow cludes the sparrow.

Pás-aj-blij-y, a, quality of being passible.

Pás'aj-ble, a. that may feel or suffer.

Pás'aj-ble, a. dat may feel or suffer.

Pás'aj-ble, a. d. [L.] every where; in many places.

Páss'ing, a. [L.] every where; in many places.

Páss'ing, p. a. surpassing.—ad. exceedingly.

Páss'ing, piah'un) a. anger; zoai; ardor; love:
—emphastically, the last suffering of Christ.

Pás'sipa-ste, (pásh'un-at-le) ad. with passion.

Pas'sipa-ste-nčes, n. vehemence of mind.

Pas'sipa-ste-nčes, a. plant and flower.

Pas'sipa-dčes, a. cool; undisturbed; calm.

Pas'sipa-dčes, a. cool; undisturbed; calm.

Pas'sipa-wček, (pish'un-wčk) n. the week immediately preceding Easter. Pas'sion-week, (puns your sent and mediately proceding Easter.
Pas'sive, c. not active; unresisting; suffering. Par'sive-ly, ed. in a passive manner. Par'sive-ness, n. state of being passive. Pass'ō-vor, n. a solemn festival of the Jews. Pass'port, n. a permission of passage. Pass'-word, (-wiird) n. a watchword. Past, p. c.& a. from Pass; not present; gone by Past, a. the time gone by ; past time. Past, prep. after ; beyond ; as, past age. Pinte, n. a viscous, tenacious mixture; coment. Pinte, n. a. to coment or fisten with paste. Pinterbiard, (pint/bord) n. a thick, stiff paper. Pinterbiard, (pint/bord) n. a thick, stiff paper. Pinterbiard, (pint/bord) n. a thick, stiff paper. Partern, n. the lowest part of a horse's leg.
Par'tine, n. a roll of paste: —a crayon.
Plar'tine, n. sport; amusement; diversion.
Plar'ty-r, n. a shepherd: — a clergyman.
Plar'ty-ri, n. e relating to a pastor; rural.
Plar'ty-ri, n. a rural poem; an idyl; a bacolic.
Plar'ty-rip, n. the office of a pastor.
Plar'ty-rip, n. the office or rank of a pastor.
Plar'ty, n. flued made with paste; pies, tarts, &c.
Plar'ty, n. flued made with paste; pies, tarts, &c.
Plar'ty-cook, (plar'ty-thk) n. one who makes and selle pastry, or things baked in paste.
Plar'y-p-bla, (plar'y-p-bl) a. fit for pasture.

out a dish out a disn.

Pis'ty, a. resembling paste; doughy.

Pit, a. fit; convenient.—ad fitly; exactly.

Pit, b. a. to strike lightly.—a. a light blow.

Pitch, a. a piece; a small spot; a parcel.

Pitch, v. a. to put patches on; to mend.

Pitch'er, a. one who patches; a botcher. Patch'er-y, s. botchery; bungling work.
Patch'work, (pich'würk) s. work composed of
pieces; something formed of different parts.
Pate, s. the head:—now used in ridicule. Pate, fac'tion, n. act of opening; a declaration.

Patell'(a, n. [L.] pl. L. pg-til'le; Eng. pg-til'les; the knee-pan: — a univalve shell-fish.

\*Pat'ent, or Pa'tent, [pat'ent, S. P. J. E. F. R. Sm. Wb.; pat'ent ar pa'tent, W. Ja.] a. apparent; spreading; manifest: — open to the perusal of all; as, letters patent. Pat'ent, m. an exclusive right or privilege, grant-ed by public authority. Pat-en-tee', n. one who has a patent. Pa-ter'nal, a. fatherly; kind; hereditary.
Pa-ter'ni-ty, n. the relation of a father. Pater norter, n. [L.] the Lord's prayer. Path, (97) n.; pl. paths; a way; a road; a track raus, (9/7) s.; paints; a way; a roan; a trace any passage; assaulty, a narrow way. Path, s. a. jo gobver; to make way for. Pathët'i-cai, the passions: moving. Pathët'i-cai, the passions: moving. Pathët'i-cai-ness, s. the being pathetic. Path'less, a. having no path; untrodden. Pa-thog-no-mon'je, a. indicating disease. Path-0-16/1-cal, a relating to pathology.
Pa-thol'o-gist, a. one who treats of pathology.
Pa-thol'o-gist, a. one who treats of pathology.
Pa-thol'o-gist, a. the part of medicine which relates to diseases, their causes, nature, &c. Path-o-po-peries, (path-o-po-perya) s. (Rhet.) a ure by which the passions are moved. Pa'thos, a. [Gr.] passion ; vehemence of feel. Path'way, n. a road; a narrow foot-way. Pa-th'u-la-ry, a. belonging to the gallows.
Pa'ttienee, (pa'shems) s. act of suffering withous complaint; calin endurance; perseverance.
Pa'ttient, (pa'shent) s. possessed of patience; suf-T719 Pā'tiṣnt, (pa'shent) a. possessea or pausence ; sur-fering quietly ; calm; not hasty. Pā'tiṣnt, (pā'shent) a. a sick person. Pa'tiṣnt-ly, (pā'shent-le) ad. with patience. Pā'tiy, ad. commodiously; filly; pat. See Pat. Pāt'ness, a. convenience; suitableness. Petois, (pat-wa') n. [Fr.] a dialect of the peasantry; a rustic or provincial dialect.
Pa'tri-arch, a. a head of a family or church. Pa-tri-ar chal, a belonging to patriarche Patty-archay, a benonging to patriarcha, Patty-archate, in the office or jurisdiction of Patty-archy, a the jurisdiction of a patriarch. Patty-archy, a the jurisdiction of a patriarch. Patty-dram, (patrialy) and noble not plebeian. Patty-dram, (patrialy) and a nobleman. Pat'ri-cide, a. the murder or murderer of a father; parricide.
Pa-tris-tic., i.a. relating to the early fathers of
Pa-tris-ti-cal., the Christian church.
Pat-ri-mo'ni-al. a. possessed by inheritance.
Pat-ri-mo'ni-al-ty, ad. by inheritance. Păt'ri-mo-ny, s. a patrimonial estate. Pă'iri-ot, [pă'tre-ot, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sa., pat're-ot, Wb. Rees.] s. a lover of his country.

\*PE'trj-ot, a. full of patriotism; patriotic. Pi-trj-ot'je, or Pat-rj-ot'je, [pi-tre-ot'jk, E. Ja. E. Sm.; pat-re-ot'jk, J. F. R. Wo.] a. full of patri-\*Fi'tri-ot-ism, a. love of one's country. [otism. resurrepression, as over of one's country. [OMSER, Pa triel', a. a guard; a night-watch; a round. Pa-triel', v. a. to pass through; to go round. Pa-triel', v. a. to go the rounds in a camp, &c. PA'trop, pa'trop, S. W. P. J. E. F. Je. E. Sm. R.; pat'trop, Wb.] n. a supporter; a guardian; a projector; a naturalia. a protector; an advocate.

Pit'ron-eje, [pit'run-ej, S. W. P. J. E. F.; pit'run-ej, Ja. Sm.] n. [Fr.] support; protection; guardianship. Pat'ro-nal, [pat'ro-nal, W. P. J. R. P.: pa-tro'-nal, S. Ja.; pa'tron-al, K. Sm.] a protecting; nu, a. Ja.; partures, a. om.; a pacetas, supporting; guarding.

\*Fitton-iss, [pā'tron-is, W. P. J. F. Js. Sm.; pat'run-is, K. Wb.] a. a female patron.

Pā'run-ize, v. a. to protect; to support; to dePāt'run-iz-er, a. one who patronizes.

[fend.

\*Pātron-iss a without a nature. \*Pā'tron-less, s. without a patron. Pāt-re-nym'ic, z. a name formed from the name of a father or ancestor. Pit-ry-nym'ic, } a. derived from the name of Pit-ry-nym'i-cpl, } an ancestor, as a name. Pit'ten, n. the foot or base, as of a pillar:—a shoe of wood with an iron ring. Pat'ten-mā'ker, n. one who makes pattens. Pat'ter, v. n. to make a noise like hall, &c. Pit'ter, v. a. to recite or repeat hastily. [R.]
Pai'tern, n. a model for imitation; a specimen.
Pai'ty, a. a little pie; as, a vest-patty.
Pat'ty-plin, n. a pan to buke a little pie in. Patry-pan, wa pan to our a store per markey-pan, was pan to our a store per markey-party-local points. Patry-local panels, or Paunch, or Paunch, panch, w. P. J. F. Ja. 3 pawnch, S. E. K. ] at the beily; abdomen.

\*Paunch, (panch) v. a. to eviscerate. Pau'per, a. a poor person, distinctively one who is supported by aims or by public provision.

"u'per-lem, a. the state of being a pauper. 1'per-Ize, v. a. to reduce to pauperism. use, v. n. to wait; to stop; to deliberate. ve ment, a a floor of stone, brick, &c. āv'er, n. one who paves; pavier.
'Fav'ier, (pāv'yer) n. one who paves; paver.
Pa.vil'én, (pa-vil'yen) n. a building with dome: — a summer-house; a tent; a house. Paw, n. the foot of a beast of prey; the hand. Paw, v. n. to draw the foot along the ground. Paw, v. n. to handle or strike, as with pawn. Pawed, (pawd) a. having pawn; broad-footed.

Pawk'y, a. arch; cunning; artful. [Local, Eng.] Pawn, n. something given as security; a pledge. Pawn, v. a. to pledge; to give in pledge.
Pawn'bre-ker, a. one who leads money on pledge or pawns.
Paw-nee', u. the receiver of a pawn. raw-nes', n. the receiver of a pawn.

Pawn'er, n. one who pawns.

Psy, (pž) v. a. [i. paid; pp. paying, paid;] to
discharge, as a debt; to give an equivalent
for; to reward.—v. n. to suffer.

Pšy. (pš) n. wages; hire; money for service.

Pšy'-džy, (pš'dž) n. the day for payment.

Pšy-dž', n. one to whom money is to be paid.

Pšy-dž-str. n. one who makes payment. Pay'mas-ter, z. one who makes payment Pay'ment, s. act of paying; money paid.

Pau, (på) s.; pl. pau or pause; a plant and its
fruk. — The plural pass is used when number is denoted, and peace for quantity.

Peace, (pês) s. a respite or ficedom from wor, a state of tapquillity; quiet; rest; silence. Péace, (pês) inter; commanding silence. Péace's-ble, a free from war; peaceful; pacific; undisturied; quiet; mid; gentle. Péace's ble silence se silence; serilences. usumanwe; quint; mint; genue.
Pēace's-blo-nēss, n. quietness; gentleucas.
Pēace's-bly, ad. in a peacesble manuer.
Pēace'fūl, q., n. a datarber of the peace.
Pēace'fūl, q. quiet; pacific; mild; peaceable.
Pēace'fūl-ly, ad. wahout war; quietly; mildly.
Pēace'fūl-nēss, n. quiet; freedem from wan.
Pēace'fūl-nēss, n. quiet; freedem from wan. Peace'ma-ker, a. a promoter of peace. Peace of Fry-Ing, a an offering to procure peace.
Peace of Fry-Ing, a an offering to procure peace.
Peace of Fry-Ing, a se offering to procure peace.
Peach (pech) a a tree and its fruit.
Peach/col-ored, (pech/kil-prd) a of the color of Pšach'-côi-ored, (pšch'kūl-yrd) a. of the calu the peach-blosson.
Pša'chiek, (pš'chik) n. the chick of a penceni Pša'còck, (pš'chik) n. a large, beautiful flowi.
Pša'chick, n. a the founde of the peacock.
Pša'-jick-et, n. a garment worn by seamon.
Pšak, (pšk) n. the top of a hill or moundain noint the forement of a head-down ... sho

point; the forepart of a head-dress: - the upper corner of an extended sail. Peal, z. a loud sound, as of bells, thunder, &c. Peul, v. n. to sound loud. - v. a. to assall. Pour, (par) n. a true and its fruit.
Pourch, (përch) n. a pole See Paval.
Plarth, (pirl) n. a precious substance, whitish,
hard, and smooth, found in a kind of syster:

a film or speck on the eye. Pëari'ash, n. impure carbonate of potash. Pëarled, (përid) a. adorned or set with p Pearled, (perid) a nderned or set with pearls.
Pearl'-ejed, (4d) a having a speck in the eye.
Pearl'-ejed, (4d) a having a speck in the eye.
Pearl'-ejed, (1d) a having a speck in the eye.
Pearl'-trèd, (par-mān') a a ree that bears pears.
Pearl-trèd, (par-mān') a nee of the lower class of
people, as distinguished from the nobibity; a
plebelan; a rural laberor; a rustie.
Pearl'ent-ry, (për'ant-ry) a peasants; rusties.
Pearl'edd, W. J. F. & J. a nee-shell.
Pease, (pëz) a. pl. peas used for food. See Pea
Pea'shell, a. the husk that contains peas.
Peat, (pët) a. a species of turf used for fued.

Pëat, (pët) n. a species of turi used for fuel. Pëat'y, a. containing or resembling peat. Pëb'ble, or Pëb'ble-stëne, n. a small stome. Pěb'bled, (pěb'bld) a. abounding with pebbles Pěb'bly, a. full of pebbles; stony. Pe-can', n. an American tree and its nut. ry-can', n. an American tree and as war.
Pôc-ca-bl'j-ty, n. state of being secochie.
Pôc'ca-ble, a. that may sin; liable to sin.
Pôc-ca-dl'lô, n. a petty fault; n stight crims
Pôc'can-cy, n. a bad quality; an offence.
Pôc'cant, a. guilty; criminal; corrupt; had
Pôc-cal'ol, n. [L., "I have simeal"] a collid expression for a confusion.

Note: the forest near of a bandal med."] a collogate

Pick, n. the fourth part of a bushel Peck, v. a. to strike with the beak, as a bird Pecker, a. one that pecks; a kind of bird. awa. w., a. one that pecke; a kind of Pěc'ti-nel, a. a fah. — a. like a comb. Pěc'ti-nel, e. formed like a comb. Pěc'ti-nel, a. belonging to the breast. Pěc'ti-rel, a. a nedicine for the breast. Pěc'ti-like a. a. to ambanta. Péc-u-liftion, s. act of pacalating; the embess ment of public money by a public officer.

Péri-ti-tor, n. one who peculaire.

\*Pe-că!'jar, (pe-kă!'yar) [pe-kā!'yar, S. E. F. E. R. ; pe-kā!'qar, W. P. J. Je. Sm.] a particular, singular; appropriate; not common; singula.

\*Pe-că!'jar, n. the exclusive property.

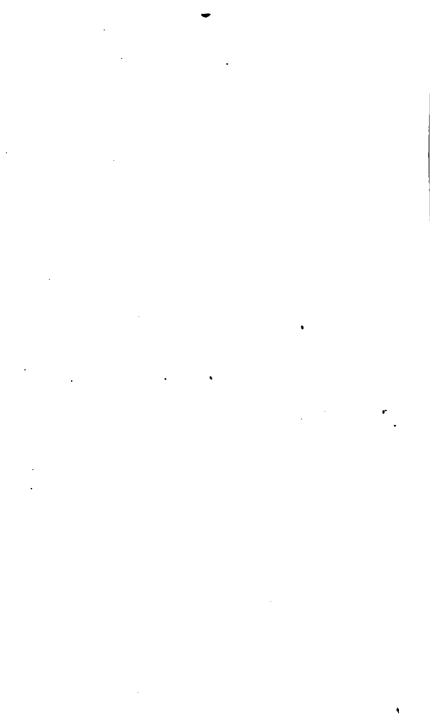
<sup>18 8, 1, 8, 8, 9,</sup> long / 2, 8, 1, 5, 5, 7, short / 9, 9, 1, 9, 4, y, obscure.—Sire, Cit, Mat, Silt; bliz, blir

Pea, misor, misos, Acros

Peade, MEpoinor, porexisor, Suparison

Pear, Zaron - Pear-ten, a mora, amoria.

To peck at





Pedicel, miexos, puiones

Except as penalties for mi

Pendant from the his tongue duestions pending between the Penetrating int grave principle,

PEL \*\*Pp-ski-i.i'-i-iy, (pp-kki-yp-ki'p-ki) n. particu\*\*Pp-cki'ipr-lue, n. a. to make poculiar. [larky.
\*\*Pp-cki'ipr-lue, et. particularly; ningularly.
\*\*Pp-cki'ipr-ly, et. particularly; ningularly.
\*\*Pp-cki'ipr-ly, et. kai'y-re') [pp-kk'inyer-p, S.
E. F. K.; pp-kk'inp-a-re, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.] a. relating to money; consisting of money.
\*Pdd-p-ghi'i-cpl, s. suiting or belonging to a Pdd-p-ghi'i-cpl, s. schoolmester.
\*Pdd'-g-ghue, [pdd'-g-gh] n. ne-belonging to a foot.
\*Pdd'-g-ghue, [pdd'-g-gh] n. ne-belonging to a foot.
\*Pdd'-g-ghue, pdd'-g-gh] n. pdd-gl, K. Sm.]
a. belonging to a foot.
\*Pdd'-ghue or pd'-dpln, W. Ja.] n. pl. the keys of an organ, &c., acted upon by the foot.
\*Pdd'-ghue, n. a person full of pedantry; ostentatious Péd'ant, n. a person full of pedantry.
Pe-dantric. ? a. full of pedantry; ostentations
Pe-dan'ti-cel-jy, ed. in a pedantic manner.
Péd'an-try, n. valu ostentation of learning.
Péd'die, n. a. c. to cell as a pedler.
Péd'die, n. a. c. to cell as a pedler. Ped'dler, a. one who peddles: - written also positor and pedier. Ped'es-tpl, n. the basis of a pillar or statue Po-des'trian, a going on foot; using the fe ry-dev'trjan, a. one who journeys on foot.
Py-des'trjan, n. one who journeys on foot.
Py-des'trjan-ism, n. net of walking on foot.
Py-des'trjan-ism, a going on foot; pedestrian.
Péd'j-cli, n. (Bet.) a branch of a pedunch.
Péd'j-cle, n. the footstalk of a flower.
Ped. ("...) by a maining to the lower distance. Po-dic'y-lar, a. relating to the lonsy distemper. Pidi-jejië, a. genealogy; lineage; descent.
Pidi-jejië, a. the triangular part over the entablature at the end of a building, or over windows, doors, gates, &c.
Péd'ler, z. a travelling trader. See Peddler. Pëd'ipr-y, n. the business and wares of podiers.

Pë-de-bap'tişm, (pë-de-bap'tizm, S. P. E. K.
Sm. Wh.; pëd-e-bap'tizm, W.] n. infant bap-Pe-do-bip'tist, n. an adherent to infant baptism. Pp-dom/ptp, n. a mechanical instrument for numbering the paces taken, and measuring the distance passed in travelling. Pp-dan/cle, n. (Bet.) the flower-stalk of a plant. PBM, v. a. to describents; to flay; to pidholer. PBM, v. a. to be separated; to come off. BBM, v. a. to describe the back travel. Puči, s. a rind or skin : — a baker's shovel. Puči er, s. one who peels ; a plunderer. Petp, n. an begin to appear to look slyly:—to chirup; to cry as young birds; to pip.
Petp, n. the first appearance; a sly look.
Petp, n. the first appearance; a sly look.
Petp, n. an equal; an associate; a nobleman. For, a. the equal; an associate; a however and reference of Teler, s. a. to come just in sight; to peep. "Ear's, s. t. the lady of a peer; a noble lady. Feer's, s. the lady of a peer; a noble lady. Feer's, s. the lady of a peer; usequalled. The 'less'y, ed. without an equal; matchiessly. Past'less-in, ed. without an equal; matchiessly. Past'less-abs. s. universal superiority. Year jes-iy, as. wanot an equal; mancaless; PSSr jes-ness, a universal superiority.
PSSv jah, s. petelant; essity offended; fretful.
PSSv jah-ness, a queruleusness; fretfulness
PSg, a. a small wooden pia. Peg, v. a. to fasten with a peg. Pe-la'fi-an, n. a follower of Pelagins. Pe-la'fi-an-lipm, n. the doctrine of Pelagins. ry-mg-pr-spen, a, the doctrine of relagant.
P6if, a money; riches: — in a bad sense.
P6if-cpa, n. a large swimming bird. — (Chen.) a bind alembic, or glass vessel.
Py-flee', (pp-18e') n. [Fr.] a sith habit or robe.
P6if-ich, n. a little ball; a builet: — an ornament.
P6if-ich, n. a thin skin : — a snine crust.
P6if-ich, ad. confusedly; tamulmently.

Pails, m. pl. rails of receipts and disbursements. Pel-lu'cid, a. clear; transparent; not opaque. Pail-qu-cid'j-ty, Pel-lu'cjd-uses, m. transparency. Pail, c. a. to strike with something; to beat. Pail, m. a. skin; a raw hide: — n blow; a stroka. Pail'-undo-ger, m. a dealer in skins and furs. Pail'ty, m. furs or skins collectively. Pail'yis. m. [L.] the lower part of the abdomen. Pěl'via, s. [L.] the lower part of the abdomen. Pěm'mi-cán, s. mest or food cooked and prepared for use in long journeys or voyages.

Pen, a. an instrument for writing:—a small enclosure; a coop, as for sheep, pigs, &cc. Pan, v. a. [i. pent or penned; pp. penning, pent or penned;] to coop; to incage. Pen, v. a. (i. penned; pp. penning, penned;] to form with a pen; to write. Pē'nal, a. that punishes; relating to punishment; inflicting punishment. Pěn'al-ty, z. punishment ; censure ; forfeiture. Pěn'ance, z. an infliction suffered for sin. Pen'case, n. a case to carry pens in. Pence, n. pl. of Penny. Pen'cil, n. a tool for painting, drawing, &c. Pen'cil, v. a. to paint; to draw; to write. Pen'dant, n. an ear-ring; a jewel: — an archi-tectural ornament: — a streamer or flag. tectural ornament: — a streamer or mag.
Pěn'dence, m. slopeness; pendency.
Pěn'den-cy, m. suspense; delay of decision.
Pěn'dent, a. hanging; projecting; jutting ovez.
Pěn'd'ing, a. depending; yet undecided.
Pěn-du-loš'-ity, } m. the state of being pendmPěn'du-loš-něsa, j. hous; suspension.
Pěn'du-loš-něsa, j. hous; suspension. ren'ay-lons-ness, ) hous; suspension.
Pën'dy-lois, a. hanging; suspended; pendeat
Pën'dy-luim, m. a suspended, vibrating body.
Pën-e-tr-b-ll'i-ty, m. state of being penetrable.
Pën'e-tr-ble, a: that may be penetrabed.
Pën'e-tran-cy, m. the power of piercing. Pën'e-trint, a. penetrating; sharp; subtle.
Pën'e-trite, v. a. to pierce; to affect; to enterto reach the meaning of; to discern. Pën'o-trate, v. n. to make way; to pass. Pën'o-trat-ing, p. a. piercing; discerning. Pën-o-tra'tion, n. the act of penetrating; sagacity ren-e-tra uon, a. the act of penetrating; sagachy pén'e-tra-tive, a. piercing; acute; sagachous. Pén'e-tra-tive-nées, a. state of being penetrative. Pén'e-tra-tive-nées, a. state of being penetrative. Pén'elye-te-nées, a. state of being penetrative. Pén'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'elye-te-n'el \*Pen-In'su-lar, a. relating to a peninsula.
\*Pen-In'su-lat-ed, a. almost surrounded by water. Pën'i-tën-cy's, pentançe; sorrow; contrition. Pěn'i-těnt, a. one contrite or sorrowful for sin. Pén-itén'tial, a. expressing penitence. Pén-itén'tial, a. a book directing penance Pěn-i-lén'tis-ry, (pěn-e-těn'sha-re) a. a confessor; ene who does penance: — a prison in which criminals are subjected to discipline. Pën i-tën'ila-ry, a relating to penance. Pën'i-tënt-ly, ad. with repentance or sorrow. Pën'knife, (pën'aif) a. a knife for making pena. Pën'man, n. one who writes; an author. Pen'man-ship, a. the act or art of writing. Pen'mant, u. a small flag; a pendant. — (Nest.) a tackle for hoisting things. Pën'nate, or Pën'nat-od, a. like a wing; winged, Pën'nj-lëss, a. moneyloss; poor; destitute. Pën'non, n. a small flag or color ; a banner. Pin'ny, n.; pi, pënce er pën'njeş; a copper coin; four farthings; one twelfth of a shilling. Pën-ny-rëj'el, n. a well-known herb.

Per-lim/by-lite, v. a. to walk through; to an Per-lim/by-li-tor, n. a travelling survey. Per-lim/by-li-tor, n. one who perambulates Pën'ny-weight, (pën'nç-wāt) n. a weight containing twenty-four grains troy. Pěn'ny-wipe', a. saving small sums; niggardiy. Pěn'ny-worth, [pěn'ny-wärth, S. P. E. Ja.; pěn'ny-würth or pěn'nyrth, F. J. F.] a. samuch as is bought for a penny; a bargain. Pěn'ajè, a. hanging; suspended. [sile. machine for measuring distances Pèr da'agan, [L.] by the year.
Per-cèlv's-ble, (per-cèv's-bl) a perceptible.
Per-cèlv's-bly, (per-cèv's-ble) ab perceptibly.
Per-cèlve', v. a. to see; to know; to discern. Pën'sile, a. hanging; suspended. [sile. Pën'sile-nëse, s. state of hanging or being pen-Pën'sion, (pën'shyn) s. a payment of money; a ront: — an annual allowance for services.

Pën'sion, s. s. to support by an allowance.

Pën'sion-e-ry, s. maintained by a pension. Pen'sion-a-ry, a. one who receives a pension Pën'sion-er, s. one who receives a pension.
Pën'sion-er, s. one who receives a pension.
Pën'sive, a. serrowfully thoughtful; serions.
Pën'sive-ty, ad. in a pensive manner.
Pën'sive-nëss, s. melancholy; serrowfulnes ren sye-ness, a. mesancany; serowithmess. Pen'sicke, a. a sort of sluice; a food-gata. Pënt, i. de p. from Pen; shut up. Pën-tş-chiya-lar, a. having five cavities. Pën'tş-chord, a. an instrument with five strings. Pën'tş-tön, a. a figure with five angles; pentan-pen-uig'o-nul, a. having five angles; pentangular.
Pës'tt-griph, n. an instrument for copying de signs: — written also passagraph and paste Pën-te-bë'dral, s. having five sides. [graph Pen-ta-he'drous, a. having five sides. Pen-tam'e-ter, n. a verse of five feet. a virtuality type, n. a vorse or mve 1804.
Pen-tim' y-ter, a. having five metrical feet.
Pen-tim'gu-tar, a. having five angles.
Pën-ta-pët's-loës, a. having five petals.
Pën'ta-pits, n. an engine with five pulleys.
Pën'ta-sitch, n. a poem of five verses.
Pën'ta-sitch, n. ab uilding or portice with five rows of columns in front.
Pën'ta-table (.reit) - the five beste of Menne rows of columns in front.

Păn'tş-teâch, (-tât), n. the five books of Mossa.

Păn-tş-teâch'şl, a. relating to the Pentateuch.

Păn'tṣ-teâch'şl, a. relating to the Pentateuch.

Păn'tṣ-teâci, [păn'tṣ-kōst, P. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wh.;
păn'tṣ-teāt, S. W. J. P.] n. a feast among the

Jews; Whitsuntida.

Păn'tṣ-teāt-sl, a. belonging to Pentacost.

Păn'tṣ-teāt-sl, a. belonging shed or roof.

Păn'tītle, n. a tile to cover the slope of a roof.

Păn'tītle, n. a tile to cover the slope of a roof. Pën'ttle, n'a tile te cover the slope of a roof.
Pe-nilt', n. sume as penultima. [word.
Pe-nilt', men, n. the last syllable but one of a
Pe-nil'ti-mete, n. the last syllable but one.
Pe-nil'ti-mete, n. tast but one.
Pe-nil'ti-mete, n. last but one.
Pe-nil'ri-olie, a. niggardiy; parsimonious.
Pe-ni'ri-olie, a. niggardiy; parsimonious manner.
Pe-ni'ri-olie-nies, n. niggardiiness; parsimony.
Pën'ugy, n. extreme poverty; ipdigence; want.
Pë'on, n. (India) a foot-soldier; a servant.
Pë'on'pi, (pë'pi, do) n. a nation; the body of persone in a community; population.
Për'pie' (i.e., n. p.l. modicines to help digesties. Pe-pie'tics, n. pl. medicines to help digestie Pěp'per, s. a. to sprinkle with pepper; to beat.
Pěp'per, s. a. to sprinkle with pepper; to beat.
Pěp'per-böx, s. a box for holding pepper. Pëp'per-cien, n. a seed; any thing of little value Pëp'per-lifg, n. a piant or shrub. Pëp'per-lifg, a. hot; fiery; angry. Pep per-ing, a. not; nery; angry.
Pep per-mint, s. as a grountic plant or herb.
Pep per-mint, s. as a grountic plant or herb.
Pep per, a. relating to or like pepper.
Per, prop. [L.] by; through; dot of: as, "a loaf per man;" l. a., a loaf for each man.
Pir-pd-vlatique, (për-pd-vati'yur) ad. perhaps; may be; by chance. [Obsolessent.]
Pir-p-gra'tien, s. the act of passing through.

Per-căive', s. a. to see; to know; to disceum. Per-căiv'er, s. one who perceives. Per-cău'șe, s. a rate by the hundred. Per-căp'ti-bil';-ty, s. state of boing perceptible. Per-căp'ti-bis, a. that may be perceived. Per-căp'ti-bis, a. act of perceiving; power of perceiving, conception; idea. Per-căp'tive, a. able to perceive; perceiving. Per-căp'tive, a. able to perceive; perceiving. Perch, s. a measure of five and a haif yarde; pole; a red:— something on which has roost:— a small fresh-water fish. Përch, v. a. & n. to roost or place on a perch. Per-chance', ad. perhaps; by chance. Perch'er, n. one who perches; a kind of bird. Per-cip'i-ënt, a. perce iving; perceptive. Per-cip'i-ënt, n. one who is able to perceive. Per'co-late, v. a. to strain through; to filter. Per'co-late, r. n. to pass by filtration. Për-co-la'tion, m. act of percolating; filtration Per-cus'sion, (per-kush'un) m. the act of striking; stroke; the effect of sound in the ear. Per-ca'tient, (per-ka'shent) a striking. Per di'em, [L.] by the day. Per-di'tion, (per-dish'un) a. state of being attely lost; destruction; ruin; eternal death. Per-dû', a. [Fr.] desperate; given up as lost. Per-dû', ad. close in ambush. Stat. Per-dû', a. one who is placed in ambush. Per'du-ra-ble, a. lasting ; durable. Shak, Per-dy', (per-do') ad. certainly; in truth, Per'e-gri-nute, v. n. to travel; to live abread Per-o-gri-na'tion, n. travel ; foreign abode. Për'e-gri-na-tor, a. a traveller. Për'e-grine, a. foreign; not native. Per-emp'tion, (per-em'shan) a. (Law) extinction Për'emp-to-ri-ly, ad. absolutely; positively. Për'emp-to-ri-nëss, n. positiveness; decision. Për'emp-to-ry, [për'em-tur-e, S. J. E. F. K. 42. Wb.; për'em-tur-e or pe-rëm'to-re, W. P. J.] a. dogmatical; absolute; decisive. Per-en'ni-al, a. lasting through the year; per petual; living more than two years. Per-en'ni-al, a. a plant that lives more than two years. †Per-derini-ty, s. quality of lasting; perpetalty. †Për-ça-ra'tipa, s. travel; the act of wandering. Për /ds ët në/fës, [L.] through right and wrong.

Për'fect, a possessing perfection; faulties; complete; entire; consummate; finished; puraplete; entire; consummate; finished; puraPër'fect, [për'feht, S. W. P. J. E. F. E. Sn. R. Wh.; për'fect; to finish; to conspilete; to consumprish perfect; to finish; to conspilete; to consumprish perfect; to finish; to conspilete; to consumprish perfect; tatte of perfection.

Per-fec'tiple, a. that may be made perfect.

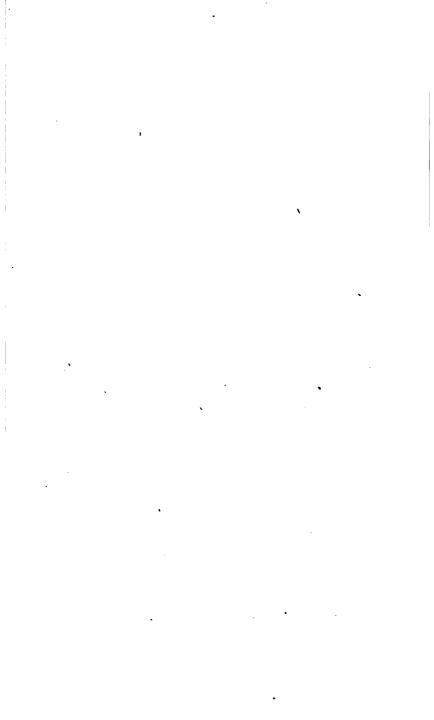
Per-fec'tiple, a. to make perfect.

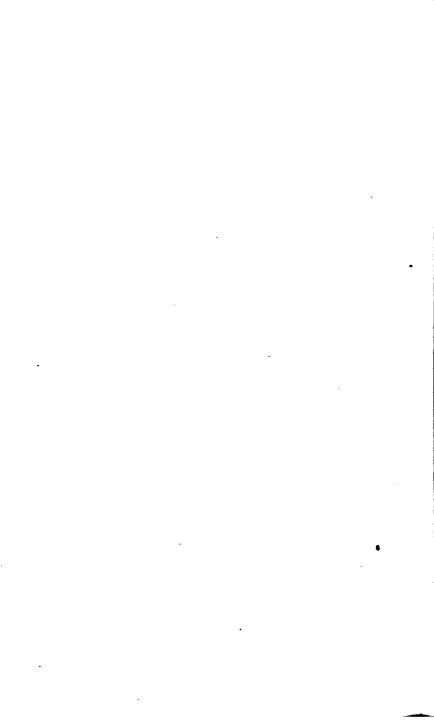
Per-fec'tiple, a. conducing to perfection.

Per-fec'tiple, a. conducing to perfection.

Per-fec'tiple, a. conducing to perfection. wrong.

- Man. as will be perceived, present a detail





Perishing of thirst.

To be permitted & indulge it.

PER 'Er'foct-by, ad. in a perfect manner.
'Er'foct-nies, a. completeness; perfection.
yr-1''cient, (per-fish'ent) a. a performer.
'er-fi''cient, (per-fish'ent) a. effectual.
Per-fid';-ois, or Per-fid'ous, [per-fid'yus, &.
W. E. F. E. Sm.; per-fid'ous, [per-fid'yus, &.
Per-fid';-ois-les, a. by breach of faith.
Per-fid';-ois-nies, a. state of being perfidious.
'er'fi-dy, a. treachery; breach of faith.
Per-fid'ton, a. the act of blowing through.
'er'fi-bas, a. Bed.) surrounding the stem by or-fo'li-ste, a. (Bet.) surrounding the stem by 'er'fo-rate, v a to pierce through; to bore.
'er-fo-ra'tion, a the act of piercing; a hole. 'er-fu-ra' type, a tase are to piercing; a none-'er-fu-ra-tive, a having the power to pierce.' 'er-fu-ra-top, a an instrument for boring.' 'er-fu-ra', a d. by violence; by force. 'er-fu-ra', v. a. to execute; to do; to discharge. 'er-fu-ra', v. a. to do; to act a part; to succeed. 'er-fu-ra', v. a. to do; to act a part; to succeed. 'er-fu-ra-ble, a that may be performed. Per-form'ance, a. act of performing; an act; a deed; execution; a work; an action. Per-Girm'er, n. one who performs. Feri-dearge, a. one who performs.
Peir-Game-to-ry, a. that perfumes.
Peir-Game, or Fey-Game', [pir-fam', S. W. J. F.
La. R.: per-fam', E. K. Sa.: per-fam' or perfam, P. ] a. sweet odor; fragrance.
Per-fame', v. a. to impregnate with sweet scent.
Per-fam'er, a. one who perfumes. Per-fam'er-y, a. perfames in general.

Per-fam'er-y, a. perfames in general.

Per-fam'er-y, a. Perfame-to-ry, [por-fam'to-re, W. P. J. F.; per'unk-to-re, S. K. San.] a. alight; careless; indifferent.

Per-fam', a. a. to incourse; to overspread.

Per-fam'dye, a. overspreading; diffusive. Per-haps', ed. it may be; possibly. Per'j-anth, s. (Bst.) the calyx of a flower, when rer; ann. a. (set.) the cary on a newer, when consignous to the fructification.

Pèr-j-cér'éj-ëm, n. [L.] (dnat.) n membrane encleaning the heart.

Pèr-j-chrp, n. (Bet.) the shell or cover of a fruit.

Pèr-j-chrp, n. (a. (l.) sume as finer.

Pèr-j-chrp, dem, n. [L.] (dnat.) a membrane covering the skull.

Pèr-j-chr, n. that noint in the moon's orbit which Per'i-gee, a that point in the moon's orbit which Fer'j-göö, s. that point in the moon's orbit which is mearest to the earth;— opposed to spages. Pr'-j-gi'yan, s. [L.] same as periges. Pr'-j-griph, s. a careless delineation. Pr'-j-ba'j-jon, j. s. that point of a planet's orbit Pr-j-ba'j-jon, j. which is nearest the sun. Pr'-j, s. a. to expose to danger.
Pr'-j, s. a. to expose to danger.
Pr'-jooks, a. fall of peril; dangerous.
Pr'-jooks, a. fall of peril; dangerous.
Pr'-jooks, a. fall of peril; dangerously.
Pr'-jooks, a. dangerousness.
Pr'-jooks, a. dangerousness. Pic'il-cite nies, s. dangerousness.
Pe-rim'e-ter, s. the circumference, or the length of the bounding line, of a plane figure. PVrj.ed, m. a circuit; an epoch; a series of years: — the end or conclusion; a full stop; a years i — the sed or conclusion; a full stop; a complete sentence; a point or dot, thus [.] Pa-ŋ-ōd';c, {a. happening at stated times; Pā-ŋ-ōd';cal, ; regular; relating to periods. Pā-ŋ-ōd';cal, a. periodical publication. Pā-ŋ-ōd';-cal-iy, ad. at stated periods. Pā-ŋ-ōd';-cal-iy, ad. at stated periods. Pā-ŋ-ōd';-cal-iy, ad. at stated periods. Pā-ŋ-ōd';-cal, a. fullower of Aristotle. Pā-ŋ-p-ōd';-cal, ic.; Aristotlian. Pā-ŋ-p-ōd';-cal, ic.; Aristotlian. Pā-ŋ-p-ōd';-cal, a. relating to the periphery. Pā-ŋ-pōd';-cal, a. relating to, or consisting of, Pā-p-pōd';-c, } a. relating to, or consisting of, Pā-p-pōd';-cal, ; a periphery.

Pe-riph'e-ry, n. the circumference of a circle, &s Për'i-phrase, v. a. to express by circumiocation. Për'i-phrase, n. same as periphrasis. Pe-riph'rs-eia, n. [Gr.] a circumiocution. Për---phris'tic. a. relating to periphrasis Për---phris'ti-cal. using many words. Për----phris'ti-cal-ly, ad. with circumlocution. Per is any more and a second as a building.

Per in the real a second asset with columns of battlements, as a building. posteracians, as a duffinition portion of the posteral peripricrols, a same as periproval. Peripricrols, a view all round. Peripricrols, a view all round. Peripricrols, a view in go all sides. Periph. a. a. to die; to be destroyed; to decay. Periph. a-bie, a. liable to perish or decay. Periph. a-bie. as a circular repurs of pillers. Periph. a. a. circular repurs of pillers. Përi-stya to-le, m. a circular range of pillers.
Përi-stya to-le, m. (Med.) the pause or interval betwirt the two motions of the heart or pulse Pēr-j-to-nē'um, n. (Anat.) á membrane thát en velops the abdominal viscera. velops the abdominal viscora.

Peri'-wig, a. a covering for the head; a wig.

Përi'-wig, a. a covering for the head; a wig.

Përi'-wig, c. a. to dress in false hair.

Përi'-win, kle, a. a small shell-fish: — a plant.

Përi'yure, v. a. to taint with perjury by wiifully making a false oath; to forswear.

Përi'yured, (përi'yurd) a. guilty of perjury.

Përi'yur-er, a. one who sweare falsely.

Përi-diois, a. guilty of perjury. Coke.

Përi-diois, a. a. to hold up the head; to dress.

Përk, v. a. & a. to hold up the head; to dress.

Përk, v. a. & a. to hold up the head; to dress.

Përk, a. pert; brisk; airy; proud. [Lecel.]

Për-lus-tra'tion, a. the act of viewing all over. Për-lus-tra'tion, n. the act of viewing all over.
Për'ma-nënce, ; a quality of being permanent,
Për'ma-nën-cy, } duration.
Për'ma-nën-cy, } duration.
Për'ma-nënt-ly, ad. durably; iastingly.
Për-ma-a-bil'i-ty, n. state of being permeable.
Për'ma-ble, a. that may be passed through.
Për'ma-a-ble, a. tha the act of passing through.
Për-ma-a-tion, n. the act of passing through.
Per-mis'si-ble, a. that may be mingled.
Per-mis'si-ble, a. that may be permitted.
Per-mis'si-ble, n. the act of permitted. Per-mis's;-ble, a. that may be permitted.
Per-mis'sion, (per-mish'un) n. act of permitting;
license; allowance; leave.
Per-mis'sive, a. granting liberty; allowing.
Per-mis'sive, a. de by hare allowance.
Per-mis'ion, (per-mis', run) n. act of mixing.
Per-mit', v. a. to allow; to suffer; to give up.
Per'mit, or Per-mit', [per'mis, S. W. J. E. P. R.
Sm.; per-mit', P. J. W. W. Res.] n. a written
permission; an order; license.
Per-mit', P. L. W. R. Res.] n. a written
permission; an order; license. Per-mit'tance, a. allowance; permission. [2.]
Per-mit'ter, a. one who permits.
Per-mix'tion, (per-mikst'yun) a. act of mingling. Por-mix'tion, (por-mikst'yun) a act of mingling-Për-me-tition, a exchange; change.
Për-mi'clous, (por-niab'us) a very mischlevous; very hutful; ruinous; destructive.
Per-mi'clous-hies, a state of being pernicious.
Për-ni'clous-nies, a state of being pernicious.
Për-q-aition, a net of watching all night.
Për-q-aition, a the conclusion of an oration.
Për-pënd', a a coping-stone.
[windy, per-pind'q, a a coping-stone.
[windy, per-pind'q, a a coping-stone.
Për-pënd'd-cle, a any thing hanging perpendic's-pen-dic'u-lar, a crossing another ine at right angles; cutting the plane of the horizon at right angles; upright.
Për-pen-dic'u-lar, a. a line falling on the phase of the horizon at right angles; a plumb-line.

Pën'ny-weight, (pën'no-wët) n. a weight con-taining twenty-four grains troy. Pén'ny-wise', e. saving small sume; niggardly.
Pén'ny-worth, [pên'no-wirth, R. P. E. Je.;
pèn'no-wirth or pén'nyth, W. J. P.] s. as
much as is bought for a penny; a bargain. Pën'sile, a. hanging ; suspended. [sile. Pën'sile-nëss, s. state of hanging or being pen-Pën'sion, (pën'shun) s. a payment of money ;

a rent: — an annual allowance for services.
Pin'sion, s. a. to support by an allowance.
Pin'sion, -ry, a. maintained by a pension.
Pin'sion--ry, a. one who receives a pension.
Pin'sion--ry, a. maintained by a pension. Pen'sion-er, s. one who receives a per Pën'ajve, a. serrowfully thoughtful; serious.
Pën'ajve-ly, ad. in a pensive manner.
Pën'ajve-nëss, a. meianchely; serrowfulness.

Pën'stëte, n. a sort of sleice; a flood-gate. Pënt, i. & p. from Pen; shut up. Pën ta-cip sp-lar, a. having five cavities. Pën'ta-chord, m. an instrument with five strings. Pën'ta-kon, n. a figure with five angles. Pen-tig'o-nal, a. having five angles; pentan-

gular.
Pën'ty-griph, n. un instrument for copying do signs: — written also passagraph and paste
Pën-to-hë'dral, s. kaving five sides. [graph d paste-graph Pen-ta-be drops, a. having five sides. Pën-tj-bë'droys, a. having nve sides.
Pen-tim'e-ter, a. a vene of five feet.
Pen-tim'e-ter, a. having five metrical feet.
Pen-tim'e-ter, a. having five metrical feet.
Pen-tim'e-ter, a. having five petals.
Pën'ty-spist, n. an engine with five petals.
Pën'ty-spist, n. a poem of five venes.
Pën'ty-style, n. a building or portico with five rows of columns in front.
Pin'ty-table, teleby the books of Moses.

rows or comman in front.

Pān'tṣ-tadeḥ, (-tāk) a. the five books of Moses.

Pēn-tṣ-teūch'aḥ, a. relating to the Pentateuch.

Pēn'tṣ-tēct, [pin'tṣ-kōst, P. Z. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.;
pān'tṣ-kōst, Z. W. J. F.] n. a feast among the

Jews; Whitsuntide.

penty-root, a. W. J., a. a teast among the Jews; Whitsunstide.
Pön'ric-cöst-al, a. belonging to Pentecost.
Pön'ric-cöst-al, a. belonging to Pentecost.
Pön'ric-cöst-al, a. belonging to Pentecost.
Pön'ric-cöst-al, a. tile to cover the slope of a roof.
Pö-näir'i-mate, a. and least syllable but one of a Po-näir'i-mate, a. the last syllable but one.
Pö-näin'bra, a. [L.] an imperfect or faint ahadow.
Pö-näin'bra, a. [L.] an imperfect or faint ahadow.
Pö-nä'ri-olis, a. niggardly; parsimonius manner.
Pö-nä'ri-olis-näes, a. niggardliness; parsimony.
Pön'ngy, a. extreme povesty; ipdigence; want.
Pö'on, a. (Isaka) a foot-soldier; a servant.
Pö'o'pe, v. a. to stock with inhabitants.
Pö-pis'tics, a. pl. medicines to help digesties.

\*Pār'ple, v. a. to stock with inhabitants.
Pēr'pler'ice, n. pl. modicines to help digesties.
Pēr'per, v. a. to sprinkle with pepper; to beat.
Pēr'per, v. a. to sprinkle with pepper; to beat.
Pēr'per-bōx, n. a box for holding pepper.
Pēr'per-bōx, n. a seed; any thing of listle value.
Pēr'per-bēg, n. a plant or shrub.
Pēr'per-lēg, n. a plant or shrub.
Pēr'per-ng, s. hot; fiery; angry.
Pēr'per-wat, n. an a somatic relatior herb.

Pěp'per-ling, a. Bot; Bery; angry.
Pěp'per-mint, n. na gromatic plant or herb.
Pěp'per-y, a. relatifig bo or like popper.
Pěp'lec, a. promoting digestion; distotic.
Pěp, pep, [L.] by; through; for; as, "a loaf per man;" l. e., a loaf for each man.
Pür-pd-vänt'yre, (pěr-pd-věnt'yrr) ad. parhaps; may be; by chance. [Obeolessent.]
Pür-p-gră'dien, n. tho act of passing through.

Pyr-lim'by-lite, v. a. to walk through; to sunrev Pyr-lim-by-liftion, n. a travelling survey. Pyr-lim'by-li-ty, n. one who perambulates: — machine for manning distances.

ryr-m-my-m-syr, n. one waso peraminasses: machine for measuring distances

Për ën'mun, [L.] by the year.

Per-caiv'a-bic, (ppr-stv'a-bic) a. perceptible.

Per-caiv'a-bic, (pr-stv'a-bic) ad. perceptibly.

Per-caiv's n. a. to see; to know; to discorm.

Per-caive's n. ame who peraminasses.

rer-cuive, s. a. to see; to know; to discorm.
Per-city'er, s. one who perceives.
Per-city'age, s. a rate by the hundred.
Per-cip'ti-ble, a. that may be perceived.
Per-cip'ti-ble, a. that may be perceived.
Per-cip'ti-bly, ad. in a perceptible manner.
Per-cip'tion, s. act of perceiving; power of perceiving; power of perceiving; power of perceiving; power of perceiving.

ceiving; conception; idea.

Per-clip'tive, a. able to perceive; perceiving.

Përch, z. a measure of five and a half yard

pole; a rod: — something on which his roost: — a small from water fish.

poie; a rod: — something on which hes roots: — a small fresh-water fish.

Përch, v. a. & n. to root or place on a perch.

Përchën, v. a. & n. to root or place on a perch.

Përchën, v. a. e n. to root or place on a perch.

Përchën, a. one who perches; a kind of hird.

Përchën, dat, a. one who is able to perceiva.

Përco-liviast, a. n. to was by situation.

Përco-liviast, v. a. to pas by situation.

Përco-livian, n. a. to depending; filtration

Përco-livian, (per-këshun) a. the act of striking stroke; the effect of sound in the ear.

Percelivian, (per-këshun) a. striking.

Përdivian, (per-këshun) a. striking.

Për divan, [L.] by the day.

Per-divian, (per-dishvan) a. strak of being utte by lost; destruction; ruin; a straal desath.

Per-divia, a. [Pr.] desperate; given up as lest.

1Per-div, a. delose in ambash. Shak.

1Per-div-rp-bla, a. lasting; derable. Shak.

1Per-div-rp-bla, a. lasting; derable. Shak.

1Per-dy-minite, v. n. to travel; to live abrend

1Për-o-gri-nëte, v. n. to travel; to live abrend

1Për-o-gri-nëte, v. n. tavel; to live abrend

1Për-o-gri-nëte, v. n. tavel; to coign abode.

†Pér-e-gri-al-tion, s. travel; foreign abode.
Pér-e-gri-al-tie, s. a traveller.
Pér-e-gri-al-tie, s. a traveller.
Pér-e-gri-al-tie, s. a traveller.
Pér-e-mp'tion, (per-é-m'shan) s. (Las) extinction
Pèr-e-mp-to-ri-pess, s. positiveness; decisses.
\*Pèr-e-p-to-ri-aless, s. positiveness; decisses.
\*Pèr-e-mp-to-ry, (pèr-es-tir-e, S. J. E. F. E. Ss.
Wh.; pèr-es-tir-e-p-p-rès-tio-ry, W. P. Js.]
a. dogmatical; a heolute; decisive.
Per-é-m'ai-al, s. lasting through the year; per-petual; living more than two years.
Per-é-m'ai-al, s. a plant that lives more than two years.

years. †Per-én'aj-ty, s. quality of lasting; perpetuity. †Pér-én-ra'tiya, s. travel; the act of wandering Pèr fds èt nêifds, [L.] through right se WIGHE

wrong.

Për'(ect, a. possessing porfection; faultiess; complete; entire; consummate; finished; pure.

\*Për'(ect, [për'fekt, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. R.

W. P. për'fekt op-(-fekt', Ja.] v. a. to mako
perfect; to finish; to complete; to commun-

\*Pitr'fict-er, n. one who makes perfect. [m Per-fec-ti-bil'i-ty, n. the capacity of being m perfect; state of perfection.

perfect; state of perfection.

Per-féc't-ble, a. that may be made perfect.

Per-féc'tion, n. state of being perfect; supreme excellence; an attribute of God.

Per-féc'tion-al, a relating to perfection.

Per-féc'tion-ale, n. a. to make perfect. [A.]

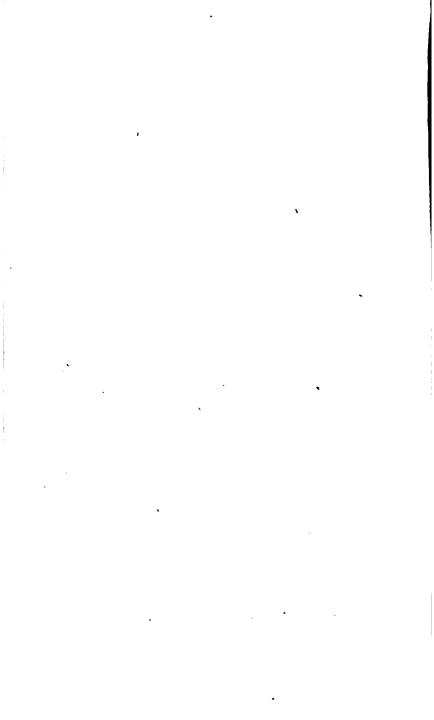
Per-féc'tion-ist, n. one who holds to the pensibility of attaining perfection.

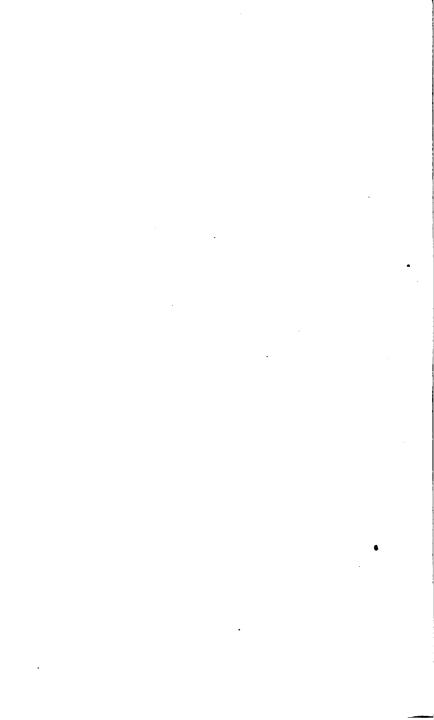
Per-féc'tive-lex, a conducing to perfection.

Per-féc'tive-lex and in a merfectivey meaning.

Per-fec'tive-ly, ed. in a perfective mann

Or perceive that is \_ some of them, as will be perceived, present a detail





Perishing of thirst.

To be permitted & indulge it.

Br'fpet.ly, ad. in a parfect manner.

Br'fpet.ndes, n. completeness; perfection.

gr-f'l'cient, (ppr-fish'gnt) n. a performer.

gr-f'l'cient, (ppr-fish'gnt) n. a performer.

gr-fid'jous, (ppr-fish'gnt), offectual.

Ppr-fid'jous, (ppr-fish'gnt), [ppr-fid'yus, S.

Fr. E. E. S. S., ppr-fid'jous, [ppr-fid'yus, S.

Fr-fid'jous-ly, ad. by breach of faith.

Ppr-fid'jous-ly, ad. by breach of faith.

Ppr-fid'jous-ades, n. state of being perfidious.

'cr'f'jous-ades, n. state of being perfidious.

'cr'f'jous-ades, n. the act of blowing through.

'cr-f'd'jous-a (Bel.) surrounding the stem by

the base of a leaf.

'or'four-its, n. a. be onlerce through; to hore. 'er'fo-rate, w a. to pierce through; to bore.
'er-fo-ra'tion, n. the act of piercing; a bole. 'or's entire, a having the power to pierce.
'or's -ra-tor, a an instrument for boring. 'er-Gree', ed. by violence; by force.
'er-förm', v. a. to execute; to do; to discharge.
'er-förm', v. a. to do; to act a part; to succeed. Per-form's-bis, a. that may be performed.
Per-form's-bis, a. that may be performed.
Per-form'saccs, a. act of performing; an act; a deed; execution; a work; an action.
Per-farms-o-ry, a. that perfumes.
Per-farms-o-ry, a. that perfumes.
Per-farms, or Per-farms', prirfarm, S. W. J. F.
Ja. R.: per-farm', E. K. Sa.: per-farm' or par-farm, P. a. aweed odor; fragrance.
Per-farm'er-y, a. to impregnate with sweet scent.
Per-farm'er-y, a. perfumes in general.
Per-farm'er-y, a. Perfume in general.
Per-farm'er-y, a. to thecure; to overspread.
Per-farm', a. at may be; possibly.
Per-farm', as, it may be; possibly.
Per'j-sath, n. (Bet.) the cally of a flower, when costispous to the fractification. 'er-form's-ble, a that may be performed. rerjeand, s. (see,) the answer when continuous to the fractification.

Përjeck'dj-ëm, n. [L.] (Anat.) a membrane enclosing the heart.

Përjeck'dj-ëm, n. (Set.) the shell or cover of a fruit.

Përjeck'dj-ëm, n. [L.] same as ferkerp.

Përjeck'dj-ëm, n. [L.] (Anat.) a membrane covering the skuit. Pori-jeë, a. that point in the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth; — opposed to apages.

Pri-jeë(um, m. [L.] same as periges.

Pri-jeë(um, Per'i-fee, a that point in the moon's orbit which

Pe-righ'e-ry, n. the circumference of a circle, &se Péri-phrâge, v. a. to express by circumfocution. Péri-phrâge, n. same as periphrasia. Pe-righ'ry-eia, n. [Gr.] a circumfocution. Péri-phrâgic, \ a. relating to periphrasis Péri-phrâgic-qi, \ using many words. Péri-phrâgic-qi, \ using many words. Péri-phrâgic-qi, L. L. perincumonv. Për ip-nee më/nj-q, n. [L.] peripneumony. Për-ip-neu/mo-ny, n. inflammation of the lungs Pe-rip'te-ral, a encompassed with columns of battlements, as a building. Pe-rip'te-rous, a. same as peripteral. Për'i-scëpe, a. a view all round. Për-i-scëp'ic, a. viewing on all sides Për'ish, v. n. to die; to be destroyed; to decay Për'ish-a-ble, a. liable to perish or decay. Për'ish-a-ble-nësa, n. liablenesa to perish. Per etal'tic, a. wormlike; spiral Péri-etje, n. a circular range of pillars.
Péri-etje, n. a circular range of pillars.
Péri-etje, n. (Med.) the pause or intervabetwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse
Péri-to-etjem, n. (Ant.) à membrane that en
velops the abdominal viscera. velops the abdominal viscera.

Pe-rit'ro-phi, a. turning round; rotatory.

Për'i-wig, a. a covering for the head; a wig.

Për'i-wig, c. a. to dress in false hair.

Për'i-win, kle, a. a small shell-fish:—a plant.

Për'i-win, kle, a. a small shell-fish:—a plant.

Për'i-win, a. a. to taint with perjury by withinly making a false oath; to forswear.

Për'i-ved, (për'i-yud) a. guilty of perjury.

Për'i-y-ry, a. the crime of swearing falsely.

Për'i-y-ry, a. the crime of swearing falsely.

Për'k, c. a. t. a. to hold up the head; to dress.

Për'k, a. pert; brisk; sity; proud. [Lecal.]

Për-u-n-ta'tion, a. the act of viewing all over.

Për'm-n-nenes, } a. quality of being permanent, Për-lus-tră (ton, a. the act of viewing all over. Për'my-nënce, } a. quality of being permanent, Për'my-nënce, } duration.
Për'my-nënt, a. durable; not decaying; lasting, Për'my-nënt-ly, ad. durably; lastingly.
Për-my-n-bil'-ly, a. state of being permaneble.
Për'my-bile, a. that my be passed through.
Për-my-filon, a. the act of passing through.
Për-my-filon, a. that may be mingled.
Per-mis's-ble, a. that may be permitted.
Per-mis's-ble, a. that may be permitted.
Per-mis's-ble, n. the act of permitting: Per-mis'sion, (per-mish'un) n. act of permitting; license; allowance; leave. Per-mis'sive, s. granting liberty; allowing. Per-mis'sive-ly, sd. by bare allowance. Per-mist'ion, (per-mist'yun) s. act of mixing. Per-mit', v. a. to allow; to suffer; to give up.
Per'mit', vr Per-mit', [pdr'mit, S. W. J. E. F. Z.
Sa.; per-mit', P. L. W. Res.] s. a written
permission; an order; license. permission; an order; license.
Per-mit'thne, a. allowance; permission. [ & ]
Per-mit'ton, (per-mitst'yun) a. act of mingling.
Per-mix'ton, (per-mitst'yun) a. act of mingling.
Per-mi'clous, (per-mitst'yun) a. very mischievous, very huritil; rainous; destructive.
Per-mi'clous-ly, (per-mish'us-le) est ruinousty.
Per-mi'clous-ly, (per-mish'us-le) est ruinousty.
Per-ni'clous-ly, (per-mish'us-le) est ruinousty.
Per-ni'clous-nies, n. state of being perniclous.
Për-no-ti'tin, n. act of watching all night.
Për-përid', v. a. to consider attentively. Shak. Për-o-ta'tion, a. the conclusion of an oration.
'Per-pind', s. a. to consider attestively. Shak.
Per-pind'er, a. a coping-stone. [winty.
Per-pind'i-cle, a. any thing hanging perpendicPër-pon-dic'u-lar, a. crossing another ine at
right angles; cutting the plane of the horizon
at right angles; upright.
Për-pon-dic'u-lar, a. a line falling on the plane
of the horizon at right angles; a plumb-line.

Pën'ny-weight, (pën'ne-wit) n. a weight containing twenty-four grains troy. Păn'ny-wişe', a. saving small sume; niggardly. Păn'ny-worth, [păn'no-wirth, R. P. E. Ja.; păn'no-wirth or păn'aprth, W. J. F.] a. as much as is bought for a penny; a bargain. mucin as a soughe for a pointy; in outgain.
Păn'ajie, a hanging; suspended. [sile.
Păn'ajie, năs, a state of hanging or being pen-Păn'ajon, (păn'aḥuŋ) s. a payment of money; a rent: — an annual allowance for services. Pën'sion, v. a. to support by an allowance. Pën'sion-e-ry, a. maintained by a pension. ren'apn-a-ry, a. ne who receives a pension.
Pën'sion-a-ry, s. one who receives a pension.
Pën'sion-er, s. one who receives a pension.
Pën'sive, a. sorrowfully thoughtful; serious.
Pën'sive-nën, s. melancholy; sorrowfulnes
Pën'sive-nën, s. melancholy; sorrowfulnes
Pën'sive-nën, s. melancholy; sorrowfulnes Pěn'stěck, z. a sort of sluice; a flood-gate. Pënt, i. ĉ. p. from Pen; shut up. Pën-ta-cip'eu-lar, a. having five cavilles. Pën-ta-chord, n. an instrument with five strings. Pën-ta-gën, n. a figure with five angles; pentangular.
Pen'to-graph, s. an instrument for copying do signs: — written also pentagraph an Pēn-ta-hē'dral, a. having five sides. Pēn-ta-hē'drous, a. having five sides. Pen-thm'e-ter, n. a verse of five feet. Pen-tam'e-ter, a. having five metrical feet.
Pen-tam'gu-lar, a. having five angles.
Pen-ta-pet's-lous, a. having five petals. Pen'te-spiet, z. an engine with five pulleys. Pen'ts-stich, s. a poem of five verses.
Pen'ts-style, s. a building or portico with five
rows of columns in front. Powe of columns in iron the five books of Moses. Pën-tş-tefich, (-tāk) n. the five books of Moses. Pën-tş-tefich', a. relating to the Pentatsuch. Pën-tş-te-cëst, [pën-tş-test, P. E. Js. K. Sm. Wb.; pën-tş-këst, S. W. J. P.] n. a feast among the Jews; Whitsustide. Pën-tş-test-şl, a. belonging to Pentecost. Pën-th-bidae, n. a steping shed or roof. Pën'tile, n. a tile te cover the slope of a roof. Po-nült', n. same as ponultima. [word. Po-nült'-imp, n. the last syllable but one of a Po-nült'-impte, n. the last syllable but one. Po-nül'ti-impte, a. last but one. [word. re-nai'ti-meso, a. last sut one. Pe-nām'ri-nās, a. la imperfect or faint ahadow. Pe-nā'ri-nās, a. niggardiy ; parsimonisus. Pe-nā'ri-nās-nās, a. niggardiness ; parsimony. Pē-nā'ri-nās-nās, a. niggardiness ; parsimony. Pē'on, s. (faila) a foot-noldies ; a servant. Pe'on, n. (India) a foot-solder; a servant.
Pe'o-ny, n. a flower:—written also pieses.
\*Peo'ple, (pë'pl, 40) n. a mation; the body of
persons in a community; population.
\*Peo'ple, v. a. to stock with inhabitants.
Pe-pie'tics, n. pl. modicines to help desetten.
Pe'p'per, n. an aromatic, pungent spica.
Pe'p'per, v. a. to sprinkle with pepper; to beat.
Pe'g'por-box, n. a box for holding pepper.
\*Peo'por-cirin, n. a seed: any thing of little value. Pëp'por-corn, n. a seed; any thing of little value. Pëp'por-idge, n. a plant or shrub. rep per-lug, a. hot; flery; angr., Pëp/per-ling, a. hot; flery; angr., Pëp/per-, a. relatiffe for tike pepper. Pëp/tic, a. promoting digestion; distetic. Për, prep. [L.] by; through; for; aa, "a per man;" l. e., a loaf for each man. Për-ad-vënt'ure, (për-ad-vënt'yur) ad. perhaps; may be; by chance. [Obsolessent.]

may be; by chance. [Obsolescent.]
Pir-p-gra'tion, n. the act of passing through.

Pyr-lim'by-litts, v. a. to walk through; to survey.
Pyr-lim'by-litts, v. a travelling survey.
Pyr-lim'by-litter, n. one who perambulates:
machine for measuring distances measures as accurating a security of the year.

Per-da'span, [L.] by the year.

Per-da'spale, (per-da'spale) a perceptible.

Per-dai'spale, (per-da'spale) as perceptibly.

Per-dai'spale, (per-da'spale) as perceptibly. aprictive, v. a. se see; in anow; to amedian. Per-clivite, m. one who perceives. Per-clivite, a. a rate by the hundred. Per-clivite, p. s. state of being perceptible. Per-clivitely, at that may be perceived. Per-clivitely, at in a perceptible manner. Per-clivite, a. act of perceiving; power of perceiving; connection; then rer-cap non, a. act or perceiving; power or g ceiving; conception; idea.

Per-clip'tive, a. able to perceive; perceiving.

Perch, n. a measure of five and a half yards: pole; a rod:— something on which his roost:— a small fresh-water fish. Perch, v. a. & z. to roost or place on a perch. Per-chance', ad. perhaps; by chance. rerea, v. a. a. m. to room or place on a perch. Pw-chânce', ad. perhaps; by chance. Pärch'er, n. one who perches; a kind of bird. Per-clip'-int, a. perceiving; perceptive. Per-clip'-int, n. one who is able to perceive. Pär'co-lite, v. a. to strain through; to filter. Pär'co-lite, v. n. to pass by filtration. Per-co-lation, a. act of percolating; filtration Per-cus'sion, (per-kush'un) a. the act of striking; stroke; the effect of sound in the ear. Per-cu'tient, (per-ku'shent) a striking. Per dl'em, [L.] by the day. Per-dl"tion, (per-dish'un) a. state of being utter ly lost; destruction; ruin; eternal death. Per-dû', a. [Fr.] desperate; given up as lost. Per-dû', ad. close in ambush. Shak. Per-dû', n. one who is placed in ambush. Per'du-ra-ble, a. lasting ; durable. Shak. Per-dy', (per-dô') ad. certainly; in truth. Per'e-gri-nate, v. n. to travel; to live abroad Per-e-gri-na'tion, n. travel ; foreign abode. Për'e-gri-na-tor, n. a traveller. Për'e-grine, a. foreign ; not native, Per-ëmp'tion, (per-ëm'shon) n. (Lane) extinction Për'emp-to-ri-ly, ad. absolutely; positively.
Për'emp-to-ri-nëss, n. positiveness; decision. \*Për'emp-to-ry, [për'em-tur-e, S. J. E. F. K. Sa. Wb.; për'em-tur-e or pe-rëm'to-re, W. P. Ja.] a. dogmatical; absolute; decisive. Per-en/ni-al, a. lasting through the year; per petual; living more than two years, Per-en'ni-al, n. a plant that lives more than two years.
- Per-far idy, m. quality of lasting; perpetalty.
- Për-cu-ra'tion, m. travel; the act of wandering.
- Për file ët në file, [L.] through right and wrong.

Për'fect, a possessing perfection; funitiess; com
plete; entire; consummate; finished; pura.

Për'fect, [pitr'feht, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Su. E

Wh.; pitr'feht or per-feht', Ja.] v. a. to make
perfect; to finish; to complete; to consumPër'fect-bil';-ty, n. the capacity of being made
perfect; state of perfection.

Per-fectiphe, a. that may be made perfect.

Per-fectiphe, a. that may be made perfect.

Per-fectiphe, a. state of being perfect; supreme
excellence; an attribute of God.

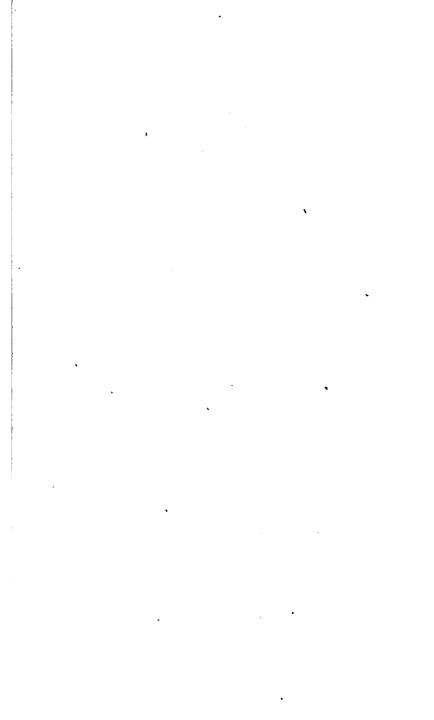
Per-fec'tion-sie, a. ene who holds to the penisbility of attaining perfection.

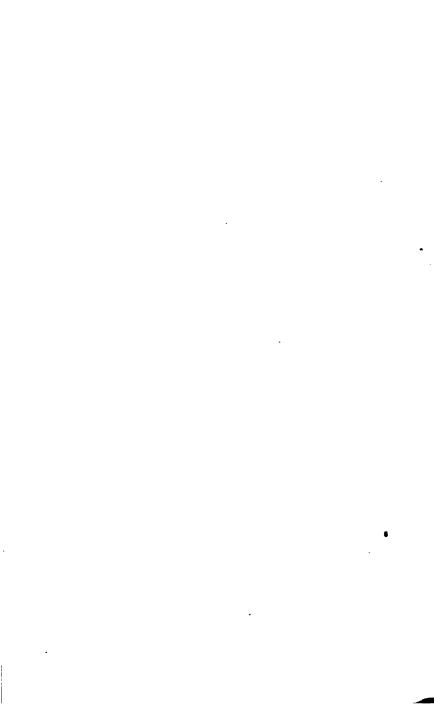
Per-fec'tive, a. conducing to perfection.

Per-fec'tive, a. conducing to perfection.

Per-fec'tive, a. conducing to perfection. Wrong.

or perceive that is \_ some of them as will be perceived, present a detail





Perishing of thirst.

To be permitted & indulge it.

För'foot-ly, ad in a perfect manner.
Për'foot-nëne, n. completeness; perfection.
Per-fil'cient, (per-fish'ent) n. a performer.
Per-fil'cient, (per-fish'ent) n. effection.
Per-fil'slant, or Per-fil'ious, [per-fil'yus, S.
W. F. F. E. Sm.; per-fil'e-is, J. Ja. Wh.] a.
treachasone; false to trust; faithless.
Per-fil'i-olia-slan, n. state of being perfdicus.
Per-fil'i-olia-slan, n. state of being perfdicus.

Per-fid jodie nies, a state of being peridious.
Per'fi-dy, a treachery; breach of faith.
Per-fig. tipa, a the act of blowing through. or-fo'li-ste, a (Bet.) surrounding the stem by

Per'fo-rate, v a to pierce through; to bore. Per-fo-ra'tion, a the act of piercing; a bole.
Per-fo-ra'tion, a having the power to pierce.
Per-fo-ra-tor, a an instrument for boring.

Per-Fore', ad. by violence; by force.
Per-form', w. a. to execute; to do; to discharge.
Per-form', w. a. to do; to act a part; to succeed.
Per-form's-bis, a. that may be performed.
Per-form'ance, w. act of performing; an act; a

deed; execution; a work; an action.

Per-Girm'er, n. one who performs.

Por-fa'ma-to-rr, a that perfumes.

Por-fa'ma-to-rr, a that perfumes.

Por-fa'ma, or Por-fa'me', [perfa'm, S. W. J. F.

Le. R.: por-fa'm', E. K. Sa.: por-fa'm' or perfa'm, P.] n. sweet odor; fragrance.

Per-faine', v. a. to impregnate with sweet scent. Per-fam'er, s. one who perfumes.

Pre-dam'er, a. one who perfumes.
Pre-dam'er, y. a. perfumes in general.
Pre-dam'er, y. a. perfume in general.
Pre-dam'er, y. a. Par'func-to-ry, [pre-funk'to-re, K. Sa.] a. slight; carelees; indifferent.
Pre-dam', w. a. to thacture; to overspread.
Pre-dam', o. a. to werspreading; diffusive.
Pre-haps', ad. it may be; possibly.
Pri-damh, n. (Bat.) the calyx of a flower, when contiguous to the fructification.
Pri-jour'di-m, n. [L.] (Anat.) a membrane enclosing the heart.
Pri-lor, n. (Bat.) the shell or cover of a fruit.

Për-j-Carp, n. (Bot.) the shell or cover of a fruit.
Për-j-Carp, n. (Bot.) the shell or cover of a fruit.
Për-j-Carp, n. (L.) same as përkarp.
Për-j-Carp, n. (L.) (Asst.) a membrane
covering the skull.
Për-j-Carp, n. that maint leaders.

Per'i-gee, a that point in the moon's orbit which

Perj. 255, in that point in the moon's orbit which is mearest to the earth; — opposed to apeges. Perj. 35' us, n. [L.] same as periges. Perj. 35' us, n. a careless delineation. Perj. 35' us, n. that point of a planet's orbit Perj. 35' us, n. that point of a planet's orbit Perj. 35' us, n. danger; hazard; risk; denunciation. Perj. 35' us, n. danger; hazard; risk; denunciation. Perj. 35' us, n. dangerous.
Perj. 35' us, n. dangerous.
Perj. 35' us, n. dangerous.
Perj. 35' us, n. dangerous.

Play i ole-niss, n. dangerousness.
Pe-rim'e-ter, n. the circumference, or the length
of the bounding line, of a plane figure.

of the bounding line, of a plane figure.

PV/red, n. a circuit; an epoch; a series of years:—the end or conclusion; a full stop; a complete sentence; a point or dot, thus [.]

Pari-dd';cal, | a. happening at stated times;

Pari-dd';cal, | regular; relating to periods.

Pari-dd';cal, n. a pariodical publication.

Pari-dd';cal, n. a membrane covering the hones.

Pari-dd';cal, n. a fullower of Aristotle.

Pari-public;c, | a. helonging to the Peripatet
Pari-public;c, | a. helonging to the Peripatet
Pari-public;c, | a. helonging to the Peripatet
Pari-public;c, | a. relating to the periphery.

Whi-pablic, | a. relating to, or consisting of,

Pari-public;cal, | a. periphery.

Për phërje, Për phërjepi, a periphery.

Pe-riph'e-ry, a the circumference of a circis, as Péri-phrâge, v. a. to express by circumfocation. Péri-phrâge, v. a. to express by circumfocation. Péri-phrâge, n. [Gr.] a circumfocation. Péri-phrâgic, ) a. relating to periphrasis Péri-phrâgic-qi, vaning many words. Péri-phrâgic-qi, vaning many words. Péri-phrâgic-qi, l. [L.] periphenemony. Pêri-pa-qu'ny, n. infammation of the lungs periphral. a. encompassed with columns of

rer-p-neu'mo-ny, s. inflammation of the lungs Po-rip'to-ral, a. encompassed with columns of hattlements, as a building. Po-rip'to-rois, a. same as peripteral. Pér'j-scôpe, s. a view all round. Pér'j-scôp'jc, a. viewing on all sides. Pér'jsh, v. s. to die; to be destroyed; to decay Pér'jsh-p-ble-nées, s. liable to perish or decay. Pér'jsh-p-ble-nées, s. liablenees to perish. Pér-jsh-y-litic. a. wormits : sursal. Per-stallic, a wormlike; spiral.

Peri-stallic, a circular range of pillars.

Peri-sylle, a a circular range of pillars.

Peri-sylle, p. (Med.) the pause or intervaletwix the two motions of the heart or pulse

Për-i-to-në'um, n. (Anat.) a membrane that en velops the abdominal viscera.

Pe-rit're-pil, a. turning round; rotatory.
Për'i-wig, s. a covering for the head; a wig.
Për'i-wig, s. a. to dress in false hair.
Për'i-win-kle, s. a small shell-fish:— a plant.
Për'i-win-kle, s. a tuint with perjury by withilly

rer-jure, v. a. to taint with perfury by w making a fulse eath; to forewear. Për'jured, (për'jurd) a. guilty of perjury. Për'jur-er, a. one who swears falsely. Për'ju-ry, a. the crime of swearing falsely. Përk, v. s. & c. to hold up the head; to dres Përk, a. pert ; brisk ; airy ; proud. [Local.] Për-lus-tra'tion, n. the act of viewing all over.

rera, a. per; prasa; jary; prouc. [202a.]
Për-jua-trā'liya, a. the act of viewing all over.
Për'my-nënce, } a. quality of being permanent,
Për'my-nënce, } a. quality of being permanent,
Për'my-nënce, ; a. quality of being permanent,
Për'my-nënce, ; a. quality; jasting.
Për'my-nënce, ; a. the desire permeable.
Për-mp-a-bile, a. that may be passed through.
Për-mp-a-tion, a. the act of passing through.
Për-mp-a-tion, a. the act of passing through.
Per-mis'ci-ble, a. that may be permitted.
Per-mis'ci-ble, a. that may be permitted.
Per-mis'aiyen, (per-mish'yun) a. act of permitting;
license; allowance; leave.
Per-mis'aiye-by, ad. by hare allowance.
Per-mis'aiye-by, ad. by hare allowance.
Per-mit', v. a. to allow; to suffer; to give up.
Për'mit, er Per-mit', per'mit, & W. J. E. P. E.
Sa.; per-mit', P. Je. W. Rose.] a. a written
permission; an order; license.
Per-mit'thence, a. allowance; permission. [2.]

permission; an order; license.
Per-mit'nince, a silowance; permission. [ Z.]
Per-mit'nince, a silowance; permission.
Per-mit'ichoa, (per-mitst'yun) a act of mingling.
Per-my-ti'tion, n. exchange; change.
Per-mi'cloup., (per-mish'ya-le) at very mischievous, very hurithi; rainous; destructive.
Per-mi'cloup-ly, (per-mish'ya-le) at ruinously.
Per-mi'cloup-lou, a state of being permiclous.
Per-noc-ti'tion, a act of watching all night.
Per-o-si'tion, a state of order of an oration.

Për-noc-të'tion, n. act of watching all night.
Për-pendion, n. the conclusion of an oration.
Për-pënd', n. a. to consider attestively. Shak.
Për-pënd', n. a coping-stone. [utarly.
Për-pënd'id-cle, n. any thing hanging perpendioPër-pen-dic'u-ley, a. crossing another line at right angles; cutting the plane of the horizon at right angles; upright.
Për-pen-dic'u-ley, n. a line falling on the plane of the horizon at right angles; a plumb-line.

Për-pen-dic-u-kir'i-ty, n. the being perpendicular.
Për-pen-dic'u-lar-ly, ad. at right angles.
Për-për-përion, n. consideration.
Për-pe-tra-tie, n. a. to commit:— in a bad sense.
Për-pët-ri-tien, n. the commission of a crime.
Për-pët-qui, (per-pët'yu-ai) a. never ceasing;
the pores of the skin. Per-petu-si, (per-pet/yu-zi) a. never ceasing; continual; uninterrupted; lasting; constant. Per-pet/y-zi-ly, ac. constantly; continually. \*Per-pet/y-zte, (per-pet/yy-zi) v. a. to make perpetual; to preserve from extinction.

\*Per-pet-u-4'tion, a. incessant continuance.

Per-pet-d-'i-ty, a. duration to all futurity.

Per-plex', v. a. to make anxious; to embarrass; to entangle; to distract; to vex. Per-plex'ed-ly, ad. intricately; with involution. Per-plex'ed-ness, n. difficulty; perplexity. Per-plex'ing, p. a. embarrassing; difficult. Per-plex'i-ty, n. anxiety; embarrassment. Per'qui-site, n. a fee or gift of office, &c. Per-qui-sī"tion, (per-kwe-zīsh'un) n. a search. Për'ry, a. a fermented drink made of pears.

Për sël'tum, [L.] by a leap; by a jump.

Për së, [L.] by himself; by herself; by itself; by themselves; alone. Për'se-cûte, r. a. to harnss with penalties, as for opinions; to pursue with malice.
Për-se-cû'tion, n. the act of persecuting. Për so-cu-tor, n. one who persecutes. Për-se-ver'ance, n. act of persevering; stendiness; persisteffce; constancy. Për-ec-var'ant, a. persisting; constant. Për-se-vere', v. n. to persist ; to be steadfast. Per-se-vering, p. a. persisting; resolute. Per-se-vering-ly, ad. with perseverance. Persilage, (par-ec-ffazh') n. [Fr.] idle talk. Per-sim'men, n. a tree and its fruit. Per-alat', v. s. to persevere; to continue firm.
Per-alat'ence, / s. state of persisting;—coaPer-alat'ency, / stancy; perseverance.
Per-alat'ent, a. not falling off; remaining. Per-als'tive, a. steady; persevering.

"Për'son, (për'sn) [për'sn, W. P. J. R. Ja.; për'sun, S. K.] s. an individual; a human being; sun, S.A., R. an intervential, a number enig; one; shape; exterior appearance.

\*Per'son-a-ble, a. handsome; graceful.

\*Per'son-a, [per'sun-a], S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.

Sm.] a. relating to a person; peculiar.

\*Per-son-al'ity, m. individuality; reflection.

\*Per'son-al-ly, ad. in person; in presence. \*Për'son-al-ty, a. personal property; movables \*Për'son-āte, v. a. to represent; to counterfeit. ◆
\*Për-son-ā'tion, s. the act of personating. \*Për'son-ëvor, n. one who personates.

Per-son-i-fj-ca'tion, n. act of personifying; prosopopæia; the change of things to persons. Per-son'j-fy, v. a. to represent with the actions or attributes of a person; to change from a thing to a person.

Personnel, (par'so-nöl') a. [Fr.] the officers and men, or the persons, belonging to an army. Per-spacitive, a a spying glass; vista; view; the science by which things are properly ranged in picture; representation. Per-spec'tive, a relating to vision; optical, Per-spec'tive-ly, ad. optically; through a glass. Per-spec'to-griph, n. an instrument for taking rpr-spec to-graph, s. an instrument for taking the points and outlines of objects.

Për-spi-că/clous, (për-spe-kā/shus) a. sharp of sight; quick-sighted; discerning; acuto.

Për-spi-că/clous-seas, s. quickness of sight;

Për-spi-că/c-ty, s. quickness of sight; acutaness. Per-epi-cu'j-ty, n. quality of being perspicuous.

Per-spi're-tive, a. performing perspiration. Per-spire-to-ry, a perspirative.
Per-spire', v. n. & a to excrete or easit by the porce of the skin; to sweat. Per-suad's ble, (per-swa'da-bl) a persuas Per-suad'a bly, ad so as to be persuaded. Per-suade', (per-swad') s. a. to bring to a partie ular opinion; to influence by argument. Per-suad'er, a. one who persuades. Per-suä-si-bil'i-ty, n. state of being personalile.
Per-suä-si-ble, [per-swä'se-bl, & P. F. Sm. Wper-swä'ze-bl, W. J. Ja. E. R.] a. that may be persuaded. Pyr-sua'sjon, (pyr-swa'zhyn) n. the act or an d persuading; opinion; creed; belief. Pyr-sua'sye, a. having power to persuade. Pyr-sua'sye, n. exhortation; argument. Per-sua ejve-ty, ed. in a persuasive manner.
Per-sua sive-ness, n. state of being persuasive.
Per-sua ser-sua even to persuasive. Fer-sua'sp-ry, a having the power to persuasie.

Fer, a smart; saucy; furward; bold; flipsus

Fert, a smart; saucy; furward; bold; flipsus

Fert, a spert or over-forward persons. [2].

Per-tain'clous, (për-te-në sëque) a perversët

resolute; stubborn; obstinate.

Fër-ti-në(clous-nëss, a pertinacity.

Për-ti-në(clous-nëss, a pertinacity.

Për-ti-në(clous-nëss, a pertinacity.

Për-ti-nën-cy, positences; fiteses; proprist; sep

Fër-ti-nën-cy, positences; fiteses; proprist; sep

Fër-ti-nën-ty, ad. appropriate; st; proper; apposite

Fër-ti-nën-t-nëss, a appositences; pertinace

Për-ti-nën-t-nëss, a appositences; pertinace

Për-ti-nën-t-nëss, a appositences; pertinace

Për-ti-nën-t-nëss, a appositences; pertinace

Për-ti-nën-t-nëss, a appositences; pertinace

Për-ti-në-ti-ty, ad. disquiet; to disturis.

Per-titr'Ette, [per-tir-bit, 8, N. P. J. N. D. K.

Sm. për-tyr-bit, N. D. s. a to disquiet.

Për-tir-ba'tion, a disquiet of mind; discreter.

Për-tir-ba'tion, a disquiet of mind; discreter.

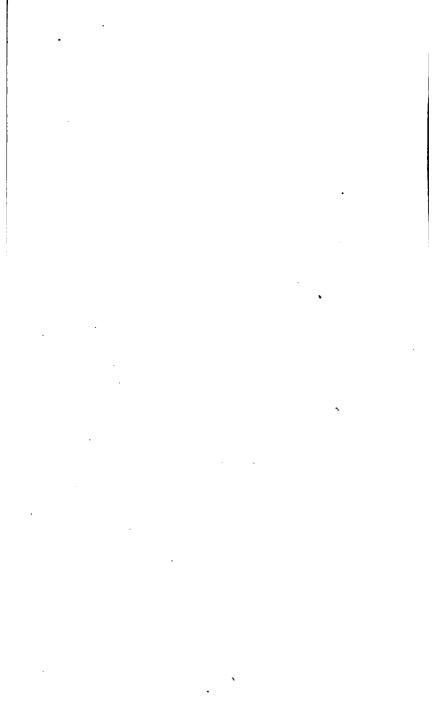
Per-tir-ba'tion, a disquiet of mind; discreter. Per-tü'şion, (per-tü'zhun) a. perforation Për'ûke, n. a cap of false bair; a periwig. Për'ûke-mak-er, n. a maker of perukea. Pe-ruse', v. a. to read; to observe; to examine re-raye', v. a. to read; to occurre; to examine pe-rayer, w. none who peruses; a reader. Per-va'eten, (per-va'zhun) n. a passing through. Per-va'eten, (per-va'zhun) n. a passing through. Per-va're', a. having power to pervade. Per-vare', a. obstinate; stubborn; fil-dispused Per-vare', a. d. stubborn; pervationety. Per-vare', per vare per vare' per vare Per-verse'ness, z. obstinacy; petulance.
Per-version, z. act of perverting; wrong use.
Per-versity, z. perverseness; iff disposition.
Per-versity, a. tending to pervert. Per-vert', v. a. to distort; to turn from the right. Per-vert'ed, p. a. turned aside; corrupted. Per-vert'ed, p. a. turned asset; correspond.
Per-vert'er, s. one who perverts or distorts.
Per-vert'i-ble, a. that may be perverted.
Per-vi-ci'cious, (për-ve-ki'shes) a. obstinate.
Për'vi-ois-nëss, a. the quality of being pervix
Për'vi-ois-nëss, n. the quality of being pervix
Per-stde', n. [Fr.] a rising motion of a horse
Për'sa-ry, n. a roll of lint for medical use.
Për'sa-ry, n. a roll of lint for medical use.
Për'sa-ry, n. a roll of lint for medical use.
Për'sa-ry, n. a roll of lint for medical use. ist, n. a plague; postilence; a person or thing mischievous or destructive.

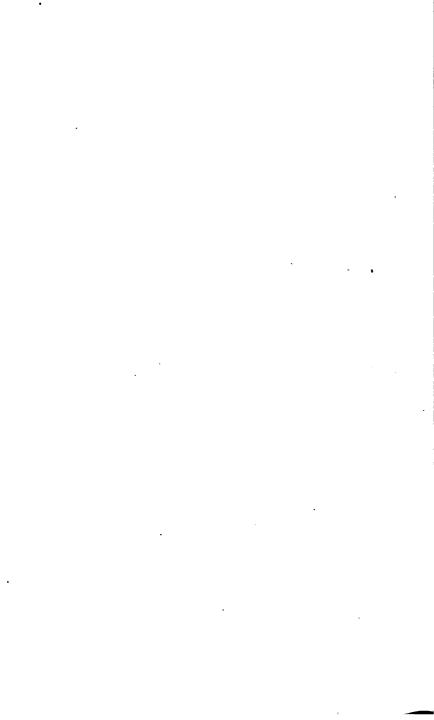
was right.

Persevered in being laxarions. Persevere in Persevere in my endeavors.

Found on his person.

a perversion from ... t.





To be pesterned with

petiolo , pioxos and pelonos.

Me'ter, v. a. to disturb ; to perplex ; to harass. 'če'ter-er, a. ene who pesters or disturbs.
'čet'-böåse, a. a hospital for infected persons. est'i-duct, a. that which conveys contagion. 'est',-dect, a that which conveys contagion.
'estl'|-estl'|-est, a destructive; pestilential.
'ës'ti-lënce, a the plague; a contagious disease.
'ës'ti-lënt, a producing plagues; malignant.
'ës-ti-lën'tial-ip, ad. by or with pestilence.
'ës'ti-lën'tial-ip, ad. by or with pestilence.
'ës'ti-lën'tial-ip, ad. machievously; destructively.
'Pës-ti-lën'tip, n, at he act of breaking in a mortar.
'Pës'(le, pës's) n, a tool to beat with in a mortar.
'Pës'(le, pes's) n, a tool to beat with in a mortar.
'Pës', n, a night anger: — a cade lamb; a fondiling.
'Est n, a no trest as a net: to foulde: to indulen. Pět, v. a. to treat as a pet; to foudle; to indulgo. Pět'al. [pět'al. S. P. E. Sm. R.; pā'tal or pět'al. Fř. J. F.; pě'tal. Ja. R.] n. a flower-lea. Pět'al-lşm, n. a Syracusan form of banishment,

Pět'al-lam, n. a Syracusan form of banishment, by writing the name on a leaf.
Pět'al-oās, a. having petals.

Pe-tārd', n. [Fr.] an engine or a piece of ordPe-tā'chj-al, [po-tā'kç-al, W. J. F. Ja.; po-tāk'p-al, P. Sm.] a. pestilentially spotted.
Pā'tṛ-pānce, n. a tax once paid to the pope.
Pāt'-jā-le, n. (Bac) the stalk of a leaf.
Patit. (po-tāt', pēt'e, or pēt'it) [po-tāt' or pēt'e,
Sm.; pēt'ft or po-tāt', n.; pāt'e, R. Wb.] a.
[Fr.] small ; little; petty.
Po-tī'tion, (po-tīsh'un) n. a request; entreaty.
Pe-tī'tion, v. a. to solicit; to supplicate.
Pe-tī'tion, --y, a. supplicatory; petitioning.

Pe-I''ton, by a supplicatory; petitioning.
Pe-I''tion-er, a one who offers a petition.
Pe-I''tion-er, a one who offers a petition.
Pe-I''tion-er, a one who offers a petition of the question; the act of taking a thing for true

which is not proved.

Patit matter, (ph'/s-mā/t) [Fr.] a fop; a coxPē'tre, (pb'/sp. n. nitre; saitpetre.

Pē'trej, a a sea-bird; mother-Cary's-chicken.

Pe-tris' cence, a the act of becoming stone. Pe-tres'cent, a turning to stone; hardening Pe-tris'cent, a. turning to stone; hardening. Pêt-rj-fâc'tion, a. the act of turning to stone. Pêt-rj-fâc'tive, a. having power to petrify. Pe-trif'; c. a. having power to change to stone. Pêt-rj-f; c-a'tion, a. petrifaction.
Pêt'rj-f'; v. a. to change to stone; to harden. Pêt'rj-f'; v. a. to become stone.
Pêt'rj-f'; v. a. to become stone.
Pêt'rj-f'; v. a. to become stone.
Pêt'rj-f'; v. a. to petroleum.

Pë'ro-nël, n. a horseman's pistol. Pë'trops, a. resembling stone; stony.
Pët'ti-tëst, z. a woman's lower vestment.
Pët'ti-tës, v. z. to play the pettifogger. rev. 4-1 oz., v. n. up pay the pettingger.
Pët'i-fog-ger, n. a petty, small-rate lawyer.
Pët'i-fog-ger, n. smallness; littleness.
Pët'i-tos, n. smallness; littleness.
Pët'i-tos, d. fretful; peovish; petulant.
Pët'i-tosh-ness, n. fretfulness; peevishness.
Pët'i-tosh-ness, n. fretfulness; peevishness.

Pet'ista-ness, a. pt. the toes or feet of a pig.
Pet'of, a. [t.] the breast; — \*\*figurativety, privacy.
Pet'of, a. small; inconsiderable; little; trivial.
Pet'q-lance, } a. peevishness; fretfulness; illPet'q-lance, } a. peevishness; peevish; pert.
Pet'q-lant, a. fretful; saucy; peevish; pert.

Pet'n lent ly, ed. in a petulant manner. Pew, (pu) n. a seat enclosed in a church.

PS'wit, or PS'wot, [pS'wit, S. W. P. Ja. Sm.; ph'it, P. K. Wb.] n. a water-fowl; the lapwing. Per'(er-er, n. a smith who works in pewter.
Phi'lo-soph', a. a smith who works in pewter.
Phi'lo-soph'-cal, tonat; calum; wise.

n. [L.] pl. L. phq-ldn'geş; Eng. phā'hinx-çş. or phāi'anx-çş; a close, compact body of mea or soldiers.

Phal'e-rôpe, n. a species of wading bird. Phan'tism, Phan-tisma, n. a spectre; a vision. Phan-tis-ma-go'ri-a, n. an optical illusion; sa in-strument by which phantoms are represented.

Phan-tas ma-gor'ic, a. relating to phantasmagoria Phan-tas ma-gore, a. an optical instrument. Phan-ta-sy, a. See Fentasy.

Phan'tom, n. a spectre; an apparition; a vision.
Phan-isa', c., a relating to the Phanisces; exPhan-isa', cal., ternally religious; ritual.
Phan-isa', cal., as, n phanisaical show.
Phan'isa-ism, n. the conduct of a Phanisce.

Phar-i-se'an, a. resembling the Pharisees. Phar'i-see, a. one of a Jewish sect.

Pharma-ced'tic, (far-ma-sd'tik, W. E. Ja. Sm.; far-ma-kd'tik, S. K. ] a. relating to pharmacy. Phar-ma-ced'tics, a. sm. as pharmacestic. Pharma-ced'tics, a. pl. the art of preparing mod-

Phirma-cel'tica, a. pl. the art of preparing medicines; pharmacy.
Phirma-col'o-gist, p. one versed in pharmacol-phirma-col'o-gist, p. one versed in pharmacy.
Phirma-col'o-gist, p. (far-ma-ko-p8'ys) n. a dispensatory; a directory for medicines.
Phirma-colyo-list, n. an apothecary; druggist.
Phirma-cy, n. the art of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary.
Phirms. n. (L. ) a lighthouse; a watch-tower.

Phar-yn-göt?o-iny, s. the operation of making an incluion into the pharynx.

meusion into the pharynx.

Phärynx, m. [Gr.] (Anst.) a part of the guilet.

Phäse, [fäx, Sm. R.; fäs, Wb.]n. appearance of any celestial body; phasis.

Phä/sis, n. [L.] pt. phä/sēg; an appearance of a body at any time; phase.

Phäynix, n. Phāy'ma, n. appearance; phantom.

Phäynix, n. [phænix, L.] a bird. See Phænis:

Phō-nöm'c-nöl, a. relating to phenomena.

Phō-nöm'c-nöl, a. zi. nho.nöm'c.na. arrear-

Phe-nom'e-non, n. ; pl. phe-nom'e-na; appearance; natural appearance; any thing remark-

Phē'on, n. (Her.) the barbed iron head of a dart. Phī'al, n. a small bottle ; a vial.

Phil-an-throp'ic, / a. possessed of philanthro-Phil-an-throp'i-cal, / py; benevolent.

Phi-lan'thro-pist, a. one who loves mankind. Phi-lan'thro-py, a. love of mankind generally a general benevolence.

Phil'j-beg, n. a short petticoat. See Fillibeg. Phi-lip'pic, n. a discourse full of invective.

Phi-löl'o-ger, n. a critic; a philologist.

Phil-o-logic, a. relating to philology; crit-Phil-o-logi-cal, ical; grammatical.

Phy-lol'o-gist, a, one versed in philology. Phi-lol'o-gize, v. n. to make criticisms.

Phi-lol'o-gy, n. the knowledge and study of lan guages; criticism; grammatical learning

Pit'o-math, [Ti'o-math, P. K. Sm. Ash, Reco. f. 'lo-math, Ja. Wb.] n. a lover of learning.

'Phi'o-math, Ja. Wb.] n. a lover of learning.

'Phi'o-math, Ja. Wb.] n. the nightingale.

\*Phil-o-me'la, n. the same us philomel. Phil-o-pro-gen'i-tive-ness, n. (Phren.) the love of offspring.

Phi-los/o-phēme, n. a principle of reasoning. Phi-lös'o-pher, n. a man versed in philosophy.

Për-pen-dic-q-lir'i-ty, a. the being perpendicular.
Për-pen-dic'q-lar-ly, ad. at right angles.
Për-pen-dic'q-lar-ly, ad. at right angles.
Për-pen-dic'q-dis-ly, ad. coaside and obscurely.
Për-pen-dic-q-dis-ly, ad. coaside and obscurely.
Për-pen-dic-q-dis-ly, ad. coaside understood.
Për-pen-dic-q-dis-ly, ad. coaside understood.
Për-pen-dic-q-dis-ly, ad. coaside understood. | It ye-per myn, n. consucration.

Për-pe-tra'tion, n. the commitsion of a crime.

Për-pe-tra'tion, n. the commission of a crime.

Për-pë-tra'tion, n. the commission of a crime.

Per-pët'u-al, (per-pët'yu-al) n. never ceasing; continual; uninterrupted; lasting; contant.

Per-pët'u-al-ly, d. constantly; continually.

Per-pët'u-al-ly, d. constantly; continually.

Per-pët'u-al-to preserve from artifaction. etual; to preserve from extinction. Per-petal; to proserve into assuments.

Per-petal; ty, n. duration to all futurity.

Per-petal; v. a. to make anxious; to embarrass; to estangle; to distract; to vex.

Per-pléx'ed-by, ad intricately; with Involution.

Per-pléx'ed-odes, a difficulty; perplexity.

Per-pléx'ing, p. a. embarraseing; difficult. Per-pier, july, a anxiety; embarrasement.
Per'qui-site, a a fee or gift of office, &c.
Per'qui-site, per-kwe-ziah'un) a a search. Përry, a. a fermented drink made of pears.

Për sëll'tem, [L.] by a leap; by a junp.

Për së, [L.] by himself; by herself; by itself; by

themselves; alone. Për'se-cate, v. s. to harass with penalties, as for opinions; to pursue with malice. Per-se-cu'tion, a. the act of persecuting. Për-co-d-tor, n. one who persecutes.
Për-co-vër'ance, n. act of persevering; steadiness; persisteffice; constanty.
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Për-se-vër'ing, p. a. persisting; resolute.
Për-se-vër'ing-ly, ad. with perseverance.
Persitiags, (par-se-fitzh') m. [Fr.] die taik.
Per-slat', v. s. to persevere; to continue firm.
Per-slat'ence, l. s. state of persisting;—coaPer-slat'ence, s. anot falling off; remaining.
Per-slat'ence, a. steady: perseverance. Per-ais'tive, a. stendy; persevering.

\*Për'son, (për'sn) [për'sn, W. P. J. R. Ja.; për'sun, S. E.] n. an individual; a human being; syn, S. A., an individual; a indian being; one; shape; exterior appearance.

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\*Për'son-al-ly, a. d. in person; in presence.

\*Për'son-al-ly, a. areanal represent. \*Per'sen-el-ty, s. personal property; movable \*Për'son-ate, v. a. to represent; to counterfeit. \*Për-son-a'tion, v. the act of personating. \*Për'son-ëvor, n. one who personates.

Per-son-j-f-j-ca'tion, n. act of personifying; prosopoposia; the change of things to persons. Per-son'j-fg, v. s. to represent with the actions or attributes of a person; to change from a thing to a person.

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Per-spi-ra'tion, a. act of perspiring; excretion by the pores of the skin. Per-spi're-tive, a performing perspiration. Por-spi'rs-to-ry, a perspirative.

Per-spire', v. n. & a. to excrete or emit by the porce of the skin; to swent. porce of the skin; to sweat.

Per-suidd's ble, (per-swid'ds-bl) a persunseble.

Per-suidd's-bly, ad, so as to be persunded.

Per-suidd', (per-swid') v. a. to bring to a partisular opinion; to influence by argument.

Per-suidd'er, z. one who persundes.

Per-suid-i-bl'; iry, z. state of being persunseble.

Per-suid-ble, [per-swid-sp-bl, S. P. F. Su. FF. a. per-swid'zo-bl, W. J. Ja. E. R.] a that may be persunded. persuaded. Per-sua sion, (per-swa zhun) a the act or art of persuading; opinion; creed; belief.
Per-sua'sive, a. having power to persuade. Per-suarieye, a having power to persuade.
Per-suarieye, a having power to persuade.
Per-suarieye, a exhortation; argument.
Per-suarieye-ty, ad. in a persuarieye manuer.
Per-suarieye-ty, ad. in a persuarieye manuer.
Per-suarieye-ty, a having the power to persuade.
Përt, a. smart; saucy; forward; hold; fitppasse.
Përt, a. a pert or over-forward persua.
Për-ti-nariciona, (për-te-narishus) a perversaty
resolute; stubborn; obstinate.
Për-ti-nariciona-ty, ad. obstinately; stubbornary.
Për-ti-nariciona-des, n. pertinacity.
Për-ti-nariciona-des, n. pertinacity.
Për-ti-nariciona-des, n. pertinacity.
Për-ti-nariciona-propriate; fit; proper; apposite
Për'ti-nari-ty, ad. appositely; to the purpose.
Për'ti-nën-des, n. appositeness; pertiname.
Për'ti-nën-des, n. appositeness; pertiname.
Për'ti-nën-des, n. appositeness; pertiname.
Për'ti-nën-des, n. appositeness; pertiname. Per tires. In a pert manner; saucily.

Per tires, a. in a pert manner; saucily.

Per tires, a. brink folly; sauciness; sanctures

Per tire, a. to disquise; to disturb.

Per-tireBite, [per-tireBit, S. W. P. J. F. Sa.
Sa.: per ur bit, W. J. y. a. to disquise.

Per-tirebite, a. disquist of mind; discrete.

Per-tirebite, Per tyr-bi-tor, a. a disturber.

Per-tirebite, (per-tirebite). Per-td'sjon, (per-td'zhun) a. perforation. Per'dke, n. a cap of fules hair; a periwig. Për'dke-mak-er, n. a maker of perukes. Pe-ruse', s. a. to read; to observe; to examine Po-rules, a one who peruses; a reader.
Privade, s. a. to pass through; to permeate.
Privade, s. a. to pass through; to permeate.
Privade, oper-witchin) a a passing through
Privade, a having power to peruse. Per-virse', a. obstinate; stubborn; ill-disposed
Per-virse'ly, ad. stubborn; vexstiously. Per-verse'nous, n. obstinacy; petulance.
Per-version, n. act of perverting; wrong use.
Per-version, n. act of perverting; wrong use.
Per-versions; ill disposition.
Per-versions, a. tending to pervert. Por-věr'siva, a. tonding to porvert.
Por-věr', v. a. to distort; to turn from the right
Por-věr', v. a. to distort; to turn from the right
Por-věr'(r), a. one who porverts or distorts.
Por-věr'(r-ble, a. that may be porverted.
Për-vi-cë/cious, (për-vy-kë/shep) a. obstinate.
Për'vi-cë, a. a minitting passage; perssesitéPër'vi-cëa-nëss, n. the quality of being pervious
Po-stde', n. [Fr.] a rising motion of a horse
Për'sa-ry, n. a roll of lint for medical use.
Për'si-mist, n. a universal complainor.
Përist, n. a universal complainor. let, s. a plague; postilence; a person or thing mischievous or destructive.

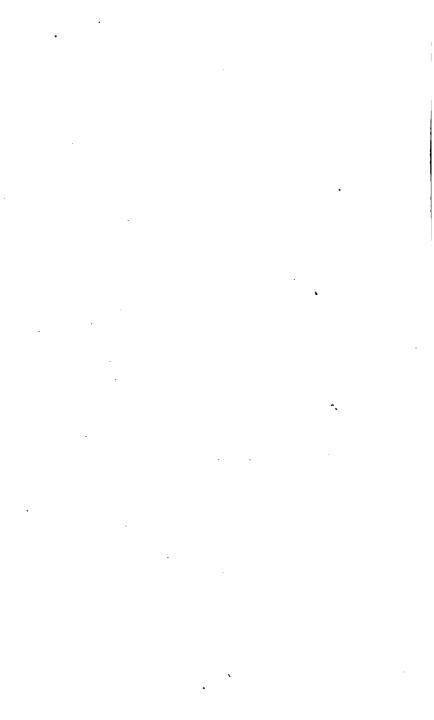
An inflexible perseverance in what he stoy

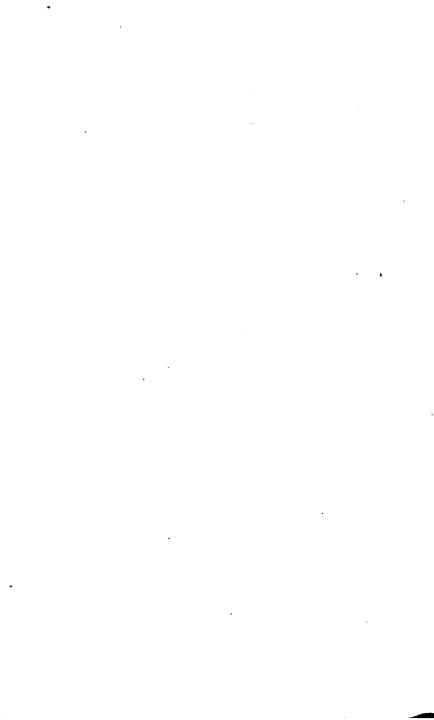
Persevered in being laxarious. Persevere in Persevere in my endeavors.

Found on his person.

Excommunications persuading to sedition.

a perversion from ... t.





Do be pesterned with petrology petrology petrology petrology and petrology.

de'ter, v. s. to disturb ; to perplex ; to harass. 'de'ter-er, z. one who pesters or disturbs. 'det'-bidse, z. a hospital for infected persons. est'i-duct, a that which conveys contagion. 'ést',-dict, a that which conveys contagion.
'es-til'(r-ois, a destructive; pestilential.
'és-ti-l-lince, a the plague; a contagious disease.
'és-ti-l-lince, a producing plagues; malignant.
'és-ti-l-lin'tipl, a pestilent; destructive.
'ès-ti-l-lin'tipl, ad. by or with pestilence.
'ès-ti-l-lin'tipl, a benchevously; destructively.
'ès-ti-l-lin'tipl, a the act of breaking in a mortar.
'ès'tle, (ps-si) a a tool to beat with in a mortar.
'ès'tle, (ps-si) a a tool to beat with in a mortar.
'ès'tle, (ps-si) a a cade lamb; a fondling.
'ès'tle, a slight anger: — a cade lamb; a fondling. "St. v. a. to treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.
"Se'al, [pet'al, S. P. E. Sm. R.; pet'al or pet'al,
"F. J. F.; pet'al, J. R. R. a flower-leaf.
"St'al-Iqm, n. a Syracusan form of banishment,

writing the name on a leaf.

by writing the name on a leaf.
Pêt'şl-oâs, a, having petals.
Pọ-târ'd', n. [Fr.] an engine or a piece of ordp-târ'chi-el, [po-târ'ke-el, W. J. F. Ja.; po-tâk'p-al, P. Sm.] a. pestilentially spotted.
Pât'tr-pênce, n. a tax once paid to the pope.
Pât'j-târ, n. (Bat.) the stalk of a leaf.
Patit. (po-tât', pêt'e, or pêt'e) [po-tât' or pêt'e,
Sm.; pêt'e or pe-tât', Ja.; pât'e, R. Wh.] d.
[Fr.] small ; little; petty.

Po-ti"tion, (pe-tish'on) n. a request; entreaty. Pe-ti"tion, v. a. to solicit; to supplicate.

Pe-ti'tion-e-ry, a. supplicatory; petitioning.
Pe-ti''tion-er, a. one who offers a petition.
Pr-ti'tion-er, bria-tip'-1, [L.] (Legic) a begging of
the question; the act of taking a thing for true

which is not proved.

Pair maire, (ph'tā-mā'tr) [Fr.] a fop; a corPē'tre, (pb'tg-", n itre; saltpetre.

Pē'tre, a a sea-bird; mother-Cary's-chicken.
Pe-trēs' cence, a the act of becoming stone. Petres'cent, a turning to stone; hardening. Pet-rj-fac'tion, a the act of turning to stone. Pet-1-fac'tion, n. the act of turning to stone.
Pet-1-fac'tive, a. having power to petrify.
Pe-trif';c, a. having power to change to stone.
Pet-1-f-ca'tion, n. petrifaction.
Pet'1-f-f, v. n. to become stone; to harden.
Pet'1-f-f, v. n. to become stone.
Petrif, petrif, S. W. Wb.; pe-trif', Ja. Sm.] n.
[pétrel, Fr.] petroleum.
Pe-trôle-im, n. a liquid bitumen; rock-oil.
Petrole, n. n. a liquid bitumen; rock-oil.

Perro-nel, n. a horseman's pistol Pë'trous, a. resembling stone; stony. Pët'ti-ciat, a. a woman's lower vestment. Pet'ti-fog, v. n. to play the pettifogger. Pēt'ti-fog-ger, w. a petty, small-rate lawyer. Pēt'ti-fog-ger-y, w. the practice of a pettifogger. Pēt'i-fēg-gw-y, s. the practice of a petifiogger. Pēt'i-fes, s. smallness; littleness. Pēt'i-gèh, s. fætful; peevish; petulant. Pēt'i-gèh-ly, sd. in a petitish manner; fretfully. Pēt'i-gèh-ly, sd. in a petitish manner; fretfully. Pēt'i-gèh-nēss, s. fætfullness; peevishness. Pēt'i-gèh-nēss, s. fetfullness; peevishness. Pēt'iy, s. small; inconsiderable; little; trivial. Pēt'y-jance, } s. peevishness; fretfullness; ill-Pēt'y-jancy, } temper. Pēt'y-jancy, } Pēt'y-jancy, } Pēt'y-jancy, s. fetful; saucy; peevish; pert. Pēt'y-janly, sd. in a petulant manner.

Pēt'u-lant-ly, ad. in a petulant manner. Pew, (pu) n. a seat enclosed in a church

Ps'wil, or Ps'wet, [ps'wit, S. W. F. Ja. Sm.; pd' it, P. K. Wb.] n. a water-fowl; the lapwing. it, P. K. Wh. | n. a water-now; two impro-Pew'ter-er, n. a smith who works in pewter.
Pha'p-ton, (f&'p-ton) n. a high, open carriage.
Pha'p-ton, or Phil'enx, or Phil'enx, f f&'kinks, S. E. Ja. K.: Phil-o-soph'-cal, tonat; calm; wise.
f&'kinks or fkil'anks, N. P. J. E.; fal'anks, Sm.]
Philosophy:
Phi

m. [L.] pl. L. phy. Wm'ger; Eng. phi 'mnz-eq. or phi 'anz-eq; a close, compact body of men or soldiers.

Phal'o-rôpe, a a species of wading bird.
Phan'tism, Phan-tis'ma, a a spectre; a vision.
Phan-tis-na-gō'ri-a, a an optical illusion; as instrument by which phantoms are represented.

Phan-tis-ma-gor'ic, a. relating to phantasmagoria Phan-tis-ma-gor'e, a. an optical instrument. Phan-ta-sy, n. See Fantasy.

Phin'ton, n. a spectratury.

Phin'ton, n. a spectre; an apparition; a vision.

Phin'-sa';-cal, c., c. relating to the Phariscos; exPhin'-sa';-cal, dermally religious; ritual.

Phin'-sa';-cal-ness, n. pharisaical show.

Phin'-sa'-san, n. the conduct of a Pharisco.

Phin'-sa'-san, n. the Pharisco.

rmarjea-işm, a. the conduct of a franses.
Phärjesëşn, a. resembling the Pharjesea.
Phärjesëş, a. one of a Jewish sect.
Phärjesës, a. one of a Jewish sect.
Phär-ma-cel'tic, lär-ma-cel'tik, W. E. Ja. Sm. ş
far-ma-ku'tik, S. K.] a. relating to pharmacy.
Phär-ma-cel'tical, a. sume as pharmacestic.
Phär-ma-cel'tica, a. pl. the art of preparing medicine.

Phir-ma-ced'tics, a. pl. the art of preparing medicines; pharmacy.
Phir-ma-col'o-gist, p. one versed in pharmacol-phir-ma-col'o-gist, p. pharmacy.
[ogy.
Phir-ma-co-god'ia, (far-ma-ko-p8'ya) a. a dispensatory; a directory for medicines.
Phir-ma-co-god'ia, a. an apothecary; druggist.
Phir-ma-cy, a. the art of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary.
Phir-to-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god'ia-ma-co-god

Phäryn-göt'o-iny, s. the operation of making an incision into the pharynx.

Phäryns, s. [Gr.] (Anat.) a part of the guilet.

Phäye, [fāz, Sm. R.; fās, Wb.] s. appearance of any celestial body: phasis.

Phärisis, s. [L.] pl. phärisä; an appearance of a body at any time; phase.

\*Phäris = Phäris = appearance: pharton.

†Phism, or Phis'ms, n. appearance; phantom. Phism's nt, (föz'ant) n. a gallinaceous bird. Phic'njx, n. [phæniz, L.] a bird. See Phænis Phe-nöm'e-nal, a. relating to phenomena.

Phe-nom'e-non, s.: pl. phe-nom'e-ns; appearance; natural appearance; any thing remark-

Phē'on, n. (Her.) the barbed iron head of a dart. Phī'al, s. a small bottle ; a vial. Phil-an-thrôp'ic, \a. possessed of philanthro-Phil-an-thrôp'ic, \a. possessed of philanthro-Phil-an-thro-pist, a. one who loves mankind. Philan'thro-py, a. love of mankind generally a

general benevolence. Pull'i-beg, a. a short petticoat. See Fillibeg.

Phi-lip pic, n. a discourse full of invective. Philologier, a critic; a philologist.

Phil-o-16g'i-cal, i critic; a philotogy; crit-Phil-o-16g'i-cal, i ical; grammatical, Phil-bl'o-gist, n. one versed in philotogy. Phil-bl'o-gist, n. one versed in philotogy. Phil-bl'o-gist, n. the knowledge and study of lan

guages; criticism; grammatical learning

guages; criterism; grammatical learning.
Phil'o-math, [fil'o-math, P. K. Sm. Ach, Reca;
f'l'o-math, Ja. Wh.] n. a lover of learning.
Phil'o-mel, [fil'o-mel, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm.;
f'l'o-mel, Ja. Who.] n. the nightingale.
Phil-o-me'as, n. the same as philomel.
Phil-o-pro-gen'i-tive-ness, n. (Phren.) the love of

offspring.

Phi-los'o-phême, n. a principle of reasoning. Phi-los'o-pher, n. a man versed in philosophy.

PHR Phi-lös'o-phist, n. a pretender to philosophy Phi-lös'o-phize, v. n. to reason; to moralize. Phi-lös'o-phy, n. knowledge, natural or moral; an explanation of the reason of things. Phi-lo-tech'nic, a. devoted to, or loving, the arts. Phil'ter, n. a love-charm; a charm. Phil'ter, v. a. to charm to love. Phiz, n. the face; the visage; - in contempt. Phle-hot'o-mist, n. one who lets blood. Phle-bot'o-mize, v. a. to let blood Phle-böt'o-my, a. the act or art of blood-letting. Phlegm, (flem) n. a watery humor; — viscid matter from the throat : - coolness; indifference. Phieg'ma-gögue, (fleg'ma-gög) n. a purge.

\*Phieg'ma-gögue, (fleg-mät'jk, P. F. K. Sm. R. Wb.
Ash, Rece; fleg'ma-tik, S. W. J. Ja.] a. abound-Ash, Rees; fleg'mq-tik, S. W. J. Ja.] a. abounding in phlegm; dull; cold; frigid.

\*Phleg-mat'jc-ly, Phleg-mis'j-cal-ly, ad. coolly.
Phleg'mon, n. an inflammatory; burning.
Phleg'mon-nods, a. inflammatory; burning.
Phleg'mon-nods, a. inflammatory; burning.
Phleg'mon, n. an instrument. See Fleam.
Phleg'sic, a. partaking of phlegiston.
Phleg'sic'ton, [he-jia'ton or fle-žis'ton, W. P. J.
E. Ja.; fle-jis'ton, E. K. Sm. Wh.; fle-žis'ton,
S.l'n. the old name for caloric. &] n. the old name for caloric. Phiox, z. [L.] a genus of plants and flowers. Phō'cq, z. [L.] pl. phō'cæ; the seal. Phō'cine, a. relating to the seal. Phô-cine, a. relating to the seal.

Pho-net'ic, a. representing or making sound.

Pho-net'ic, a. representing or making sound.

Pho-net'ics, n. pl. the doctrine of sounds.

Phôn'ics, [fön'iks, p. J. F. Son. Wb.: fö'niks,

Ja. K.] n. the doctrine of sounds. Pho no camp'tic, a. inflecting sound. Pho-nog'ra-phy, n. the art of expressing sounds by characters or symbols. Pho-no-log'i-cal, a. relating to phonology. Pho-nol'o-gy, n. the science of sounds; phonics. Pho'no type, n. a type used in phonotypic print-Pho-no-typ'ic., a. relating to phonotypes or phonotypes Pho-not'y-py, n, the art of printing by sound or by types representing the sounds of the voice. Phos'pho-rate, r. a. to impregnate with phosphorus. Phos'pho-rat-ed, a. combined with phosphorus. Phôs-pho-réace', (fős-fo-rős') v. n. to shine ; to emit phosphoric light.
Phôs-pho-réa'cone, n. a faint light without heat.
Phôs-pho-réa'cont, a. shining ; luminous Phos/pho-ret-ted, a. containing phosphorus. Phos-phor'je, a. relating to, or containing, phosphorus. Phos'pho-rus, n. [L.] the morning star : - a very combustible substance Ph6-to-gen'ic, a. produced by the sun's rays.

Pho-tog'e-ny, n. the act of producing fac-similes

by the action of light on metallic plates; daguerreotype. togeny. Pho'to-graph, a. a fac-simile produced by pho-Pho-tog'ra-phy, n. photogeny : daguerreotype. Pho-tol'o-gy, n. a treatise on light. Pho-tom'e-ter, n. an instrument to measure light. Pho-tom'e-try, n. art of measuring light.
Pho-top'sy, n. (Med.) a disease of the eyes.
Phrase, n. an expression; a mode of speech. Phrase, 6. a. b style; to call; to term.

Phrase, 6. a. b style; to call; to term.

Phrase-olog real, a. relating to phrase-book.

Phrase-drie, [fre-actik, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.

Sm.; frene-tik, S.] a. inflamed in the brain;

Cantin; mad.

frantic; mad.

\*Phre-nět'ic, u. a madman; a frantic person.
Phre-nět'is, u. [Gr.] inflammation of the brain.
Phre-nět'o-jist, u. relating to phrenology.
Phre-nět'o-jist, u. one versed in phrenology.
Phre-nět'o-jist, u. the science which problems to
determine the qualities of the mind by the form of the brain or skull; craniology. Phren'sy, n. madness; franticness Phryg'i-an, a. relating to Phrygia: -- demoti among the ancients, a sprightly kind of masic.

Phthis/i-c, (ttz/ik) n. a consumption; plathisis.

Phthis/i-c, (ttz/ik) n. a consumption; plathisis.

Phthis/i-c, (ttz/ik) n. a consumption.

Phthis/s, (th/sis or tt/sis) [th/sis, S. W. R. k.

K.; tt/sis, Sm.] n. a consumption. Phylac-ter'j-cal, a. relating to phylacteric Phy-lac'te-ry, n. a slip or bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence. Phys'e-ter, n. a filtering machine: -- a species of whale; the cachalot. Phys'ic, a. the science of medicine; the art of healing: - a cathartic. Phys'ic, v. a. [i. physicked; pp. physickin physicked;] to purge; to treat with physic. Phys'i-cal, a. relating to physics, to nature, or not ural philosophy; natural, not moral. Phys's-lal-ly, ad. in a physical manner. Phys-il"cian, (fo-zish'un) n. one who profess or practises physic or the art of healing. Phys's-lo-th-ol'o-gy, n. natural theology. Phys's-log'no-mer, n. a physionnomist. "Phys-i-og'no-mer, n. a physionnomist." "Phys-i-og'no-mist, n. one versed in physionnomy. ural philosophy; natural, not moral. nomy. \*Phys.-bg'no-my, [fiz-o og'no-me, S. P. J. R. R. K. Sm.; fizh-o-og'no-me, W.: fiz-o-og'no-me or fiz-o-on'-me, Ja.] n. the art of discovering the temper and character of the mind by the countenance or face; the face. countenance or face; the face.

\*Physiologist.

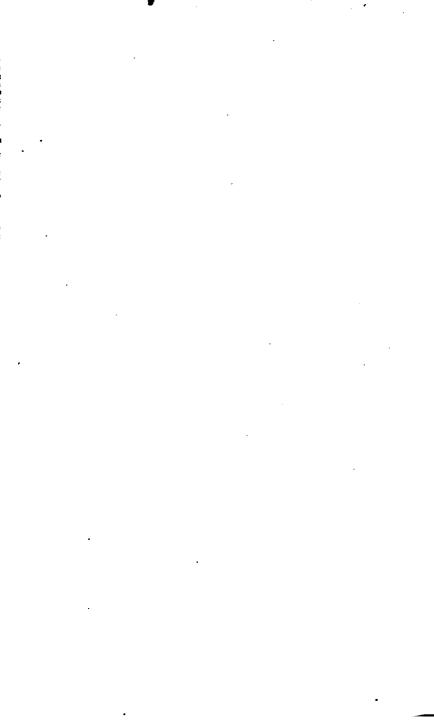
\*Physiologic, I a. relating to physiology;

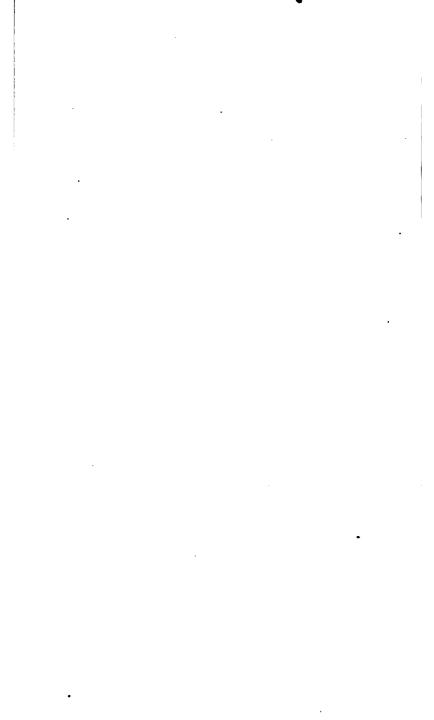
\*Physiologic, I a. relating to physiology;

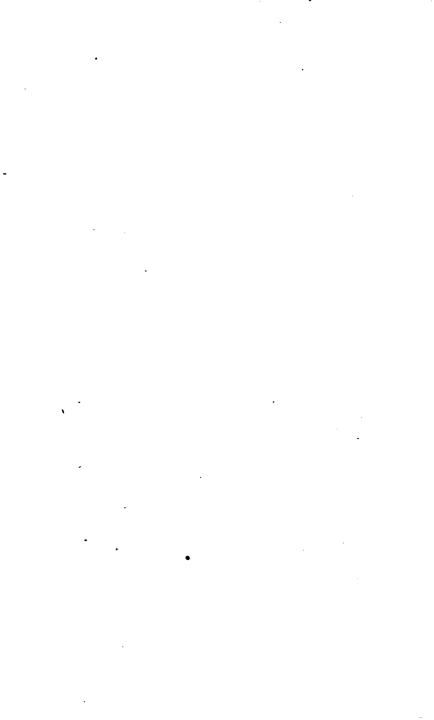
\*Physiologic, I a. relating to physiology;

\*Physiologic, I a. one versed in physiology.

\*Physiology, [fize-ologic, K.] a. the doctrine of vital phenomena; the science of organized beings, both animals and plants. Phy-tiv'o-rous, a. feeding on vegetables. Phy-tog'ra-phy, n. a description of plants. Phy-tol'o-gist, n. one skilled in phytology. Phy-tol'o-gy, a. the doctrine of plants; butany Phys., n. See Phis.
Pr-acyllar, a. expinitory:—criminal.
Pr-a m<sup>2</sup>(tre, n. [L.] (-dnat.) a membrane covering the brain and spinal marrow. PI's-net, w. a small woodpecker: - the magne. Pi-hot, n. a smar woodpecker:—the magne-pi-d'nist, pp-d'nist, K. Sm.; py'e-nist, Wh.] a. a performer on the plano-forte, E. Ju. R.; po-fir-o-forte, Sm.] n. [ft.] a musical stringed in-strument, played by keys:—often pronounced pc-an'o-fort Pi-as'ter, a. an Italian coin, value about 54. ser. Pi-az/za, z. [It.] a portico or covered walk sup-ported by pillars. Pi'brach, or Pi'broch, s. a kind of air or martial music among the Scotch Highlanders, produced by the bagpipe. Pi'ce, n. a sort of printing-type:—a bird; mag-Pic-q-dôr', n. [Sp.] a breaker of horses; horse-Pic-a-rôlo', n. a sea-robber; a plunderer. [man. Pick, v. a. to cull; to choose; to select; to get to take up; to clean; to peck; to open.







they have taken them to pieces.

His horse could hot at a prince forteen with a mint.

Pick, v. n. to est slowly and by morsels.

Pick, n. a sharp-pointed, iron tool: — selection
Pick's pick, ed. in manner of a pack. [Los.] Pick'sic, s. an aze with a sharp point.
Pick'ed, a. pointed; sharp; smart; spruce.
Pick'ed-ness, s. the state of being picked. Pick'er, a. one who picks or cults; a pickaxe. Pick'er-el, a. a kind of fish; a small pike. Pick'et, n. a sharp stake ; a guard. Pick'et, v. a. to fasten to a picket. Pic'kle, a. a salt liquor; a thing pickled: state; condition. Pic'kle, v. a. to preserve in pickle; to season. Pick'löck, a. he or that which picks locks. Pick'pock-et, / n. a thief who steals from the Pick'pitree, / pocket or purse. Pick'thank, a a talebearer; a parasite. Pick'tôth, z. a toothpick.
Pic'nic, z. an assembly in which each one contributes to the entertainment. Pic'ro-mel, a. a substance existing in the bile. Fic'ry-môl, a a substance existing in the bile. Fict, a a painted person. Fict. as a painted person. Fict. as a painted or painting; having pictures; libustrated; pictural. Fict'y-rel, a represented by pictures; pictorial. Fict'y-rel, a representation of persons or things in colors; a painting; a likeness. Fict'y-re, (pikt'y-ry) v. a. to represent; to paint. Fict-p-resque', (pikt-y-resk') a like a picture; graphical; wild and beautiful; inartificial. Fid'dle, v. a. to trifle; to feed squeamishly. Fid'dler, a one who piddles. Fid'dle, v. n. to trifle; to feed aqueamishly.
Fid'dler, n. one who piddles.
Fid dler, n. one who piddles.
Fie, [pf] n. an article of food; pastry:—a magpie:—printers' type gonfusedly mixed.
Fiebldd, [pf'bâld] a. of various colors; pied.
Fièce, [pēs] n. a patch; a fragment; a part:—a picture:—a composition:—a gun:—a color.
Fièce, [pēs] v. a. to patch; to join; to splice.
Fièce, [pēs] v. n. to join; to coalesce.
Fièce'méal, as in pieces; in fragments.
Fièce'méal, as single; separate; divided.
Fièc'er, n. one who pieces; a patcher.
Fied, [pid] a. variegated; party-colored.
Fied'ness, [pid'nes) n. diversity of color.
Fièp', v. n. to peep. See Psep.
Fièr, [pèr') n. a column to support the arch of a Piër, (për) n. a column to support the arch of a bridge; a mole projecting into the sea. Pierce, or Pierce, [pers, P. E. Ja. K. Sm. R.; pars or pers, W. J. F.; pers, S.] v. a. to penetrate ; to enter ; to affect trate; to enter; to anec.

\*Pière, v. a. to make way by force; to enter.

\*Pière, ble, a. that may be penetrated.

\*Pière, e. he or that which pieres.

\*Pière, ing, a. penetrating; keen; affecting.

\*Pi'et, or Fi'ot, a. a magnle. [Local, Eng.]

\*Viet, ten a strict develon or niety. PI'et-lam, a. strict devotion or piety. Pl'et-lat, a one who professes great purity.
Pl'et-lat, a one who professes great purity.
Pl'et-lat, a duty to God; duty to parents.
Plg, a the young of swine:—a mass of unforged metal, as of lead or iron. rorger meut, as of tead or fron.
Fig. v. a. to farrow; to bring pigs.
Fig'eon, (pid'jun) z. a well-known bird.
Fig'eon-lav'ered; (liv'erd) z. genite; timid.
Fig'eon-ty, (pid'jun-re) z. a cage for pigeona.
Fig'gray, z. a pen or place for pigt.
Fig'gray, z. a seasor place for pigt. rig gps, a a sami wooden vessel. Fig'ir-on, (.1'srn) a iron in large imaps. Fig'ment, a paint; colors for painting. Fig'my, a a dwarf. See Pygws. Fig-no-ra-tivo, a the act of pledging. Fig'no-ra-tivo, a pledging; pawning. Fig'men, a an earth-nut or ground-nut.

Pig'pën, or Pig'sty, n. a pen for pigs; piggery.
Pig'säll, n. a cue; tie of hair: — twisted tobaceo
Pike, n. a faho f prey: — a foot-coldier's lance,
something pointed; a point; a peak; a fork.
Pik'yd, a. sharp; pointed; peaked. See Picked
Pike'man, n. a soldier armed with a pike.
Pike'staff, n. the wooden pole of a pike.
Pike'staff, n. the wooden pole of a pike.
Pile'staff, n. a kind of herring.
Pilch'grd, n. a kind of herring.
Pilch'grd, n. a parment lined with fur: — a fah.
Pile, n. a piece of wood driven into the ground; Pile, a. a piece of wood driven into the ground: a heap ; an accumulation : — hair : — a building; a mass of buildings. Pile, v. a. to heap; to lay upon: — to hreak off. Pil'er, n. one who accumulates. Piles, n. pl. a disease; hemorrhoids. Pil'fer, v. a. & n. to steal; to practise petty that. Pil'fer-er, a. one who steals petty things. Pil'gr-y, a petty theft.
Pil-garlic, a one whose hair is fallen off;
Pilled-garlic, a forlorn wretch.—[Fulger.]
Pil'grim, a one who travels on a religious account, or to hallowed places; a traveller. count, or to manowed paces; a traveler.

Pil'grim-ge, a a journey for religious purposes
to a place esteemed holy; travel.

Pill, a a small ball or mass of physic.

Pill, v. a. to strip; to rob; to plunder; to piliage.

Pil'lage, a. plunder; spoil: — a piliar.

Pil'lage, v. a. to plunder; to razage; to spoil.

Pil'lage, a. a column: a support: a supporter. Pil'lar, s. a column; a supporte; a supporter.
Pil'lard, (pil'lard) a. supported by columns.
Pil-las', s. a Turkish dish made of boiled rice and mutton fat or juice. Pill'ion, (pil'yun) z. a woman's saddle ; a pad. Fill on, (phrynn) 2. a woman's same; a pear. Pil'1q-ry, v. a. to punish with the pillory. Pil'18w, (pil'18) z. a seg of feathers to sleep on. Pil'18w, (pil'18) v. a. to place on a pillow. Pil'18w, (pil'18) v. a. to place on a pillow. Pillow-beer and pillow-case: — written also pillow-beer and pillow-bier. pillow-beer and pillow-beer.
Pillow-clase, m. a case or cover of a pillow.
Pi-low'i-ty, m. hairiness.
Pi'lot, n. one who steers a ship; a guide.
Pi'lot, v. a. to steer; to direct in the course.
Pi'lot-age, m. the office or pay of a pilot.
Pi'lous, or Pi-lose', a. hairy; '(ull of hairs.
Pi-men'ta, or Pi-men'to, m. a spice; alispice.
Pranc. m. a procurer; a mander. Pimp, s. a procurer ; a pander. Finnp. v. a. to pander; to procure, as a pimp.

Pimp v. n. to pander; to procure, as a pimp.

Pim'pie, n. a small, red pustule; a blotch.

Pim'pied, (pim'pid) a. full of pimpies.

Pin, n. a short, pointed wire; a peg; a bott.

Pin, v. a. to make fast; to join; to fix; to

Pin'pied, n. a child's apron; an apron. [fastes. Pin'cipse, n. a case for pina.
Pin'cipse, n. pl. an instrument to draw nails, &c.
Pinch, v. a. to squeeze; to gripe; to straiten.
Pinch, v. a. to bear hard upon; to be frugal
Pinch, v. a. a gripe; difficulty; distress.
Pinch'bēck, n. an alloy of copper and zinc.
Pinch'cip, n. pl. a griping instrument: — more
commonly writen pincers.
Pin'chah-lon, (pin'kāh-un) n. a. a stuffed bag er
cushion to stick pins in.
Pin-dist'c. n. an irregular ode. Pin'cise, n. a case for pins. Pin-dăr'je, a. an irregular ode. Pin-dar'ic, a. after the manner of Pindar; lofty. Pin'dust, s. metal dust in a pin manufactory Pine, z. a large, evergreen tree:—a pineappie. Pine, v. z. to languish; to wear away. Pine'ip-pie, z. the anenas; a tropical fruit.

Pin'e-ry, n. a place for raising pineapples, Pin'Seth-er, n. a feather beginning to shoot, and not fully grown. Pin'feath-cred, (-ord) a. having pinfeathers. Pin'fold, s. a place for confining beasts. Pin'footed, (pin'fûted) a having the toes or feet bordered by a membrane. †Pin'guid, (ping'gwid) a. fat; unctuous Pin'hôle, n. a small hole or perforation. Pin'ien, (pin'yun) s. the joint of the wing re-motest from the body; a wing:—a fetter or bond: - the tooth of a wheel; a small, toothd wheel which acts on a larger one. ed wheet which acts on a larger one.
Pin'ion, (pin'yun'v. a. to bind; to shackle.
Pin'ioned, (pin'yun'd) a. furnished with wingz.
Pink, a. a small, fragrant flower; any thing
supremely excellent; a color of reddish hue:
— an eye: — a little fish; the minnow.
Pink, v. a. to work in eyelet-holes; to pierce. Pin'-mak-er, a. one who makes pins. Fin'-mak-er, a. one who makes pins.
Fin'-mon-er, s. a wife's pocket money.
Fin'np.ce, a. a boat belonging to a ship of war.
Fin'np.ce, a. a turret; a high, towering point.
Fin'nite, a. a formed like a wing or feather;
Fin'nited, feathered; having leaflets.
Fin-nit';-fid, a. (Bot.) divided; pinnated.
Pin-nit';-fid, a. (Bot.) divided; pinnated.
Pin-nit';-pēd, [pin-nit';-pēd, Sm. Brande; pin'-na-te-pēd, Wh.] a. fin-footed.
Fin'ner, a pin\_maker; part of a head-dress. na-to-pēd, Wb.] a. fin-footed.
Fin'age, s. a pin-maker; part of a head-dress.
Fin't, s. haif a quart.—(Med.) 12 ounces.
Fin'tle, s. a little pin; a long iron bolt.
Fin'tle, s. one of the sights of an astrolabe.
Fi'ny, a. abounding with, or resembling, pines
Fi-q-ne8r', s. a soldier who clears roads, &c.
Fi-q-ne8r', s. a. & s. to prepare, or act as a pineer; to remove obstructions.
Fi'conv. a. a large flower:—written also asset Pi'o-ny, n. a large flower: — written also peess.
Pi'os, a. dutiful to God; devout; religious.
Pi'os-ly, a.d. in a pious manner; religiously.
Pip, n. a disease of fowls: — a spot on playing cards: - an apple-seed. Pip, v. n. to chirp or cry as a bird; to peep. Pipe, s. a long, hollow body; a tube: —a tul for smoking: — an instrument of music; th key of the voice : - a large cask ; a mea of two hogsbeads. Pipe, v. n. & a. to play on the pipe; to whistle. Pip'er, a. one who plays on the pipe.

Pip'er, a. one who plays on the pipe.

Pip'er-ldge, a. the barberry; a shrub; popper-idge.

Pip'er-lne, a. active principle of black pepper.

Pip'ing, a. that pipes:—weak; feeble:—boiling; is., "piping hot." [Fulger.]

Pip'kin, a. a small earthen boiler. Pip'pin, m. a species of apple. rip pin, w. a species of appe.

Fiqu'an-cy, (pik'an-se) w. sharpness; tartness.

Fiqu'an-ty, (pik'ant) a. sharp; pungent; severs.

Fiqu'ant-ty, (pik'ant-te) -d. sharply; tartly.

Fique, (pek) w. ill-will; slight anger; grudge

Fique, (pek) w. a. to kindle to emulation; to offend; to irritate:—to value; to pride. Pi-quět', (pe-kět') z. [Fr.] a game at cards. PI're-cy, s. robbery on the sca; literary theft PI'rete, s. one who practises piracy; a sea-robher; a robber; a literary robber. Pi'rate, v. a. to rob; to take by robbery or theft. PI'rate, v. s. to practise piracy or robbery.

Ple'cary, n. (Law) a privilege of fishing.

†Pis-cel'tion, n. the set or practice of fishing. Pis'cp-to-ry, a. relating to fishes or fishing. Pis'cely, n. pl. [L.] the Fishes; the 18th mi the zodiac. Pis-clv'o-rolls, a. fish-eating; living on fish Pish, interj. a contemptuous exclan Plate, stary, a contemputous excamanda.

Plate mire, or Platentre, [plx'mir, W. J.F. Je. Sm. R.; platentre, properties, an ant; an examat.

Plate plate in the peacetone; pistolite.

Plate plate in the peacetone; pistolite.

Plate plate in the plate in Pis-ta-reën', n. a silver coin, valued at 17 counts. Pis-til, n. (Bot.) the pointal or organ of a featurel flower, which receives the pollen. is'tol, a. a small hand-gun. Pis'tol, v. a. to shoot with a pistol.
Pis-tole', s. [Fr.] a gold coin of Spains, &c..
Pis'to-let, s. a little pistol:—a coin. Pis'to-lite, a. a carbonate of lime, found in globules; the pea-stone. Pis'ton, s. a cylinder used in pumps, &cc. Pit, n. a hole; abyes; the grave: — a h
Pit, v. s. to indent; to press into hollows.
Pit's-pit, n. a flutter.— ad. in a flutter. Pitch, s. a resin from the pine; bitumen: riten, m. a rean from the pure; sextment :-size; degree; rate; height:--inclination. Pitch, v. a. to fix; to piant; to cast:-- to smean Pitch, v. a. to light; to drop; to fall headloms. Pitch/fire, m. an earthen vessel; a water-pot. Pitch/fire, m. a fork for pitching hay, corm, des Pitch/fires, m. state of being pitchy. Pitch'ples, a. make of seing pitchy.
Pitch'ples, a. an instrument to give the key.
Pitch'y, a. smeared with pitch; black; dark.
Pit'-ofal, a. fossil or prheral coal.
Pit'-ofal, pit'chis, P. J. Ja. Sm.: pit'ypa, &
E. F. K.; pich's-ūs, W.] a. sorrowful; mournful; compassionate; tender.
Pit'-ofal, v. ad. in a nitrous mathem \*Pit'e-ous-ly, ad. in a piteous mainer. \*Pit'e-ous-ness, a. sorrowfulness; tenderns Pit/fall, s. a pit dug and covered over.

Pith, s. a soft substance in plants; marrow is animal bodies:—strength; force; quintersonce; chief part.
Pith'-ily, ad, with strength; with force.
Pith'-nees, a quality of being pithy.
Pith'-nees, a wanting pith; wanting force. Pith'y, a. abounding with pith; strong.
Pith'y, a. abounding with pith; strong.
Pit'j-a-ble, a. deserving pity; commiserable.
Pit'j-a-ble, a. lender, Stat.: ]— base; mean; palPit'j-fell, a. [tender, Stat.: ]— base; mean; palPit'j-fell-ness, a. compassion; despicableness.
Pit'j-fell-ness, a. compassion; despicableness. Pit'i-less, s. wanting pity; merciless. Pit'i-less-ly, ad. without pity or mercy. Pit'i-less-ness, s. unmercifulness. Pit'man, s. one who works in a pit. Pit'saw, n. a large saw used by two men. Pit'tance, s. a small allowance; a trifle. Pi-tà'i-ta-ry, a. conducting phiegm; phuttons. Pj-tà'i-toùs, a. relating to, or containing, phiege Pit'y, a. compassion; sympathy with misery. Fit'y, n. compassion; sympathy with misery. Fit'y, v. a. to compassionate; to sympathize Fit'y, v. a. to be compassionate. [with Fiv'qt, n. s pin on which any thing turns. Fix, n. a little box or chost. See Fyz. \*Piā.-ca-bit'i-ty, n. quality of being placabla. \*Piā'ca-bla, [piā'kṣ-bl, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm Wb.; piāk'ṣ-bl, P.] a. that may be appeased. \*Piā'ca-ble-nēss, n. placability. Pl'rst-ed, p. a. taken by piracy or theft.
Pl-rst'i-cal, a. predatory; practising robbery.
Pl-rst'i-cal-ly, ad. in a piratical manner.
Pj-rogue', (pp-rog') n. [Fr.] a cance formed out of a large tree. Pia-card', n. a written paper or notification post ed up; an edict; advertisement.
Pta-card, v. a. to notify publicly; to post.

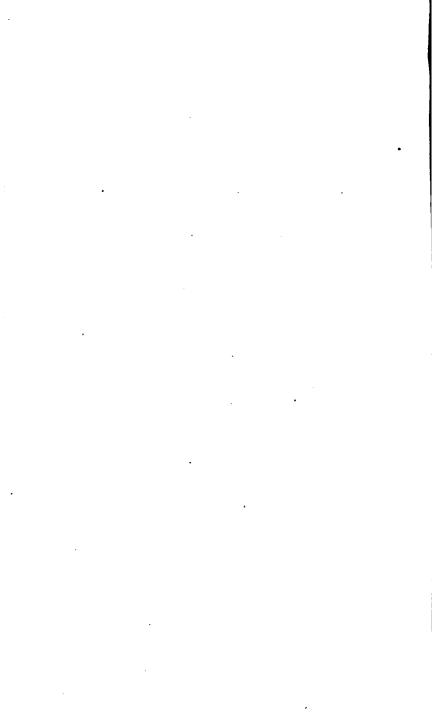
pioneer, mpolisepeuroris orpatos.

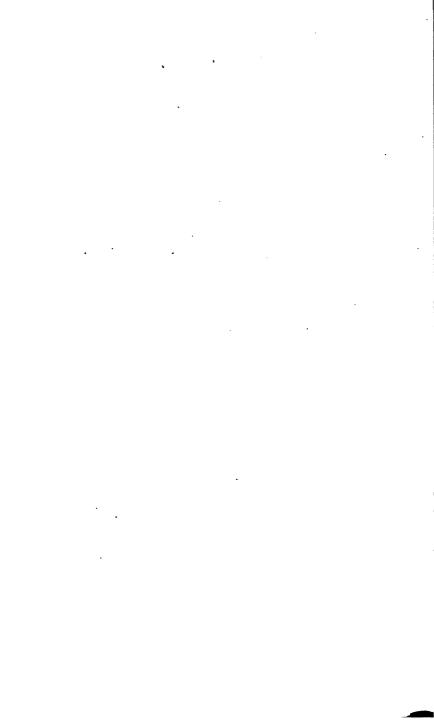
Pious france, évoia marouppié (Soph. Aj. 74)

To pigne one's self an or upor.

His temper was excited to the highest piles

to pit the district of one Da-





be had accepted the place of historian iplaced in their circumstance, Placing our affections upon trifles of concerted plan to select them of

Platean, opo Tersion

No play at dice.

Phoe, n. space; locality; a seat; a soom; way; manaion; being; rank; priority; office.
Phice, v. a. to put in place; to fix; to settle.
Phice's man, n. one who fills a public station.
Phy-ofm'ta, n. [L.] a substance in the womb.
Phi'cer, n. one who places.
Phic'id-ity, or Phic'id-ness, n. mildnes; quiet.
Phic'id-ity, or Phic'id-ness, n. mildnes; quiet.
Phic'id-ity, or Phic'id-ness, n. mildnes; quiet.
Phic'id-ity, ad. mildly; gently; with quietness.
\*Phi'gi-rism, n. the act of purioning the writings or published works of another.
\*Phi'gi-rism, the in literature; blagiary.

inger or published works of another.

\*Phi'gi-p-rist, n. a thief in literature; plagiary.

\*Phi'gi-p-rist, v. a. & n. to act the plagiary.

\*Phi'gi-p-ry, or Phi'gi-ry, [phi'je-p-re, F. J. E.

\*F. J. R. ; phi'je-re, S. W. K. Sm.] n. one guilty of plagiarism.

\*Phi'gi-p-ry, a practising literary theft.

\*Phigase, (phig) v. a. to infest; to tease; to ver.

\*Phigase, (phig) v. a. to infest; to tease; to ver.

\*Phigase, (phis) v. a. to infest; to tease; to ver.

\*Phigase, (phis) v. a. veratious.

\*Phigase, (phis) v. a. veratious.

\*Phi'gia, (phis) a. a veratious.

\*Phila, c. phis) a. a veriegated Scotch cloth.

\*Phila, a. a smooth; flat; level; plane:—open;

Phild, (phid) n. a variegated Scotch cloth.

Phila, a. smooth; flat; level; plane: — open; frank; cleer; simple; arties; homely.

Phila, a.d. not obscurely; distinctly; simply.

Phila, s.d. not obscurely; distinctly; simply.

Phila, s.a. to level; to make plain. See Plana.

Phila'déal-ing, n. management void of art.

Phila'déal-ing, a. houset, open; frank.

Phila'deal-ing, a. management void of art.

Phila'deal-ing, a.d. in an almost construction.

Phila'deal-ing, a. management construction.

Phila'deal-ing, a. management void of art.

Phila'deal-ing, a. management void of art.

Phila'deal-ing, a. dis an almost construction.

Phila'deal-ing, a. dis a plaintive manner.

Phila'deal-ing, a. the quality of being plaintive.

Phila'deal-ing, a. the quality of being plaintive. Plāis', work, (plās'wārk) z. common work. Plāis', z. a fold ; a double ; a tress. Plāit, v. a. to fold ; to double ; to braid. Phin, s. a scheme; a form; a model; a plot. Phin, s. a. to scheme; to form in design; to

Planch, s. a. to cover with planks or boards. Planch/ing, s. a floor or the laying of floors. Planc, a. (Geen.) level; even; plain. Planc, s. a level surface:— a joiner's tool or instrument: - the sycamore-tree.

Pline, s. a. to level; to smooth with a plane.
Plin'er, s. one who smooths with a plane.
Plin'er, s. a celestial body that revolves about another and larger body.

another and larger body.

Pinn'e-1-ry, a pertaining to the planeta.

Pinn'e-trié, n. a large tree; the sycamore.

Pinn'e-trié, n. a basted by a planet.

Pinn'e-trié, et., a basted by a planet.

Pinn-ind'ri-cel, a relating to plani leaves.

Pinn-ind'ri-cel, a relating to plane surface.

Pinn-ind'ri-cel, a relating to plane surface.

Pinn'ind, a. a to polinh; to smooth.

Pinn'ind, n. as wed timber thicker than a board.

Pinnk, n. as wed timber thicker than a board.

Pinnk, n. as to cover or lay with planks. Plank, v. a. to cover or lay with planks. Phin'ner, a one who forms any plan. Phin-con'cave, a flat on one side and concave

on the other. on wow.

Fix'ne-cie'-jost, a. flat on the one side and coniest on the other.

Fix'ne-cie'-jost, a. flat on the one side and coniest on the other.

Fix'ne-cie'-jost, a. flat on one side, and convex.

Fix'ne-nes, n. sportureness; 16vex.

Fix'gene, n. an amusement.

Fix'ne-nes, n. sportureness; 16vex.

Fix'gene, n. an amusement.

Fix'ne-cie'-jost, a. flat on the one side, and convex.

Fix'penes, n. sportureness; 16vex.

Fix'p

Phint, v. a. to set; to cultivate; to fix; to settia. Phint, v. n. to perform the act of planting. ¡Phint'ege, n. herbs in general. Stat. Phin'tain, n. an herb; a tree and its fruit. Plan-ia'tion, n. act of planting; a place planted; a large farm : - a settlement ; a colony. Plint'er, a one who plants; a cultivator.
Plint'et-cle, a a little or young plant.
Plint'et-gride, a an animal that walks on the
whole foot, as the bear. Plin'ti-grade, a. walking on the whole foot. Plint'iet, z. a little plant; a plantule. Plint'-Rose, z. the vine-fretter; puceron. Phin'tale, a. a small plant; a germ; a plantlet. Phish, a. a small lake or puddle:—a branch Phish, v. a. to dash with water; to interweave.
Phish'y, a. to dash with water; to interweave.
Phish'y, a. watery; filled with puddles.
Phish'y, a. a composition of lime, sand, acc., fix
covering walls; a substance of gypsum, acc.,

for casts : — a salve or application for a wound.

Plaster of Paris, gypsum.
Plaster, v. a. to overlay, as with plaster.
Plaster-er, s. one who plasters.
Plaster-ing, s. work done in plaster.
Plaster-ing, s. work done in plaster.
Plaster, s. giving form; forming; moulding.
Plaster, s. e. to weave; to make by texture.
Plaster, s. e. to weave; to make by texture. Phit, or Phit'ting, n. work done by platting.
Phit, n. a small place of ground; a plain; a plot.
Phit'ene, (phit'ng) n. the plane-tree.
Phit'bind, n. (Arch.) a square moulding.
Phite, n. wrought silver:— a vessel to set on. Plate, v. d. to cover with plate or silver.

Plateus, (plk-th') n. [Fr.] pl. Fr. plateus; [Bn plateus; (plk-th') a table; an elevased plate table-land:—a large tray for a dinner-table.

iable-land: — a large tray for a dinner-table.

Phi'ed, p. a. covered with plate or silver.

Phit'ed, p. a. covered with plate or silver.

Phit'en, n. the flat part of a printing-press.

Phit'itrm, n. a horizontal plain; a scheme

Phit'i-nam, n. the heaviest of metals.

Phit'i-nam, n. the heaviest of metals.

Phi-du'i-cal-ly, ad. after the manner of Phato.

\*Phi'to-nism, n. the philosophy of Phato.

\*Phi'to-nist, phi'to-nist, Ja. K. Sm. W\*\*, phit'o-nist, W. P.] n. a follower of Phato.

\*Phi'to-nism, n. to reason like Phato.

nist, W. P.] n. a follower of Plato.
\*Pla'(-nise, v. n. to reason like Plato.
\*Pla-tôšn', n. a square body of musketeern.
\*Plat'(t)r, n. one who plate: — a large dish.
\*Plat'(d)r, n. applanes; i loud praise.
\*Plat'(d)ro-ry, a. bestowing applanes.
\*Plat-pibli'-ry, n. state of being plausible.
\*Plat-pibli-q, n. state of being plausible.
\*Plat-pible, a. having the appearance of right colorable; specious.
\*Plat'(s)-he, n. plausibility.

coorans; specious.
Pilu'si-ble-néss, s. plausibility.
Pilu'si-bly, ad. with fair show; speciously.
Pilu'siye, a. applauding; giving applause.
Pily, (pli) v. s. to sport; to game; to act. Piny, v. a. to use; to perform; to exhibit; to act Play, a. amusement; sport; game; a drama. Play-bill, a. an advertisement of a play. Play-debt, a. a devertisement of a play. Play-debt, a. a debt contracted by gaming. rmy-ueux, n. a con contracted by gaming.
Phy're, n. one who plays; an actor.
Phy'rellow, n. a companion in annecement.
Phy'rellows, n. a companion in annecement.
Phy'rellows, n. sportive; full of play or levity.
Phy'rellows, n. sportiveness; levity.
Phy'rellows, n. house for dramatic performances.
Phy'rellows, n. house for dramatic performances.

Plēad, (plēd) v. n. to make pleas; to argue. Plēad a-ble, a. capable of being alleged in plea. Plead'er, n. one who pleads or argues. Plear'ant, (plez'ant) a. delightful; grateful; agreeable; cheerful; gay; lively; merry. Plear'ant-ness, n. delightfulness; gayety. Pšai'ant-nšai, a. delightfulness; gayety.
Pšag'ant-ry, z. gayety i merriment; lively talk; a sprightly saying; light humor.
Pšage, v. a. to delight; to gratify; to humor.
Pšage, v. a. to choose; to like; to comply.
Pšag'ang, a. giving pleasure; agreeable.
Pšag'ang, a. giving pleasure; agreeable.
Pšag'ang-ble, (pšzh'ur-p-bl) a. delightful.
Pšag'ur-p-ble-nëss, (pšzh'ur-p-bl) a. delightful.
Pšag'ur-p-ble-nëss, (pšzh'ur-p-bl) a. delight.
Pšag'ur-p-ble-nëss, (pšzh'ur-p-bl) a. delight.
Pšag'ur-p-ble-nëss, (pšzh'ur-p-ble) a. devith delight.
Pšag'ur-größnd, (pšzh'ur-) z. delight: enloyment; comfort; sensual gratification; choice; will.
Pšag'ur-größnd, (pšzh'ur-) z. ground laid out for ornamental purposes and recreation. for ornamental purposes and recreation. ror ornamental purposes and recreation.

Ple-b8'ian, (ple-b8'yan) m. one of the lower people; not a patrician; a rustic.

Ple-b8'ian, (ple-b8'yan) a vulgar; common.

Ple-b8'ian-iam, m. vulgarity; low breeding.

Pledge, m. a pawn; a gage; a surety; a bail.

Pledge, v. a to put in pawn; to give as security or warrant; to resure or warrant; to secure. or warrant; to secure.
Plédéér, n. one to whom a pledge is made.
Plédér, n. one who offers a pledge.
Plédér, n. a small mass of lint.
Plédér, plédyadz, W. P. F. Sn. W. p. plédadz.
E. Ja.; pl'adz, S.] n. pt. the Seven Stars.
Plénér-ri-vas. A fully; completely; entirely.
Plénér-ri-néss. n. fulness; completeness.
Plénér-ri-néss. n. fulness; completeness. Plen'ar-ty, n. state of a benefice when occupied Plán'ar-ty, n. state of a benefice when occupied.

Plán'ar-ty, or Plô'na-ry, [plôn'a-re, S. J. E.

F. E. R.; plô'na-re, Ja. Sm. Wb.; plên'a-re or
plô'na-re, W.] a. full; complete; entire.
Plán-i-lú'na-ry, a. plenilunar.
Plán-i-lú'na-ry, a. plenilunar.
Plen-lp'c-tēnca, n. fulness of power.
Plen-lp'c-tēnca, a. invested w.ih full power.
Plân-i-po-tān'tja-ry, (plân-c-py-tēn'sh-a-re) n. a
negotiator or envoy invested with full power.
Plô'nist, n. one who holds all space to be full of
matter: — opposed to vacusic. matter; — opposed to vazzizi.

Plán'i-taide, n. fuinces; repletion; abundance.

Plán'i-taide, n. fuinces; repletion; abundance.

Plán'i-taide, n. fuinces; repletion; plin'i-tyus, E. F. K.; plán'chus, S.; plán'che-la,

M.] a. copious; abundant; plentiful; ferile.

Plán'i-to-dia-ly, al. copiously; abundantie;

Plán'i-to-dia-ly, al. copiously; abundantie. Pien'te-ous-ry, aa. copiously; abundantly.
Plěn'te-ous-ness, n. abundance; plenty.
Plěn'ti-ful, a. copious; abundant; exuberant.
Plěn'ti-ful-ly, ad. copiously; abundantly.
Plěn'ti-ful-ness, n. abundance; fertility.
Plěn'ty, z. abundance; exuberance.
Plě'o-nism, z. a redundancy of words. Plē'o-nāşm, n. a redundancy of words.
Plē-o-nāṣm', i.e., a. redundant.
Plē-o-nāṣm', i.e., a. redundant.
Plē-o-nāṣm', n. an extinct saurian.
Plētā-o-p-sās'rus, n. an extinct saurian.
Plētā-o-p-sās'rus, n. an extinct saurian.
Plētā-o-p-sās'rus, n. an extinct saurian.
Plētā-o-nās'rus, n. Plēth'o-rīc, [plē-thōr']k, S. W. P.
J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; plēth'o-rīc, [plē-thōr']k, S. W. P.
a. affected by plethora; of full habit.
Plēt n, n. [L.] a membrane within the thorax.

Pled'ri-ey, a. an inflammation of the pleasure.
Pled-rit'[c, Pled-rit']-cal, a. relating to pleasure
i Plév'[in, a. (Lao) a warrant. Rec Replands.
Pli'-p-ble', iv, n. flexibility; pilableaces.
Pli'-p-ble, a. easy to be bent; flexible; pliante.
Pli'-p-ble, a. easy to be bent; flexible; pliante.
Pli'-n-cy, n. flexibility; pliability.
Pli'ant, d. bending; flexible; flexible; pliable
Pli'ant-flexs, n. flexibility; toughness.
Pli'\u03c4, n. [L.] a Polish disease of the healt.
Plii-ca'tion; Plii'c'atre, n. a folion. †Pij-cā'tiọn, †Pite'ş-tūre, z. a fold. Pli'ere, z. pl. a kind of small pincers. Plight, (plit) z. condition; state: — a pledge. Fignt, (pit) n. country; saar:— a peage.
Fight, (pit) v. a. to pledge; to give as surety.
Fight'er, (pitt'er) n. he or that which plights.
Flinth, n. the lowermost part of a pillar.
Flöd, v. n. to toil; to drudge; to study closedy.
Flöd, a. a. small extent of ground:—a. form; a riot, a a smail extent or ground:—a sceme; scheme; a plan; a conspiracy; an intrigua. Pi&t, v. n. & a. to devise mischief; to contrive Pi&ter, n. one who plots; a comparator. Pi&gh, (pi&0) v. a. to turn up the soil. Pi&gh, (pi&0) v. a. to turn up with a plough. Pi&gh/s-ble, a. that may be ploughed. Pi&gh/s-ble, a. that may be ploughed. rrough s-ne, a. mat may ne proughes. Plőughfuly, (plód/bil) n. n boy that ploughs. Plőughfun, (plód/en) n. one who ploughs. Plőughfun, (plód/en) n. n plougher. Plőughfun, (plód/en) n. the fron of a plough Plőver, n. an nquatic bird; a lapwing. Plück, v. a. to snatch; to pull; to draw ruce, w. a pull:—the beart, liver, lights, &c., of an animal:—spirit. [Low.]

Pig, w. a stopple.—e. a. to stop with a ping.

Piumge, w. the feathers of a bird or flow!.

Piumb, (plum) w. a plummet; a leaden weight

Pibmb, (plum) e. perpendicular to the horizon.

Piumb, (plum) a. perpendicular to the horizon.

Piumb, (plum) z. a. to anom? to resembate. Pluck, s. a pull: - the heart, liver, lights, &c., Plumb, (plum) v. a. to sound; to regulate. Plumba go, s. graphite or black lead; an or Plumba an, Plumbe-ous, a. consisting of le Plümb'er, n. one who plumbe; a worker in les Plümb'er-y, (plüm'er-e) n. works in lead. Plümb'-line, (plüm'in) n. a line perpendical rium-inc, (plane of the horizon.

Piùm-cike', a. cake made with raisins or plane.

Piùme, a. a feather; a token of honor; pries.

Piùme, r. a. to feather; to udora with fasther:

— to value; to pride:— to strip of feathers. Plame-ki'lum, z. a kind of asbestos.
Plu-mig'er-ous, a. having feathers; feathered
Pli'mi-pod, s. having feet covered with feath rlu'mi-pon, a. mwing test covered with tensaries or plumb-line: —a penell of lead. Strain or plumb-line: —a penell of lead. Plu-mber —a. feathery; downy; julumous. †Plu-mbr —typ. — the state of having feathers. Plump, a. first lay; recombing feathers. Plump, a. full with substance; fleshy; flat. Plump, v. a. to fatten; to swell; to make larg Plump, v. s. to grow plump:— to fall heavily. Plump, ad. with a sudden, heavy fall. Plump'er, s. he or that which plumps; see Plümp'er, n. he or that which plaums; some thing to dilate the cheeks:—a downright lie. Plümp'ly, ad. roundly; fully. Plümp'ness, n. state of being plaump; fulness. Plüm-pör'ndge, n. porridge with plaums. Plümp'y, a plump; fat. Skal. [R.] Plümp'y, a plump; fat. Skal. [R.] Plüm'rtöß, n. a tree that bears plaums. Plüm'der, n. a toe that bears plaums. Plüm'der, v. a. to pillage; to reb; to strip.

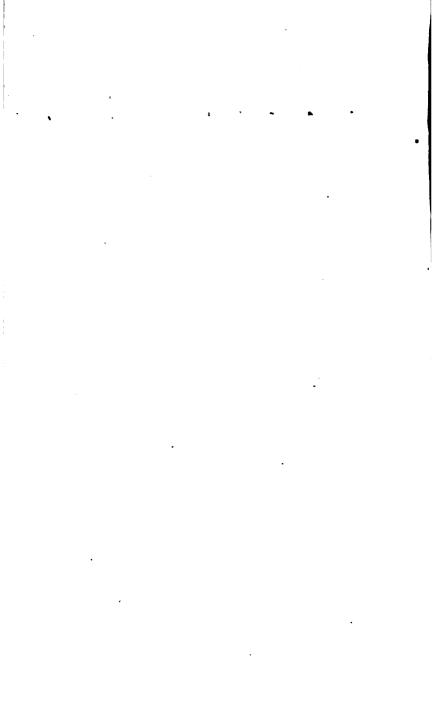
That pleads for tenderness

- to be pleased at my success. - is pleased with

To find pleasure in.

To plot against

Plum dagasageder. Plum tier, n' Da-





istrument.

Poetry is no other than painty was conquesed in point of politaries.

POE Nin-far, p. pffinge; spelle taken in war. Nin-far-or, s. one who plunders; a robber. Mingio, v. e. to put suddenly into water; to overwhelm; to immerse. Minde, v. u. to sink suddenly; to dive; to rush. "Man, a. to mak sudeonly; to dive; to russ.
"Man, a. act of plunging; a sudden fall.
"And; or, a. one who plunges; a diver.
"Man Rot, (plung'ket) a. a kind of blue color.
"Man Rot, (of a. (Gress.) agreesing an action or event as past at or before the time of some other action or event; as, "I had seen him be-Pla'rel, a implying more than one. [fore." Più ral-ist, a. a clergyman who holds more than one benefies, with cure of souls. Plo-ral'i-ty, n. a number more than one : - more io-rar-ray, n. a number more tunn one: — more curse of souls than one: — the greater number; the greatest of several numbers, but less than half of the whole sum of the numbers. Fla'ral-ly, ed. in a plural sense.

File, ed. [L.] more. — n. the affirmative or posi-Fig., et. [L.] more.— a. the ammassive of pos-tive sign, noting addition, thus [+]. Fig.hd m; a. a shaggy cloth; woollen velvet. Fig.hd m; a., a. relating to Pluto; relating to Fig.hd m; a., b. the Flutonians. Plu-6 nj-an, a. one who holds that the presen Pla'to-nist, state of the earth was effecte by the action of fire. state of the earth was effected by the action of fire.

Pla'vj-al, Più'vj-ois, a. rainy; relating to rain.

Pla-vj-al, Più'vj-ois, a. rain-gauge, to measure the
quantity of rain: — written also plusionster.

Ply, n. bent; turn; bias; form; fold.

Ply, n. a. to work to closely; to employ; to bend.

Ply'ers, n. pl. See Pliers.

Rece-mati'[c, qa-mati'[k]) | a. relating to the
Prace-mati'[c, qa, mati'[k]) | air, to the wind,
to the breath, or to pneumatics.

Pase-mati'[c, qa, mati'] | n. pl. the science Proct mattics, (no-mattiks) n. pl. the science which treats of the mechanical properties of the air and other elastic fluids; pneumatology. the arr and other elastic fluids; pneumatology. Prock-ms-tid-cgy, flat-ms-tid-(-jc) a science of elastic fluids; also of spiritual substances.

Prock-min';c, (na-) a. relating to the lungs.

Prock-min';cs, (na-mon';ts) a. pl. medicines for diseases of the lungs. Pčach, (pčch) v. s. to boil slightly: — to steal.
Pčach, (pčch) v. s. to steal or carry off game.
Pčach'er, (pčch'er) z. one who steals game. Přach'y, a. wet; soft; damp; marshy.
Přeck, n. a pustule raised by the small-pox, &c.
Přeck'et, n. a small bag in a garment; a pouch. Pček'et, v. a. to put in the pocket. Pček'et-book, (-būk) n. a book for the pocket. Pček'et-fūl, n. as much as a pocket holds. Pček'et-fūls, n. a stass for the pocket. Pček'-hōle, n. a scar made by the small-pox. Peck'-hele, n. a scar made by the small-pox. Pick'y, a having pocks; infected by pox. Pod, a a capsule of legimes; a case of seed. Podig'rical, a relating to the gout; gouty. Prints, a puddle; a plant.
Prints, a the work of a poet; a piece of peetry.
Prints, a the work of a poet; a piece of peetry.
Prints, a the art of writing poems; poetry. Po'et, n. an author of poetry; n writer of poe Po'et is tor, n. a vile, petty poet. Po-te-seq. n. a female port.
Po-te's, n. a female port.
Po-te's, or Po-te', cal, a. partaking of poetry.
Po-te', cal, the manner of poetry.
Po-te', cal, the doctrine or theory of poetry. Po'et-ine, s. a. to write like a post.
Po'et-line're-ste, s. a king's post.
Po'et-line're-ste, s. a king's post.
Po'et-ry, s. composition uniting fiction and metre;
metrical composition; verse; posses.

Püh, interj. noting contempt or aversion.

\*Püig'nan-cy, (pül'nan-e) s. point; sharpmen.

\*Poig'nant, (pūl'nant) (pūl'nant, W. P. E. Je

Su. R.; pwöl'nant, S. J. F.] a. sharp; severe piercing; painful; satirical; keen.
\*Poig'nant-ly, (poi'nant-le) ad. sharply; keenly
Point, z. a sharp end: — a sting of an epigrama -an invisible part of space or time ; punctilio; state; a stop: -- an aim: -- a degree: -- a cap Point, v. a. to sharpen; to direct; to distinguish.
Point, v. a. to note with the finger; to indicata.
Point's, u. (Bot.) the pistil of a flower.
Point'ed, p. a. sharp; epigrammatical; aimed. Point'ed-ly, ed. in a pointed manner. Point'ed-ness, a. quality of being pointed. Point'el, z. something on a point; a pencil. Point'er, a. any thing that points; a dog. Point'ing, a. a sharpening; punctuation. Point'less, a. having no point; blunt; obtus Foint, weight; balance; equipoise.

Poise, v. a. to balance by weight; to weigh.

Poise, v. a. to balance by weight; to weigh.

Poi'eon, (poi'zn) v. a. substance that destroys its

or health; venom.

Poi'son, (poi'zn.) v. a. to infect; to corrupt.

Poi'son, er, (poi'zn.-er) v. a. one who poisons.

Poi'son-fall, (poi'zn.-fall) a. replete with venoms. Pöl'son-ous, (pöl'zn-us) a. venomous.
Pöl'son-ous-ly, (pöl'zn-us-le) ad. venomously
Pöl'son-ous-ness, n. venomousness. Portrel, a. armor for the breast of a horse. Poke, m. a bug; a sack:—a blow, as with a poker:—a plant; garget.
Poke, v. a. to feel in the dark; to search.
Pok'er, m. an iron bar to stir the fire with. Pök'ing, a drudging; servile. [Colloquiel.]
Po-ld'ere, (po-la'ker) [po-la'ker, K. Sm.; pö'le, ker, Ja.: po-la'ker, Wb.] n. a Levantine ver
sel; — written also po-ldc'eq and po-ldgue'. Po'lar, a. relating to, or near, the pole. Pol'ar-chy, n. a government by many. Po-lar'i-ty, n. a tendency, or pointing, to the pole. Po-lar-i-za'tlen, n. act of polarizing. Po'lar-ize, n. a. to give polarity to. Pô'la-ry, a. having polarity. Pôle, z. one of the extremities of the earth's axis, or of the axis of any sphere: - a long staff; piece of timber erected; a slender piece of wood:—a measure of 51 yards or 161 feet; a perch; a rod: - a native of Poland. Pôle, v. a. to furnish with, or carry on, poles. Pôle-axe, z. an axe fixed to a long pole. Pôle/cat, z. the foumart; a fetid animal. Pôl/e-march, z. an Athenian officer. Pôl'e-niarch, a. an Annenian omcer.
Po-lôm'ic, a. a disputant; a controversialist.
Po-lôm'ic, or Po-lôm'i-cal, a. controversial.
Pôle'stir, a. a star near the pole; any guide.
Po-lice', n. [Fr.] the government of a city or
town; the body of city officers. Pol'i-cy, a. art of government : - rule ; art ; prudence : - a warrant for money, &c.; a ticket a writing or contract of insurance. Pol'ish, v. a. to smooth; to brighten; to refine. Pol'ish, v. n. to become smooth or glossy.

Py-lit.j-cis/ter, n. a petty pelitician. Fili-til'cipn, (pil-tim'ten) n. one versed in, er devoted to, politic; a stateman. Fil/i-tic-ly, ad. in a politic manner. tics, a. pl. the science of govern P61/j-ty, s. a form of government; policy. [tios Poll, n. the head : - a list of perso **24 : -**Poll, v. a. to lop the top of trees; to clip short; to shear; to crop : - to take a list of voters, &c. Pol'lard, s. a tree lopped : - a sort of bran. Pol'lon, s. (Bot.) the prolific faring or dust of a Poll'or, n. one who votes or polls. Pollock, n. a fish of the cod kind flower. Pôli'-tax, n. a tax assessed by the head. ron-mx, n. a ux assessed by the need.
Pol-late', v. a. to defile; to taint; to corrupt.
Pol-lat'e-nees, n. the state of being poliuted.
Pol-lat'e-n, n. a defiler; a corrupter.
Pol-la't'on, n. the act of poliuting; defilement.
Pol-la-nie', (pol-l-nie') n. [Fr.] a robe or dres
Polt, i. a blow; a stroke. [Colloquiel.] Pöt, ä. a blow; a stroke. [Colloquial.] Pol-trôbn', s. a covard; a scoundrel. Pöl-trôbn'er-y, s. cowardice; basences. Pöl'y, a prefix in words of Greek origin, signify ing mere.

Pil.y-a-collettic, a. multiplying sounds.

Pil.y-a-colletty, a. a plurality of husbands.

Pil.y-an'thys., [pil-o-an'thus. Ja. Sm. R. Wh.;
pil-o-an'thus. S. W. P. J. F. R.] a. a plant; a
flower; — written also polyenthes.

Pil'y-dr-chy, a. a government by many.

Polyg's-mist, a. an advocate for polygany.

Polyg's-my, a. a plurality of wives.

Pil'y-git-chy, a. a government by many.

Pil'y-git-chy, a. a government by many.

Pil'y-git, a. baving many languages.

Pil'y-git, a. a having many languages. ing me Pol'y-gon, a. a figure of many angles. Polygo-nel, a. having many angles. Pol'y-gram, s. a figure having many lines. Pol'y-graph, s. an instrument for multiplying copies of a manuscript. Pol-y-graph'je, a. relating to polygraphy; relating to polygraphs. to potygrapus.
Pol-yf-p-hy, n. the art of writing in ciphers.
Pol-y-b6d'ri-cal, a having many sides.
Pol-y-b6'drous, a figure having many sides.
Pol-y-b6'dron, s. a figure having many sides.
Pol-y-o-b'mi-si, a. having many names.
Pol-y-o-ri-ms, n. an optical machine presenting many views. many views.

Pől'ype, (pči/jp) z. a radiated animal; polypus.

Pől-yp-gét/g-loús, a. having many potals.

Pol-yp-gré-o-nigm, z. a multiplicity of sound.

Pől'y-pös, a. having the nature of a polypus.

Pől'y-pös, z. [L.] pl. L. pől'g-pi; Eng. pől'y-püs-eg; a disease or swelling in the nostriis; a sea animal or insect with many feet ; polype. Pol'y-scope, a. a multiplying glass Pol-y-sper'mous, a. having many seeds. Pol'y-style, a. an edifice with many columns. Pol-y-syl-lab'jc, a having many syllables, or Pol-y-syl-lab'jcal, more than three. Pol'y-syl-ly-ble, a. a word of many syllables Pol-y-syn'do-ton, n. (Rhet.) a figure by which the conjunctions are often repeated. Poly-tech'nic, a. comprehending many arts.

\*Poly-the-lam, [poly-the-lam, W. J. E. F. Ja.
Sm. Wh.: pol-c-the-lam, S. P.] s. the doctrine of a purality of gods.

\*Poly-the-ist, n. a believer in a pturality of gods.

\*Poly-the-ist, n. a believer in a pturality of gods.

\*Poly-the-ist'ic.

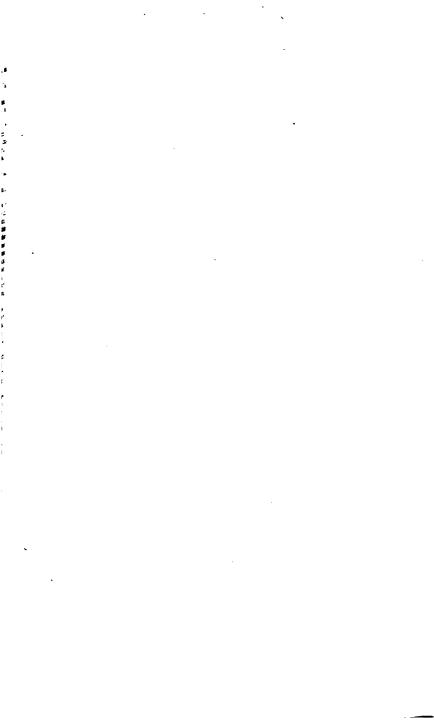
\*Poly-the-ist'ic.

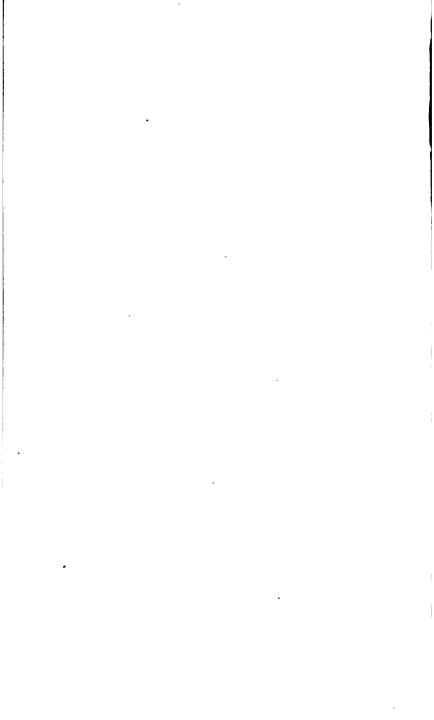
\*Poly-the-ist'ic.

\*Poly-zo'o, n. a species of compound animal.

\*Pom'ace, n. the substance of apples ground.

Po-mil'ocoun, (po-mil'obus) a. consisting apples; resembling apples. Po-mide', [po-mid', S. W. P. J. F. Sa.; po-m \_\_i\_n\_n a fragrant cintenent. Pôm'igo, a. ground apples; pomace. Po-min'der, [po-min'der, W. J. Sa.; plim'us der, S. F.; pb'ma-der, P. E.] a. a sweet hal Po-mi'tum, z. [L.] an cintment for the hank. Po-ma'tum, w. s. to apply pomatum to the li-Pome-cit'ryn, (plim-sk'ryn) n. a citron-apple Pomo-griin'ste, n. a tree and its fruit. nomograni pro, n. a troe and us fruit. Pôme'rôj, (pām'rūj) n. a large apple. Pom'r 'er-oša, a. bearing apples. Pôm'mol, n. a knob on a sword or saddle. Pon'mei, n. a knob on a sword or saddle.
Pon'mei, n. a knob on a sword or saddle.
Pon'mei, v. a. to beat; to braise; to punch.
Po-möle-fixt, n. one versed in pomologyPs-möle-fixt, n. one versed in pomologyPs-möle-fix, n. a treatise on fruit.
Pönp, n. a grand procession; show; parada.
Pön'pi-en; (pilm'po-en) n. a pampkin.
Pom-pör-fix, n. otenstation; beastfulness
Pöm'pos-ness, n. state of being pompous.
Pöm'pos-ness, n. state of being pompous.
Pöm'pos-ness, n. state of being pompous.
Pöm'der, n.-a. to weigh mentally; to consider
Pön'der, n.-a. to weigh mentally; to consider.
Pön'der-oi-i, n. to think; to muse; to reflect.
Pön'der-oi-i, n. to think; to muse; to reflect.
Pön'der-oi-i, n. to think; to muse; to reflect.
Pön'der-oi-i, n. one who ponders.
Pön-der-oi-i, n. one who ponders.
Pön-der-oi-i, n. one who ponders.
Pön'der-ois-i, n. weight; heaviness.
Pön'der-ois-i, n. weight; heaviness.
Pön'der-ois-ness, n. heaviness; weight.
Pön'der-ois-ness, n. heaviness; weight. Pon'dor-ous-noss, n. heaviness; weight.
Po'nont, a western; relating to the sun-ous
Pon-but, a western; relating to the sun-ous
Pon'dard, (pon'yard) n. a dagger; a dirk.
Pon'lard, (pon'yard) n. a. to stab with a pou
Pon'dic, n. an excellent out of claust wine. Pön'tác, n. an excellent sort of classt wine.
Pön'tác, n. a tax or duty for repairing bridges
Pön'táf, n. a high priest; the pape.
Pon-tif'ic, a. relating to a p.atinf; popsish.
Pon-tif'i-cal, n. a book of ecclesiastical rises.
pl. the full dress of a blabop or priest.
Pon-tif'i-cal-ly, a.d. in a pontifical manner.
Pon-tif'i-cal-ly, a.d. in a pontifical manner.
Pon-tif'i-cate, n. the office of a pontific; papsay.
Pon-tön', n. [Pr.] a floating bridge; pontous.
Pon-tön', n. [ponton, Fr.] a flat-bottomed bost,
a floating bridge.
Pö'ny. n. a small borne: a nag. a noning oringe.
PVny, s. a small borse; a nag.
P88d, s. a Russian weight of thirty-six pounds
P88 die, s. a sort of lap-dog; a barbet.
P881, s. a small collection of water; a pound.
P881 er, s. an instrument to stir a vat. rouseyr, s. an instrument to stir a vat.
P60p, s. (Next.) the hindmost part of a s
P60r. s. not rich indi-Pôor, a. not rich; indigent; necessitens; fling; narrow; pelkry; mean; lean; pittel Pôor, s. pl. indigent people collectively.
Pôor-law, s. a law relating to the poor.
Pôor-law, s. a without wealth or spirit; meanh 100 Peerly, a. somewhat ill; feeble. [Colle Pôdrines, s. pourevini ni ; reenie. (Ostannie.) Pôdrines, s. poverty ; meannes ; stertiky. Pôdringhi'it-ed, s. mean ; cowardly. Pôdringhi'it-ed-nies, s. meanness ; cowardice. FOR a suddenly; unexpectedly. Roman Catholic church; pentiff: —a fich.
Fope dom, n. the office, jurisdiction, or territor of the pope; papecy.







Poplan eigespes (Hau), zevan (white)
Poppy, μηχω-

To be positive of it.

they are not possessed with a most infallible autidate. — persessed by the selice. — them that were possessed with devils.

It was non possible for aux, man

'Geo'-Man', (pôp'jân') z. a. game at carda. 'Sp'er-y, z. the religion of the church of Rome. es'eye, (pops'I) n. a gland in the thigh. Trygun, s. a gun with which children play.
Tryin-jay, s. a parrot; a woodpecker; a fop.
Tryinah, s. relating to the pope or to popery. ?op/lin, a. a stuff made of silk and worsted. Foy its, as a superiferous plant and flower.

Soy u-lace, at the vulgar; the multitude.

Soy u-lace, at the vulgar; the multitude,
the people; pleasing to the people; beloved by
the people; pleasing to the people; easily understood; not critical; common.

Pop y-lar'i-ty, n. state or quality of being popular; general estcom.

har; general esteem.

Pôy'q-late, v. a. to fill with people; to people.

Pôy'q-late, v. a. to fill with people; to people.

Pôy'q-late, v. a. to resd people.

Pôy'q-late, v. a. to hreed people; inhabitants.

Pôy'q-loās, a. full of inhabitants or people.

Pôy'q-loās, y. al, with nuch people.

Pôy'q loās-ašes, a. the stato of being populous.

Pôr'c-lain, or Pôr'c-lain, [pôr's-lain, S. W. P.

J. F.; pôr's-lain, E. Ja. Wo.; pôr'la, K.;

pôtr'lan, San; pôr's-lain, R.] a. china-ware;

fine earthen-ware.

fine earthen-ware

\*Por'ce-lain, a. consisting of porcelain.

Porch, s. an entrance with a roof; a portice.

Por'ce-pine, s. a kind of large hedgehog. Pore, a. a spiracle of the skin; a small hole. Pore, s. s. to look or examine carefully. Por i-niss, s. fulness of pores. ror; -ness, a nuness of porcs.
P\$'rism, a, (Gosm.) a proposition; a theorem.
P\$k'r, a, the flesh of swine: [a hog; a pig.]
P\$k'q, a, a hog; a pig.
P\$k'c, or P\$k'ling, a, a young pig.
Po-roe'i-y, a, the quality of having porca.
P\$'rous, a, having small spiracles or porcs.
P\$'rous, a, having small spiracles or porcs.
P\$'rous-adea, a, the quality of being porcus.
P\$'rous-adea, a, the quality of being porcus. Po'ropanisa, a the quality of being pursuan Pô'ropanisa, a the quality of being pursuan Pôr-phy-ry, a variegated, hard stone. Pôr-phy-ry, a variegated, hard stone. Pôr-pidge, a a kind of bruth; pottage. Pôr-ridge-pôt, a a pot for boiling porridge. Pôr-ridge-pôt, a a vessel out of which children est. erture: - carriage; air; mien: - a kind of Port's-ble, a. that may be carried. [wine. Port's-ble-ness, s. the quality of being purtable.

Pert-ger, a act of carrying; carriage; price of carriage; carrying-place.
Pert-gal, a, the arch of a gate; a gate; a door.
Pert-callis, b, a movable frame placed over a gate-way, to be let down at pleasure.
Pert-Sillis a a to bur; to shut re.

Port-cul'lis, v. a. to bur; to shut up. Ports, s. the Turkish or Ottoman court. Por-tend', v. a. to foretoken; to foreshow. Por-tent', s. an omen of ill; ill-boding prodigy. Por-ton'tous, a. foretokening ill; ominous. Por'tor, n. a door-keeper; a carrier of burdens: - a strong malt liquor.

Përterege, a the lure of a porter; carriage.
Përt-fë'ij-ë, or Përt-fël'iö, a ; pl. përt-fë'ij-ë; a
case for loose papers, &c. See Folio.

case for flower papers, ac. See Folia.

Parti-Se, n. a hole to point cannon through.

Parti-Se, [parti-k5, P. Je. K. Sm. R. Wh.; pert-k4, S. W. J. F.] n.; pl. porti-See; a series of columns; a covered walk; a porch.

Parting, n. a part; allotment; a part of an inheritance given to a child; a wife's fortune.

Parting, v. a. to divide; to parcel; to endow.

Per tion er, n. one who divides.

Figritian-its, n. one who has an academical Pitrilj-nice, n. dignity of mice; builty; Porrily, a. grand of mice; builty; corpuled Porriman, n. an inhabitant of a port-town Port-min-ices, (per-min'id) n. [port-man Fr.] pl. port-min'icess; a log for clothes. Porrimin-ile, n. a portmantesu. [R.] Porrimin-ile, n. a portmantesu. [R.] Porrimin-ile, n. a portmantesu. Porrimin-ile, n. a portmantesu. Porrimin-ile in a portmantesu.

Për'trai-ture, (për'tra-tur) s. a picture ; portrajt. Për-tray', v. a. to paint ; to describe ; to draw. Përt'rëëve, s. the ballis of a port-town. Por'tress, n. a female porter or keeper of a gale. Por'y, a. full of pores.

Pôse, v. s. to puzzle; to gravel; to stop. Poster, a. one who poses; an examiner. Po-evition, (po-wish'un) a. situation; attitude; posture ; a principle laid down.

Pos'i-tive, a. real; absolute; direct; certain; confident; affirmative; not negative.

Pôy';-tive, n. a thing affirmable; reality.

Pôy';-tive-ly, ac. in a positive manner.

Pôy';-tive-nôse, n. state of being positive.

Pôy'se, n. (Mal) a treatise on doses.

Pôy'se, n. [L.] an armed power; a number.

Pôy'se, n. [L.] an armed power; a number.

Pôy'se, n. [L.] an armed power; to obtain.

Poy-ôse' côm-tcâ'tys, [L.] the power of the county; an armed body. [to obtain.

Poy-ôse', n. a. to have as an owner; to enloy; Poy-ôse'sion, (pox-zêsh'un) n. state of possessing; that which is possessed; property.

Poy-ôse'sive, e. having or denoting possession.

Poy-ôse'sive, e. having or denoting possession.

Poy-ôse'so-ry, or Pôg'sos-o-ry, [pôx'sos-oār-o, S. W. P. E. F. Js.; pox-sōs'sop-o, J. E. Sm. B.

Woll e. having possession. confident; affirmative; not negative

W. J. d. having possession.
W. J. a. having possession.
Pôs'seit, n. milk curdied with wine or any acid.
Pôs's-bli',-ty, n. state of being possible.
Pôs's-ble, a. that may exist, or be, or be done.
Pôs's-bly, ad. by any power existing; perhaps.
Dans a course; n mubile letter-carrier:—

Post, z. a courier; a public letter-carrier: -- a etation; an office:— a piece of timber:— a French measure, equal to 5.52 English miles. Past, v. a, to travel with speed or post-horses. Post, v. a. to fix on a post; to place; to station:

to send with post-horses — to send wine poss-screez.

Post, as used in travelling hastily; speedy.—

Post, as a prefix, commonly denotes efter.

Post/oge, n. money paid for conveying letters.

Post/oge, n. a boy that rides post; a courier.

Post/chape, n. a travelling carriage; a stage-

Post diste, v. c. to date later than the real time.
Post di-la'vi-an, c. posterior to the flood.
Post di-la'vi-an, n. one who lived since the

flood. Post'er, a. one who travels hastily; a courier. Postd'ri-or, a. subsequent; later; placed after. Postd-ri-or, ty, n. the state of being posterier. Postd'ri-ors, n. pl. the hinder parts. Postër'i-ty, n. succeeding generations; de seendants; — opposed to sacceters.

Por'torn, a a small gate; a door. Post-cy-lat'ence, a subsequent existence. Post-fix, a a suffax; a letter or syllable added. Post-fix', v. a. to add or annex at the end. Post-haste', n. haste like that of a courier Post'-hörse, n. a horse for the use of couriers.

Post'-house, a a norse for the use or ourrows.
Post'-house, a a house with a post-office.
Post'hy-mola, [post'hy-mis, & W. J. E. F. Ja,
K. Sa. Wh.; pist'hy-mis, P.] a done, had, or
published, after one's death.
Post'hy-mola-ly, ad. after one's death.
Post'ly-mola-ly, ad. after one's death.

Pylik j.cis/spr, n. a petty pelitician. Psi-jd/"cipn, (pil-o-tim/spl) n. one versed in, or devoted to, politics; a stateman. Psi/j-tic-ly, ad. in a politic manner. Pol'i-tics, n. pl. the science of government. PGI; ty, s. a form of government ; policy. [tion. PGI, s. the head : — a list of persons : — an elec-Poll, v. a. to lop the top of trees; to clip short; ear; to crop : — to take a list of vot Pol'lard, n. a tree lopped : - a sort of bran. Pol'len, n. (Bot.) the prolific faring or dust of a Pöll'er, a. one who votes or polls. Pöl'lock, a. a fish of the cod kind Cower. Poll'-tax, n. a tax assessed by the head. Pôil'six, n. a tax assessed by the head.

Pol-late', v. a. to defile; to taint; to corrupt.

Pol-late'ed-nées, n. the state of being polluted.

Pol-lat'er, n. a defiler; a corrupter.

Pol-lat'en, n. the act of polluting; defilement.

Pol-patite', (pol-paiz') n. [Fr.] a robe or dress.

Polt, å a blow; a stroke. [Colleguist.]

Pol-trôn', n. a coward; a scoundrel.

Pol-trôn'er-y, n. cowardice; baseness.

Pôfy, a prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying sense. ing sersy.

PO-y-a-coustic, a. multiplying sounds.

PU-y-in'thes, pol-q-in'thes, Ja. Sm. R. Wh.;

pô-l-in'thes, pol-q-in'thes, J. R.] s. a plant; a
flower; — written also polyanthes. ing me Polyg's-rich, s. a government by many. Polyg's-mist, s. an advocate for polygamy. Polyg's-my, s. a plurality of wives. Pol'y-gar-chy, a. a government by many. FOY-gist, s. a book containing many languages.
POY-gist, s. baving many languages.
POY-gist, s. baving many languages.
PO-lyg-o-nel, s. having many angles.
PO-lyg-fism, s. a figure having many lines.
POI-y-grish, s. an instrument for multiplying copies of a manuscript. Pol-y-graph'je, a. relating to polygraphy; relating to polygrapi to poygraps...
Polygraps, s. the art of writing in ciphers.
Poly-h6d/ri-cpl.
Poly-h6d/rous.
Poly-h6'drous.
Poly-h6'dron.
a figure having many sides.
Poly-n6'mpl, s. baving many names.
Poly-n6'mp, s. an optical machine presenting many views. Pol'ype, (pol'ip) z. a radiated animal; polypus. Pol-y-pet's-lous, a. having many petals. Polyphon on the matter of a polypus.

Polyphon on the matter of a polypus.

Polypois, a having the nature of a polypus.

Polypois, a [L.] pl. L. polypi; Eng. polypus.

pus-eg; a disease or swelling in the nostrits; a sea animal or insect with many feet; polype. Pol'y-scope, a. a multiplying glass Poly-spir'mous, a having many seeds.
Poly-spir'mous, a having many seeds.
Poly-spi-lab'ic, a an edifice with many columns.
Poly-spi-lab'ic, a having many syllables, or
Poly-spi-lab'ic-spi, more than three. Pol'y-syl-la-ble, z. a word of many syllables Poly-syl-16-be, z. a word of many symmetry.

Poly-syl-46-ton, z. (Red.) a figure by which the
conjunctions are often repeated.

Pluy-tiet-njc, a. comprehending many arts.

Poly-the-1şm, [pol/e-the-1zm, W. J. E. F. Je.
Sm. Wb.; pol-e-the-1zm, Z. P.] z. the doctrine
of a plurality of gods.

Poly-the-1st, z. a believer in a plurality of gods.

Poly-the-1st, z. a believer in a plurality of gods. Pol-y-the-In'tic, Pol-y-the-In'ti-cal, a relating to polytheism.

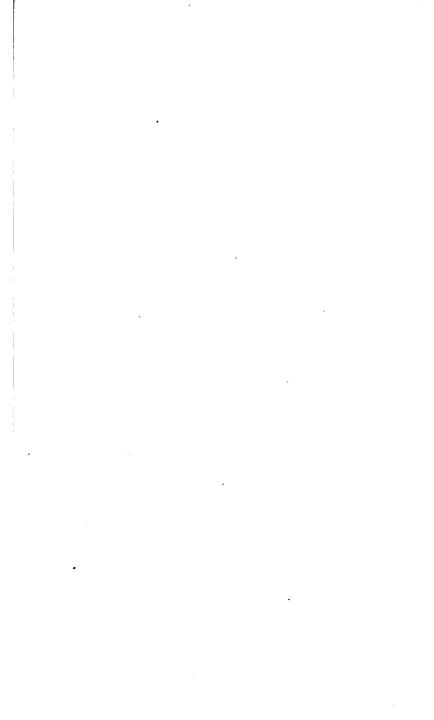
POLy-zo'on, z. a species of compound animal. Pom'sce, z. the substance of apples ground.

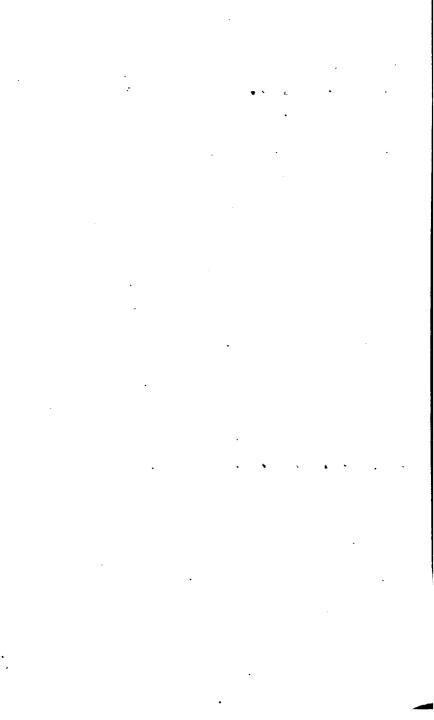
Py-mil'ocous, (py-mil'shus) a. comeisting of apples; resembling apples. Py-mide', (po-mid', S. W. P. J. F. Sm.; py-mid' \_d\_] n. a fragrant ointment. Phan'sje, a ground apples; pomaca.
Po-min'der, [po-min'der, N. J. Sm.; plin'ss
der, S. F.; pō'man'der, P. K.] m. a sweet in!
Po-mi'tom, n. [L.] an ointment for the hair.
Po-mi'tom, v. a. to apply pomatum to the keir
Pô-me-Ct'ren, (plin-sit'ren) n. a citron-apple
Phan-ct'ren, (plin-sit'ren) n. a citron-apple
Phan-ct'ren, (plin-sit'ren) n. a citron-apple
Phan-ct'ren (citron-form). Pôme'rit', (păm'rit') s. a large apple. Po-mif'er-cus, a. bearing apples. Pôm'mel, s. a knob on a sword or sanddle. rummel, s. a knob on a sword or maddle. Fummel, v. a. to beat; to bruise; to punch. Po-mill'e-fist, s. one versed in possology. Pe-mill'e-fist, s. one versed in possology. Pe-mill'e-fist, s. a treatise on fruit.
Pion, s. a grand procession; show; parade. Pömpi-po-fix, s. [L.] a white oxide of xinc. Pom-pi-po, (plim'po-un) s. a pumpkis... Pom-po-fi-ty, s. estentation; beauthliness Pion'pops, a splendid; showy; infinited. Pom'pou-y. ed. in a pompour mammer. Föm'pops, a. splendid; showy; infilated. Föm'pops-ly, ed. in a pompous manner. Föm'pops-nëss, n. state of being pompous. Föm'chō, n. [Sp.] a sort of loose Indian cleak Fönd, n. a small pool or lake; a bassin of wa Fön'd, n. a. small pool or lake; a bassin of wa Fön'der, n.e. to weigh mentally; to consider Pön'der, v.e. to weigh mentally; to comside Pön'der, v. u. to think; to muse; to reflect. Pön'der-ble, a. capable of leing weighed. Pön'der-ön', u. new who ponders. Pön'der-ön, a. heavy; weighty; moumenton Pön'der-ön, a. heavy; weighty; moumenton Pön'der-ön, a. western; relating to the sum-esti Pön'nen, a. western; relating to the sum-esti Pön'nen, a. western; relating to the sum-esti Pön'nen, (pön'yard) u. a dagger; a dirk. Pön'irad, (pön'yard) v. a. to stab with a post Pön'tad, u. a. excellent sort of clarat wise. Pön'tad, n. a. tax or duty for repairing brider Fön'tic, "an excellent sort of claret wise. Fön'tig, "a a tax or duty for repairing bridge Fön'tif, "a a high priest; the pope. Fon-tif'ic, a relating to a puntif'; popish. Fon-tif'i-cal, a relating to a pountif'; positif-Fon-tif'i-cal, a. a book of ecclesiastical rises. "pl. the full dress of a bishop or priest. Fon-tif'i-cal, "a. a book of ecclesiastical rises. "pl. the full dress of a bishop or priest. Fon-tif'i-cale, "a. the office of a pontifi; paper. Fon-tif'i-cale, "a. the office of a pontifi; paper. Fon-tif', "a. [Fr.] a floating bridge; pontous. Fon-tif', "a. [Fr.] a floating bridge; pontous of the pontifical points. For the pontifical pontifi Pô'ny, s. a small horse; a na Pôôd, s. a Russian weight of Pödd, as a Russian weight of thirty-six pounds Pödd, as a sort of lap-dog; a barbet. Pödd, as a small collection of water; a pond. Pödd or a mail collection of water; a pond. Pôop, n. (Naut.) the hindmost part of a ship-Pôor, a. not rich; indigent; necessitions; aww, a. nos rich; indigent; necessiteds; fing; narrow; pelitry; mean; lean; pith Pôôr, n. pl. indigent people collectively. Pôôr-law, n. a law reinting to the poor. Pôôr-law, a. a law reinting to the poor. Pôôr-ly, a. somewhat ill; feeble. [Calloquis Pôôr-ly, a. somewhat ill; feeble. [Calloquis Pôôr-ly, a. posmewhat ill; feeble.] Pobriy, a somewhat ill; feeble. (Collegest Pobriness, s. poverty; meanness; steriky. Pobr-spirit-ed, a mean; cowardly. Pobr-spirit-ed-sies, a meanness; cowardes. Pop, s. a small, smart, quick sound Pop, v. z. to move or enter quickly or siyly.
Pip, s. a. to offer, or put out or in suddenly.
Pip, ad. suddenly; unexpectedly.
Pope, z. the bishop of Rome; the head of the
Roman Catholic church; pentiff:—a fath. Roman Catholic church; pentiff:—a fish. Spr'dom, n. the office, jurisdiction, or territory of the pope; papacy.

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化多样 法经营的现在分词





Poplan eigespes (Hell), sein, (white)

Рорру, илхиг.

To be positive of it.

they are not possessed with a most infallible quitodote. — persessed by the selvel. — them that were possessed with devil.

It was non possible for were, man

POR iges - (phylins) a. a game at cards. Sp/ex-y, m. the religion of the church of Rome. py ex-y, m. the reagon or the courts of mones ipper eye, (pôper) n. a gind in the thigh. 5p' gun, m. a gun with which children play. 5p' jn., a. relating to the pope or to popery. 5p' jah. ly, sd. in a popish manner.

Sp' jah. - a rea of saveral variation. op lar, s. a tree of several varieties. 'op'lin, m. a stuff made of silk and worsted. op py, z. a soportierous plant and flower.

'op u-lace, z. the vulgar; the multitude.

'op u-lace, z. the vulgar; the multitude.

'op u-lace, z. relating to the people; beloved by
the people; pleasing to the people; easily understood; not critical; common derstood; not critical; common.

Pōp-u-kar';-ty, n. state or quality of being popular; general exteem.

Pōp'u-kar-ky, ad. in a popular manner.

Pōy'u-kate, v. a. to fill with people; to people.

Pōy'u-kate, v. n. to breed people; inhabitants.

Pōp-u-ka'tlon, n. the whole people; inhabitants.

Pōy'u-loūs, a. full of inhabitants or people.

Pōy'u-loūs-ly, ad. with much people.

Pōy'u-loūs-ly, ad. with much people.

Pōy'u-loūs-ly, ad. with much people.

Pōy'u-loūs-lain, a. the state of being populous.

Pōy'c-lain, or Pōr'c-lain, [por's-lain, S. W. P.

J. P.; pör's-lain, E. Ja. Wb.; pōrrlin, K.;
pōrrlan, Sa.; pòr'ag-lan, R.] n. china-ware;

fine earthen-ware.

Por'c-lain, a. consisting of porcelain. Per'co-lain, a consisting of porcelain. Porch, n. an entrance with a roof; a portico. Por cu-pine, n. a kind of large hedgeing. Pere, a. a spiracle of the skin; a small hole. Pore, s. s. to look or examine carefully. Por j-ness, s. fulness of pores. Por-rises, a. (Geem.) a proposition; a theorem.
Pork, n. the flesh of swine: [a hog; a pig.]
Pork'er, n. a hog; a pig.
Por-rise'j-ty, n. the quality of having pores. Po'rous, a. having small spiracles or pores. Po'rous-ness, n. the quality of being porous. Po'roys, a. naving smass spraces or process.
Pô'roys-sas, n. the quality of being porous.
Pôr-phy-rl'/ic, a. relating to porphyry.
Pôr-phy-ry, s. a variegated, hard stone.
Pôr'pide, or Pôr'pu, n. the sea-hog; a dolphin.
Pôr'ride, n. a kind of bruth; pottage.
Pôr'ride, n. a kind of bruth; pottage.
Pôr'ride, n. a vessel out of which children est.
Pôr'ri, n. a larbor; a station for ships:—an apartner:—carriare; air; mies:—a kind of erture: — carriage; air; mien: — a kind of Port's-ble, a. that may be carried. [wine. Port's-ble-ness, z. the quality of being purtable. Port'age, a. act of carrying; carriage; price of carriage; carrying-place. Portai, a the arch of a gate; a gate; a door.
Fort-callis, a a movable frame placed over a gate-way, to be let down at pleasure. Port-cullis, v. a. to bur; to shut up. Ports, a. the Turkish or Ottoman court. Por-tend', v. a. to foretoken; to foreshow. Por-tent', a. an omen of ill; ill-boding prodigy. Por-ten'tous, a. foretokening ill; ominous. Pur'ter, n. a door-keeper; a carrier of burdens: - a strong malt liquor. Parteries, n. the hire of a porter; carriage.
Pert-la/hā, or Pert-fal/iö, n.; pl. pert-la/hā, ir Pert-la/hā, sc. See Folio. Pert'hôle, a, a hole to point cannon through.
Pert'hôle, a, a hole to point cannon through.
Pert'tod, [për'te-kō, P. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wa.; për'te-kō, S. W. J. F.] a, : pl. pōr't-oë; a series of columns; a covered walk; a porch. Per'tion, s. a part; allotment; a part of an in-heritance given to a child; a wife's fortune.

Partion, v. c. to divide; to parcel; to endow. Partion er, n. one who divides.

Për'tion-let, u. one who has an acade Port'li-nëss, u. diguity of mice; bulk Fort'ly, a grand of mice; bulky; corpulent Port'ly, a grand of mice; bulky; corpulent Port-man, n, an inhabitant of a port-town Port-min'tees, port-man'tees, port-man'tees, a seg for clothes. Port-man-tle, n, a portmantees. [R.] ien ; bulky ; corpulent Port'man-ile, s. a portmanteau. [R.] Port'môte, s. a court held in port-towns. Por'träit, s. a picture drawn from the life. Pör'tral-ture, (pör'tra-tūr) n. a picture ; portrajt. Pör-träy', v. a. to paint ; to describe ; to draw. Pört'rööve, n. the bailiss of a port-town. Por tress, n. a female porter or keeper of a gate. Por'y, a. full of pores. Poe, s. a. to puzzle; to gravel; to stop.
Poe, r. a. to puzzle; to gravel; to stop.
Poe, r. a. one who poses; an examiner.
Poe, ritoa, (pozzlatyn) s. situation; attitude; posture; a principle laid down.
Poe, tive, a. real; absolute; direct; certain; confident; affirmative; not negative. Poyi-tive, n. a thing affirmable; reality.
Poyi-tive-ly, ed. in a positive manner.
Poyi-tive-ass, n. state of being positive.
Powi-cy, n. (Med.) a treatise on does.
Powie, n. [L.] an armed power; a number. Pos's; complete an armed power; a number.

Pos's; complete an armed body.

[to obtain.

Pos-sis's; n. a. to have as an owner; to enjoy;

Pos-sis'sion, (pos-zésh'un) n. state of possessing;
that which is possessed; property.

Pos-sis'ive, a. having or denoting possession. Pog-der sor, s. one who possesses; an owner.
Pog-der sor, or Pog-gos-o-ry, [pos-ses-aur-o, S.
W. P. E. F. Ja.; poz-ses sur-o, J. E. Sm. R Wb.] a. having po ecelon Pos'est, a milk curdled with wine or any acid.
Pos'est, a milk curdled with wine or any acid.
Pos'si-ble, a that may exist, or be, or be done. Pos'si-bly, ad. by any power existing; perhaps. Post, n. a courier; a public letter-carrier:—a station; an office:—a piece of timber:—a French measure, equal to 5.58 English miles. Post, v. a. to travel with speed or post-horses. Post, v. a. to fix on a post; to place; to station: - to send with post-horse Post, a used in travelling hastily; speedy.— Post, as a prefix, commonly denotes efter. Post/age, a money paid for conveying letters. Post/bdy, a a boy that rides post; a courier. Post/chaise, a a travelling carriage; a stage coach. Post'date, v. a. to date later than the real time.
Post-di-la'vi-an, a. posterior to the flood.
Post-di-la'vi-an, n. one who lived since the flood. Pōst'er, s. one who travels hastily; a courier. Pos-të'ri-or, a. subsequent; later; placed after. Pos-të-ri-or', s. the state of being posterior. ros-to-ri-ferity, n. the state of being posterior.
Post-dri-ory, n. pd. the hinder parts.
Post-dri-ty, n. succeeding generations; descendants;— opposed to ascesters.
Post-ty-rist ence, n. subsequent existence.
Post-ty-rist ence, n. subsequent existence.
Post-frx, n. a suffax; a letter or syllable added.
Post-frx', n. a. to add or annex at the end. generations; de Post-fix', v. s. to add or annex at the end. Post-haste', z. haste like that of a courier. Post'-horse, n. a horse for the use of couriers. Post'-house, n. a house with a post-office.

\*Post'he-moda, [post'he-mda, & W. J. E. F. Ja,
K. Sm. Wh.; post'he-mda, P. a. done, had, or
published, after one's death.

\*Post'he-moda-ly, ed. after one's death.

Post'ly-moda-ly, ed. after one's death.

was, W. E. E.] n. one who guides the first pair of a set of horses in a conch.
Plet'ing, n. the act of travelling by post.
Plet'man, n. a post; a courier; a letter-carrier.
Plet'mairk, n. a mark or stamp of a post-office.
Plet'mairk, n. a to the contract of the contract Post'milrk, v. a. to put the mark of the pos office on a letter, &c. omice on a letter, s.c.

Post'mb-ter, n. a superinsendent of a post-office.

Post mo-rid'j-an, a. being in the afteracon.

Post mo-right [L. after death.] done or happening after death.

Post'-nōte, n. a bank-note payable to order.

Post-ō-bit, n. a bond payable after the death of the person therein named.

Post'-ō-f-jce, n. office for letters; a post-house.

Post'-ō-f-jce, n. office for letters; a post-house. rost -ot-rice, a. once ror setters; a post-souse. Pôst-pôid, a. having the postage paid.
Pôst-pône', s. a. to put off; to delay; to defer.
Pôst-pône'ment, s. act of postponing; a delay.
Pôst'script, s. a paragraph added to a letter.
Pôst'script, s. a town having a post-office.
Pôst'script, identify the set of bog; to invite.
Pôst's-late, s., position assumed without proof.
Pôst's late, s., position assumed without proof. Föst'u-lâte, s. position assumed without proof.

Föst-u-lât'up, s. a supposition without proof;

postulate: — supplication; a suit.

Föst'u-lâ-to-y, a assumed without proof.

Föst-y-lâ'spm, s. [L.] p. pöst-y-lâ'sp; a thing required; an assumed position; postulate.

Föst'ure, (pöst'ypr, s. state; situation; gesture.

Föst'ure-mâs'ter, (pöst'ypr-mâs'ter) s. one who

practises or teaches postures.

Pösy, s. a motto on a ring; a nosegay.

Föt, s. a vessel to hold meat or liquide; a cup.

Föt, s. a to preserve or enclose in nots. , v. a. to preserve or enclose in pots Po'ts-ble, a. such as may be drunk; drinkable. Po'ts-ble-nëss, n. state of being potable. Po-tar'gō, n. a West India pickle or sauce. Pot'ash, n. an alkaline salt obtained from ashes. Po-tas'es, n. (Chem.) purified potash. Po-ta'tion, n. a drinking-bout; a draught. Po-tā'tō, s. a plant and esculent root. Pot'bēl-lied, (pōt'bēl-led) s. having a large belly. Pot'běl-ly, a. a protuberant belly. Pôt'bôl-ly, m. a protuborant belly.
Pôt'tont, a. powerful; forcible; strong; mighty.
Pô'tont, a. powerful; forcible; strong; mighty.
Pô'ton-tâte, [pô'ten-tât, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wh.] m. a monarch; a prince; a sovereign.
Po-tôn'thi, (po-tôn'shal) a. existing in possibility, not in act. — (Gress.) noting a mood that implies possibility, liberty, &c.
Po-tôn'thi-ly, ad. in possibility; in efficacy.
Pô'tent-ly, ad. powerfully; forcibly.
Pô'tent-ness, m. powerfulloses; might; power.
Pôt'haing-r, m. a hook to hang a pot on. Pô'tont-néss, a. powertuness; imign.; power.
Pôt'hing-gr, s. a hook to hang a pot on.
Pôth'er, [pôth'er, E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; plith'er,
S. W. P. J. F. In. bustle; tumuk; bother.
Pôt'hêrh, (pôt'erb) a. an herb it for the pot.
Pôt'hook, (pôt'hâk) s. a hook to fasten pots. Pot'house, n. an alchouse; a drinking-house. Po'tion, n. a draught; a medical draught. Pot'lid, a. the cover of a pot. P&'lick, s. food from the pot; dinner. P&'met-al, s. an alloy of lead and copper P&'sbërd, s. a fragment of a broken pot.

Pöt'tage, n. any thing boiled for food Pöt'tor, n. a maker of earthen vessel

POL'tyr.y. n. work of a potter; earthen-ware.
POL'tyr.y. n. work of a potter; earthen-ware.
POL'te, n. a measure of four pints; a basket.
POL-thing, poly-willynt) a. valiant by drink.
POL-thing, n. a species of black tea.
POL-thing, n. a species of black tea.
POL'tyright of the poly-will provide the poly-wi

Pot'ter, v. n. to trifle; to pudder.

Foul'ter-er, (poi'ter-er) a one who sells flowin Foul'tice, n a soft application; cataphase. Foul'tice, (poi'tis) n. a. to apply a poulties to Foul'try, (poi'tre) n. domestic fowls. Possice, n. the talon of a bird: - a powder. Pounce, r. a. to pierce; to seize: to sprink Poinced, (poinst) a furnished with talors. Poin'cet-box, n a small box perforated. Pound, n. a weight of 16 ounces avoirdu and 12 ounces troy : — in money, 20 shills — an enclosure for sattle ; a pinfold. Pound, v. a. to beat; to grind: - to shut up Pound'age, n. a sum deducted from a pound :duty or payment rated by the pound. Pound'er, n. he or that which pounds; a p tle : - a gun of a certain bore, \*Pöur, (pôr) [pôr, E. Ju. K. Sm. R. Wê. Mara-pôôr, S. P. J.: pôûr, W.: pôôr, pôr, or pôûr, E. v. a. to emit; to send forth; to let out. \*Pour, (por) v. n. to stream ; to flow ; to rush. \*Pour'er, (por'er) a. one who pours. Pout, v. n. to look sullen; to shoot out the line Pout, a, a fit of sullenness: - a fresh-water i Pöv'er-ty, n. state of being poor; penury; want-indigence; barrenness; defect. Pow'der, n. dust; gunpowder; hair-powder Pow'der, v. n. to crumble ; to fall to dust. Pow'dor, v. a. to reduce to dust; to sprinkle. Pow'der-box, n. a box for holding powder. Pow'der-flask, n. a flask for gunpowder. Pow'der-horn, a. a horn for gunpowder. Pow'der-mill, n. a mill to make gunpowder in Pow'der-y, a. covered with powder; dusty. Pow'er, n. ability to do something; capacity; command; authority; dominion; ability; force; strength; an army; a ruler; a state. Pow'er-ful, a. having power; strong; potent; mighty; forcible; efficacious. Pow'er-ful-ly, ad. mightily; forcibly. Pow'er-ful-ness, n. power; efficacy; might. Pow'er-loss, a. destitute of power; weak. Pow'er-losm, n. a loom worked by steam. Powl'dron, a. armor for the shoulders. Pow'wow, n. an Indian dance: - an Indian conjurer or priest. Pox, w. an eruptive disease; pustules. Practica-bil'i-ty, ) n. state of being practice.

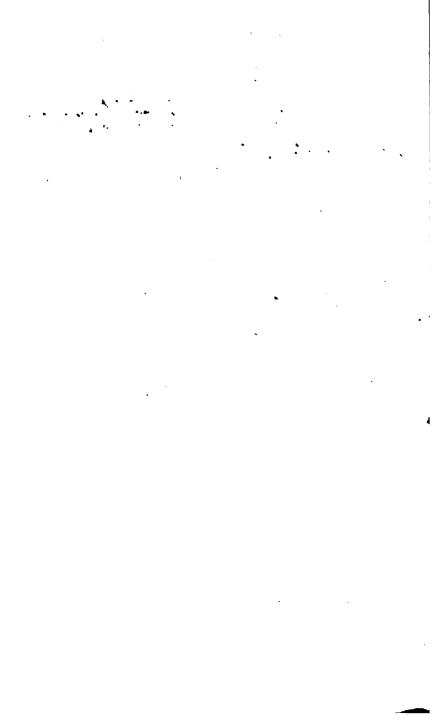
Prac'ti-ca-bie-ness, | ble; possibility. Prac'ti-ca-ble-ness, ble; possibility.
Prac'ti-ca-ble, a. that may be done or effected. Prac'ti-ca-bly, ad, in a practicable manner. Prac'ti-cal, a. relating to practice or use; signed for practice; not merely speculative. Prac'ti-cal-ly, ad. by practice; in real fact. Prac'ti-cal-ness, n. quality of being practical. Prac'tice, n. habit; use; performance; methorac'tise, v. a. to do habitually; to exercise. Prac'tise, v. n. to act; to exercise a profession Prac'tis-er, n. one who practises; practitioner. Prac-ti''tion-er, n. one engaged in any art. Proc'i-pē, (prēs'e-pē) n. (Law) a kind of wrn. Præ-cōg'ni-ta, n. pl. [L.] things previously known. Prem-u-nī're, n. [L.] (Law) a writ; an offence. Pra-nō'men, n. [L.] the first name of a person prefixed to the family name. ra-to'ri-um, n. [L.] a court or hall of justice. Prag-mit'ic, (a. impertinent; officious; med-Prag-mit'i-cal, dling; dictatorial. Prag-mit'i-cal-ly, ad. in a pragmatical manner. Prag-mit'i-cal-ness, a. quality of meddling. Prag'ma-tist, n. one who is impertinently but Prag'rie, (pra're) n. [Fr.] a large natural most ow, or tract of country bare of trees.

our his invective.

Without a power to support is her power from the over the spirits - his spirits have the power to assure - 1 forter

To pur is in practice. - He adopter in practice of arranging the systems !

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Some en praised for piety. others, for publics orators.

There were greachers of the goopel 6

I had to precention to pull up ...

Präspe s. renown; commendation; honor-fräspe, (präs) s. a. to commend; to appland. Präspe jess, a. wanting praise; without prais Präspe, s. one who praises; an applander Präspe wor-thy, (präs wir-the) a. worthy praise; inudable; commendable. Främ, or Prässe, s. a sort of lighter or bost. Pränk, v. a. to spring-or bound, as a horse. Pränk, s. a froile; a wild flight; a trick. Präpe, s. (Affin.) green quartz. Tana, s. a more; a who migns; a smea.

'rāse, s. (Affa.) green quarts.

'rāte, s. s. to talk carelessly; to chatter.

'rāte, s. tattle; idle talk; babble; loquacity.

'rāt'er, s. one who prates; an dide talker.

'rāt'ic, s. [prutique, Fr.] a license to trade.

'rāt'ic, s. s. to talk childhihy; to chatter.

\*at'ide, s. s. to talk thildhihy; in chatter. rait'de, s. chidden talk; trifling loquacity.
'mit'der s. one who pratties; a chatterer.
'miv'-iv, s. corruption; badnes; malignity.
'rawn, s. a small crustaceous fish. raw, n. [L.] use; practice; a form.
'rāy, (prā's n. to make petitions; to entreat.
'rāy, c. a. to supplicate; to implore. [treaty.
'rāy'ye, (prā'er ee prār) n. a petition to God; on-'ray'er, m. one who prays; a petitioner.
'ray'er-book, (pra'er-bûk) m. book of devotion. ray'er-ful, a. using prayer; devout; praying. ray or an a using peace; to touch, paying, ray or like, a. neglecting prayer; indevout. ray, [pre, L. a prefix to words derived from the Latin, marks priority of time or read. reach, v. n. to discourse on the gospel, d.c. reach, v. n. to proclaim, as a public religious teacher; to incalcate; to teach. 'reach'er, n. one who preaches.
'reach'er-ship, n. the office of a preacher.
'reach'ing, n. a public religious discourse. reach'ment, n. a sermon ; — in contempt. Te-an-new en, e. a. to aemonian oscorenan 'Te-am-bie, n. an introduction; a prefince.
'Te am'bu-la-to-ry, a. going before.
'Te-au'dj-ence, n. previous andence.
'Te-be'ed, n. a stipend in a cathedral church.
'Te-be'ed, l. a. of or belonging to a prebend. 're-bén'dal, a. of or belonging to a prehend.
'reb'n-da-ry, a. a clergyman or stipendiary of a cathedral, who has a probend.
're-ck'rj-ois, a. uncertain, because depending on another's will; doubtful; dublous.
're-ck'rj-ois-nèg, a. doubt; dependently.
're-ck'rj-ois-nèg, a. doubt; dependence.
'ré-c'-pois-nèg, a. doubt; dependence.
're-c'-pois-nèg, a. preservative caution or care.
're-c'-be'nos-ry, a. servative; preventive.
're-c'-be'nos-ry, a. previous; precoding.
're-c'-be'dence, a. previous; precoding.
're-c'-be'dence, a. a. act of going before; priority; 'ty-ca' (e.g., a. act of going before; priority; 'ty-ca' (ency, ) foremost place; superiority. 'ty-ca' (enc, a. that precedes; preceding; former. 'ta' (e-dain, a. any example; a thing done before. —(Less) an authority to be followed. rure. — (2009) an authority to be followed.

'he'(-deni-ed, a. having a precedent.

'he-c'd'ent-ity, ad. beforehand; formerly.

're-cid'ing, p. a. going before; autecedent; earlier.

'ro-cid'ing, p. a. going before; antecedent; carlier.
're-cin'tor, s. a leader of a choir; a chanter.
're'copt, [pre'copt, S. W. P. E. F. Ja. E. Sm.
Wh.; pre'copt, or pre'copt, J.; pre'copt, Komrial.] s. a rule authoritatively given; a mandate; a principle; a direction; a maxim.
'ro-cip'tive, a. containing or giving precepts.
're-cip'type, s. a head master, or principal of an academy. &c.; a teacher; a tator.

\*Prő-op-tő/rj-al, a relating to a preceptor
\*Prő-'op-to-ry, [prő-'op-tűr-e, M.; prő-'op-tűr-e,
Ja. Sm.; pro-eőp'ur-e, K. Wb.] a, preceptive.
Pro-cőp'reas, a a female preceptor or teacher.
Pro-cős'sion, (pro-eősh'un) n. a going before; a
movement forward; an advance.
Prő'cinet, [prő-singkt, S. P. E. K. Sm. Wb.; presingkt', W. Ja.; pró-singkt or pre-singkt', K.
E.] n. an outward limit; a boundary.
Prő'cious, (prősh'ys) a of great price; of great
value; valuable; costly. value; valuable; costly.

Pré''cioqs-ly, (présh'us-le) ad. valuably.

Pré''cioqs-ness, (présh'us-nés) n. worth; value.

Pré''cioqs-ness, (présh'us-nés) n. worth; value.

Pré'c'i-pice, n. a headlong steep or declivity.

Pre-crip'-tant, a. falling headlong; hasty; rash.

Pre-crip'-tant-ly, ad. in headlong haste.

Pre-crip'-tant-ly, ad. to throw down; to hasten. Pre-cip'i-tate, v. a. to throw down ; to hasten. Pre-cip'i-tate, a. steep; hasty; rash; violent. Pre-cip'i-tate, n. 1 (Chem.) a substance thrown down in a liquid by decomposition. Pre-cip'i-tate-ly, ad. in a precipitate manner. Pre-cip-j-ta/tion, n, act of precipitating; rash-Pre-cip-ta'ton, n. act of precipitating; rash ness; hurry; blind haste.

Pre-cip'-tōi-tor, n. one who urges on violently.

Pre-cip'-toōi-to, a. headlong; steep; precipitate.

Pre-cip'-toōi-nèse, n. rashness; precipitance.

Pre-cise', a. exact; strict; nice; formal; rigid

Pre-cise', a. exact; strict; nice; formal; rigid

Pre-cise'ness, n. exactness; rigid nicety.

Pre-cil'sian, (pre-six'an) n. one very exact. Pre-ci''sian, (pre-sizh'an) n. one very exact.
Pre-ci''sion, (pre-sizh'un) n. state of being precise; strictness; exact limitation. Pre-cl'ajvo, a. cutting off; exactly limiting.
Pre-cl'ajvo, a. cutting off; exactly limiting.
Pre-cl'ajvo, a. to shut out by anticipation.
Pre-cl'ajvo, (pre-kl'ajvo) a. the act of precluding; previous hinderance.
Pre-cl'ajvo; a. hindering by some anticipation. Pro-clu'sive, a hindering by some anticipation. Pre-cla'sive-ly, sa. with proclusion.

Pre-co'cious, (pre-kō'shus) a. ripe before the nat-ural time; early ripe. Pre-cocious-ness, (pre-kā/shus-ness) n. precocity.
Pre-coci-ty, n. state of being precoclous; ripeness before the natural time. Prē-cig'i-tāte, v. s. to consider beforehand. Prē-cog-ni''tion, n. previous knowledge. Prē-con-cēive', v. s. to conceive beforehand. Pre-opn-ceiv'ton, m. opinion previously formed Pre-opn-ceiv'ton, m. opinion previously formed Pre-opn-ceiv'ed, p. a. settled beforehand. Pre-opn-ceiv'ed, p. a. settled beforehand. Pre-oblivities, m. a previous contract. Pre-ceiv'opr, m. a forerunner: a harbinger.

Pre-citr'spr. m. a forerunner; a harbinger.
Pre-citr'spr.y. a introductory; previous.
Pre-dâ'ccopa, (pre-dâ'abas) a living by prey
Prêd'a-to-ry, a. practising rapine; rapacious.
Prêd-o-cês'spr., P. Ja., S. M. J. F. E.
Sm.; prê-de-se'spr., P. Ja., m. one who precedes; one going before; an ancestor. [too.
Pre-dês-ti-nā'ri-an, a. relating to predestinaPre-dês-ti-nā'ri-an, a. relating to predestination.
Pre-dês-ti-nāte, v. a. to predestinai; to prodestina; to prodestina.

rry-newty-nate, v. s. to predetermine; to foreordain; to predestine.
Pre-dest;-nate, s. predestinated.
Pre-dest;-nation, s. act of predestinating; the doctrine that all events are predestinated; prestreination.

predictination.

Pre-dés'ti-nê-ter, n. one who predestinates.

Pre-dés'tine, v. a. to decree beforehand.

Pré-de-têr-mi-nê-tion, n. a previous decree.

Pré-de-têr-mine, v. a. to determine beforehand.

Pré-de-têr-mine, v. a. to determine beforehand.

Pré-de-têr-mine, v. a. to determine beforehand.

a, W. E. K.] n. one who guides the first pair a set of horses in a cosch.

a set of horses in a cosch.

and, n. a post; a courier; a letter-carrier.

mark, n. a mark or stamp of a post-office.

mitter, a. a mark or stamp of a post-office.

Plance, n. the talon of a hirl: — a powder.

Plance, n. the talon of a hirl: — a powder. of a set of horses in a coach or a sex of norms in a conch. Plet'ing, a. the act of travelling by post. Plet'man, a. a post; a courier; a letter-carrier. Plet'mark, a. a mark or stamp of a post-office. Plet'mark, a. a. to put the mark of the post office on a letter, &c. Post min-ter, n. a superintendent of a post-office.

Post me-rid'i-an, s. being in the afternoon.

Post mo'rign, [L. after death.] done or happening after death. Post'-note, n. a bank-note payable to order. Post-5'bit, n. a bond payable after the death of russ-ous, s. a nond payable after the death the person therein named. Pöst'-öf-fice, s. office for letters; a post-house. Pöst-pöne', s. a. to put off; to delay; to defer. Pöst-pöne'ment, s. act of postponing; a delay. Pöst-script, s. a paragraph added to a letter. Post'-town, s. a town having a post-office.
Post'-town, s. a town having a post-office.
Post'u-late, (post'yu-lat) s. a. to beg; to invite.
Post'u-late, s. posttion assumed without proof. ros: v-late, s. position assumed without proof; postulate:—supplication; a suit. Prof(\*)-q-vy, a assumed without proof. Post-y-la'(spm, n. [L.] pl. post-y-la'(sp a thing required; an assumed position; postulate. Post-y-(postulate). ist'ure-man'ter, (pist'yur-man'ter) a. one who practises or teaches postures. Post'ure Poly, s. a motto on a ring; a nosegay. Pot, s. a vessel to hold meat or liquids; a cup. Pot, v. a. to preserve or enclose in pots. Po'ts-ble, a. such as may be drunk; drinkable. Po'ts-ble-nëss, n. state of being potable. Po-tar'gō, n. a West India pickle or sauce. Pot'ash, n. an alkaline salt obtained from ashes. Po-tas'es, n. (Chem.) purified potash.
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Föten, e., m. powerful; forcible; strong; mighty.
Föten, a. powerful; forcible; strong; mighty.
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Po-tan'tal'j-ty, (po-tan-sha-al'o-to) n. possibility.
Po-tan'tal-ly, ad. in possibility; in efficacy.
Fötent-ly, ad. powerfully; forcibly.
Föt'tent-ness, n. powerfulless; might; power.
Föt'hing-er, n. a hook to hang a pot on. For vinners, a powertuness; might; power.

Föthing-er, a a hook to bang a pot on.

Föthier, [pöth'er, E. Ja. K. Sm. Wh.; päth'er,
S. W. P. J. F.; a bastle; tunner; bother.

Fötherh, (pöt'erb) a an herb fit for the pot.

Föt'hook, (pöt'hök) a. a hook to fasten pots. Pot'house, n. an alchouse; a drinking-house. Po'tion, n. a draught; a medical draught. Pot'lid, n. the cover of a pot. Pét'löck, s. food from the pot; dinner. Pët'mët-ai, s. aa alloy of lead and copper. Pët'shërd, s. a fragment of a broken pot. Pot'tage, a. any thing boiled for food. Pot'tor, a. a maker of earthen vessels. Pot'ter, v. n. to tride; to pudder. Pot'ter-y, n. work of a potter; earthen-ware.
Pot'tie, n. a measure of four pints; a basket.
Pot-val'iant, (pot-val'yant) s. valiant by drink. Polich, a purse; a pocket.—v. s. te pocket. Pou-chong', a a species of black tea. Fon t (polic) a syoung chicken; a pullet.

Poince, n. the taion of a but :— a powder.

Poince, e. a. to perce; to sake: :— to sprinkte
Poinced, (poinst) a. furnished with taiona.

Point out box, n. a small box perforated.

Poind, n. a weight of 16 ounces avoirduncia.

and 12 ounces troy:— in money, 30 shillings:
— an enclosure for eattle; a pinfold.

Poind, n. a. to beat; to gridd:— to shut up.

Poind'age, n. a sum deducted from a pouned:—
duty or payment rated by the nound. duty or payment rated by the pound.

Psend'er, n. he or that which pounds; a pertle:—a gun of a certain bore.

\*Four, (por) [por, E. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb. Marca:
poor, S. P. J.; poor, W: poor, por, or poor, E. P.]
p. a. to emit; to send forth; to let out. \*Four, (por) v. n. to stream; to flow; to rusth. \*Paur'er, (pir'er) n. one who pours. Pout, v. n. to look sullen ; to shoot out the ligat. Pout, n. a fit of sullenness: — a fresh-water fish Pover-ty, n. state of being poor; penury; wanst, indigence; barrenness; defect. Pow'der, n. dust; gunpowder; hair-powder Pow'der, v. n. to crumble; to fall to dust. Pow'der, w. s. to reduce to dust; to sprinkle-Pow'der-box, s. a box for holding powder. Pow'der-dask, s. a flask for gunpowder. Provider-mark, a. a mask for gunpoweer.
Provider-mark, a. a born for gunpowder in.
Provider-mark, a. a mill to make gunpowder in.
Provider-mark, a. a mill to make gunpowder in.
Provider-mark, a. a mill to make gunpowder in.
Provider-mark, a. a market in gunpowder.

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Prăc-tj-ca-blf/-ty, / a. state of being practicaPrăc-tj-ca-ble-ndes, ble; possibility.

Prăc'tj-ca-ble, a. that may be done or effected. Pric'ti-ca-bly, ad. in a practicable manner. Pric'ti-cal, a. relating to practice or use; a signed for practice; not merely speculative. aigned for practice; not merely specifialties. Prict'i-cel-ly, ad. by practice; in real fact. Prict'i-cel-néss, s. quality of being practical. Prict'ice, s. habit; use; performance; methority is occurries. Prict'ise, v. s. to act; to exercise a profession state. Pric'tis-or, n. one who practices; practitioner.
Proc'ti-or, n. one engaged in any art.
Proc't-or, pric'o-or, n. (Lee) a kind of writ.
Proc'd'ni-dq, n. pl. (Le) things previously known. Prem-u-ni're, s. [L.] (Lew) a writ; an offence.
Pre-u-i'men, s. [L.] the first name of a person,
prefixed to the family name. prented to the family name.

Prac-d'ri-fam, n. [L.] a court or hall of justice.

Prag-mait'jc, { a. impertinent; officious; med.

Prag-mait'jcal, dling; dictatorial.

Prag-mait'jcal-ndes, n. quality of meddling.

(Prag-mait'jcal-ndes, n. quality of meddling.

(Prag-mait'jcal-ndes, n. one who is impertinently busy.

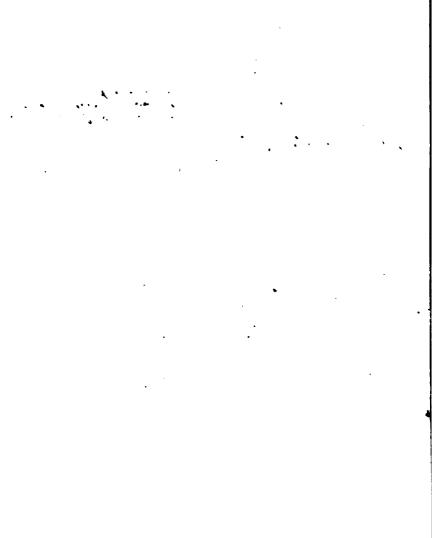
Prag-ric, (pra're); n. [Fr.] a large natural mead ow, or tract of country bare of trees.

our his invective.

Without a power to support is here's power five him over them spirits - his spirits have the power to assure - of forter and

To put it in practice .- He adopted in practice of arranging the systems into.

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Some are praised for pick. others, for poly, others, for pick.

There were preachers of the geople 6

I had the precaution to pull up ...

'răspe n. renown; commendation; honor.
'răspe, (prin) e. a. to commend; to appland
'răspe'qen, a. wanting praise; without prai'răspe'wor-thy, (priz'wir-the) a. worthy
praise; inudable; commendable.
'răn, er Prime, n. a sort of lighter or bost.
'rânce, e. a. to dress showily; to prink.
'rânk, n. a froite; a wild flight; a trick.
'râne, n. a froite; a wild flight; a trick. 'rate, n. a frote; n wost night; n tree.
'rate, n. (Afin.) green quarts.
'rate, n. at to talk carelessly; to chatter.
'rate, n. attie; idle talk; babble; loquacity.
'rate'er, n. one who prates; an idle talker.
'rate'er, n. fo talk childishty; to chatter.
'rate'tle, n. childishty; to chatter.
'rate'tle, n. childisht talk; trifling loquacity. rat/ther a one who pratties; a chatterer. 'ray'er, n. one who prays; a petitioner.
'ray'er-book, (pra'er-bûk) n. book of devotion. 'ray'er-ful, a. using prayer; devout; praying. 'ray'er-ful-ly, ad. in a devout manner. 'riy'er-lêss, a. neglecting prayer; indevout.
're, [pre, L.] a prefix to words derived from the
Latin, ments priority of time or renk.
'rêsch, c. n. to discourse on the gospel, &c. reach, v. a. to proclaim, as a public religious teacher; to inculcate; to teach. 'reach'or, a. one who preaches. ach'er-ship, a. the office of a preacher. reach'ing, z. a public religious discourse. 'Réach'ing, n. a public religious discourse.
'réach'ment, n. a sermon ;— in contempt.
'ré-pd-mén'inh, v. a. to admonish beforehand.
'ré'an-ble, n. an introduction ; a preface.
'ré an'd-j-d-d-y-y, a going before.
'ré-fu'd-d, n. a stipond in a cathodral church.
'rè-du'd-j, a. of or belonging to a prebend.
'ré-d'u-d-y-y, n. a clergyman or stipendiary of a cathodral, who has a probend.
'ry-d'(r)-dis, a. uncortaint, because depending on another's will; doubtful; dubious.
'ry-d'(r)-dis, a. uncortaint, chocause dependantly. 're-ck'ri-ole-ly, ad. uncertainly; dependently.
're-ck'ri-ole-leg, n. doubt; dependence.
're-cke'tive, or Pfeo'e-to-ry, a. supplicat.
're-cke'tion, n. a procevative caution or care. re-chi'tion, n. a preservative caution or care. 're-cha'tion e-ry, | servative ; preventiv Pre-ce-da'ne-cus, a. previous ; preceding. 're-cide', v. a. to go before in rank or time servative ; preventive. 'tp-ca'dence, a. act of going before; priority; 'tp-ca'dence, a. act of going before; priority; 'tp-ca'dency, bromost place; superiority. 'tp-ca'dence, a. that precodes; precoding; former.'tg'/p-dent. s. any example; a thing done before. — (Law) an authority to be followed. 'rā','o-dānt-od, a. having a procedent.
'ro-ob'dent-by, ad. beforehand; formerly.
'ro-obd'jng, p. a. going before; antecedent; car-

ner.

'ré-con'tor, n. a leader of a choir; a chanter.
'ré-copt, [pré-sopt, S. W. P. E. F. Ja. E. Sm.
Wh.; pré-sopt or prés'opt, J.; prés'opt, Ken-rick.] n. a rule authoritatively given; a man-date; a principle; a direction; a maxim.
're-obj'rive, a. containing or giving precopta.
're-obj'rive, n. a head master, or principal of an academy. &cc.; a teacher; a tator.

\*Préc-op-té/ri-al, a. relating to a preceptor \*Préc-op-to-ry, [prés-op-tir-o, W.; pré-sep-tir-o Ja. Sa.; pro-sép'ur-o, K. Wh.] a. preceptive. Pro-cép'tross, s. a female preceptor or teacher. Pre-ces'sion, (pre-sesh'un) s. a going before; a movement forwards; an advance. movement forwards; an advance.
Pré'cinct, [pré'eingkt, S. P. E. K. Sm. Wh.; pecsingkt', W. Ja.; pré'singkt or pre-singkt', J.
F.) a an outward limit; a boundary.
Pré'cious, (présh'us) a. of great price; of great
value; valuable; costly.
Pré'cious-ly, (présh'us-le) ad. valuably.
Pré'cious-néas, (présh'us-néa) a. worth; value.
Préc'-pice, n. a headlong steep or declivity.
Pre-cilv'-iance, Practiv', tancet, u. rash haste. rre cous-ness, (presh'us-nes) n. worth; value. Préc'i-piac, n. a headlong steep or declivity. Pre-cip'i-tance, Pre-cip'i-tance, resh haste. Pre-cip'i-tant, a falling headlong; hasty; rash. Pre-cip'i-taite, v. a. to throw down; to hasten. Pre-cip'i-taite, v. a. to throw down; to hasten. Pre-cip'i-taite, v. a. to throw down; to hasten. Pre-cip'i-tate, a. steep; hasty; rash; violent. Pre-cip'i-tate, n. v(Chem.) a substance thrown down in a liquid by decomposition. Pro-cip'-tate-by, as. in a precipitate manner.

Pro-cip'-tat'tion, n. act of precipitating; rashness; hurry; blind haste.

Pro-cip'-tat'tor, n. one who urges on violently.

Pro-cip'-tota, a. headlong; steep; precipitate. Pre-cipi tous-ly, ad. in a precipitous manner. Pre-cipi tous-nees, a. rasiness; precipitance. Pro-cise', a. exact; strict; nice; formal; rigid Pro-cise'ly, ad. exactly; with precision. Pro-class'ness, a. exactness; rigid nicety. Pre-ci"sian, (pre-sizh'an) n. one very exact.
Pre-ci"sian, (pre-sizh'an) n. state of being precise; strictness; exact limitation. Pro-cl'sive, a cutting off; exactly limiting. Pro-clade, v. a. to shut out by anticipation Pry-clifqion, (pry-klifxhun) n. the act of pre-cluding; previous hinderance. Pry-clifaire, a. hindering by some anticipation. Pry-clifaire-by, ad with preclusion. Pro-co'cious, (pro-kô'shus) a. ripe before the nat-ural time; early ripe. Pro-cō/cious mess, (pro-kō/shus-nēs) n. precocity. Pro-coc'i-ty, n. state of being precocious; ripe-ness before the natural time. ness before the natural time.

Pre-Oig'-lish, v. a. to consider beforehand.

Pre-Og-al''tipn, s. previous knowledge.

Pre-opn-clive', v. a. to conceive beforehand.

Pre-opn-clive', v. a. to concert beforehand.

Pre-Opn-cliv', v. a. to concert beforehand.

Pre-Opn-cliv', v. a. to concert beforehand.

Pre-Oim'risct, s. a previous contract.

Pre-Cil'roc, v. a five runner: a harbinger. Pro-cur'sor, a. a forerunner; a harbinger.

Pre-căr'spr, s. a fuerunner; a harbinger.
Pre-căr'sp-ry, a. introductory; previous.
Pre-dă'escopa, (pre-dă'sbas) a. living by prey
Prăd's-to-ry, a. practaing rapine; rapacious.
Prăd-e-căr'spr, [prăd-e-căr'spr, S. W. J. P. E.
Sm.; pră-d-e-căr'spr, P. Ja.] s. one who praccedes; one going before; an ancestor. [tios.
Pre-dă-ti-nă'rj-aa, s. a believer in predestinaPre-dă-ti-nă'rj-aa, a relating to predestination.
Pre-dă-ti-năte, v. a. to predetermine; to foreordan; to predestina.

Pré-dévij-nité, v. a. to prodetermine; to fore-ordain; to predestine.
Pre-dévij-nité, a. predestinated.
Pre-dévij-nitéjn, n. act of predestinating; the doctrine that all events are predestinated; prebréination.
Pre-dévij-ni-nite, n. one who predestinates.
Pre-dévijne, v. a. to decree beforehand.
Pré-de-tér-mi-nitéjne, n. a previous decree.

a, W. R.E.] s. one who guides the first pair with, Fr. E. L. J. a. one was present and profit of a set of horses in a conch.
Parting, a. the act of travelling by post.
Partings, a. a post; a courier; a letter-carrier
Partings, a. a mark or stamp of a post-office.

Basicante a. a. to out the mark of the po Post'mark, v. e. to put the mark of the post-office on a letter, &c. Post mb-ter, n. a superintendent of a post-office.

Post me-rid'i-an, a. being in the afternoon.

Post mor/tem, [L. after death.] done or happening after death. Post'-note, s. a bank-note payable to order. Post-5'bit, s. a bond payable after the death of ross-out, s. a bond payable after the death the person therein named.
Pöst'-öf-fjee, s. office for letters; a post-house.
Pöst'-pönd, a having the postage paid.
Pöst-pöne'ment, s. act of postponing; a delay.
Pöst-pöne'ment, s. act of postponing; a delay.
Pöst'-täiwn, s. a town having a post-office.
Pöst'-täiwn, s. a town having a post-office.
Pöst'-täid, (pöst'y-täi) s. a. to beg; to invite.
Pöst'-täidion, s. a sunnostkun without proof.
Pöst-täivin, s. a sunnostkun without proof. Post-ja/tion, s. position assumed without proof.
Post-ja/tion, s. a supposition without proof;
postulate:-supplication; a suit.
Post/ulate-rue Post'u-19-to-ry, a assumed without proof.

Post-y-la'tam, n. [L.] pl. post-y-la'ta; a thing required; an assumed position; postulate.

Post'ure, (post'yer) n. state; situation; gesture. Post'ure-man'ter, (post'yur-man'ter) m. one who practises or teaches postures.

Po'sy, m. a motto on a ring: a nonegav. sy, s. a motto on a ring; a nos Pot, n. a vessel to hold meat or liquids; a cup. Pot, v. a. to preserve or enclose in pots. Po'ta-ble, a. such as may be drunk; drinkable. Po'ta-ble-nëss, n. state of being potable. Po-tar'gō, n. a West India pickle or sauce. Pot'ash, s. an alkaline salt obtained from ashes. Po-tis'es, n. (Chem.) purified potash. Po-ti'tion, n. a drinking-bout; a draught. Po-15'45, s. a plant and esculent root.
Pot'b5l-lied, (pöt'b5l-led) a. having a large belly.
Pöt'b5l-ly, s. a protuberant belly. Po'ton-cy, a. power; efficacy; strength. Po'tont, a. powerful; forcible; strong; mighty. Po'ton-tate, [po'ton-tat, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Su Wh.] n. a monarch; a prince; a sovereign.
Po-těn'tial, (po-těn'shal) e. existing in possibility, Po-ten'tial, (po-ten'smai) a. existing in posmoning, not in act. — (Gress.) noting a mood that implies possibility, liberty, &c.
Po-ten'tial-ly, ad. in possibility; in efficacy.
Po'tent-by, ad. powerfully; forcibly.
Po'tent-noise, n. powerfulness; might; power. Fo'tent-ness, a. powertuness; might; power. P8t'hing-er, s. a hook to hang a pot on. P6th'er, [poth'er, E. Ja. K. Sm. Wh.; plith'er, S. W. P. J. F. | s. bustle; tumuk; bother. P6t'hörb, (p6t'höb) s. an horb it for the pot. P6t'hook, (p6t'höb) s. a hook to fasten pots. P6t'hößse, s. an slehouse; a drinking-house. P6t'hößse; s. an slehouse; a drinking-house. Pôtion, a. a draught; a medical draught. Pöt'lid, s. the cover of a pot. Pöt'läck, s. food from the pot; dinner. Pöt'möt-ai, s. an alloy of leud and copper. Pöt'abërd, s. a fragment of a broken pot. Pot'tage, a. any thing boiled for food. Pot'tor, a. a maker of earthen vessels. Pot'ter, v. n. to trifle; to pudder. Pöt'tor-y, n. work of a potter; earthen-ware. Pöt'tle, n. a measure of four pints; a basket. Pöt-val'iant, (pöt-väl'yant) s. valiant by drink. Pouch, a purse; a pocket.—v. a. to pocket. Pou-chong', a. a species of black tea. Pout (polt) a. a young chicken; a pullet.

Poul'ter-er, (pol'ter-er) a. one who sells fawi Poul'tice, n. a soft application; cataplasm. Poul'tice, (pol'tis) v. a. to apply a. poultice to. Poul'try, (pol'tre) n. domestic fowls. Pounce, n. the talon of a bird: - a powde Pounce, v. a. to pierce ; to seize : - to sprinkle Pödneed, (pödnst) a. furnished with talons. Pödneet-böx, n. a small box perforated. Pödnd, n. a weight of 16 ounces avoirdu and 12 ounces troy : - in money, 20 shilling: - an enclosure for sattle ; a pinfold. Pound, v. a. to beat; to grind: - to shut up Pound'age, n. a sum deducted from a pound: duty or payment rated by the pound Pound'er, n. he or that which pounds; a po tle : - a gun of a certain bore. \*Pôur, (pôr) [pôr, E. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb. Nava: pôôr, S. P. J.: pôûr, W.: pôôr, pôr, or pôle, P.] r. a. to emit; to send forth; to let out. \*Pôur, (pôr) v. n. to stream ; to flow ; to rust ·Pour'er, (por'er) n. one who pours. Pout, v. v. to look sullen ; to shoot out the line Pout, n. a fit of sullenness: - a fresh-water i Pov'er-ty, n. state of being poor; penury; wall, indigence; barrenness; defect. Pow'der, n. dust; gunpowder; hair-powder Pow'der, v. a. to crumble ; to fall to dust. Pow'der, v. a. to reduce to dust; to sprinkle Pöw'der-böx, n. a box for holding powder. Pöw'der-fläsk, n. a flask for gunpowder. Pöw'der-hörn, n. a horn for gunpowder. Pow'der-mill, a, a mill to make gunpowder in Pow'der-y, a. covered with powder; dusty. Pow'er, n. ability to do something; capacity; command; authority; dominion; ability; force; strength; an army; a ruler; a state Pow'er-ful, a. having power; strong; potent; mighty; forcible; efficacious. Pow'er-ful-ly, ad. mightily; forcibly. Pow'er-ful-ness, n. power; efficacy; might Pöŵ'er-less, a. destitute of power; weak. Pöw'er-lööm, n. a loom worked by steam. Pawl dron, a armor for the shoulders. Pow wow, n. an Indian dance: - an Indian conjurer or priest. Pox, n. an eruptive disease; pustules. Practica-bil'i-ty, | n. state of being practice Prac'ti-ca-ble-ness, | ble; possibility. Prac'ti-ca-ble ness, ble; possibility.

Prac'ti-ca-ble, a. that may be done or effected. Prac'ti-ca-bly, ad. in a practicable manner. Prac'ti-cal, a. relating to practice or use; signed for practice; not merely speculative. Prio't; cel-ly, ad. by practice; in real fact. Prio't; cel-ness, n. quality of being practical Prac'tice, n. habit; use; performance; med Prac'tice, v. a. to do habitually; to exercise. Prac'tise, v. n. to act; to exercise a profession Prac'tis-er, n. one who practises; practiticast-Prac-ti'tion-er, n. one engaged in any art. Prac'i-pe, (pres'e-pe) n. (Law) a kind of will. Praccog'ni-ta, n. pl. [L.] things previously known. Prem-u-ni're, n. [L.] (Law) a writ; an offence. Pra-n5'men, n. [L.] the first name of a person, prefixed to the family name. rrag-mat'ic, | a. impertment; officious; med Prag-mat/i-cal-ly, ad. in a pragmatical manner-Prag-mat/i-cal-ness, n, quality of meddling. †Prag'mo-Ust, s. one who is impertmently be Prag'rie, (pra're) u. [Fr.] a large natural as ow, or tract of country bare of trees.

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Without a power to support is has power from the over them spirits have to power to assure - A forter

To pur is in practice. - He adyter into.

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Some are praised for picts. yothers, for picts.

There were greachers of the goofeel to I had to precaution to pull up ...

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Präspo n. renown; commendation; honor. Präspo, (pcin) s. a. to commend; to appland. Präspopes, a. wanting praise; without praise. Präspopen, n. one who praises; an applander

reasy we, n. one who prasses; an applicator Präiseworthy, (präx/wir-the) a. worthy praise; inndable; commendable. Präme, or Präme, n. a sort of lighter or boat. Pränce, v. n. to opringer bound, as a horse. Pränk, n. a frolic; a wild flight; a trick. Pränk, n. a frolic; a wild flight; a trick. Prince, a. (Affin.) green quartz.

Prince, a. a. to talk carelessity; to chatter.

Prince, a. tattle; idle talk; babble; loquacity.

Prince, a. tattle; idle talk; babble; loquacity.

Prince, a. cone who prates; an idle talker.

Prince, a. [pracipus, Fr.] a license to trade.

Prince, a. to talk childishty; to chatter.

Prince, a. childish talk; trifing loquacity.

Prince, a. cone with practice; a cheffere. Prat/tier a one who pratties; a chatterer. Präv'i-ty, n. corruption; badness; malignity. Präwn, n. a small crustacous fish. Prävn, n. a small crustacous fish. Präv; (prä) v. n. to make petitions; to entreat. Präy, e. a. to supplicasé; to implore. [treaty. Präy, v. a. to supplicasé; to implore. [treaty.

Pray'er, z. one who prays; a petitioner. Pray'er-book, (pra'er-buk) z. book of devotion. Pray'er-ful, a. using prayer; devout; praying. Pray'er-ful-ly, ad. in a devout manner. Pray'or-less, a. neglecting prayer; indevout. Pre, [pre, L.] a prefix to words derived from the Latin, marks priority of time or rank. Preach, v. n. to discourse on the gospel, &c.

Preach, v. s. to proclaim, as a public religious teacher; to incalcate; to teach. Preach'er, s. one who preaches.

Preach'er ship, a. the office of a Preach'ing, s. a public religious discourse. Preach'ment, s. a sermon ; — in contempt. Pre-pd-men'jsh, v. a. to admonish beforehand. Pré-se-mén'jah, v. a. to admonish beforehand.
Pré-im-ble, n. an introduction ; a prefice.
Pré-im-ble, n. previous andience.
Pré-im'di-ence, n. previous andience.
Pré-én'di-ence, n. a stipend in a cathedral church.
Pre-ben'dal, a. of or beloaging to a prebend.
Pré-ben'dal, w. of or beloaging to a prebend.
Pre-ben'dal, who has a prebend.
Pre-b'(rois, a. uncertain, because depending on another's will; doubtful; dublous.
Pre-b'(rois, a. uncertain, because dependently.

Pro-ch'ri-ola-ly, ad. uncertainly; dependently. Pro-ch'ri-ola-near, a. doubt; dependence. Pro-ch'ry, or Pro-ch-to-ry, a. suppliant. Pre-cau'tion, n. a preservative caution or care.
Pre-cau'tion-si, a implying precaution; pre-Pre-cas'tion-s-ry, servative; preventive; Pre-cas'no-ods, a previous; preceding. Pre-case', a. to go before in rank or time and the control of the control o servative ; preventive. Pro-c8'dence, ) a. act of going before; priority; Pro-c8'dence, ) to remost place; superiority. Pro-c8'dent, a. that precedes: presenting.

Pro-c8'Cont, a that precedes; preceding; former. Proc'o-dont, s. any example; a thing done before. - (Lew) an authority to be followed. iore: — (Δεεν) an automy to be londwed. Pro-Co-dent-ed, a. having a precedent. Pro-Co-dent-ly, as. beforehand; formerly. Pro-Cod/ing, p. a. going before; antecedent; car-

Pre-cön'tor, s. a leader of a choir; a chanter.
Pré'copt, [pré'sopt, S. W. P. E. F. Ja. E. Ss.
Wh.; pré'sopt or pré'opt, J.; pré'opt, Ken-rick.] s. a rule authoritatively given; a man-

date; a principle; a direction; a maxim. Pro-cip'tive, a. containing or giving precepts. Pro-cip'tye, s. a head master, or principal of an academy. &c.; a teacher; a tutor.

Prög-op-tö'ri-al, a. relating to a preceptor
 Prög'op-to-ry, [prös'op-tör-o, W.; prö'sop-tör-Ja. Sm.; pro-söy'tur-o, K. Wh.] a. preceptive.
 Pro-cöp'trees, a. a female preceptor or teacher.

revery ryss, n. a temate proceptor or teacher.

Pro-ces'sion, (pro-cesh'un) n. a going before; a
movement forwards; an advance.

Pri'cinct, [pre-singkt, S. P. E. E. Sa. Wb.; presingkt', W. Ja.; pre'singkt or pre-singkt', J.

E.) n. an outward limit; a boundary.

Pri'cious, (presh'us) a. of great price; of great
walter, unjushbe combined.

value; valuable; costly.

Prë"cious-ly, (prësh'qs-le) ad. valuably.

Prë"cious-nëss, (prësh'us-nës) n. worth; value.

Prëç'i-pice, n. n headlong steep or doclivity.

Pre-cip'i-tance, Pre-cip'i-tan-cy, n. rash haste. Pre-cip'i-tant, a. falling headlong; hasty; rash. Pre-cip'i-tant-ly, ad. in headlong haste.

Pre-cip'i-tate, v. a. to throw down; to hasten.

Pre-cip'i-tate, a. steep; hasty; rash; violent. Pre-cip'i-tate, n. 1 (Chem.) a substance thrown down in a liquid by decomposition.

Pre-cip'i-tate-ly, ad in a precipitate manner.

re-cip;-tai-ty, as. in a precipitate manner.

Pre-cip;-tā-ton, a. act of precipitating; rashness; hurry; blind haste.

Pre-cip;-tā-tor, a. one who urges on violently.

Pre-cip;-tois-ty, as. in a precipitate.

Pre-cip;-tois-ty, as. in a precipitous manner.

Pre-cip;-tois-ty, as. s. rashness; precipitance.

Pre-cip;-tois-ty, as. titt; nice; formal; rigid

Pro-cise', a. exact; strict; nice; formal; rigid Pro-cise'ly, ad. exactly; with precision.

Pro-class'ness, s. exactness; rigid nicety.

Pro-ci"sian, (pro-sizh'an) n. one very exact.
Pro-ci"sion, (pro-sizh'un) n. state of being procise; strictness; exact limitation. Pro-ci'sive, a. cutting off; exactly limiting. Pro-cifide', v. a. to shut out by anticipation.

Pry-cld'gion, (pry-kid'xhun) a. the act of pre-chiding; previous hinderance. Pry-cld'aye, a. hindering by some anticipation. Pry-cld'aye-ly, ad with preclusion.

Pro-cocious, (pro-ko'ahus) a. ripe before the mat-ural time; early ripe. Pro-cō'cious-nēss, (pro-kē'shus-nēs) z. precocity. Pro-cō'-ity, z. state of being precocious; rips-ness before the natural time.

Pre-cré'i-tare, v. a. to consider beforehand. Pre-cre-ni'/tien, z. previous knowledge. Pre-cre-crive', v. a. to conceive beforehand. Pre-cre-cre'tien, z. opinion previously formed

Pre-con-cărt', v. a. to concert beforehand. Pre-con-cărt'ed, p. a. settled beforehand. Pre-cărtrate, n. a previous contract.

Pro-citr'syr, n. a foterunner; a usromago...
Pro-citr'sy-ry, a. introductory; previous.
Pro-di'coops, (pro-di'shup) a. living by prey
Prodi's-to-ry, a. practising rapine; rapacious.
Prodi-o-citr'syr, a. practising rapine; rapacious.
Prodi-o-citr'syr, p. Ja., n. one who procades: one going before; an ancestor. [tion...

The decelerations of the productions of the procades: one going before; an ancestor.

cedes; one going before; an ancestor. [tios. Pre-de-ti-na'rj-sa, n. a believer in predestina-rp-de-ti-na'rj-sa, n. relating to predestination. Pre-de-ti-nate, e. a. to predestermine; to foreordain; to predestine.

Pro-dest-nate, a productinated.
Pro-dest-nation, s. act of predestinating; the doctrine that all events are predestinated;

pretrdination. Pre-dës'tj-në-tor, n. one who predestinates.

Pre-die-time, v. a. to decree beforehand.
Pre-die-tim-myte, a. determined beforehand.
Pre-die-tim-mi-mi-tion, n. a previous decree.
Pre-die-timine, v. a. to determine beforehand.
Pre-di-tim, a. consisting of, or relating to, farms.

Préd-j-ca-bil'j-ty, n. state of being predicable. Préd'j-ca-ble, a. that may be affirmed. Préd'j-ca-ble, n. a thing which can be affirmed. Pry-dic'a-ment, n. a class; kind; condition. (Logic) a category. Pre-dic-a-men'tal, a relating to predicaments Pred'i-cate, v. a. & n. to affirm; to declare, Pred'i-cate, n. that which is affirmed or denied. Pred-i-ca'tion, n. an affirmation; a declaration. Pred'i-ca-to-ry, a. affirmative; positive. Pre-dict', c. a to foretell; to prophesy.
Pre-dic'tion, n. art of predicting; prophecy.
Pre-dic'tion, n. art of predicting; prophecy.
Pre-dic'tion, n. one who predicts; a foreteller.
Pre-di-liec'tion, n. a previous liking; partiality. Pre-dis-pose v. a. to adapt previously. Pre-dis-pose', v. a. to anape pre-roady Pre-dis-po-si'/tion, (pre-dis-po-zish'un) n. pre-vious disposition, inclination, or adaptation. Pre-dom',-nance, in prevalence; ascendency; Pre-dom',-nance, was superior failuence. Pre-dom',-nant, a prevalent; prevailing. Pre-dom',-nant, a development in the prevailing. Pre-dom', nant, ad. with superior influence. Pre-dom', nate, c. n. to prevail; to abound. Pre-dom-j-na'tion, n. superior influence. Pre-em'i-nence, n. state of being preeminent; higher rank; superiority. Pre-em'i-nent, a. excellent above others. Pre-em'i-nent-ly, ad, in a preeminent manner. Pre-emp'tion, (pre-em'shun) n. act of buying first; right of buying before others. Preen, a a forked instrument of clothiers. Preen, n. a. to clean, as with a preen.
Pre-on-gaje', n. a. to engage beforeband.
Pre-on-gaje'ment, n. a previous'engagement.
Pre-os-tib'ligh, n. a. to establish beforeband.
Pre-os-tib'ligh ment, n. settlement beforeband.
Pre-os-lat', n. n. to exist beforeband.
Pre-os-lat', on. to exist beforeband.
Pre-os-lat', on. a. to exist the top-thand.
Pre-os-lat', on. a. to exist the beforeband. ex-list'ent, a. existing beforehand. l'ace, n. an introduction; proem; prelude: Pref'ace, v. a. to introduce by something. . Pref's-cer, s. one who writes a prefac Pref's-to-ry, a. introductory; introducing. Preffect, a. a governor of a province; a mayor of a city; a commander. Pröf 'co-ture, [pröf 'ck-tur, W. P. J. F.; pröf 'ck-tur, E. Ja. Sm. Wb.; pröf ck-chur, S.; profök'tur, P.] n. the office of profect. Pro-fer', v. d. to regard more than something else; to choose:—to advance; to raise. Pref'or-a-ble, a. that is to be preferred.

Pref'or-a-ble, a. that is to be preferred.

Pref'or-a-ble, a.d. in preference; by choice. Pref'er-ence, a. the act of preferring; choice. Pre-fer'ment, a. advancement; higher place. Pro-fer'rer, a. one who prefers. Pro-fig-u-ra'tion, a. antecedent representation Pre-fig'ura-tive, a. forceshowing by figurea.
Pre-fig'ure, (pre-fig'yr) v. a. to exhibit by antecedent representation; to forceshow.
Pre-fig'ure-mont, a. act of prefiguring. Pre-fix; v. a. to appoint; to settle; to put before.
Pré-fix; v. a. particle placed before a word.
Pre-fit; pn. a particle placed before a word.
Pre-fit; pn.-cy, n. mperior brightness.
Prég'as-ble, a. that may be taken or forced. Prög'na-ble, a. that may be taken or rorood.
Prög'nan-cy, n. the state of being pregnant, or
with young; fruitfulness; invastive power.
Prög'nant, a. being with young; fruitful; full.
Prög'nant-ty, ad. fruitfully; fully.
Pro-bön'silo, a. adapted to seize; grasping.
Pro-bön'sion, n. act of taking hold.
Pro-bödge', v. a. to determine beforehand.
Pro-bödge', v. a. to determine beforehand.
Pro-bödge', v. a. to determine beforehand.

Pro-jū'di-citte, u. a. & n. to projudge. Pro-jū-di-cittion, n. the act of projudge Proju-dice, (prod'ju-die) n. provious a vorable bias or judgment; proposed vorable bias or judgment; propossession:—damage; injury.
Prēj'ų-dios, v. a. to fill with prejudice; to hust.
Prēj'ų-dios, v. a. to fill with prejudice; to hust.
Prēj'ų-dios, v. a. to fill with prejudice; to hust.
Prēj'ų-divicie, (prēd-jų-dish'si) a. mischisvous;
hurtui; injurious; detrimental.
Prēj'ų-divicial-nēss, a. injury, damage.
\*Prēj'e-cy, s. the dignity or office of a preinta.
\*Prēj'e-cy, s. the dignity or office of a preinta.
\*Prēj'e-cy, s. the office of preints; preivy.
\*Prēj'et-chip, s. the office of preints; preivy.
\*Prēj'et-chip, s. the office of preints or preints; Pre-lit'le, d. relating to prelates or prelate Pre-lit'i-cel, episcopal; haughty. Pre-lit'i-cel, sepiscopal; haughty. \*Prelit'e-list, s. an advocate for prelacy. \*Prelight, s. an advocate for presency.

Prelight, s. a reading; a legithe; a discou

Prelight, s. a reader; a lecturer.

Prelight at tion, s. a previous in the prelight of the prelight.

Prelight a-ry, a previous in the prelight.

Prelight a-ry, as a preparatory stop, act a proparatory stop, act, neasure ; a condition. Pril'ade, [pril'ad, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. E. & pril'ad, Wb.] n. a flight or flourish of me pre'ind, 176. | n. a migne or more introductor Pro-lude', or Pril'ade, [pro-lud', S. W. P. J. F. E. Wh.; pril'ad, Ja. Sm.] v. n. &c a. to be proa. evs.; pret'ad, Ja. Sm.] v. n. & a. to be pre-viou; to introduce, as by a prelude.

Pre-16'aj-4'an, n. [L.] prelude.

Pre-16'aj-ve, er Pre-16'ac-ry, a. introductory.

Pre-me-târe', a. ripe too soon; axisting, said, er
done, too soon; unsessonable; too early.

Pre-me-târe'ly, ad. too early; too soon.

Pre-me-târe'nean. 1 a. state of helical control of the contro Prē-ma-tāre'ness, ) n. state of being pre-Prē-ma-tā'ri-ty, too great haste. Pré-ma-taire neas, / s. state or soing pressures; Pré-ma-td'ri-ty, / too great haste. Pre-méd'i-tâte, v. s. to chink beforchand. Pre-méd'i-tâte-d, p. s. contrived beforchand. Pre-méd'i-tâte-dy, s. c. contrived beforchand. Pre-méd'i-tâte-dy, sa. the set of premeditation. Pre-méd-i-tf'ties, s. the set of premeditating. Pré-mi-er, or Prém'ier, (prém'yer, W. R. Ja., prém'yer, S. J. E.: pré-mo-er, P. Sa., s. the prime minister of Enreland. prime minister of England.

Pre-mise', v. a. to explain previously.

Pre-mise', v. a. to explain previously.

Pre-mise', v. a. to make previous proposition

Prim'jee, v., pl. prim'jee; (Legic) a the

premised.—pl. the first two propositions of

syllogism.—(Leso) houses and lands:—sh

manth before ents before made. Pro mi-um, n. a bounty; recompense; rew Pro-mon'ich, v. a. to admonish beforehand. Pre-men'jah-ment, a. a previous warning. Pri-mon/jab-mont, n. a previous warning. Pri-mo-m?'/ton, n. previous notice or warning. Pri-mon'/ton, n. previously warning. Pri-mon'/trip, n. [L.] a writ. Soe Pressumer. Pri-mo-m?'(ton, n. previous defence. Pri-nôm'/-nite, v. a. to name beforeband. Pri-nôm'/-nite, v. a. to name beforeband. Pri-nôm'/-nite, n. previous nomination. Pri-nôm', n. previous nomination. Pri-nôm', n. previous nomination. Pri-nôm', n. previous nomination. rre-no topa, a. noreknowiege; prescribes, se apprentice. See apprent Prë-tic cu-pan-cy, a. previous possessi Prë-ëc-cu-pan-cy, a. prior occapation. Prë-oc-pa', a. a. to occapy previous Prë-or-dilla", s. a. to ordan beforeham hall della masse. Pre-or-dain; e. a. to eruma percrement.
Pre-it-(a)-pance, n. an antecedent decree.
Pre-it-(a)-pate, p. a. preitriained; forcordaine
Pre-it-a)-pair(tipa, n. the act of preitriaining.
Pre-prir's-tive, n. act of preparing; readines
Pre-prir's-tive, a. tending to propere; fitting.

The mode for which I have it who a retirede to other prefer doing this.

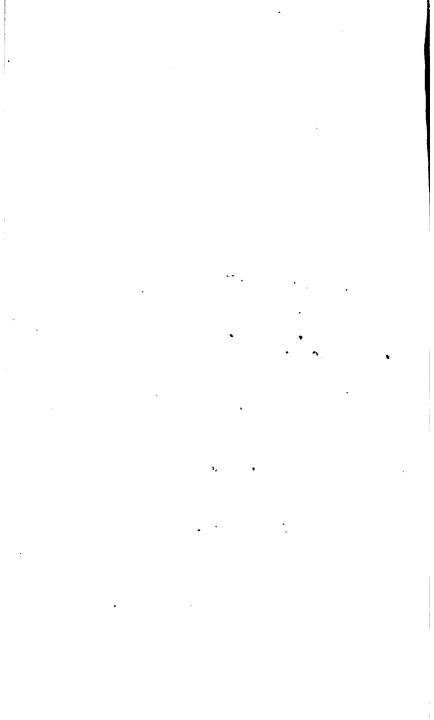
Preferable to others - Oreferable to .

- preferable before he .

Of prefex it to that book - are prefixed to the proteints tending any modern prejudicus to the conhairs. Preliminary to this . This is but the probable to some future .... Premise, mposexospi Promonitory of his kend.

Preparations for dinear.

глессиру, прокатарарвани.



preservative againse

.

He was prepared t receive - to prepare for torners. prepossessed against such falsehood with a forting to be coosed, coursely with a other prerequisites for admosion - a prerequisite to christian, baptism.

Prerogative, yepas, Topat. To be present at the testerous areason It ought to be presumed to be haraken It is pressed upon the He presumes to denounce - having already are sunt him to the stight presumption fait. - It affords some presumption that of may enjoyee again - no presumption again - fit spurious ness - in favor of it Heres my sufficients hartentions to be compadent (annalist To pretend to the dait is please with the effusion of the to pretend to be pretend to be with the daily to pretend to be with the difference to differe enthough the character for saying - they made no pretense to ng - they have no pretense the

replies tive, n. that which prepares.

replies tive, n. that which prepares.

replies tive, n. to make ready; to fit for any purpose; to qualify; to form; to provide.

replies, n. s. to make ready; to fit for any purpose; to qualify; to form; to provide.

replies, abea, n. to take previous measures.

replies, abea, n. to with the previous of the replies,

replies, a previous previous measures.

replies, a previous previous measures.

replies, n. to act to exceed in weight.

replies, n. the act of outweighing.

replies, n. the act of outweighing.

replies, n. the condition of the condition.

replies, n. the condition of the condition.

replies, n. the oregoen; to mention.

replies, n. the oregoen; to prejudice.

replies, n. the oregoen;

replies, n. the oregoen;

replies, n. the oregoen;

replies, n. fit, the foreskin.

replies, n. fit, the foreskin.

replies, n. fit, the foreskin.

replies, n. fit, n. a neclusive privilege or right.

respective, n. a previously required.

replies, n. fit, n. previously required.

replies, n. fit, n. previously required.

respective, n. a foresteller; a foreshowe.

replies, n. a foresteller; a foreshowe.

replies, n. a foresteller; a foreshow.

replies, n. a foresteller; a foreshower.

replies, n. a foresteller; a foreshower.

rög-by-ter, a a priost; an elder; a Presbyterian.

'řég-by-tê'ri-al, a. Presbyterian.

'řég-by-tê'ri-an, a. eltesting to Presbyterianism; consisting of or governed by presbytera.

'řég-by-tê'ri-an, a. one who helds to church government by presbyters; a Calvinist.

'řég-by-tê'ri-an-lain, a. ecclosiastical government conducted by presbyters.

'řěg-by-tê'ry, [prás'bọ-tê'r-q, S. W. J. F. Ja. E. Sa.; prás'bọ-têr-q, P. E. R. W. J. a body of cidors; an ecclosiastical court or a body

or curve; an ecclosus (cal court or a body of pastors and raining elders.
PR'aci-duce, (pre'she-dus) [pre'she-dus, W. J. F.
Ja. Sa.; pre'shoms, S. R.; presh'ens, P.] s. foreknowledge.
Pre'sci-dut, (pre'she-dut) a. foreknowing.
Pre'sci-dut, (pre'she-dut) a. foreknowing.
[R.]

Pro-ecribe', v. a. to set down; to order; to appoint; to dictate; to direct medically.
Pro-ecribe', v. a. to give directions og rules.
Pro-ecrib'er, n. one who prescribes.
Pro-ecript, e. directed; prescribed.
Pro-ecript, n. a direction; a precept; an order.
Pro-ecript, n. a custom long continued till it

has the force of law; a medical receipt.

Pre-scrip tive, a. established by castom.

Pre-year, a. state of being present; approach; port; air; demeanor; readiness at need.

Pri-sen-sityon, a. previous sensation.

Pro-en at ; seementor; readiness at need.
Pro-en at then, a previous semantion.
Pro-ent, a not sheart; now existing; not past.
Pro-ent, a. the present time;—an disprisal separation.—dt present, at the present time.
Pro-ent, a. a gift; a donation; benefaction.—

(Lass) pl. letters; writings.

Pre-clar, v. a. to exhibit; to offer; to give; to favor with gifts; to prefer; to introduce.

Pro-sent's-ble, a. that may be presented.

Pras-en-ta'tion, m act of presenting; exhibition; display:—the giving or gift of a benefice.

Pre-sent's-tive, a. admitting presentations.

Pres-ent's, a. one presented to a benefice.

Pre-sent's-ment, m. a previous notion or idea.

Pres'ent-ly, ad. immediately; soon after.

Pre-sent'ment, m. the act of presenting; presentation.—(Law) notice or accusation by a grand

tation.—(Law) notice or accusation by a grand Pro-serv's ble, a. capable of being preserved. (jury Pro-serv's-tion, n. the act of preserving. Pro-serv's-tive, a. tending to preserves. Pro-serv's-tive, a. tending to preserve. Pro-serv's-to-ry, n. a preservative. Pro-serv's-to-ry, n. a preservative. Pro-serv's-to-ry, n. tending to preserve. Pro-serve', n. fruit preserved in sugar. Pro-serve', n. to act as president; to direct. Pro-serve', n. to act as president; to direct. Pres'i-den-cy, n. the office of president; the term of the office; superintendence.

of the office; superintendence.

Prés'i-dônt, n. one who presides; a chief officef
of n college, society; corporation, or, state.

Prés'i-dênt-ship, n. the office of president.

Pre-sid-dent-ship, n. the office of president.

Pre-sid-ship, n. chating to a garrison.

Pre-sid-ship, a. relating to a garrison.

Pre-sid-sty, a. of or relating to a garrison.

Préss, n. a. to equeeze; to compress; to constrain; to distress; to urge; to force into some service; to impress.

Press, v. n. to urge; to encroach; to crowd. Press, m. an instrument for pressing; the instrument or art of printing:—a crowd; a throng: —a case or frame for clothes.

Press'-bed, w. a bed to be shut up in a case.

Press'-bed, w. a bed to be shut up in a case.

Press'er, n. one who presses ; a pressman.

Press'ing, n. a crew that force ; closely. [service.

Press'ing, n. a printer who works at the press.

Press'-noin-ey, (pres'man-ey) n. money given to one who is forced into a service:— written also prest-meney.

Präss' yre, (präsh'yr) n. not of pressing; force gravitation; weight; urgency; oppression. Präs'to, ad. [It.] (Mus.) quick; at once; gayly Pre-sām's-ble, at that may be presumed. Pre-sām's-bly, ad. without examination. Pre-sām's- v. n. to suppose; to take for granted; to be forwark; to veitures a pre-sām'er, n. one who presumes. Pre-sām'er, n. one who presumes. Pre-sām'en, p. a. arrogant; presumptive. Pre-sām'ptiva, p. a. arrogance; holdness. Pre-sām'ptiva, a. probable; supposed.

Pre-gumpt'y-ous, (pre-zumt'yy-us) a arroganconfident; insolent; adventurous. Pre-sumpt'y-ous-ly, ad. with vain confidence Pre-sumpt'y-ous-ness, a. vain confidence. Pre-sup-pose', v. a. to suppose beforehand. Pre-sup-pose', v. a. to suppose beforehand. Pre-sup-pose', v. a. arroise previous supposition. Pre-sup-ness', v. a. aurmise previously formed.

Pre-sump'tive-ly, ad. by previous supposition.

Pre-tence', n. a pretext; assumption; show, Pre-tend', e. a. to hold out an appearance of; to simulate; to allege or claim faisely. Pre-tend', v. n. to hold out an appearance. Pre-tend'q, p. a alleged faisely; feigned. Pre-tend'qd, n. one who pretends or claims. Pre-tend'qn, p. a. making pretensions.

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Pred-i-ca-bil'i-ty, n. state of being predicable. Pred'i-ca-ble, a. that may be affirmed. Pred'i-ca-ble, n. a thing which can be affirmed. Pre-dic's-ment, m. a class; kind; condition. (Logic) a category.

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Pre-question of the construction of the const Pref'a-cer, a. one who writes a preface. Pref : to y, a. introductory; introducing.
Pref fect, a. a governor of a province; a mayor of a city; a commander. Pref'eo-tine, pref'ek-tur, W. P. J. F.; pref'ek-tur, E. Ja. Sm. Wh.; pref'ek-chir, S.; pre-f'sk'tur, P.] s. the office of prefect. Pre-f'er', v. a. to regard more than something se ; to choose : — to advance ; to raise. Prof 'cr.s-ble, a. that is to be preferred.

Prof 'cr.s-ble-noss, a. state of being preferable.

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Prigraphic, a that may be taken or forced. Prig'na-ble, a. that may be taken or forced.
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Prig'nant, a. being with young; fruitful; full.
Prig'nant-ly, ad. fruitfully; fully.
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Pro-bën'sion, n. act of taking hold.
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Pro-jidey' mont, n. previous judgment.

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Pre-lat'i-cal, episcopal; haughty.
Pre-lat'i-cal be Pre-lat'i-cal-ly, ad. with reference to prelates. \*Prel'a-tist, a. an advocate for prelacy. Pre-lec'tion, n. a reading; a lecture; a discount Pre-lec'tor, n. a reader; a lecturer. Pre-In-barton, n. a previous testo; forestate.
Pre-Inn'i-ne-ry, e. previous; infroductory.
Pre-Inn'i-ne-ry, n. a preparatory step, act, et
measure; a condition. Prel'fide, [prel'fide, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. E. da.; pre'fide, [Prel'fide, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. E. da.; pre'fide, Wh.] n. a flight or flourish of messi-before a full concert; something introductory. before a full concert; something introductor.

Pre-lade', or Pril'ade, [pre-lad', S. W. P. J. F.
W. pril'ad, Ja. Sm.] v. n. c. a. to be previous; to introduce, as by a prelude.

Pre-lad'si-Sm., n. [L.] prolude.

Pre-lad'si-Sm., or Pre-lad'sy-ry, a. introductory.

Pri-me-tare', a. ripe too soon; existing, said, or
done, too soon; unessensable; too early;

Pri-me-tare'ly, at too early; too soon.

Pri-me-tare'ness; n. state of being premature;

Pri-me-ta'ri-ty, too great haste.

Pry-med't-time, v. a. to contrive hadron hand Pre-math'rity, too great haste.
Pre-mad'-time, v. s. to contrive beforehand.
Pre-mad'-time, v. n. to think heforehand. rp-most-tate, e. a. to tanks assuremand. Pro-modification, p. a. contrived beforehand. Pro-modification, a. the act of premoditation. Pro-modification, a. the act of premoditating. Pro-modification of the promotive, promotive, w. F. A. promotives, S. J. E.: pro-modification, as the promotive of England. premyer, S. J. E.: preme-gr, P. Sm.] s. the prime minister of England.

Pre-mipe', v. a. to explain previous propositions.

Pre-mipe', v. a. to make previous propositions.

Premised. — pl. the first two propositions of a syllogism. — (Leo) houses and lands: — size-ments before made. syllogism.—(Leso) honese and lands:—suments before made; recompense; reward.
Prö-mön'jah-mönt, s. a bounty; recompense; reward.
Prö-mön'jah-mönt, s. a previous warning.
Prö-mön'sträte, v. a. to show beforehand.
Prö-mön'jak-ja, s. [L.] a writ. See Pressum".
Prö-mön'jak-ja, s. previous defence.
Prö-mön'jak-ja, s. a vid see Pro-ministra.
Prö-mön'jak-ja, s. a. e. to name beforehand.
Prö-mön'jak-ja, s. kreknowledge; prescience.
Prö-mi'ja, s. a papenticle. See Appression.
Prö-mi'ja, s. a. provious possession.
Prö-de'd-pi, s. a. to occapy previously.
Prö-de'd-pi, s. a. to occapy previously.
Prö-de'd-pi, s. a. to ordain beforehand.
Prö-de'd-pi, s. a. to ordain beforehand.
Prö-de'd-pi, s. a. to ending to preparing; realises.
Pro-ric'tien, s. a to of preparing; realises.
Pro-pir's-tive, s. a tending to prepare; fitting.

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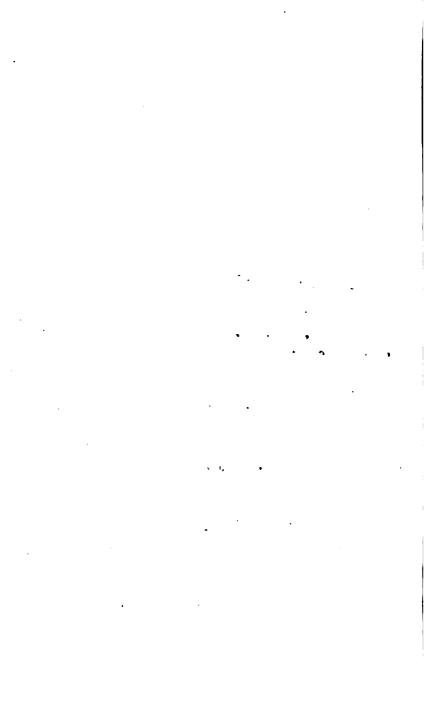
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preservative againss

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'replife's tive, a. that which prepares.
'replif's tive-ty, ad. by way of preparation.
'rep-pif's t-ry, a. introductory; antecedent.
'rep-pare', v. a. to make ready; to fit for any purpose; to qualify; to form; to provide.
're-pare', v. a. to take previous measures.
're-pare'd-ades, a. the state of being prepared. 're-par'er, a. one who prepares.
're-pare', a. preconceived; premeditated. 're-pol'ience, or Pro-pol'ien-cy, a. provalence. 're-pon'der-ance, a. superiority of weight. 're-pon'der-ant, a outweighing. 're-pon dy'-rate, s. a. & n. to exceed in weight.
're-pon-der-atten, n. the act of outweighing.
're-pon-der-atten, n. the act of outweighing.
're-pon-der-atten, upper and n. (Gran.) a
particle connecting words with each other, and particle connecting worse with each other, a governing a case of nouns and send pronouns. "rep-pdy"tipe-al, a relating to prepositions. "rep-pdy"tipe, a. in overseer; a monitor. "rep-pdy"tipe, a. in overseer; a monitor. "re-pdy"design, (pd-pos-zésh'ya) a., prediccan tion; preconceived opinion; prejudice. "re-nos-séror. ». one who transpassance. tion; preconceived opinion; prejudice.

re-pos-sterous, a wrong; absurd; preverted.

re-pos-ter-ods, a wrong; absurd; preverted.

re-pos-ter-ods, a wrong; absurd; preverted.

re-pos-ter-ods-ness, a absurd; y; foliy.

re-region; free present a security; foliy.

re-region; free previously required.

re-region; five, a an acclusive privilege or right.

re-region; five, a no acclusive privilege or right.

re-region; present, S. W. P. E. Ja. K. Sm.; presents or present, J.; presents or present, F.; a something that foreshows; a prognostic.

re-edger, a a foreshow; a prognostic.

re-edger, a a foreshow; a prognostic.

re-edger, a a foreshow; a present consisting of or governed by presbyterian.

regions of the present of th ernment by presbyters; a Calvinist. erassess by pressyters; a Carvinas.

Prég-by-tér-pa-fain, n. ecclesiastical government conducted by presbyters.

Prég-by-tér-y, [préz-by-tér-e, S. W. J. F. Je.
E. Sa.; préz-by-tér-e, P. E. R. W.), n. a body of elders; an ecclesiastical court or a body of prefere and railing elders. of elders; an ecclosiastical court or a body of pastors and ruling elders.
Pky'act-face, (pre'she-day) [pre'she-das, W. J. F. Ja. Sa.; pre'shems, S. R.; presh'ens, P.] a: freeknowledge.
Pre'sci-da, (pre'she-da) a. foreknowing.
Pre'sci-da, (pre'she-da) a. foreknowing.
Pre-scribe, v. a. to set down; to order; to appoint; to dictate; to direct medically.
Pre-scribe; n. a. to give directions or miles Pre-scribe', v. u. to give directions or rules. Pre-scriber, a one who prescribes. Pre'script, a. directed; prescribed. Pre'script, n. a direction; a precept; an order. Pre-scrip'tion, a. a custom long continued till it has the force of law; a medical receipt. Pre-scrip'tive, a established by custom. Pre-ently tive, a cetablished by custom.
Pre-gence, n. state of being present; approach;
port; air; demeanor; readiness at need.
Pre-sen-ef-then, n. previous sensation.
Pré-gent, a. not absent; now existing; not past.
Pré-fent, n. the present time; — an éliptical espression.——de present, at the present time.
Pré-fent, n. a gift; a donation; benefaction.—
\*(Less) pl. letter; writing.
Pre-plent, v. a. to exhibit; to offer; to give; to favor with gifts; to prefer; to introduce.

Pro-sönt's-bis, a. that may be presented.
Pris-q-u-ik'ton, n. act of presenting; exhibition;
display:—the giving or gift of a benefice.
Pro-sönt's-tive, a. admitting presentations.
Pris-q-n-te8', n. one presented to a benefice.
Pro-sönt's-ti-mönt, n. a previous notion or idea.
Pris-q-n-te8', n. a previous notion or idea.
Pris-q-n-ty, ad. immediately; soon after.
Pro-sönt'ment, n. the act of presenting; presentation.—(Less) notice or accusation by a grand
Pro-sönt's bis, a. capable of being preserved. (jury
Pris-q-r-va'tion, n. the act of preserving.
Pro-sönt's-tive, a. tending to preserve.
Pro-sönt's-to-y, a. a to save; to keep; to season.
Pro-sönt's, n. full preserved in sugar.
Pro-sönt'er, n. full preserves. Pro-sent's bie, a, that may be presented Pre-serv'er, a. one who preserves. Pre-side, s. s. to act as president; to direct.

Pre-jide, s. s. to act as president; to direct.

Pre-jide, superintendence. Pre/i-dest, n. one who presides; a chief officer of a college, society, corporation, or state. Pre-i-den'tial, a. relating to a president. Pre/i-dent-ship, n. the office of president. Pre-sid'er, a. one who presides; president. Pre-sid'i-si, a. relating to a garrison. Pro-eid'i a-ry, a. of or relating to a garrison.

Press, v. e. to squeeze; to compress; to constrain; to distress; to urge; to force into some service; to impress. Press, v. n. to urge; to encreach; to crowd. Press, s. an instrument for pressing; the instru-ment or art of printing:—a crowd; a throng: —a case or frame for clothes. Press'-bed, s. a bed to be shut up in a ca Preserve, n. one who pressee; a pressuman.
Preserve, n. arew that force men into naval
Preserve, service.
Preserve, n. a printer who works at the press.

Preserve, n. a. a printer who works at the press.

The preserve of the press. Prose'-mon-oy, (prose'mun-o) a money given to one who is forced into a service: written one who is more into a server -- wearen also prest-meney.

Prise'ure, (prish'ur) n. act of pressing; force gravitation; weight; urgency; oppression.

Prise's, sd. [It.] (diss.) quick; at once; gayly.

Pre-qu'n-ble, at that may be presumed.

Pre-qu'n-bly, sd. without examination. Pro-dime', s. a. to suppose; to take no granted; to be forward; to veritures as a pro-dim'(r, s. one who presumes.)
Pro-dim'(re, s. one who presumes.)
Pro-dim'(re, s. one who presumptive.)
Pro-dim'(re, s. one who presumptive.)
Pro-dim'(re, s. pro-dim'(re) act of presum ing; supposition; arrogance; boldness.
Pro-dimpt'(ro-dis, pro-simt'(ry-dis) a. arrogant confident; insolent; adventurous.
Pro-dimpt'(ro-dis-dy, sd. with vain confidence.
Pro-dim'(ro-dis-dy, s. a surmises previously formed.
Pro-dim'(ro, s. a. to bold out an appearance of; to simulate; to allege or claim falsely.
Pro-dim'(ro, s. a. to hold out an appearance.
Pro-dim'(ro, s. a. alleged falsety; feigned.
Pro-dim'(ro, s. a. alleged falsety; feigned.
Pro-dim'(ro, s. a. one who presents or claims.
Pro-dim'(ro, s. a. one who presents or claims.
Pro-dim'(ro, s. a. one who presents or claims. Pro-tilm'eign, m. a claim; a finite appearance.
Pribloy, a particle which, profixed to words of
Latin origin, significe horide, by, or beyond.
Pribly-im-pit'fect, a. (Green.) meed to denote the
tense not perfectly part; imperfect.
Prit'cy-ite, or Pribly-ite, [prit'q-it, d. E. Sm.
R.; pribly-R. W. J. d. N. J.) a. part; noting
the part tense of a verb: — written also proterit.
Pribly-R. p., the part tense.
Pribl-q-1''tiqn, n. act of going part.
Pribl-q-mit'-don, n. the act of proteomisting.
Pribl-q-mit'-don, n. the act of proteomisting.
Pribl-q-mit'-prip, (priblp-mit'-prip) a. beyond
what is natural; unantural; irregular.
Pribl-ty-mit-q-mit'-ty, n. proteomistralmess. Pro-ter-natu-ralli-ty, as protocusteralmos.
Pro-ter-natu-rally, ad. not namerally.
Pro-ter-natu-ralli-ma, a protocustant state.
Pro-ter-perfect, a. (Green.) perfectly or absolutely Pré-ter-pér'fect, a. (Gram.) perfectly er absolutely part; perfect.
Pré-ter-pès-fréct, a. (Gram.) past befare some other past time; pluperfect.
Pre-text, or Pré-text, [pre-text, S. W. P. F. Ja. Sa., pre-text or pré-text, J.; pré-text, E. dah.]
n. a pré-text or pré-text, J.; pré-text, E. dah.]
n. a pré-text or pré-text, J.; pré-text, E. dah.
Pré-ter, n. a high officer in ancient Rome; a commander; a general; a judge.
Pré-tri-pl, a. done by a pretor; pretorian.
Pre-tri-pl, a. done by a pretor; judicial.
Pré-tri-pl, a. done by a pretor; judicial.
Pré-tri-pl, e. de office of pretor.
Pré-tri-pla, a. de office of pretor.
Pré-tri-pla, p. n. the office of pretor.
Pré-tri-pla, (pritt-pla) a. n. tate of being pestry; beauty without dignity; neatness.
Pret'ty-flexit(p) [pritte, S. W. J. F. Ja. E. Sm.; pré-text, E. M. a. moderately beautiful; handsome; neat; a moderately beautiful; hand-some; neat; pleasing. Pret'ty, (prit'te) ad, in some degree; moderately. Pre-vall', a. a. to be necession. protite, R.] a moderately beautiful; hand-Pre-vail', a. a. to be prevalent; to overcome. Pre-vail'ing, a. predominant; efficacious. Prév-illonee, a. superiority; inducence; force. Prév's-lint; a. predominant; prevailing. Frey-isset, a procumman; prevaming proving the Prey-isset, a to evade the truth; to quib-Prey-iri-cite, a to evade the truth; to quib-prey-iri-cite, a cavil. ble; a shuffe; a cavil.

Pre-var'i-c5-ter, n. one who prevaricates.

Pre-var'i-dat, a. preceding; preventive.

Pre-van', s. a. [1to go before; to precede:]—to hinder; to obvine; to obvine; to obvine; to obvine.

Pre-vant'e, a. one who hinders; an obstructor.

Pre-vant'e, a. one who hinders; an obstructor.

Pre-vant'e, a. preservative; hindering.

Pre-vant'ive, s. a preservative; an antidote.

Pre-vant'ive, s. a preservative; an antidote.

Pre-vant'ive, s. a preservative pefore; prior.

Pré'vi-oūs, a. antecedent; being before; prior.

Pré'vi-oūs-nies, s. antecedenc; priority.

Pre'vi-oūs-nies, s. antecedence; priority.

Pre'vi-oūs-nies, s. antecedence; priority.

Prey, (pri) s. rapine: plunder; ravage. Prey, (prā) s. rapine; plunder; ravage.
Prey, (prā) s. s. to plunder; to rob; to waste.
Prey (r. (prā)er) s. a robber; a devouere.
Price, n. value; estimation; rate; reward. Prick, v. a. to pierce; to spur; to good; to incite; to erect; to mark: — to make acid. Prick, s. s. to dress for show; to prink. Prick, s. a point; a spur; a puncture; pain. Prick'er, s. any thing that pricks; prick. rrice; w. a. any tang tant preces; prick.
Prick'ej, a. a buck in his second year.
Prick'ing, a. the sensation of being priched.
Prick'ie, a. a small, sharp point; a pricker.
Prick'ij-asea, a. fuiness of sharp points.
Prick'ij-asea, a. a tailor; — in contempt.
Prick'iy, a. full of sharp points.
Prick'iy, a. full of sharp points.
Prick'iy, a. full of sharp points.

Pride, s. i instant emitation; leftiness of sir; show.

Pride, v. a. to make proud; to rate high. Pri'ge, a one who inspiles narrowly Pri'ge, a cone who inspiles narrowly Pri'es, (print) n. one who officiates in an office; a chergyman; an octonisatic. Priest'exitt, n. religious frank; frank of prin Priest'ent, n. remains priest.
Priest'en, n. a female priest.
Priest'hood, (priest'hidd) n. the office and ohns
ter of a priest; the order of priesta.
Priest'like, a. resembling a priest. tor of a priest; the order of priests.

Priést'like, a resembling a priest.

Priést'jaden, a the manner of a priest.

Priést'jaden, a company of a priest.

Priést'yade, can be manner of a priest.

Priést'yade, can a governed by priests.

Prig, a a pert, concested little fellow.

Prig'gish, a concested; port. [Collequiel.]

Prim, a spinat or skrub; privet.

Prim, a formal; precise; affectedly alon.

Prim, a to deck up precisely; to primit.

Prim, a, a to deck up precisely; to primit.

Primpley, a the office or dignity & primital.

Primpley, a to deck up precisely.

Primpley, a duty paid to a mester of a ship.

Pri'me féroj-d, (-fh'abo-b) [L.] at first night.

Pri'mp-rj-déen, a state of being primary.

Pri'mp-rj-déen, a state of being primary.

Pri'mpto, a the chief ecclesiastic in a church.

Pri'mpto-phip, at the dignity or office of a pel

mate; primacy. mate; primacy. Prime, a. the dawn; the first part; height; the best part; the spring of life; spring.

Prime, a carly; principal; first-rate; excellent.

Prime, s. a. to put powder in the pan of a gun; to lay the ground on a canvas for painting.
Prime, u. n. to serve for the charge of a gun.
Prime'ly, ad. originally; primarily; well.
Prime'seas, z. state of being first; excellence Prim'er, n. small book for children : - a typ Frimërd, n. [primera, Sp.] a same at carda.
Bri-mërd, n. [primera, Sp.] a same at carda.
Bri-mërd, n. [primera, Sp.] a same at carda.
Frim'ing, n. powder for the pan of a sam:—
the first coat of painting. use nrst coar os painting.

Prim'/i-live, ac original; first; primary.

Prim'i-live, ac original; first; primary.

Prim'i-live, ac a primitiva or original word.

Prim'i-live-niea, ac state of being primitiva.

Prim'i-tive-niea, ac state of being primitiva.

Prim'i-tive-niea, ac state of being primitiva.

Prim-o-den'i-tive, ac first-born; original.

Pri-mo-den'i-tire, ac fore(abec; an ancestor.

Pri-mo'di-al, [pri-mor'de-al, P. J. P. Sac, ; pri-mor'dy-al, R. K. K.; pri-mor'de-al er pri-mor'di-al, [pri-mor'de-al, P. J. P. Sac, ; pri-mor'dy-al, R. J. ac origin; first principle.

Pri-mor'dy-al, ac origin; first principle.

Prim'riee, ac as sovereign; a ruler; a kind of dashidi.

Pri'mpen moble; first impulse.

Prince'dy, ac becoming a prince; grand; saggest.

Prince'dy, ac becoming a prince; grand; saggest.

Prin'cosa, ac asovereign or royal lady.

Prin'cosa, ac asovereign or royal lady.

Prin'cosa, ac asovereign or royal lady. Pri-mi'tial, (pri-mish'al) a primitive. [ ] Frin'cope, our ey, a passed and sower.

Prin'cope, a a sovereign or nyal lady.

Prin'ci-pal, a chief; first; capital; essential.

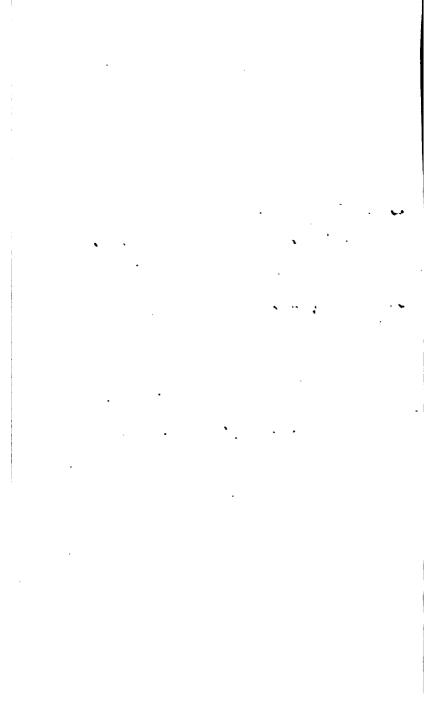
Prin'ci-pal, a bead; a chief; the first officer in a seminary:—a leader; one primarily engaged:—a sum placed out at interest.

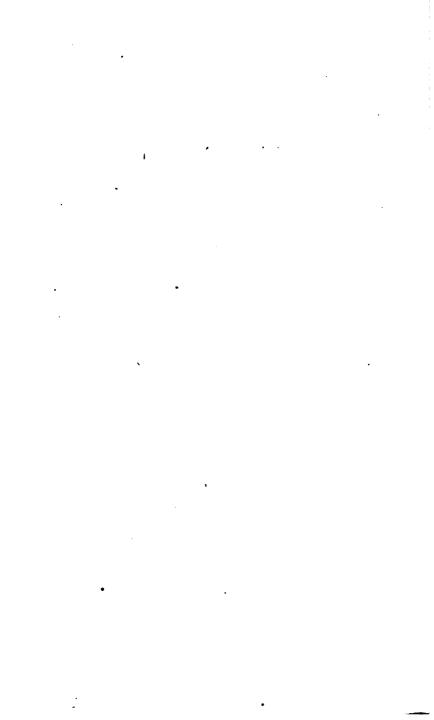
Principalities of the statements of a Prin-ci-pal'j-ty, n. the state or domain of a prince.

Prin'ci-pal-ly, ad. chiefly; above a.1; especial

Prin-cip'j-q, a. pl. [L.] first principles.

The pretensions to wisdom - they make prelensions to this - the prelensions of the grand that way alone ven holy poeranties of the avils. prevailed over national animosty we have no proof of their existence 1 Previous to that period Ireviously to that time previously tothe Thou take a pride in being blades with a drops one's self, prize process minosmitue see shall 12316.





Recion to the proof of it.

In private, isia.

They are prized above their value them is but little probability that it would ... nothing can be probable to him.

- they proceed from elegana to refine they proceed further to call him a

The mode of procedure.

He was proclaimed emperor. -

FYIn't; ple, a. bonetiment part; cause; funda-mental truth; ground of action; motive; tenet. Frin'c;-ple, s. e. to establish in principles. Prink, v. c. & n. to dress for show. Print, v. a. te mark ; to stamp ; to impress words Print, v. n. to use the art of typography Print, v. n. to use the art of typography
Print, s. a mark made by impression; a picture;
an impression made by types; a newspaper.
Print'er, n. one who prints books, &c.
Print'ing, n. business of a printer; typography.
Print'ing-pries, n. a press for printing books.
Print'ing-pries, n. a press for printing books.
Pri'or, a. former; antecedent; anterior.
Pri'or, n. the head of a priory of monks.
Pri'or, n. a. office or envergment by a prior. Pri'or-ate, a. office or government by a prior. Pri'or-ase, a. a superior of a convent of nuns. Pri-or'i-ty, n. state of being first; precedence. Pri-or-ship, n. the state or office of a prior. Pri'o-ry, n. a convent inferior to an abboy.
Pri'g-ry, n. an ancient English duty or custom.
Pri'sm, n. a geometrical solid figure whose ends
are equal, parallel, and straight, and whose sides are parallelograms. Pris-mati'ic, a relating to, or formed as, a prism.

Pris-mati'ic, a relating to, or formed as, a prism.

Pris'mati', cal-ly, ad. in the form of a prism.

Pris'mat', a. a body somewhat like a prism.

Pris'on, (pris'sn) a. place of confinement; a fall. Pris'on, (priz'zn) v. a. to imprison; to confine. Pris'on-base, (priz'zn-bas) z. a kind of rural play; called also prisoners-base and prison-base. Pris'on-er, (priz'zn-er) n. one who is confined in Frigron-er, (priz'sm-er) n. one who is confined in prison; a captive; one taken by an enemy.

Prig'on-hößee, (priz'sn-höße) n. a jail; a hold.

Pris'on-mönt, (priz'sn-mönt) n. imprisonment.

Pris'tjee, a. first; ancient; original; primitive.

Prity-er, (pri've-er, P. E. J.a. Sm. Wh.; pri've-se or priv's-er, P. E. J.a. Sm. Wh.; pri've-se or priv's-er, W. J. P.; priv's-er, R. E.] n. secrecy; retirement; privity.

Pri'vyste, a. not open; secret; alone; not public: narityular; heluncing to an individual. lic; particular; belonging to an individual.

Pri'vpte, n. a common soldier.

Pri-vp-teer', n. a private armed ship or vessel.

Pri-vp-teer', n. a to fit out and manage privateers, in order to take prizes at sea. teers, in order to take prizes at see.

Pri'vate-trees, a. an aprivate manner; secretly.

Pri'vate-trees, a. secrecy; privacy; retirement.

Pri-va'ton, a. the loss of any thing; absence.

Priv'e-tive, [priv'e-tiv, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K.

Bas.; pri'va-tiv, P.] a. causing privation; taking away; negative; not positive.

Priv'e-tive-ty, a. by privation; negatively.

Priv'e-tive-ty, a.d. by privation; negatively.

Priv's-tive-toes, a. quality of being privative. Privict, s. an evergreen plant or shrub.
Privict, s. an evergreen plant or shrub.
Privict, s. an exemption; an immunity. a right; an exemption; at immunity.

Privfidge, v. a. to grant a privilege to; to excuse; to exempt.

Privfidy, a. secret; privately.

Privfidy, a. secret; private; privately knowing.

Privf, a. secret; private; privately knowing.

Privf, a. place of retirement; necessary house.

Priac, a. a reward gained by context; something taken from an exempt. Fiftae, n. a reward gained by contest; something taken from an enemy:—a lever. See Pry. Fizze, s. a. jo raise with a lever. See Pry. Fizze, s. a. jo raise with a lever. See Pry. Fizze, s. a. jo raise with a lever. See Pry. Fizze-fight-er, n. one who fights for a reward. Fizzer, n. one who prizes or values. Fizzer, n. one who prizes or values. Prof. [L.] for; in defence of.—Pre and con, (for pre and control,) for and against. Prof. p. a long, narrow vessel, or sort of cance, in the Eastern sens; a Malny boat.

Proba-bil'i-ty, n. state of being probable; libril-hood; appearance of truth. Prob's-ble, a. that may be; having probability, likely; having some evidence. Prob's-bly, ad. likely; in likelihood; perhaps. Prob'ste, n. the legal proof c'a will and testa-ment; a copy of a will with a certificate of its having been proved.

Problete, a relating to the proof of wills.

Pro-batton, a a state of trial; proof; trial. Pry-Batton, a. a state of trus; proof; trus.
Pry-Batton-al, Je. relating to, or implying, proPry-Batton-ary, batton; serving for trial.
Pry-Batton-ary, s. one upon trial; a novice.
Pry-Batton-ary, s. state of a probationer.
Pry-Batton-ary, s. an examiner. — (Lose) an accuser
Pry-Batton-ary, profile-after S. P. F. F. Ser. 1999. Pro-bittion-ex-ship, m. state of a probationer.
Pro-bittion-ex-ship, m. state of a probationer.
Pro-bittor, m. an examiner.— (Lass) an accuser
Pro-bittor, p. (Pro-bitting, S. P. E. K. Sm., prible
p-through the pro-bittion of the prob-bittion of the pro-bittion rry-cer-rsy, w. namess; neight of stature.
Process, n. a progress; an order; course of law.
Pro-ceraion, (pro-seahum) w. act of proceeding;
a train marching in corremonious solemnity.
Pro-ceraion-al, (pro-seahum-al) w. a book relating to the processions of the Romish church. Pro-cession-al, a relating to, or forming, a Pro-cession-arry, procession.

Pro-cession-arry, procession.

Pro-chire, (pro-shop a. [Fr.] nearest; next.

Pro-chire-niem, m. the dating of a thing too early Proc'i-dence, s. a falling down. Pro-claim', v. a. to declare publicly; to anreceising, a. to decree publish; to and nounce; to promulgate; to publish; to outlaw. Pro-claim'er, a. one who proclaims. Pro-laim'er, a. one who proclaims. Pro-laim'er, a. one who proclaims. Pro-laim'er, a. one who proclaims. laration; a decree; an edict.

Pro-Cin'viy, a. tendency; inclination.

Pro-Con'sular, a. a Boman governor.

Pro-Con'sular, a. belonging to a proconsul.

Pro-Cin'sulate, a. the office of proconsul.

Pro-Cin'sulate, a. the office of a proconsul.

Pro-Cin'sulate, a. a. to defer; to delay; to put

Pro-Cin'sulate, a. a. to be dilatory.

[off

Pro-Cis'-i-nite, a. a. to generate; delay; to put

Pro-Cis'-i-nite, a. a. dilatory person.

Pro-Cre-i'tion, a. delay; dilatorinese.

Pro-Cre-i'tion, a. generation; production.

Pro-Cre-i'tion, a. generative; production.

Pro'Cre-i-tive-asen, a. the power of generation

Pro'Cre-i-tive-asen, a. the productive.

Pro'Cre-i-tive-asen, a. the power of generation

Pro-cre-i-tive-asen, a. the power of generation

Pro-cre-i-tive-asen, a. the power of generation

Pro-cre-i-tive-asen, a. †Pröc'tor-afo, n. management; — in contempt. Proc-to'ri-al, a. relating to a proctor. Pröc'tor-ahlp, n. office or dignity of a proctor

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elim/bent, a lying down ; pune ; tri -ch/s-ble, a ostainable : acquirable. p-cury-row, a. oquamanos; acquara risc'y-rp-sy, n. the management of isc-y-ra'tipn, n. procurement; man isc'y-ra-tor, n. a Roman, provincial nt of any this a manager; an agent; a proctor.

Proc-u-ra-to-ri-el, a relating to a procurator.

Proc-u-ra-to-elip, a the office of a procurator. Pro-ch'ra-to-ry, a tending to procuration.
Pro-chre', v. a. to manage; to obtain; to acquire
Pro-chre', v. a. to bawd; to pimp. Pro-cure ment, s. the act of procuring. Pro-cur'er, s. one who procures; an obtainer. Pro-cur'ess, n. a bawd; a seducing woman. Prod'j-gal, a. profuse ; wasteful; expensive. Prod'i-gal, n. a waster; a spendthrift. Prod-i-gal'i-ty, n. extravagance; profusion Prod'i-gal-ly, ad. profusely; wastefully. Pro-dig'ious, (pro-dīj'us) a. amazing Pro-dig'ious-ly, (pro-dij'us-le) ad. amazingly. Pro-dig'ious-ness, n. enormousness; wonder Prod'i-gy, n. a mouster; any thing astonishing. Prod'i-to-ry, a. treacherous; perfidious Pro-dicc, v. a. to bring forth; to yield; to af-ford; to bear; to exhibit; to cause. Prodicc, (prod/dia) [prod/dia, W. Je. Sm. R.; prod/jas, S.; prod/as, J. E. F.] n. that which is produced; product; prodic. Pro-di/cent, n. one who exhibits or offers. Pry-da'crut, n. one who exhibits or offers. Pry-da'cr, n. one who generates or produces. Pry-da'cr, n. one who generates or produced. Pry-da'cr, he. ness, n. state of being producible. Pry-da'cr, n. a thing produced; an effect; result Pry-da'clie, a. that may be drawn out. Pry-da'c'tion, n. the act of producing; product. Pry-da'c'tion, n. the act of producing; product. Pry-da'c'tive. a. fertile; generative; efficient. Pry-da'c'tive-ness, n. state of being productive. Pro-8'm; a. a preface; an introduction. pro-fin;-al, a. introductory; prefatory.
Pro-f-an-itlyn, a. a violation of things sacred.
Pro-f-an-itlyn, a. a violation of things sacred; irreligious; impious; impure; secular; not sacred; as, profine history.

Pre-fane', v. a. to violate; to put to wrong us

Pro-fane'ly, ed. with irreverence; wickedly. Pro-fanc'ness, a. irreverence of what is encred. Pro-fan'er, a one who profance or poliutes. Pro-fan'j-ty, n. same as profenence Pro-fess', v. a. to declare openly; to avow. Pro-fess'od-ly, ad. with open declaration. Pro-fess'sion, (pro-fesh'un) s. a calling; a voca tion; a known employment; a declaration.

Pro-fest sion-al, (pro-fest u-al) a relating to profession; done by a professor. Pro-fes'sion-al-ly, ad. by profession. Pro-f es eor, w. one who professes or teache Pro-fes-so'rj-al, a. relating to a professor.

Pro-fes/sor-ship, s. the office of a professor.

Prof fer, v. a. to propose; to offer; to attempt. Prof fer, z. an offer made; a proposal.

Pro-fiviciance, (pro-fish'ens) | n. advance-Pro-fiviciancy, (pro-fish'ense) | meut; improvement gained; progress. Pro-fiviciant, (pro-fish'ent) n. one who has made

Pro'l'Crynt, (pro-1 tur ynt) n. one wan me mees advance in any study or business. Pro'l'tle, Pro-file', or Pro'l'tle, [pro-fel', S. P. J. P. K.: pro'fel, E. Ja. San: pro'fil or pro-fel', E.] n. a bead or portrait represented sideways; the side-face; a balf-face.

\*Pro-fil'ist, n. one who makes profiles. Prof'jt, n. gain; advantage; advancement.

Prof fer-er, w. one who proffers.

PMC'ji, n. a. to basefit; to improve; PMC'ji, n. a. to gain advantage; to im PMC'ji-ble, a. gainful; incrative; u PMC'ji-ble-alean, n. gainfulness; use PMC'ji-ble-alean, n. gainfulness; use PMC'ji-bly, ad. gainfully; ad vantag PMC'ji-léen, a. void of profit; useless. Prof 'li-ga-cy, a. profligate or shameless com Prof 'li-gate, a. abandoned to vice; wicked Prof li-gate, s. an abandoned, shameless Prof li-gate-ly, ad in a profligate manner. Prof li-gate-ness, a. profligacy. Prof. II. gate-ness, a. profigacy,
Prof. II. gate-ness, a. profigacy,
Prof. II. for form's mks.
Prof. III. for form's form's mks.
Prof. III. for form's for gality; extravagance; abundance foretelling the event of a diseas Prog-nős'tic, a. foretokening; foreshowing Prog-nős'tic, n. a sign; a token; predicti Prog-nős'ti-ca-ble, a. that may be foretold. Prog-nos'ti-cate, v. s. to foretell; to foreshe Prog-nos-ti-ca'tion, s. the act of foretelling. Prog-nos/ti-ca-tor, n. one who foretells. Program, s. [programme, L.; programme, Pr.] edict; a bill or plan, a programme. [gram Pro-gram, s. [L.] an edict; a preface; a p Programme, s. [Fr.] a bill or plan exhibiting outline of an entertainment or public next ance ; program. Prog'ress, [prog'gres, S. W. P. J. E. P. Sm.; pgres, Ja. K.] n. course; advancement; journ †Prog'ress, v. n. to move forward. Shek. Pro-gress', v. n. to proceed ; to advance ; to s progress. - A modern word, reputed of An can origin; but of late much used in Engl Pro-gres/sion, (pro-gresh/un) a. advance; c Pro-gres/sion-al, a. advancing ; increasing. Pro-gres'sive, a. going forward; advancing. Pro-gres'sive-ly, ad. by regular course. Pro-gres's ve-ness, n. the state of advancing.
Pro hac ol'co, [L.] for this turn. Pro-hib'jt, v. a. to forbid; to interdict; to his Pro-hib'it-er, m a forbidder; an interdicter. Pro-bj-hi (Lion, (pro-he-bish un) n. act of proing ; interdiction ; an interdict. Pro-hib'j-tive, (a. implying prohibition; furbid Pro-hib'j-to-ry, ding; prohibiting. Pro-ject', v. a. to scheme - to form; to contrive. Pro-ject', v. a. to jut out; to shoot forward. Project, n. a scheme; a dosign; contrivance. Pro-jec'tile, s. a body projected. Pro-jec'tile, s. impelled or impelling forward. Pro-jec'tion, a act of projecting; that which is projected; a plan; a defineation. Pro-ject/ment, s. a design; a projection. Pro-ject/or, a. one who projects or designs, Pro-ject'yre, (pro-jekt'yur) w. a jutting out. Pro'late, [pro'lat, S. E. Wb.: prob'at, W.: pro lat', Sm.] a. drawn out at the poles; not coins Pro-la/tion, n. pronunciation; utterance. Proleg, n. a sort of false or sparious leg.

To procure for one's self , nopisopai re-6..

crusis for med storing - could not procure

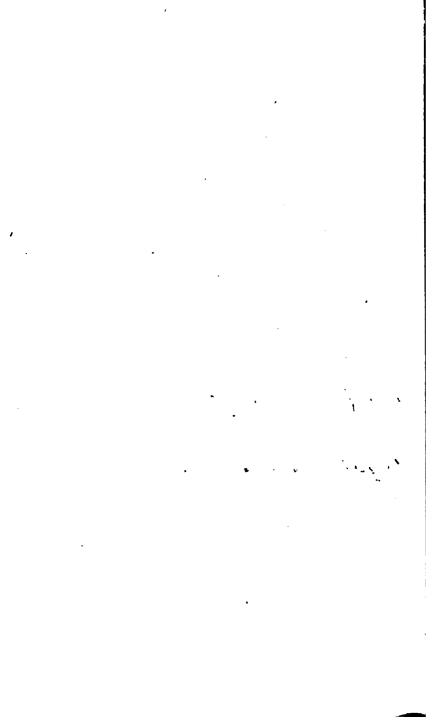
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A han can procure all that is attainable with a lin amount of labor Productive of manifole evily to the county He professes to chaire - that he sees

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to slep profounds ( bad de dot vois suproda)

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Prove to the letiet - prome to do other promounce of the presion. I properly against the presion. I properly affect they prove to the presion. I properly affect they were read - daysheal the proof of it to the love. Properform

Properform

Property, The strapports.

Machinery propelled by them

re-liprais, n. (Rist.) an anticipation.—(Chron.) act of dating too early; a prochronism. Pro-lifp'tical, ous; antecedent.

Pro-lifp'ti-cal, ous; antecedent.

Pro-lifp'ti-cal-ly, ad by way of anticipation. Prol-9-cater-ship, a the office of prolocutor.

Prol/ogue, [prol/og, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; prol15g, Ja. R. Wo.] a an introductory place or iog, .e. A. [Fe.] n. an introductory piece of poem; a preface; an introduction. ProVegue, v. a. to introduce with a preface. ProVegue, v. a. to lengthen out; to continue. ProVegue, v. a. to lengthen out; to continue. ProVegue, v. a. to lengthen out; to continue. ProVegue, pro-lei/epu, pro-l 'rom-o-nado', n. to walk; to take a walk.
'Pro-ma'th-o-n, [pro.ma'th-o-n, K. Sm. Prande';
prō-mo-thō'sn, FFb.] n. a glass tube, containing sulpharic acid, used in chemistry.
'Pro-mō'tho-on, a relating to Prometheus.
'rōm'-i-nōnce, 'n. state of being prominent; a 'rōm'-i-nōnce, 'n. state of being prominent; a 'rōm'-i-nōnce, 'n. state of being prominent; a 'rōm'-i-nōnt-op, 'n. state of being prominent; a 'rōm'-i-nōnt-op, 'n. state of being prominent; 'tom'-i-nōnt-op, 'n. state of being prominent; 'tom'-i-nōnt-op, 'n. state of being prominent.
'ro-mis'cu-oūs-nōs, n. mingled; conflued; mixture.
'ro-mis'cu-oūs-nōs, n. the being promiscuous. 'ro-mis'cu-ous-ness, n. the being promiscuous.
'rom'isc, n. a declaration of some benefit to be conferred; good or benefit promised; word.

Tomise, v. z. to make a promise; to bid fair.

Tomise, v. z. to savure by a promise.

Tomise. 367, z. one to whous a promise is made. "Your's-s-o-, n. one to whom a promise in made.

'Your's-o-, n. one who promises.

'Your's-o-, or Pom's-or, n. (Leso) one who
promises:—correlative to promises.

'Your's-o-ri-ly, at by way of promise.

'Your's-o-ry, a. containing a promise.

'Your's-o-ry, n. high land jutting into the sea. 'ro-môte', v. e. to forward; to advance; to exait; to prefer; to raise in rank or office. 'ro-môt'er, n. one who promotes or advances. ro-motion, a. advancement; preferment 'To-mo' then, it may are the ment of promote; helpful.
'Young' (yee, at tending to promote; helpful.
'Youngt, (promt) a. quick; ready; acute; easy,
'Youngt' (promt) v. a. to assist; to incite.
'Youngt' (promt) v. a. one who prompts.
'Youngt' (atdee, a. readiness; quickness.
'Youngt' (y, (promt' le) ad. readily; quickly. 'rompt'ness, (promt'nes) a. readine rompé'ness, (prômt'nes) s. readiness.
'ro-mèi'gite, v. a. to publish; to make known.
'ro-mèi'gite, v. a. to publish; to make known.
'ro-mèi'gite, v. a. to publish; to make known.
'rom-i-gitton, s. publication; exhibition.
'rom-i-gitton, [rom-i-j-gitton, V. J. F.; pro-mèi'gitton, K. Ja.; pro-mèi'gitton, S.; pròm'i-j-gitton, S.s., s. ose who promulgates.
'ro-mèig'er, s. a. to presudents; to publish.
'ro-mèig'er, s. a publisher; a promulgator.

villagibulant, n. pl. [Gr.] preliminary obser | Prone, a. lying with the face downwards, not supine; bending downward; inclined. Prone'ness, n. state of being prone; inclination. Frong, n. the time of a fork, &c.; a fork. Pro-nom'i-nal, a. relating to a pronoun. Pro'noun, n. a word used instead of a noun. Pro-nöunce', v. a. to speak ; to utter ; to declare ; to utter rhetorically. - v. n. to speak. Pro-nounce's-ble, a. that may be pronounced. Pry-notine er, n. one who pronounces.

Pry-notine er, n. one who pronounces.

Pry-notine-ci-a'tipn, (pry-notin-she-a'shup), [pry-notin-she-a'shup, M. J. F. Ja.; pro-notin-she'a'shup, S.] n. the act or mode of pronouncing; utterance. Proof, u. evidence; test; trial: - impenetrability : - a trial-sheet of print to be corrected. Prööf, a. impenetrable; able to resist.

Prööf'-shööt, n. the first impression of a printed sheet, for correction ; a proof. Prop, v. a. to support ; to sustain ; to keep up. Prop, n. that which sustains; a support Prop a-ga-ble, a. that may be propagated. Prop-a-gan'dişm, n. proselytism. Prop-a-gan'dist, n. a missionary; a procelyter. Prop'a-gate, v. a. to extend; to increase; to gen-Prop'a-gate, v. n. to have offspring. Prop-a-ga'tion, n. generation; extension. Prop's-ga-tor, a. one who propagates. Pro-pel', v. a. to drive or urge forward Pro-pel's a to drive or urge forward.
Pro-pel's a to drive or urge forward.
Pro-pend's a to incline to any part; to lean.
Pro-pend'den-cy, a inclination or tendency.
[E.]
Pro-pense's a leaning inclined; disposed.
Pro-pense'ness, a a natural tendency.
Pro-pense'ness, a a natural tendency. Pro-pen'sion, u. same as propensity. Pro-pen'si-ty, n. tendency; inclination; bias. Prop'er, a. peculiar; one's own; natural; fit. Prop'er-ly, ad. in a proper manner; fitly. Prop'er-ness, n. the quality of being proper Prop'er-ty, n. a peculiar quality; a possess what one possesses; an estate; goods. Proph'a-sis, n. (Med.) foreknowledge of disc Proph'e-cy, n. act of femetelling future events; a Proph'e-si-er, n. one who prophesies. [prediction Proph'e-sy, v. a. to predict; to foretall. Proph'e-sy, v. n. to utter prophecies. Proph'et, n. one who prophesies; a predictor. Proph'et-ess, n. a female prophet. Pro-phet'je, / a. relating to a prophet or proph-Pro-phet'j-cal, / ecy; foretelling. Pro-phēt'j-cai-ly, ad. in manner of a prophecy. Proph-y-lac'tic, n. a preventive medicine. Proph-y-lac'tic, Proph-y-lac'ti-cal, a. preventive. Pro-pin'qui-ty, n. nearness; kindred. Pro-pi"ti-a-ble, (pro-pish'e-a-bl) a. piacable. Pro-pil'ti-ate, (pro-pish'e-at) v. a. to induce to favor; to conciliate; to make propitious. Propid-ia dion, (pro-pish-e-s'shun) [pro-pish-e-s'shun, W. P. J. F. Ja K. Sm.; pro-pe-shun, W. P. J. F. Ja K. Sm.; pro-pe-shun, W. P. J. F. Ja K. Sm.; pro-pe-shun, pro-pi-ti-ia-tor, (pro-pish-e-s-tor) n. an appearer. Pro-pi"ti-a-to-ry, (pro-pish'e-a-to-re) a. havi the power to make propitions; conciliatory. having Pro-pt"ti-a-to-ry, n. the mercy-seat in the Jewish temple.

Pro-pi'/tious., (pro-pish'us) a. favorable; kind.

Pro-pi'/tious-ly, (pro-pish'us-lo) ad. favorably.

Pro-pi'/tious-ness, (pro-pish'us-nes) s. kindner Pro plaşm, n. a mould; a matrix. Pro-plis'tice, n. the art of making moulds Pro'po-lis, n. a glutinous substance used by bees. Pro-por'tion, a. one who makes a proposal.

Pro-por'tion, a. the comparative relation of e

thing to another ; ratio , equal degree ; sys

Pap-clim/bent, a lying down; posse; traffin Pap-clim/p-ble, a obtainable; acquirable. Hytic/up-sy, n. the management of any this Pric-up-ta'tion, n. procurement; managemen Pric'u-ra-tor, n. a Roman, provincial a manager; an agent; a proctor.

Proc-y-ra-to'ri-el, a relating to a procurator. Proc.u-ri/tor-ship, a the office of a procurator. Proc.d'rp-to-ry, a tending to procuration. Pro-clief, a a to manage; to obtain; to acquire Pro-clief, a. a. to bawd; to pimp. Pro-cure ment, n. the act of procuring. Pro-cur'er, a. one who procures; an obtainer. Pro-cur'ess, n. a hawd; a seducing woman. Prod'i-gal, a. profuse; wasteful; expensive. Prod'i-gal, n. a waster; a spendihrifi. Prod-i-gal-i-ty, n. extravagance; profusion. Prod'i-gal-ly, ad. profusely; wastefully. Pro-dig'ious, (pro-dij'us) a. amazing; a Pro-dig'ious ly, (pro-dij'os le) ad. amazingly. Pro-dig'ious-ness, n. enormousness; wonder Prod'i-dy, n. a monster; any thing astonishing. Prod'i-to-ry, n. treacherous; peridious. Pro-duce', v. a. to bring forth; to yield; to afford; to hour; to exhibit; to cause.

Pröd'āce, (pröd'dās) [pröd'dās, W. Ja. Sm. R.;
pröd'jās, S. pröd'ās, J. E. F.] n. that which is produced; produced; is produced; product; profit.
Pro-da'cent, s. one who exhibits or offers. Pro-du/cer, s. one who generates or produce Pry-da (-j-bil)-ty, a state of being preducible.
Pry-da (-j-ble, a, that may be produced.
Pry-da (-j-ble-néss, s. state of being producible.
Prod'uct, s. a thing produced; as effect; result. Pro-duc'tile, a. that may be drawn out Pro-diction, a. the act of producing; product. Pro-dictive, a. fertile; generative; efficient. Pro-dictive-nee, a. state of being productive. Pro-emple of the productive of the productive of the productive of the production. Pro-5'm;-al, a introductory; prefatory.
Prof-a-nā'tipn, m. a violation of things sacred.
Pro-fane', a irreverent to things sacred; irreligious; impious; impure; secular; not sacred; geome; impure; impure; nectan; not sacred as, prefame, v. a. to violate; to put to wrong use. Pro-famely, ad, with irreverence; wickedly. Pro-famelness, a. irreverence of what is sacred. Pro-fan'er, a. one who profunes or politics. Pro-fan'er, a. one who profines or politica.
Pro-fan'er, a. can be as professease.
Pro-fase', v. a. to declare openly; to avow.
Pro-fase', v. a. to declare openly; to avow.
Pro-fase', v. a. to declare openly; to avow.
Pro-fase', openly, a. with open declaration.
Pro-fas', sion, a. to pro-fash', v. a. to a calling; a vocation; a known employment; a declaration.
Pro-fas', sion, a. to professor.
Pro-fas', v. a. one who professor as teaches. Pro-ferent and relating to a professor.

Pro-ferent and a relating to a professor.

Pro-ferent and a professor. Prof fer, v. a. to propose; to offer; to attempt. Prof fer, n. an offer made; a proposal. Prof 'fer, n. an offer made; a proposal.

Prof 'fere, n. one who proffers.

Prof 'f'cience, (pro-fisit'ens) | n. advance.

Prof 'f'ciency, (pro-fisit'ens) | n. ament; improvement gained; progress.

Prof 'f'cient, (pro-fisit'ent) n. one who has made advances in any study or business.

Prof 'file, Prof 'fie', or Prof 'file, [pro-fei', S. P. J. F. K.; prof 'file, Prof 'file, pro-fei', F. J. a. Sm.; prof 'file, pro-fei', F. J. a. bend or portrait represented sideways; the side-face: a ball-face. the side-face; a half-face.

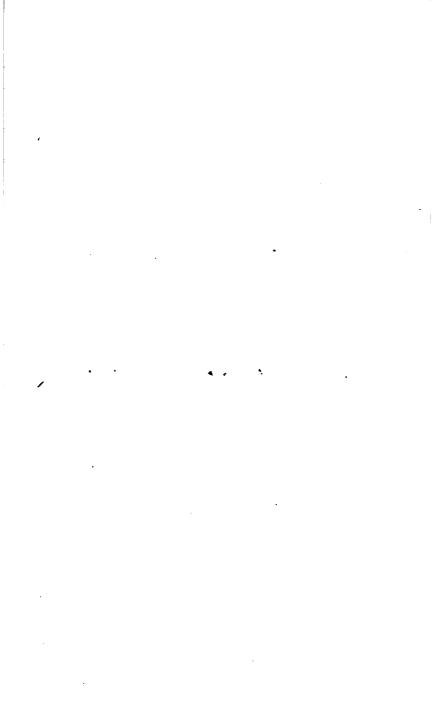
•Pro-fil'ist, n. one who makes profiles. Prof'it, n. gain; advantage; advancement. Priff'it, v. a. to benefit; to improve; to advan Priff'it.-ble, a. gainful; lucrative; useful. Priff'it.-ble, a. gainful; lucrative; useful. Priff'it.-bly, a. gainfuller; jusquanes. Priff'it.-bly, a. void of prufit; useless. Priff'it.-g.-cy, a. profigate or shameless cond Prof'li-gate, n. an abandoned, shameless wre Prof 'ij-gate, a an abandoned, shamelees wretch prof 'ij-gate-des, a. profigacy.
Prof 'ij-gate-des, a. profigacy.
Prof 'ij-gate-des, a. profigacy.
Prof 'ij-gate-des, a. profigacy.
Prof 'ij-gate-des, a. profigacy.
Prof ödnd', a. deep; thorough; low; humble.
Prof ödnd', a. the deep; the sea; the abyss.
Prof ödnd'ness, a. profundity; depth.
Prof ödnd'ness, a. profundity; depth.
Prof ödnd'ness, a. profundity; depth. Pro-fun'dj-ty, s. depth of place or of knowledg Pro-fuse', a. lavish; prodigal; overabounding. Pro-fuse'ly, ad. lavishly; with exuberance. Prof. discript, ad. invishly; with exuberance. Prof. discriptes, n. lavishness; prodignitity. Prof. d'sion, (prof. d'zhyn) n. lavishness; prodignity; extravagance; abundance. Prog., n. ato shift meanly for provisions. [Los.] Prog. n. victuals; provision of any kind. [Los.] Prof. of the prof. n. atorefather; an ancestor. Prof. of the prof. n. [Gr.] (Med.) the art or power of foretelling the event of a disease.

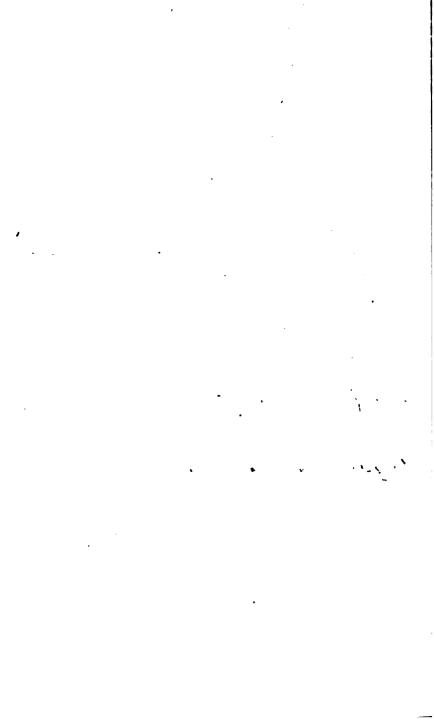
Prog. n. d'eff. of the prof. of t Prog-nde tic, a. foretokening; foreshowing. Prog-nde tic, a. a sign; a token; prediction Prog-nde tic, a. a sign; a token; prediction Prog-nde tic-a-ble, a. that may be foretold. Prog-nde ti-cate, v. a. to foretell; to foreshow. Prog-nos-ti-cu'tion, n. the act of foretelling. Program, a. forestena I Program, n. [programme, L.; programme, Fr.] an edict; a bid or plan, a programme. [gramme. Programme, n. [L.] an edict; a preface; a preface; an Programme, n. [Fr.] a bill or plan exhibiting an outline of an entertainment or public performance; program. Progress, Jr. K.] u. course; advancement; journey. frogress, Js. K.] u. course; advancement; journey. frogress, v. s. to move forward. Shek. Progress', v. s. to proceed; to advance; to make progress. - A modern word, reputed of American origin; but of late much used in Ragiand. Pro-grēs'sion, (pro-grēsh'yn) n. advance; course. Pro-grēs'sion-al, a. advancing; increasing. Pro-grēs'sive, a. going forward; advancing. Pro-gres/sive-ly, ad. by regular course. Pro-gree's ive-ness, n. the state of advancing. Pro hac vi'ce, [L.] for this turn. Pro-hib'it, v. a. to forbid; to interdict; to hisder Pro-hib'it-er, n. n forbidder; nn interdictor. Pro-bt-bi tion, (pro-he-bish'un) n. act of problim ing; interdiction; an interdict. Pro-hib'i-tive, a. implying prohibition; furbid Pro-hib'i-to-ry, ding; prohibiting. Pro-ject', v. a. to scheme - to form; to contrive. Project', v. n. to jut out; to shoot forward.

Project, n. a scheme; a design; contrivance. Pro-jec'tile, a. a body projected. Pro-jec'tile, a. impelled or impelling forward. Pro-jec'tion, a net of projecting; that which is projected; a plan; a delineation. Pro-ject/ment, a. a design ; a projection. Pro-ject/or, a. one who projects or derigns. Pro-ject'ure, (pro-jekt'yur) n. a jutting out. Pro-ject, [pro-jet, S. E. Wh.; pro-jet, W.; pr jet', Sm.] a. drawn out at the poles; not oblai Pro-la'tion, n. pronunciation; utterance. Pro-leg, n. a sort of false or spurious log.

To procure for one's self , mopisopai rehim a have subsistence. A man can procure all that is attained with a lin amount of labor Production of manifole evily to the county He professes to chaire - that he sees to profit by the opposione of others.

te slep profounds ( bad de 300 sois suprod





Property, Te inepyorga.

machinery propelled by steen

ծ<del>Մ-րցՄակոգ,</del> ու թե [Gr.] preliminary obser⊦| or rei ry-lby's, n. (Rhet.) an anticipation.—(Chron.) act of dating too early; a prochronism. py-lby's, 6. relating to prolepis; previ-ry-lby'ti-cal., ous; antecedent. Pro-Hip/Lic, Pro-lip'(ic, ] a. relating to prolepsis; previPro-lip'ti-cil-1y, ad. by way of anticipation.
Pro-lip'(i-cil-1y, ad. by way of anticipation.
Pro-lif'(ic, a. producting offspring; fruitful;
Pro-lif'(i-cil-1y, ad. fruitfully; productively.
Pro-lif'(i-cil-1y, ad. fruitfully; productively.
Pro-lif'(i-cil-1y, ad. fruitfully; productively.
Pro-lif'(i-cil-1y, ad. state of being prolific.
Pro-lif'(i-pro-like', S. W. P. J. E. P. Ja. K. Sa.;
pro-like' or pro'like, W. J. a. long; tedious.
Pro-lix'(ty, ad. at great length; tediously.
Pro-lix'(see. n. tediousness; tresome length.
Pro-lix'(see. n. tediousness; troolikity. Pro-lix'ness, n. tediousness; prolixity.

\*Profig-ca-tyr, [profig-ka-tyr, S. Sm. / pro-kp-kd'-tyr, P. Ja.; pro-bb/y-tyr, P. J. F. E. R. We.;

profig-ka'tyr, W.] n. a speaker; the speaker of a convoca of a convocation.

\*Prid-reference is the office of prolocutor.

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\*Prid-reference is the office of prolocutor.

\*Prid-reference is preface; an introductor.

\*Prid-reference. Pro-Bug', v. a. to lengthen out; to continue.
Pri-bug', v. a. to lengthen out; to continue.
Pri-bug's finn, s. act of prolonging; delay.
Pri-Bug's, s. he or that which prolongs.
Pro-la'shon, (pre-la'shon) s. a prelude; an essay
Pro-la'shon, (pre-la'shon) s. a prelude; an essay
Pro-la'shon, s. [8]. walk; become of walking.
Prom-a-nide', s. a. to walk; to take a walk.
Don-a-tillet. Prom-paldo', s. s. to walk; to take a walk.

Pro-mo'tho-an, [pro-mo'tho-an, K. Sm. Penade;
pro-mo-tho'an, F. M.] s. a glass tube, containing suiphuric acid, used in chemistry.

Pro-mo-tup-an, a. relating to Promethous.

Prom'i-nônce, l. state of being prominent; a
Prom'i-mône, s. standing out; protuberance.

Prom'i-nôns, s. standing out; protuberant; full.

Prim'i-môns, s. standing out; protuberant; full. Prem'j-nent-ly, ad. with prominence.
Pro-m's'cu-ods, a. mingled; confused; mixed.
Pro-m's'cu-ods-ly, ad. with confused mixture. Pro-mis'cy-olis-nees, a. the being promiseuous.

Promis'cy-olis-nees, a. the being promiseuous.

Promise, a. a declaration of some bouefit to be conferred; good or benefit promised; word.

Promise, e. a. to make a promise; to bid fair.

Promise, v. a. to saurue by a promise.

Promise-84', a. one to whom a promise is made. Prom. = 80', n. one to whom a promise 80', n. one who promises.

Prom. = 80', or Prom's or, n. (Lose) one who promises: — correlative to promises.

1 a.d. by way of promise. promises: — correlative to promise. Prom's-co-ri-ly, ad. by way of promise. Prom's-co-ry, a. containing a promise. Prim'on-to-ry, s. high land jutting into the sea Pro-mate, v. a. to forward; to advance; to exakt; to prefer; to raise in rank or office.

Pro-mate, r. a. one who promotes or advances. Pro-mo'tion, a. advancement; preferment Pro-motive, a tending to promote; helpful. Prompt, (promt) s. quick; rendy; acute; easy. Prompt, (promt) s. a. to assist; to incite. Prompt'er; (promt'er) s. one who prompts. Promp'ti-tude, s. readiness; quickness. Prompt'ly, (promt'le) ad. readily; quickly. Prompt'ness, (promt'nes) a. readiness. Prömpt'nes, (prömt'nes) m. rendiness.
Prōmpt'nye, (prömt'nye) m. a suggestion.
Pro-māl'gāte, v. s. to publish; to make known.
Prōm-ul-ga'tien, m. publication; exhibition.
Prōm-ul-ga'tien, m. publication; exhibition.
Prōm-ul-ga'tien, E. Js.; pro-māl'gā-bu, S.; prōm'pl-ga-bu, Jm.; n. ose who promulgates.
Pro-mālde', v. s. to promulgate; to publish.
Pro-māld'er, n. a publisher; a promulgater.

Prone, a lying with the face downwards, not supine; bending downward; inclined. Prone'ness, n. state of being prone; inclination.

Frong, n. the tine of a fork, kc.; a fork.

Fro-non',-nul, n. relating to a prunoum.

Fro'nou, n. a word used instead of a noun. Pro-nöunce', v. a. to speak ; to utter ; to declare ; to utter rhetorically. -v. n. to speak. Pro-nounce'a-ble, a. that may be pronounced. Pro-nööng'er, w. one who pronounces. Pro-nün-cj-ä'tion, (pro-nün-she-ä'shun) [pro-nün-she-ä'shun, W. J. F. Ja.: pro-nün-se-ä'shun, sne-a shun, W. J. F. Ja.; pro-nun-se a shun, P. K. Sm.; pro-nun-sha'shan, S.] n. the act or mode of pro-nun-sha'shan, S. mode of pronouncing; utterance. Proof, n. evidence; test; trial: - impenetrability : - a trial-sheet of print to be corrected. Proof, a. impenetrable; able to resist. Proof sheet, a the first impression of a printed sheet, for correction; a proof. Prop, v. a. to support ; to sustain ; to keep up. Prop. a. that which sustains; a support. Prop. a-ga-ble, a. that may be propagated. Prop-a-gan'dism, n. proselytism. Prop-a-gan'dist, a. a missionary ; a procelyter. Prop-a-gan'dist, n. n. missionary; Prop'a-gate, v. a. to extend; to increase; to gen-bene's-wate, v. n. to have offspring. [erate. Prop-a-ga'tion, a. generation ; extension Prop'a-ga-tor, a. one who propagates. Pro-pel', c. a. to drive or ures forware Pro-pë, v. a. to drive or urge forward.
Pro-pë, v. a. to drive or urge forward.
Pro-pën'den-ey, a. inclination or tendency. [2.]
Pro-pën-e', a. leaning; inclined; disposed.
Pro-pën-e'ness, a. a natural tendency. Pro-pen'sion, a. same as propensity. Propen's ty, n. tendency; inclination; bias. Prop'er, a. peculiar; one's own; natural; fit. Prop'er-ly, ad. in a proper manner; fitly. Prop'er-ness, w. the quality of being proper Prop'er-ty, a. a peculiar quality; a por what one possesses; an estate; goo Proph'a-sis, n. (Med.) foreknowledge of dis Proph'e-cy, n. act of feretelling future events; a Proph'e-si-er, n. one who prophesies. [prediction Proph'e-sy, v. a. to predict; to foretel Proph'e-sy, v. n. to utter prophecies. Proph'et, n. one who prophesies; a predictor. Pro-phet/je, | a. relating to a prophet or proph-ecy; foretelling Proph'ct-ess, n. a female prophet. Pro-phet/j-cal-ly, ad, in manner of a prophecy. Proph-y-lac'tie, n. a preventive medicine. Proph-y-lac'tie, Proph-y-lac'ti-cal, a. preventive. Pro-pin'qui-ty, n. nearness; kindred Pro-pī"ti-a-ble, (pro-pīsh'e-a-bl) a. placable. Pro-pl"ti-ate, (pro-plsh'e-at) v. a. to induce to favor; to conciliate; to make propitious. Pro-pi-ti-a'tion, (pro-pish-c-a'shun) [pro-pish-c-a'shun, W. P. J. F. Jn. K. Sm.; pro-po-shi'shun, S. Ja. act of propitating; attonement.
Pro-pi''ti-a-tor, (pro-pish-c-a-tar) m. an appeaser. Pro-pi"ti-a-to-ry, (pro-pish'e-a-to-re) a. have the power to make propitions; conciliatory. having Pro-pi"ti-u-to-ry, w. the mercy-coat in the Jewish temple; Pro-pl"tious, (pro-plsh'us) a. favorable; kind. Pro-pi"tious-ly, (pro-pish'us-le) ad. favorably. Pro-pi"tious-ness, (pro-pish'us-nes) n. kindne Pro'playm, w. a mould; a matrix. Pro-plastice, w. the art of making moulds. Pro'po-lis, n. a glutinous substance used by be Pro-portent, n. one who makes a proposal.

Pro-portion, n. the comparative relation of one thing to another ; ratio , equal degree ; sym

try; cine; part:—a rule of arithmetic, called of the rule of three.

of the rule of three.

of them, v. a. to adjust by comparative relaalso f Pro-por'tion, v. a. to adjust by comparative rel tion; to form symmetrically. Pro-spec'tive, a looking forward; fature. Pro-spec'tus, n. [L.] pl. pro-spec'tus-os; the pin or outline of a literary work. Pro-por'tion-a-ble, a. that may be proportioned. Pro-por tion-a-ble-ness, n. proportionable state. or outme or a meany work.

Pros'per, v. a. to make prosperous; to favor.

Pros'per, v. a. to be prosperous; to thrive.

Pros'per-oils, a. successful; fortunets; meky.

Pros'per-oils-1y, ad. successfully; fortunets; meky.

Pros'per-oils-1y, ad. successfully; fortunets. Pro-por'tion-a-bly, ad. by proportion. Pro-por'tion-al, a. having due proportion. Pro-por'tion-al, n. a quantity in proportion.
Pro-por-tion-al'i-ty, n. state of being proportion
Pro-por'tion-al-ly, ad, in a stated proportion. Pro-por'tion-ate, a. proportional. Pro-portionate, v. a. to make proportional.
Pro-portionate-ly, ad. proportionally.
Pro-portionate-news, n. proportionality.
Pro-posel, n. an offer j. a proposition; a design.
Pro-pose', v. a. to offer for consideration; to bid. †Pro-spi"(ci-ence, (pro-spish'e-ens) s. foresight. Pro-vitie-sis, s. [Gr.] (Gress.) s. figure by which one or more letters are prefixed to a word. Pro-pôs'er, n. one who proposes or offen Prop-q-si"tion, (prop-q-zish'un) a. act of propos ing; a thing proposed; a proposal; offer. Prop-o-si"tion-al, a. relating to a proposition Pro-pound', v. a. to offer ; to propose ; to exhibit. Pro-pound'er, n. one who propounds. Pro-pri'e-ta-ry, m. a possessor in his own right; a proprietor; an owner. Pro-pri'e-ta-ry, a. belonging to a certain owner. Pro-pri'e-tor, n. a possessor in his own right. Pro-pri'e-tor-ship, n. state of a proprietor. Pro-pri'e-tress, w. a female proprietor. Pro-pri'e-ty, n. state of being proper; suitableness; fitness; justness: - exclusive right. Pry-pagn', (pry-pan') v. a. to defend. Pro-pugn'er, (pro-pun'er) s. a defender. Pro-pul'sion, n. the act of driving forward. Pro ra'ta, [L.] in proportion.
Pro ra na'ta, [L.] for the occasion. Pro-ro-ga/tion, n. act of proroguing. Pro-rogue', (pro-rog') v. a. to protract; to put off; to delay; to adjourn, as a parlament. Pro-rup'tjen, a. the act of bursting out. Pro-skije, a. belonging to prose; like prose. Pro-pā/-cpl-ly, ed. in a prosaic manner.
Pro-pā/-jest, [pro-zā/jest, K. Sm. ; pro-za-lest, Wb.] n. a writer of proce. Pro-scribe', v. a. to censure capitally; to con-demn; to denounce; to interdict; to outlaw. Pro-scriber, a. one who proscribes Pro-scrip'tion, a. condemnation; outlawry. Pro-scriptive, a tending to proscribe. Proce, a. language without poetic measure. Proce, v. n. to make a tedious relation. Proso, a. consisting of prose; prosaic. Pros'c-cute, v. a. to pursue; to continue; to sue by law, as an offender; to arraign. Pros'e-cute, v. n. to carry on a prosecution.

Pros-e-cuttion, n. act of prosecuting; a pursuit; a criminal suit. Pros'e-ca-tor, a. one who prosecutes. Pros'e-lite, z. a convert to a new opinion. Pros'e-lite, z. a. to make proselytes or converts.

one of more seters are presses to a wea-Prös'(i-lûte, u. a. to sell to vice perposes. Prös'(i-lûte, u. a bireling; a pablic strempst. Prös-(i-lûten, u. act of prostituting; state being prostituted; the life of a prostitute. Prös'(i-lû-lyr, u. one who prostitutes. Pros'ryte, a. lying flat or at length; theer down; bumble; prostrated.
Pros'rite, a. a. to lay flat; to throw down.
Pros'rition, a. act of prostrating; depression.
Pros'riving, a. a range of columns before a building.
Pros'riving of the prostrating; depression. Pro syl'lo-giam, n. (Legis) a form of an arm ment in which the conclusion of one sys gism becomes the major of the next Protigeis, n. [Gr.] a maxim or proposition.
Pro-ticti, v. a. to defend; to cover from evil; shield; to support; to cherish; to game. Pro-tection, a. defence; a shelter; a passes Pro-tection-list, a. an advocate for protection Pro-tective, a. defensive; sheltering. Pro-tec'tor, n. a defender; supporter; gu Pro-tec'to-rate, n. a government by a protect Pro-tec'tor-ship, n. the office of a protector. Pro-tic'tress, s. a woman who protects.

Pro-te-ge', (pro-te-sha') s. [Fr.] a person person and patronized; a dependent. Pro-tend', s. a. to hold out; to stretch forth Pro-tër'vi-ty, s. peevishness ; petulance. [2] Pro-test', v. n. to affirm with solemnity.
Pro-test', v. a. to call as a witness; to disswa Provident, or Provident, [provident, J. E. Le. E. M. 1 provident, S. P. S.; provident or provident St. 1 provident, S. M. R.] n. a soleton declaration. Provident space of the Referenced religion. Prot'os-tant, a. belonging to Protestants. Prot'os-tant-lam, a. the religion of Protestant Free yes-spin-tain, m. the resignon of Protestions.

Prot-Set'(er, m. one who protests.

Prot-Set'(er, m. one who protests.

Prot-Set'(er, m. one who protests.

Active; one who essumes any shape.

Prot-thon'o-te-ry, m. the head registrar or netmy:

— a clerk of a court. Pro-thôn o-ta-ry-ship, n. office of prothonousy Pro'to-col, n. the original copy of any writing. Pro-to-mar'tyr, n. the first martyr. Proy-e-lyte, v. a. to make proselytes or converts, Proy-e-lytting, n. act of proselyting.

Proy-o'd-in, pro-o'd-e-n, J. Ja. Sm. Wb.;

so'dynn, S. E. F. K.; pro-o'd-e-n, P.] n. one skilled in metre or prosedy; prosedies. Protection, a the many:

Protection, a the original pattern or model of
any thing; archetype; an exemplar.

Protrict, v. a. to draw out; to protong; it
lengthen; to delay; to put off. Pro-tract'er, s. one who protracts; protractor Pro-trac'tion, m. the act of protracti ro-sod'i-cal, a. of or relating to proceedy. Procyclist, a. one who is versed in procody.

Procyclist, a. one who is versed in procody.

Procyclist, a. one who is versed in procody.

Procyclist, a. one who is versed in procody.

Procyclist, a. one who is versed in procody.

It is a figure by which things are represented as Pry-tric'tive, a. dilator; prolonging.
Pry-tric'tyr, a. a prolonge; a delayer.
Pry-trid'e, a. a. to threat forward; to push onPry-tride', b. a. to threat or move forward. Pro-tra'sion, a act of protrading; a threat. Pro-tra'sive, a thrusting or pushing forward persons; personification. Pro-tü/ber-ence, m. a promi nce ; a bunch 5, 6, 1, 6, û, 9, long ; 1, 8, 1, 8, û, 9, short ; 2, 9, i, 9, 1, 9, 0, secure. - fáre, far, fast, fall ; blit, bif

- It is proportion his fears not to the object Kority, this sentimen will be shough . In proportion as we so will our - se proportion as he does this. I have proposed to sing - one of the tooks of home proposed to superfrom what way are To use words with property, wis evolucion (3) stablirbac. He is protede in his rights. a proselyte to judaism

gutt in proportion as men are Poorish and course, will they trans. Tress her.



May be proved that he had such a country and of.

They prove the verses to be all the author's own. They is proved by their resenting ear over.

To provide for any one. - places for Provided that him their colonels. - provided that all he some to our profit.

Whether there is any divine providence over the here's a providence that it should be provided.

Prune, whatever. To prune severely,

There's a provide.

Pruning, xhadrie.

Pro-th/ber-ent, a. swelling; prominent.
Pro-th/ber-lite, w. n. to bulge out; to swell out.
Pro-th/ber-lite, n. the set of swelling out.
Prothd, a. possessing pride; clated; arrogant;
haughty; grand; high; lofty; ostentations.
— Proud fach, field emberant and fungous.
Privia-hic, a. that may be proved.
Provia-hic, a. that may be proved.
Provia-hic, a. that may be proved.
Provia-hic, a. to evince; to demonstrate; to show; to try; to conduct; to embers; to be show;

Prove, u. a. to evince; to demonstrate; to show; to try; to endure; to experience.
Prive, v. n. to make trial; to succeed.
(Pro-véd';-ter, or Priv-o-dore', n. a pruvyou.
Prov'en, (priv'vn) p. incorrectly used for present.
Priv'en-der, n. food for heutes; hay, com, dto.
Priv'en, n. one who preves or shows.
Priv'en, n. a short sentence often repeated; a common enying; a maxim; a by-word.
Pro-viv'i-al. a. mentioned in or like a proverh.

ecommon esying; a maxim; a by-word.
Prp-wir'bj-el, a mentioned in or like a proverb.
Prp-wir'bj-el, a. mentioned in or like a proverb.
Prp-wir'bj-el-ist, n. one who uses proverbs.
Prp-wir'bj-el-iy, ed. in a provarbial manner.
Prp-vide', a. a. so procurs beforehand; to make ready; to prepare; to furnish; to supply.
Prp-vid'ed, espi, on condition that.
Prov'j-dance, n. the divine superintendence; timely care; forenight; pradence; fragality.
Priv'j-dan, a. forenesting; cautions; pradent.
Priv'j-dan-iy, ad. by providence.
Prov'j-dan-iy, ad. by providence.
Prov'j-dan-iy, ad. in a provident manner.
Pro-vid'er, n. one who provides or procures.
Prov'id-ici, n. conting to a province; rade.
Pro-vin'cisl, n. one belonging to a province:

- na coclesiatical chief governor.
Prp-vin'cisl, n. a provincial word or idiom.

Pre-vin'cisi-işm, n. a provincial word or idiom. Pre-vin-ci-il'-iv, n. a provincial peculiarity. Pre-vi''sion, (pre-vizh'un) n. act of providing; Pro-Y''|qion, (pre-vizh'un) m. act of providing; preparation; measures taken; victuals; food. Pre-vi''|qion, s. a. to supply with provisions. Pre-vi''|qion-al-1y, a. to supply with provisions. Pre-vi''|qion-al-1y, a. to way of provisions. Pre-vi''|qion-al-1y, a. to way of provisions. Pre-vi'|qion-al-1y, a. temporary; provisional condi-Pre-vi'|qion-al-1y, a. temporary; provisional condi-Pre-vi'|qion-al-1y, a. conditional; having a provisional. Pre-vi'|qion-al-1y, a. conditional; having a provisional provisio

provokes, stimulates, or excites appetite.

\*Pro-vo'ca-tive-nose, s. the being provocative.

Pro-voke', v. s. to rouse; to incite; to awake; to enrage; to incense; to offend.

to entage; to incense; to offend.

Pry-vik'qr, n. one who provokes; an inciter.

Pry-vik'qr, n. one who provokes; an inciter.

Pry-vik'qr, p. a. that provokes; irritating.

Priv'ost, [pröv'vyst, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.

Sm.] n. the chief of any body, as a college.

Pry-vist', (pry-vi') [pry-vi', S. W. F.; pröv'ust,
P. Ja. Sm.] n. the executioner of an army.

Priv'ost, etc. offer of pro) [priv', P. J. E. W.; pro,
R. J. R. Sm.; priv' or pri, W. K.] n. the head
or fore part of a ship.

Priv'os, [priv', R. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.;
priv'os or priv, W. K.] n. henvery; valor.

Vivio', [priv', S. E. F. E. Sm. Wh.; pri, P.

Mares; priv') or priv, W. Ja.] v. n. to rove
about; to wander for prey.

Privi', n. a ramble for plunder.

Privi'gr, n. one that roves about for prey.

Buin'i-mete, a next; neemest; immediate.
Prox'i-mate-ly, ed. immediately; next.
Prox'i-mate-ly, ed. immediate nearness; adjacements of the control of the co

too great reserve. Prdd'ish, a affectedly precise, shy, or grave. Prine, v. a. to lop or cut off; to trim.
Prine, v. a. to dress; to prink. [Cellequiel.]
Prine, a. a. plum; a dried plum.
Pry-nel/iô, a. a. kind of silk stuff:— a prune. Pre-ndvio, n. a kind of silk stuff:— a prune.
Prån'er, n. one who prunes or crops trees.
Pra-ni'er-ois, a. bearing prunes or plums.
Prån'ing, n. act of trimming; a cropping.
Prån'ing-hook, (fakk) | n. a book or knife used
Prån'ing-hook, (fakk) | n. a book or knife used
Prån'ing-hook, (fakk) | n. a book or knife used
Prån'ing-hook, (fakk) | n. a book or knife used
Prån'ing-hois, n. a partaking; uneasy with desire.
Prån'ing-n, a. taching; uneasy with desire.
Prån'ing-hois, a. partaking of the itch.
\*Prås'sian, (prån'sian or präsh'en) [prån'sian, P.
E. Wb.; präsh'sian, sa.; a. relating to Prussia.
\*Prås'sian, or Prås'sian, n. a native of Prussia.
\*Prås'sian, or Prås'sian, n. a native of Prussia.
\*Prås'sian, or bras'sian, n. a native of Prussian, n. a native of Prussian.
\*Prås'sian, or bras'sian, n. a native of Prussian.
\*Prås'sian

Pry, v. a. to raise with a lever; to prise.
Pry, v. a. to inspect officiously or ourlously.
Pullm, (stim) n. a holy song; a sacred hymn.
Pull'miet, (shi'mjet or stim'jet) [shi'mjet, W. J.
F.; shi'mjet, R. E. Ja.; shim'jet, P. E. Sa.
Wh.] n. a writer of pullms.
Pull'mo-dist, (shi'mp-dist) n. a singer of pullms.
Pull'mo-day, (shi'mp-do) [shi'mp-do, R. W. P. J.
F. Ja. E. San R.; shim'q-dq, Wh.] n. act of singing pullms. singing psaims.

singing pasimis.
Pall'ter, (sawl'ter) [sawl'ter, S. W. P. J. E. Ju.
K. R.; sal'ter, Sm.] n. the book of Psalms.
Pall'ter-y, (sawl'ter-q) a. a kind of harp.
Pseul'do, (sa'do) n. [Gr.] a term, which, being
put before words, signifies false, or counter-

feit: as, pseudo-apostle, a false apostle.
Preu-dog/ra-phy, (su-dog/ra-fe) n. false writing. Phaw, (shaw) interj. expressing contempt.

Physics, (saw) macry, expressing contempt.
Phy-cho-lóg'ic, a. relating to psychology
Phy-cho-lóg'ic, a. relating to psychology
Phy-chi-og'ic, takif-o-je) n. the doctrine of the
soul or mind; mental philosophy.

Physics (1/2/page) (1/2/page) n. the white errors.

soul or mind; mental panosophy.

Pin'mi-gin, (tai'me-gin) n. the white grouse.

Pip-an', (tiz-zan' or tiz'an) [tiz-zan', S. W. E.
Ju. K.; tiz'an, P. J. Sm. Wh.] n. a medicinal
drink made of bartley and other ingredients.

Piöl-o-mā'jc, (töl-o-mā'jk) a belonging to Ptole-

my, the astronomer, or his system.

Piy's-līşm, (tī'a-līzm) a. salivation. Ptys/ma-gogue, (třz/ma-gog) n. a medicine which causes a flow of saliva.

Ph'ber-ty, n. the ripe age of the sexes. Pu-bes'cence, n. state of arriving at puberty. Pu-bes'cent, a. arriving at puberty; unity. Pub'lic, a. belonging to a state or nation; no private; common; open; notorious; general, Pub'hc, n. the body of a nation; the people.

Pil/j-ops, a a Roman officer who cell taxes or tribe Pib-j-effice, s. the act of publishing; a work printed that published; a proclamation. Pib-j-cist, s. a writer on the laws of sations. Pub-lie ity, s. state of being public; notoriety. Publicly, sd. in a public manner; openly. Publish, s. s. to make known; to make public; ran'ign, v. d. smake known; to make punce; to advertise; to amounce; to put forth.
Püb'igh-qr, n. one who publishes books, &c.
Püb'igh-mint, n. ect of publishing:— a public notice of intended marrings. [U. &.]
Puc-còlu', n. a piant:—a red, vegetable pigment uned by American indians.
Püce, a. of a dark brown or fice color. ruce, a. us a sure news or see outer. Pu'col-sig, a. a state of virgisticy. Pu'co-röu, a. the vine-fretter; plant-louse. Pück'er, a. a sor of hologolia, fairy, or sprite. Pück'er, a. a sonali fold; a wrinkte. Pück'er, a. a small fold; a wrinkte. Pad'der, n. a tumuk ; a turbulent bu Pud'der, v. n. to make a tumuit; to bustle. Püd'der, s. a. to perplex; to disturb; to pother. Püd'derg, s. a. kind of food variously com-pounded of four, milk, eggs, fruk, &c. Påd'ding-ettee, s. conglomerate stone; breeda. pounded or neur, man, eggs, irus, ecc. Féd-ding-stêne, n. congiomerate stone; breests. Pûd'ding-tîme, n. the time of dinner. Pûd'die, n. n. small, muddy pool; a dirty planh. Pûd'die, e. a. to make muddy or foul; to mix with dirt, clay, or sand.
Pûd'die, v. n. to make a dirty stir.
Pûd'die, v. n. to make a dirty stir. Pid'dly, a. maddy; dirty; miry. Pld/dly, a. menddy; dirty; miry.
Pld/dp-cy, n. modosty; shameheedness.
Py-dr/i-ty, n. middety; chastity.
Pd-c-rife, a. childish; boyels; juvenite; triding.
Pd-c-rife, a. childish; boyels; juvenite; triding.
Pd-dr-ripe, n. childishness; boyistness.
Pd-fripe-ral, a. relating to, or happening after, child-birth; ns. to purapsed fever.
Plff, n. a small blast of wind; a fungous ball filled with dust:—eraggerated praise.
Plff, n. n. to swell with wind; to blow; to breathe thick and hard; to pent.
Plff, n. a. to inflate; to swell; to blow up with Piff. v. a. to induce; to swell; to blow up with pride: — to praise extravagantly.
Piff fer, m. one who puffs.
Piff fer, m. a water-fewl: — a fish: — a puff-ball.
Piff fig. m. a water-fewl: — a fish: — a puff-ball. Pat'i is, n. a water-fewi! — a non: — a past-or-Pit'i f-nêsa, s. state or quality of being puffy. Pit'i y, s. windy; flatulent; temid; turgid. Pitg, n. a fondled dog or monkey. Pitg-dēg, n. a small pet dog; a sort of lapidog. Pugh, (pith) interj. expressing contempt; poh. Patgi, n. a small handhij; a large pinch. Pū'gil·īem, n. practice of fighting with the fist. Pū'gil-īst, n. a fighter with the fist; a hoxer. Pag-li-int, it a messes with the list; is noting. Pag-li-int/ic, a relating to puglism; boxing. Pug-na'clous, (-na'shus) a fighting; contentions. Pag-nac'ty, n. state of being psequacions. Pag-nac'ty, n. other of being psequacions. rior ; small ; petty ; pray.
\*Pū'le-since, (ph'je-sins, &. J. F. Js. K. Sm. R. #8.? pp. b'sens, P. : pd/je-sins or pp. is'sens,
#7.] n. power; strength; force.

Pfl/is-sint, a. powerful; strong; forcible. Pū/ja-zānt-ly, ad. powerfully; forcibly.
Pūke, n. a vomit; a medicine causing vomit. Pike, v. s. to spew; to vomit. Pike, s. between black and russet in color; puce. Pr./chri-tude, n. beauty; grace; comelines Pule, v. n. to cry; to whine; to whimper. Palling, s. a cry; a kind of whise.

Pall, s. a. to draw forcibly; to pluck; to test.

Pall, s. to de of pulling; a contest; a pluck.

Pallion, s. he or that which pulls; an incise.

Philips, n. a young him.
Philips, n. a young him.
Philips, n. a small whool turning on a pivon.
Philims-ps, j n. belonging to the lungs; as
Philips, n. any soft mass; the soft part of finite.
Philips, n. an clovated stream p), n. any soft mess ; the soft part of freit. pit, n. an clovated structure to speak in. rurps, m. an envened structure to speak in.
Phil'pous, or Phil'py, a. consisting of pulp; pap Phil'pous-nões, m. the quality of heing pulpous. Philpse, (phil'kh) a. (Sp.) a vincus beverage taleed from the agree or Mexican aboes. Phil-si-tim. ... sha and shaded or beaten. Phil-si-tim. Fairs-lile, a max may be struck or beaten.
Pai-si-tion, n. the act of beating; a throbbing.
Pairs-tive, a. beating; throbbing; pulsacory.
Pairs-tive, n. [L.] a striker; a beater.
Pairs-ty-r, a beating like the pulse; thrubbing.
Pille, n. the motion of an artery as the blood is
defense. Through it: — learners-one relating. driven through it: — leguminous plants.
Pul-ul'/ic, a moving or exciting the pulse.
Pul-ul'/ic, a moving or exciting the pulse.
Pul'ver-p-ble, a that may be reduced to dust. Půi/vér-a-bie, a. that may be reduced to dust.
Půi-vér-a-ktipa, a. the act of pulverining.
Pěi-vér-lo, v. a. to reduce to powder.
Půi-vér-lo-e, v. a be or that which pulverinea.
Pul-vér-le-ne, a. dusty; powder.
Pul-vér-le-ne, a. dusty; powder.
Půi-vér-le-ne, a. dusty; powder.
Pů-vér-le-ne, a. dusty; powder.
Pů-vér-le-ne, powder.
Pů-vér-le-ne, powder.
Pů-vér-le-ne, powder.
Pů-vér-le-ne, (pp-mish-ve) a. like pumice.
Pům-vér-le-ne, a. dee per chuste.
Pump, n. an engine for drawing water: Pump, n. n. to throw out water by a pu rump, v. n. to throw out water by a pump.
Pimp, v. a. to raise out : to exmains artislity.
Pimp'er, n. be or that which pumps.
Pimp'en, (pimp'yun) n. a plant and its fruit.
Pimp'kin, n. the pumpion, a plant and its fruit.
Pin, n. a quibble; a piny upon words.
Pin, v. n. to make puns; to quibble.
Pin, v. a. to persuade by a pun.
Pinch, v. a. to persuade by a pun.
Pinch, v. a. to horse or newforms: to manh. Panch, v. a. to bore or perforate; to punh.
Pănch, v. a. to bore or perforate; to punh.
Pănch, n. a pointed instrument; a borer:—a liquor made of spirit, water, supar, and im-ons:—a busicon; a hariequin.
Pănch'eyw, n. a bova to hold punch.
Pănch'eyw, (păneh'un) n. a tool:—a harge conft. Punch'er, n. one who punches; a tool. Pun-chi-nel'16, n. a sort of buffoon; a punch. Pane'tat-ed, a. drawn into a point.
Pane-til'id, (pangk-til'yé) n. a small nicety d behavior; a nice point of exactness.

Pino-til'lous, (pängk-til'yus-is, nice; exact.

Pino-til'lous-ly, (pängk-til'yus-is) es exact.

Pino-til'lous-nices, a, exactness; nicety. Puno-th'ious-noss, s. exactness; nicoty. Pine-th, s. a nice point; a point in fencing. Punct'u-si, (panght'yu-si) s. done at the fo runcey-s, (pengxryy-s) a core at the time; exact; nice; prompt; penctified Pünct-săi'-ty, s. state of being punctual. Püncty-āl-ly, ad. in a punctual manner. Püncty-āte, s. a. to distinguish by pointst Püncty-āte, s. a. to distinguish by pointst Püncty-āte, s. one versed in punctuation. Püncty-ist, s. one versed in punctuation. Pünct'ı-ini, n. one versed in punctuation.

Pünct'ıre, (püngkt'yer) n. a sınali prick; a sınali, sharp point; a little hole.

Pünct'ıre, (püngkt'yer) s. a. to pierce.

Pün'dir, n. (ladio) a learned Bramin.

Pün'gen-cy, n. quality of being pungent; sharp ness; acridness; koenness.

Pün'gent, a. prickting; sharp; acrid; piercing.

Pün'gent, a. prickting; sharp; acrid; piercing.

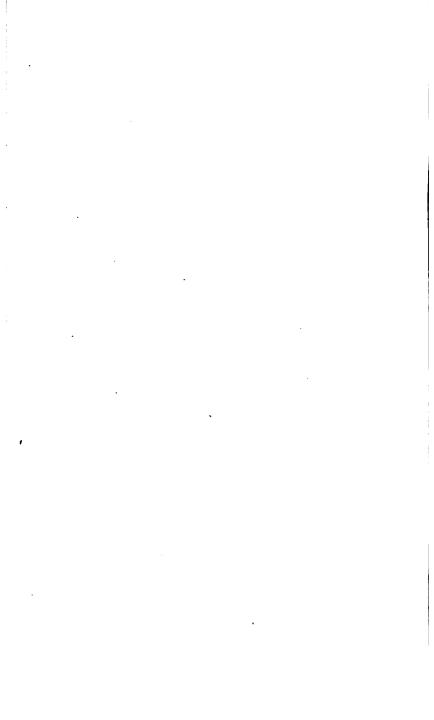
Pün'gen-ty, ad. in a pungent mannes. [ery Pe'n; oct, [L.] Certhagistion fisht; treach

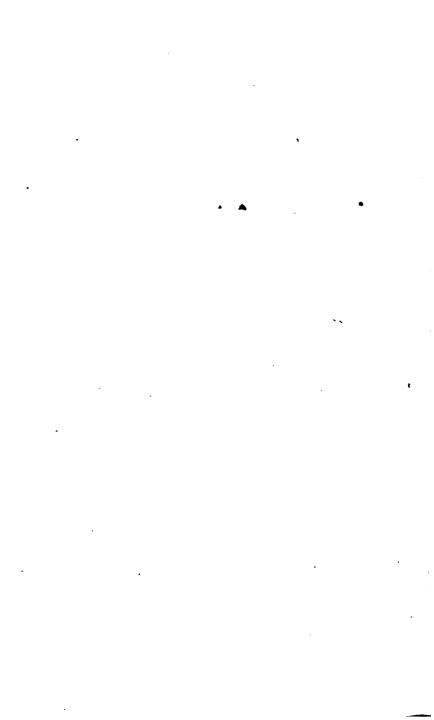
Pu-ni'ccoun, (pu-nièn'us) a. purple.

Pă'ni-nèen, n. state of being puny; sunsiliana.

To be public- spirited, moditikûs ezen

Purphin, wohowing





they befell the as for they wickedness. a punishment It has been parchased with that which would have yielded the interest. cheaps purchased at their weight in gold. Purporting to give Puroelane, aropexez, aropaxx, This is on passe to try chews. practice. To puis a pure 6 it - has fut himself to a good deal

No/sh, v. a. to chastise; to afflict with pain. 'in sh-p-ble, a. that may be punished. 'in sh-p-ble-nice, n. state of being punishable Piir/ish.; ble miss, m. state of being punisheable Piir/ish.cr, n. one who punishea. Piir-ish.misst, n. act of punishing; pain inflict for a crime; penalty; correction. Pi/n;-tive, a. inflicting punishment; penal. †Pi/n;-h;-ry, a. tending to punish; punitive. Pink, n. a common prostitute; a strumpet: fungus; rotten wood; touchwood. Pün'ster, n. one given to punning; a wit. Pünt, n. a flat-bottomed boat. Pa'ny, a. petty; inferior; of an under rate. Pa'ny, n. a young, inexperienced person. Pap, n. a whelp; a young dog; a puppy. Păp, n. a wholp; a young dog; a puppy. Păp, n. to bring forth wholps or puppies. Pâ'pa, n. [L.] pi. pê'pa; chrysalis:— a snai! Pâ'pia, n. the apple of the eye:— a scholar. Pâ'pia-le, n. state of a pupi!; wardship. Pâ'pia-le, ry, a. pertaining to a pupi! or ward. Pâ'pi-le, ry, a. pertaining to a pupi! or ward. Pâ'p'pet-abèw, (pâp'pet-abè) n. a mock drams Pâp'py-lua, n. extraor a whelp. Pâp'py-lua, n. extraor a sfectation; conceit. Pâr, or Pârr, n. n. to nurmar as a cat or leons Par, or Part, v. n. to murmur as a cat or leopard. Par, or Pair, v. a. to intrinst as a cat or second.
Par, or Pair, v. a. to intrinst by purring.
Par bitnd, a. near-sighted; short-sighted.
Par chaps, a. shortness of sight.
Par chaps, b. a. to buy for a price; to acquira.
Par chaps, a. act of buying; any thing bought;
a hargain:—a mechanical advantage. Pür'cha-er, a. one who purchases; a buyer. Püre, a. clear; unmingied; gamuine; real; free; guiltiese; innocent; incorrupt; chaste. Päre'ly; ed. in a pure manner; clearly; merely.

Păre'ly, ed în a pure manner; clearly; merely. Păre'ness, a state of being pure; purity. Pare'ness, a state of cleansing or puritying. Pür'ga-tive, a. cathartic; cleansing; purging. Pür'ga-tive, a. cathartic medicine. Pür-ga-tō'rj-al, a. relating to purgatory. Pür'ga-to-ry, a. a place or state in which, according to Roman Catholica, souls are, by certain punishments, purged from impurities. Pür'ga-to-ry, a. cleansing; explatory. Pürga, s. a. to cleanse; to clear; to evacuate. Pürga, v. a. to become cleansed or purified. Pürga, a. a cathartic medicine. Purper, a cathartic medicine.
Purper, a cathartic medicine; a cathartic.
Pa-ri-f-ca'tton, a act of purifying; a cleansing. Pu-rif'i-ca-five, a. cleaning; purifying.
Pu-rif'i-ca-ta-ry,
Pu'ri-fi-er, n. one who purifies; a cleaner. Ti 'pi-tq., a. to make pure; to cleanes.
Pü'rj-Ty, v. a. to make pure; to cleanes.
Pü'rj-Ty-ing, u. the act of making clean.
Pü'rjam, n. the Jewish feast of lots.
Pü'rjam, n. purity; nicenese in the use of words.
Pü'rjam, n. one over nice in the use of words.
Pü'rjam, n. an advocate for purity of religion.
Pü'rjam, n. an advocate for purity of religion. Pa'ri-tan, a. of or belonging to the Puritans.
Pa-ri-tan';c, } a. relating to the Puritans.
Pa-ri-tan';cal-ly, rigid; strict; precise.
Pa-ri-tan';cal-ly, ad. strictly; precisely.
Pa'ri-tan-iam, a. the notions of the Puritans.
Pa'ri-ty, n. state of being pure; genuineness;

cleanness; innocence; chastity. Purl, n. n flow: — a mak liquor: — a border. Puri, v. n. to murmur; to flow gently. r uss, v. n. to musmur; to now gentry. Pür'lieb, për'iš) n. border; enclosure; district. Pür'lin, n. an inside brace to a rafter. Pür'ling, n. the gentle noise of a stream. Pur-Bun', e. a. to steal; to take by thoft.

Pur.Bin'ps, a. one who parietas; a thicf.
Pür'ple, a. red thestared with blue
Pür'ple, a. the purple color; a purple dress.
Pür'ple, a. a. to color with purple.
Pür'ple, a. a. to color with purple.
Pür'plish, a. somewhat purple; like purple. Pur port, s. design; meaning; tendency; shi Pur port, v. e. to intend; to signify; to impor Pur pose, s. intention; design; select; object Pur pose, v. s. to have intention or design. Pür pose, v. c. to intend ; to design. Pur pose ly, ad. by design; by intention Purr, n. the noise of a cat. See Pur. Purse, n. a small bug for money; a sum.
Purse, v. a. to put into a purse; to contract.
Purse net, n. a purse made of network; a net
with a mouth drawn together. Purse'-pride, a. pride or insolence of wealth Purse'-pride, a. puffed up with riches. Purs'er, n. the paymaster of a ship. Pur'si-ness, n. quality of being purs Pur-su'a-ble, a. that may be pursued Pyr-sa'ance, s. a prosecution ; a proce Pur-su'ant, a done in consequence; cons Pur-suc', (pur-su') v. a. to chase; to follow. Pur-suc', (pur-su') v. n. to go on; to proceed. Pur-sur, s. one who pursues or follows.
Pur-suit', (pur-suit') s. act of pursuing; a follow
ing; a chase; employment; occupation. Pur'sui-tint, (pitr'swe-vint) n. a messenger. Pur'sy, a fat and short-breathed. Pur'te nance, a. the pluck of an animal. Purte name, s. the pluck of an animal.

\*Pu'ru-lince, } s. pus, or the generation of pus

\*Pu'ru-linc, pa'ru-lint, S. W. P. J. E. F.

\*Pu'ru-lint, [pu'ru-lint, S. W. P. J. E. F.

Sm. ; pu'ru-lint, a.] a. consisting of pus.

Pur-vey', (pur-vi') v. a. to provide; to procure.

Pur-vey', (pur-vi') v. s. to buy provisions.

Pur-vey', (pur-vi'ur) s. one who purveys.

Pur-vey', (pur-vi'ur) s. one who purveys.

Pur-vi', (pu'ru') s. sphere; limit; scope.

Pus, s., to thrust; to press on; to urns. Push, v. s. to thrust ; to press on ; to urge Pash, v. z. to make a thrust ; to burst or Push, a. a thrust; an impulse; assault; attack. Push'er, a. one who pushes. Push'ing, a. urging on; enterprising; vigorous Push'pin, s. a child's play with pins: Pu-sil-le-n'im'j-ty, s. cowardice; timidity. Pu si bu'i-moës, a. cowardly; faint-hearter Pu si bu'i-moës-ly, ed. with pusillanimity. Pu-si-bu'i-moës-nëss, s. meanness of spirit. Puss, a. Sondling term for a cat or a hars.
Pussy, a. a fondling name for a cat; puss.
Pussy, a. a fondling name for a cat; puss.
Pussy, a. a fondling passe for a cat; puss.
Pussy, a. a fondling passe for a cat; puss.
Pussy, a. a form into pussules.

Pussy, a. a pimple; and a pimpl

efflorescence. Part's loss, or Part's lpr, s. full of pustules.
Put, n. s. [i. put; pp. putting, put;] to key; s
place; to reposit; to apply; to propose; s

pince; to repose; to appry; to propose; to state; to offer; to reduce.

Put, [pit, S. P. J. E. F. Ja.; pit or pit, W.]
v. n. to germinate; to bud; to steer a vessel.
Put, [pit, S. W. P. E. F. E. Sa.; pit, Ja.] n. 2
rustic; a clown; a game at cards.—Fut off, a shift; an evasion.

Pu'tan-lam, n. the trade of a prostitute. Pu'ta-tive, a. supposed; reputed; not real. Pu-tred'i nous, a. stinking; rotten; putrid. Putre fic'tion, n. a growing rotten; rottenne Putre fic'tive, a causing putrefaction. Putre fj. s. a to make rotten. — s. h to rot. Putre cpace, s. state of rotting; rottenness.

taxes or tribute.

tances or trisuite.

Sib-ij-sition, a. the set of publishing; a work printed side published; a proclamation.

Pib-li-cist, n. a writer on the laws of nations.

Pub-lic-ity, n. state of being public; noteinty.

Pib-lichy, a. in a public manner; openly.

Pib-lich, s. a. to make known; to make public; to advertise, to manuscuper, to wate or the national public; Fuelian, 4. a. w make known; we know purse; to advertise; to amounce; to put forth.
Publish-er, a. one who publishes books, &c.
Publish-ment, a. act of publishing:—a public notice of intended marriage. [U. &]
Puc-color, n. a plant:—a red, vogetable pigment used by American indians. ment used by American names.
Pice, a. of a dark brown or fice octor.
Pifepi-sge, n. a state of virginity.
Pifep-ron, n. the vine-fretter; plant-louse.
Pick, n. a sort of holyophin, they, or sprite.
Pick er, n. a. to gather into folds; to wrinkle.
Pick er, n. a. to gather into folds; to wrinkle. Pack'er, a. a small fold; a wrinkle. Pud'der, n. a tumuit ; a turbulent bustle Pad'der, v. z. to make a tumuk; to bustle Pad'der, w. to perplet; to disturb; to potter.
Pad'der, w. to perplet; to disturb; to potter.
Pad'ding, s. a kind of food variously compounded of flour, mills, eggs, fruit, &c.
Pad'ding-time, s. conglomerate stone; breedia.
Pad'ding-time, s. the time of diamer. Fud'die, s. a small, muddy pool; a dirty plash. Pid'die, s. a small, muddy pool; a dirty plash. Pid'die, s. a. to make muddy or foul; to mix with dirt, clay, or sand. Pid'die, s. s. to make a dirty stir. rue'ene, v. n. to manc a cury sur.
Pid'diy, a. muddy; dity; miry.
Pid'qn-cy, n. modesty; shamehoodness.
Pu-dic'i-ty, n. modesty; chastity.
Pid'q-rile, a. childish; boytah; juvenile; trifling.
Pid-p-ril'i-ty, n. childishness; boytahness. Pu-Brip-raj, a. chimmenton; boy manners, Pu-Brip-raj, a. relating to, or happening after, child-birth; as, the pusperal fever.
Puff, n. a small blast of wind; a fungous ball Piff, n. a small blust of wind; a fungone ban filled with dust:—exaggerated praise. Piff, v. n. to swell with wind; to blow; to breathe thick and hard; to pant.

Piff. v. a. to indiste; to swell; to blow up with
pride: — to praise extravagantly. Puff'er, n. one who puffs. Paf'fin, n. a water-few1: — a fish: — a paff-b Paf'fi-ness, a. state or quality of being puffy. - a finh : -- a patf-ball. rui 'fi-mēsa, a. state or qualisy of being puffy. Püf 'fy, a. windy; flataient; turnid; turpid. Püg, a. a fondled dog or monkey. Püg-dēg, a. a smail pet dog; a soot of lapsog. Pugh, (pôb) interi, expressing contempt; poh. Pufgil, a. a smail handful; a large pinch. Pufgil-isqu, a. practice of fighting with the flat. Pufgil-isq, a. a fighter with the flat, Pufgil-isq, a. a fighter with the flat; a boxer. Pügil-isq'ic, a. relating to pugilism; boxing. Pug-nig'closu (.nig'sha), a. fighting; contention Pig-nic clous, (-ni-chang w programs; butting; Pig-nic(i-ty, n. state of being pagencious. Pils'ne, (pu'ne) s. [puissé, Pr.] younger; inferior; sensil; petty; pursy.

\*Pi'lp-since, (pd/is-sine, & J. F. Ja. E. Sm. R.

\*#8.; pu-is'ens, P.: pd'is-sine or pu-is'espa,

\*#1, n. power; strength; force. \*Pu'is-sint, a. powerful; strong; forcible.
\*Pu'is-sint-ly, ad. powerfuly; forcibly. Puke, n. a vomit; a medicine causing vomit. Pake, v. s. to spew; to vosnit. Pake, a between black and russet in color ; puce. a uno, a netween binck and resset in color; pre-PF. 'chri-tide, a beauty; grace; consiliness, Pille, w. sto cry; to white; to whimper. Pilling, n. a cry; a kind of whime. Pilling, n. a cry; a kind of whime. Pilling, n. a cry; a kind of whime. Pilling, n. the net of pulling: a canadam a manal.

| Philipt, n. a young him.
| Philipt, n. a young him.
| Philipt, n. a small wheel turning on a givet.
| Philipt, n. and wheel turning on a givet.
| Philipt, n. and sold mass; the soft part of fruit.
| Philipt, n. and elevated structure to speak in.
| Philipt, n. an elevated structure to speak in.
| Philipt, n. an elevated structure to speak in.
| Philipt, n. an elevated structure to speak in.
| Philipt, n. and in. [Sp.] a vinous beverage obtained from the agave or Merican aloca.
| Philipt, n. a that may be struck or bestea.
| Philipt, n. a that may be struck or bestea.
| Philipt, n. a that may be struck or bestea.
| Philipt, n. a that may be struck or bestea.
| Philipt, n. a beating; throbbing; pulsatory.
| Philipt, n. and philipt, n. a bester.
| Philipt, n. the motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it: — leguminous plants.
| Philiff. a. moving or exciting the pulse. arrows through it: — loguramous plants. Pul-sif'(c, a moving or exciting the pulse. Phil'sign, s. act of driving or furcing herward. Phil'ver-bet, a. that may be reduced to dust. Pil.ver-battion, s. the act of pulverising. Phil'ver-ize, s. a. to reduce to powder. Pil'ver-ize, s. a. to reduce to powder. Pul-ver'u-lènce, s. dustiness; powder. Pul-ver'u-lènce, s. dustiness; powder. Ful-very-lence, a curatures; powdery.
Philvery-lence, a curaty; powdery.
Philvery, n. a, sweet-scented powder.
Philvery, n. a, sweet-scented powder.
Philosophy and powder. Pump, n. an engine for drawing water: — a shee Pump, n. n. to throw out water by a pump. Pump, v. a. to rules out: to examine artfully. Pump'er, s. he or that which pumps. Pump'ers, (pump'yun) s. a plant and its fruit. Pling's in, s. the pumplos, a plant and its field.

Plin, s. a quibble; a play upon words.

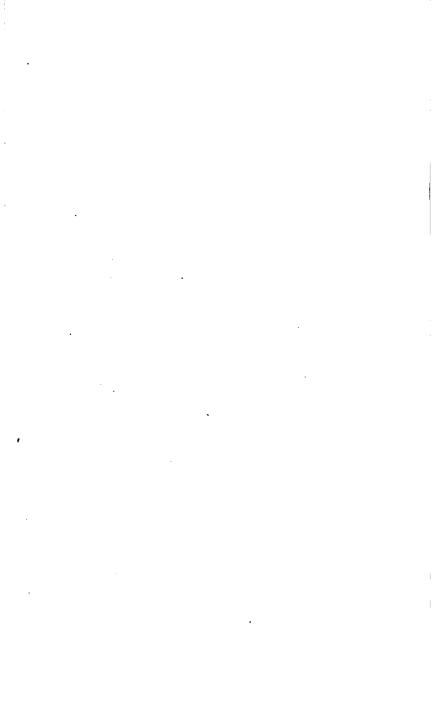
Plin, v. s. to make puns; to quibble.

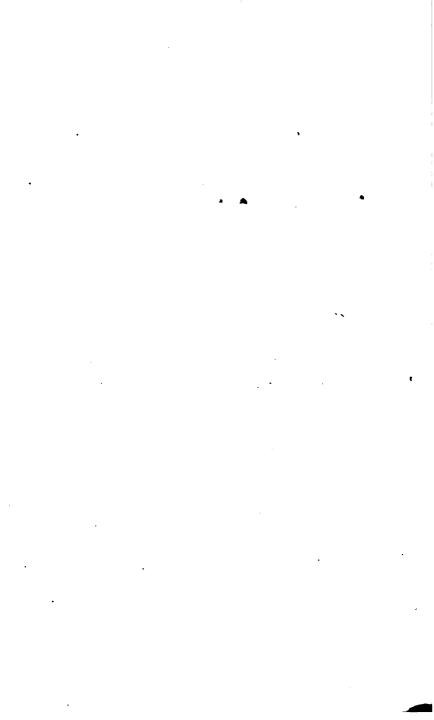
Plin, v. a. to persuade by a pun. Panch, v. a. to bore er perforate; to push. Panch, n. a pointed instrument; a borer: liquor made of spirk, water, sugar, and lea-one:—a buffoon; a hariequite. Pinch'-bewi, n. a bowl to hold punch. Pänch'een, (pänch'un) n. a tool :— a large ous Pünch'ee, n. one who punches; a tool. Pän-chi-nel'io, n. a sort of buffoon; a punch. Fun-chi-nél'io, s. a nort of buffoon; a punch. Păn-c'al-ed, a. drawn into a point.
Păn-c'al-ed, a. drawn into a point.
Păn-c'al'id, (păngk-til'yō) s. a small niecty si behavior; a nice point of exectness.
Păn-c-til'ioṇa, (păngk-til'yṇa-le) a. nice; exact.
Păn-c-til'ioṇa-ly, (păngk-til'yṇa-le) a.d. exacsiy.
Păn-c'il'ioṇa-nics, s. exactness; nicety.
Păn-c'il, na nice point; a point in fencing.
Pănct'u-al, (păngki'yṇ-al) a. done at the process time; exact; nice: mormoti : man-ctiliane; runctu-si, (pangavyu-si) a. done at the per time; exact; nice; prompt; panetilious. Punctu-silf-ty, n. state of being punctual. Punctu-silf-ty, a. the apunctual manner Punctu-silf-ty, n. act or method of pointing. Punctu-silf-ty, n. act or method of pointing. Punct'p-lat, a. one versed in punctuation Pünct'ure, (pöngkt'yar) w. a small prick; a small, sharp point; a little hole. Pänet'ure, (pöngkt'yar) w. a. to pierce. Pün'dit, n. (India) a learned Bramin. Pun'gen-cy, n. quality of being pungent; sharp-ness; acridness; koenness. nees; acronees; koenness.
Pän'gent, a. pricking; sharp; acrid; pierch
Pän'gent-ly, ad. in a pungent manner. [c
Pu'nj-cq fl'ide; [L.] Caribaginion faith; two
Pu-n'l'ecous, (pu-nich's) a. purple.
Pä'nj-nöss, n. state of being puny; smallness

Pall, s. the net of pulling; a contest; a pluck. Pall or, s. he or that which pulls; an inciter.

To be public spirited, Tropitizãos exer

Pumpkin, notonieda





for they wickedness. It has been parchased with that which would have gialded the interest. cheaps purchased at their weight in gold. Purporting to give Purpelane, aropexez, aropexx, This is on passe to try chins. To put up with, airo re- & pution in practice. Is puis a runs bit - has put himself to a good deal

Plin'jeb, v. a. to chestice; to affect with pain. Plin'jeb-blo, a. that may be punished. Plin'jeb-blo nies, n. state of being punisheble. Plin'jeb-mist, s. act of punishes. Plin'jeb-mist, s. act of punishing; pain inflicte for a crime; pensity; correction. Pl'uj-d'vo, a. indicting punishment; penal. TP'uj-d'vo, a. indicting punishment; punitive.

Pa'nj to ry, a tending to punish; punitive

Pank, s. a common prostitute; a strumpet: fungus; rotten wood; touchwood. Pan'ster, n. one given to punning; a wit. Pant, a. a flat-bottomed boat Pu'ny, a. petty; inferior; of an under rate. Pa'ny, z. a young, inexperienced person. Pap, z. a whelp; a young dog; a puppy. Pup, v. n. to bring forth whelps or pupple Păp, v. n. to bring forth whelps or puppies.

Pa'pe, n. [L.] pl. pe'pe; chrysnis: — a mait.
Pa'pi, n. the apple of the eye: — a scholar.
Pa'pi-i-g-ry, a. pertaining to a pupil e ward.
Pa'pi-i-g-ry, a. pertaining to a pupil er ward.
Pa'p'pet, n. a small image moved by wire.
Pa'p'pet-ablw, pa'p'pet-abl n. a mock drama
Pa'p'py, n. a young dog; a whelp.
Pa'p'py-ipm, n. arreume affectation; conceit.
Piir, or Piir, n. n. a gentle noise made by a cat.
Piir, or Piir, n. n. to nurman as a sat or leaces. Pitr, or Purr, s. a gentle noise made by a cat.
Pitr, or Pitr, v. a. to signify by purring.
Pitr bilind, a. near-sighted; short-sighted.
Pitr'bilind-a-neas, s. shortmens of sight.
Pitr'chase, a. a. to buy for a price; to acquire.
Pitr'chase, v. a. to buy for a price; to acquire.
Pitr'chase, n. act of buying; any thing bought;
a hargain:—a mechanical advantage.
Pitr'chase, n. act or buying;

a hargain:—a mechanical advantage.
Pür'ches-er, s. one who purchases; a buyer.
Püre, s. clear; unmingled; genuine; real; free; guittlees; innocent; incorrupt; chaste.
Päre'ly, sd. in a pure manner; clearly; merely.
Päre'ness, s. state of being pure; purity.
Pur-gä'tion, s. the act of cleansing or purifying.
Pür'gs-tive, s. cathartic; cleansing; purging.
Pür'gs-tive, s. cathartic; medicine.
Pür'gs-tive, s. cathartic medicine. Pur-ga-to ri-al, a relating to purgatory. Purge-to-ry, n. a place or state in which, ac-cording to Roman Catholics, souls are, by cer-

tain punishments, purged from impurities. Pürge-to-ry, a. cleansing; expiatory.
Pürge, s. a. to cleanse; to clear; to evacuate.
Pürge, s. s. to hecome cleansed or purified. Pitrie, n. a enthartic medicina.
Pitrie'er, n. one who purges; a cathartic.
På-n-f-ca'tion, n. act of purifying; a cleansing. Po-rif'i-co-tive, a. cleansing; purifying.

Pa'ri-fi-er, n. one who purifies; a cleaneer. Pā'ri-fy, s. a. to make pure; to cleanse. Pā'ri-fy-ing, s. the act of making clean. Pā'rim, s. the Jewish feast of lots. Pa'riem, s. purity; niceness in the use of words. st, n. one over nice in the use of words.

Pa'ri-tan, a. an advocate for purity of religion.
Pa'ri-tan, a. of or belonging to the Puritans.
Pa-ri-tan'ic, a. relating to the Puritans. Purj-tan, a or becoming to the Puritans;
Pu-j-tan's, a relating to the Puritans;
Pu-j-tan's-cal, rigid; strict; precise.
Pu-j-tan's-cal-ly, ad strictly; precisely.
Pu'rj-tan-tan, a. the notions of the Puritans.
Pu'rj-ty, a state of being pure; genuineness;
clean ness; immocence; chastky.

Pitri, s. a flow: — a mait liquor: — a border. run, m. m now :— m man nquot :— n border. Pierl, w. n. to marmaur ; to flow gently. Pierlies, (pierlis) m. border ; enclosure ; district. Pierlin, m. an inside brace to a rafter. Pierling, a. the gentle noise of a stream. Ppr-Min', s. a. m steal ; to take by theft.

Pur-Bitn'es, a. one who parishes; a thief.
Pür'ple, a. red thestared with blue
Pür'ple, a. the purple celor; a purple dress.
Pür'ple, a. a. to color with purple.
Pür'plish, a. somewhat purple; like purple.
Pür'pirt, a. design; meaning; tendency; alm
Pür'pirt, a. a. to intend; to signify; to impost.
Pür'pose, a. intention; design; effect; object.
Pür'pose, a. intention; design; effect; object.
Pür'nose, a. a. to lave intention or design.

Pür'pose, v. n. to have intention or design.
Pür'pose, v. a. to intend; to design.
Pür'pose-ly, ad. by design; by intention
Pürr, n. the noise of a cat. See Pur.

Purse, s. a small bag for money ; a sum Pline, v. a. to put into a purse; to contract.
Pline'net, n. a purse made of network; a net
with a mouth duwn together.

gram a mount again together.

Pitree'-pridd, a. puffed up with riches.

Pitree'-pridd, a. puffed up with riches.

Pitree', n. the paymaster of a ship.

Pitr'ei-nës, n. quality of being pursy.

Pur-si'a-ble, a. that may be pursued.

Pur-su'ance, s. a prosecution ; a proce Pyr-sū'aut, a. done in consequence ; co Pur-site', (pur-sit') v. s. to chase; to follow. Pur-site', (pur-sit') v. z. to go on; to proceed.

rur-sar, (pur-sar) v. z. to go on; to proceed. Pyr-sd'er, s. one who pursues or follows. Pyr-sdier, (pur-sar') z. act of pursuing; a felior ing; a chase; employment; occupation. Pir'suy-wint, (pur'swe-vint) z. a messenger. Pir'sy, s. fat and short-breathed.

Pur'to-nance, s. the pluck of an animal.

Für'be-mance, m. the pluck of an animal.

\*Pä'ru-länce, l. m. pus, or the generation of pus

\*Pä'ru-länce, l. m. pus, or the generation of pus

\*Pä'ru-länt, [pä'ru-länt, S. W. P. J. E. F. E.

Sm.: pär'u-länt, Ja.] a. consisting of pus.

Pur-vey', (pur-vä') v. a. to buy provisiona.

Pur-vey', (pur-vä') v. n. to buy provisiona.

Pur-vey'or, (pur-vä'yr) n. ane who purveysag.

Pur-vey'or, (pur-vä'yr) n. one who purveysag.

Pür-vey'or, (pur-vä'yr) n. one who purveysa.

Pär-vey'or, (pur-vä'yr) n. one who purveys.

Pär-vey'or, one who pushes.

Pär-vey'or, n. one who pushes.

Pär-vey'or, purvey harbes.

Püsh'ing, a. urging on ; enterprising ; vigosous Püsh'pin, n. a chiid's play with pins:

Puni pin, a a camar pany wan pang Pl-sil-le, nim'i-ty, a cowardice; timidity. Pl-sil-in'i-moüs, a cowardly; faint-hearter Pl-sil-in'i-moüs-by, al. with putillanimity Pl-sil-lin'i-moüs-nes, a meanness of spirit.

Pius, n. a fondling term for a cat or a hars.
Pius'y, n. a fondling name for a cat; pass.
Piu'y-lite, v. a. to form into pustules.
Piu'de, (piut'yū) [piu'dai, E. F. Ja.; piu'-chūi, F. J.; piu'chūi, S.] n. a pimpie; an efforescence

Plus'y-loue, or Plust'y-ier, a. full of pustules.
Plus 'y-loue, or Plust'y-ier, a. full of pustules.
Plus 'y-loue, for pustules, put;] to lay; te
place; to reposit; to apply; to propose; te tate; to offer; to reduce

Pat, [pat, S. P. J. E. F. Ja.; pat or pat, W.] v. n. to germinate; to bud; to stoer a vessel. Pat, [pat, S. W. P. E. K. Sn.; pat, Ja.] n. n. runte; a clown; a game at cards. — Pat of, a shift; an evasion.

Pů'tan-lism, n. the trade of a prostitute. ru'upn-um, n. ne trade of a prostitute.
Pa'tp-tive, a. supposed; reputed; not real.
Pp-tréd'-hoûs, a. stinking; rotten; putrid.
Pù-tre-fac'tive, a. a growing rotten; rottena
Pù-tre-fac'tive, a. causing putrefaction.
Py-tréd'cence, n. state of rotting; rottenaesa.

Py-trie epat, a. growing rotten; pr Py-trie ci-ble, a. that may pulsely. På'trid, a. rotten ; corrupt ; putrescent. På'trid-nëss, or Fq-trid'j-ty, n. rottenne Păt'tor, n. ene who puts.
Păt'tor, n. ene who puts.
Plăr'ly, n. a kind of cement used by ginziera.
Plăr'zie, v. a. to pepiex; to confound.
Păr'zie, v. n. to be bewildered or nwkward. Püz'zle, a. embarrassment; perplexity; a toy. Püz'zle-böad-pd, (püz'zl-böd-pd) a. bewildered Püz'zler, a. one who puzzles. Pye, a. Soe Pis. Pyg'my, s. a dwarf; any thing very little. Pyg'my, s. dwarfish; small; little; pygme Py-lo'rıs, n. the lower orifice of the stomach.
Pyr's-cinth, n. a plant; a kind of thorn.
Pyr's-mid, n. a solid figure standing on a regular Pÿr'i-mid, i. a solld figure standing on a regular base, and ending in a point at the top.

Py-rim'i-dal, a. having the form of a pyramid.

Pÿr-e-mid'i-cal, ) a. relating to, or formed like, a

Pÿr-e-mid'i-cal, ) pyramid.

Pÿr-e-mid'i-cal, ) pyramid.

Pÿr-e-mid'i-cal, ) pyramid.

Pÿr-e-mid'i-cal, ) pyramid.

Pyr-e-mid'i-cal, y, a. in form of a pyramid.

Pyr-e-mid'i-cal, y, a. a treatise on fevera.

Pÿr-t-til'i-cal, y, a. a treatise on fevera.

Pÿr-t-til'i-cal, y, a. a treatise on fevera.

Pyr-til'i-cal, fon-ri'i-si. S. J. E. F. J. J. E. San.; pe
Pyr-til'i-s. fon-ri'i-si. S. J. E. F. J. J. E. San.; pe-Py-ri'tee, [pe-ri'tex, & J. E. F. Ja. R. Sm.; pe- Pyx, n. the box in which Catholics keep the heat

1940a or 1984-402, N. P.] in [L.] 400 fb stone; pyrite.

Pyrikie, a relating to pyrite or pyrites.

Pyri-toke, a relating to pyrite; pyritie.

Pyr-dif'mpoile, a noting an acid charless by Pyr-dif'mpoile, a noting an acid charless by Pyr-dif'pyr, bittilling wood.

Pyrid'pyr, a treatise on fire or head.

Pyri-min-cy, [pu'-min-cy, W. J. R. San.; pri-min-cy, P.] a. divination by fire.

Pyr-min'sic. a. divination by fire. Pyr-o-min'tic, a divining by means of & Py-rom'e-ter, n. an instrument to meas or the expansion of bodies by heat, Pyr'o-scope, w. an instrument for measuring the intensity of radiating beat. Pyr-o-tech'nj-cal, a. relating to fireworks. Pyr-o-tech'nics, n. pl. the art of fireworks, acc. Pyr-o-tech'nist, n. one skilful in pyrotechnics. Pyr'o-tech-ny, (pir'o-tek-ne, W. P. J. F. a., pi'ro-tek-ne, S. E. Ju. K.) n. the art of man aging fire and fireworks. Pyrot'je, n. (Med.) a caustic medicine. Pyr'rhje, n. an ancient military dance. Pyr'tho-nism, (pir'o-nizm) n. the doctrine of the philosopher Pyrrho; scepticism. r'rlio-nîst, n. a sceptie; a follower of Pyrane. Py-thag-o-re'an, a. a follower of Pythagora Py-thag-o-re'an, a. relating to Pythagoras. Py-thag'o-rism, n. the doctrine of Pythagona. Pyth'o-ness, (pith'o-nes, K. Sm. Wh.; pr'th-Ja. ] n. the priestess of Apollo : - a wat witch.

a commonant, is always followed by u; and
, qu is commonly pronounced like an, as in
quest.— Q is used as an abbreviation for queequat. — u. m. query.
clion, queen, and query.
quatek, v. n. to cry like a duck; to boast
the erv of a duck: — a vain pro-Quick, a the cry of a duck: — a vain pres to the science of medicine; an empiric. we use science or medicine; an empiric. Quick, a. falsely pretending to cure diseases. Quick/gr-y, s. false pretensions to physic, &c. Quick/gab, a. boasting like a quack; trickish. Quic/kle, v. a. & n. to almost choke. Quad-rafe's mpl, (kwod-rafe's e-mpl) a lenten. Quad-rafe's hipl, (kwod-rafe's e-mpl) a lenten. Quad-rafe's e-mpl, (kwod-rafe's e-mpl) a square. Quad-rafe's e-mpl, a having four right angles. Quad-rafe, (kwod'rant, P. J. Sm.) a quarter; a quarter of a circle; an instrument with which altitudes are taken. [circle. Qua-drant'si, a included in the fourth part of a used to fill up a space in printing. Quad'rate, (kwöd'rat) a. square; having four equal sides. Quad'rat, (kwod'rat) s. a square piece of metal, Quad'rate, (kwöd'rat) n. a square. Quad'rate, (kwöd'rat) n. n. to suit ; to correspond. Qua-drat/ic, a. including a square. Cha-drivic, a. including a square.

Quad'ra-tire, (kwöd'ra-tir) a. the act of squaring; a quadrate; a square.

Quad-rin'ni-el, a. happening every four years.

Quad'ri-ble, (kwöd'rc-bl) a. that may be squared.

Quad-ri-liv'er-el, (kwöd-) a. having four sides.

Quad-ri-liv'er-el, (kwöd-) a. having four letters.

Quad-ri-liv', (ka-driv') m. a game at cards:—a

Qua-drip'sr-tite, a. having four paris. [dance.

Quad-ri-per-ti'tion, (kwöd-re-per-tinh'un) a a division by four, or the taking the fourth per-Quad-riph'yl-lois, a having four leaves. Quad'ri-four, (kwöd're-rēm) a a galley with four banks of oars. Quad-ri-syl'la-ble, (kwod-) s. a word of four syl lables (kwöd'rę-välvz) z. pl. dosta Quad'ri-vilves, Qua-drīv'j-a, a. having four ways meeting. Quad'ry-mane, (kwöd-) s. a mammei having four hands, ás a monkey. Quad-rd'ma-noës, a. having four hands. Quad-rq-pöd, (kwöd'rq-pöd) s. a four-flosted an-imal; a mammal having four feet. Ilmai; a manual navvig our level.

Quad'rd-ple, (kwdd'rd-pl) a. fourfold.

Quad-rd'pji-cāte, s. a. to double twice.

Quad-rd-pji-cātipn, (kwdd-rd-pje-tā'shṣa)

act of quadrupicating; a fourfold quantity

Qua're, (kwd're) v. [L.] inquire; scarch

Often placed before something in doubt. Orten pasces before sometimes of color.

Quaff, v. a. & n. to drink; to swallow.

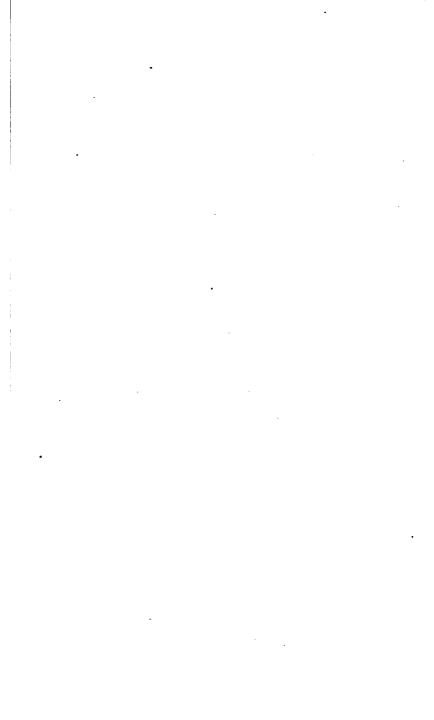
Quitif'fer, n. one who quaffs.

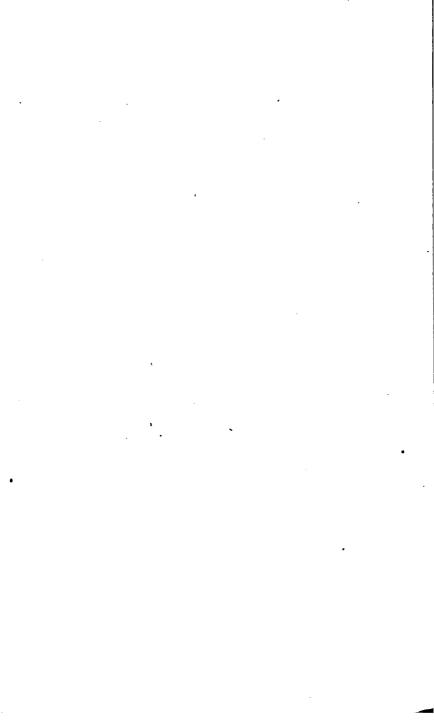
Quitif'y, n. a shaking, wet soil; quagmire.

Quitif'y, a. boggy; sof; not soild.

Quitif'y, n. a shaking marsh; a soft, yield ing bog. Qua-haug', n. a large species of clam. Quail, (kwal) n. a bird of game. years.
quarid.
Quili, v. n. to languish; to sink isto dejection
quilit, v. n. to crush; to quell; to depress.
letters.
quilit, e. having petty elegance or point; pret
ty; fine-spun; odd; affected v finitatio.
Quilit/ly, ed. with petty elegance; oddly.

"通",我在他们里说明,即用到野,种明你们说,我也说,还像这样们也 , . ŧ





Analified to give advice - not qualified for

There can be no question that they were the question whether it was Put wholly our of the question of interess of the grown

biline/mest, a. patty elegance; oldness.

alibe, e. a. to shake with cold or feer; to tremble; to steader; to quiver.

alibe, a. a shudder; to quiver.

alibe, a. a shudder; tremulous agitation.

alibe, or liver of liverage. nik'er, n. one who quantus.

ciety of Friends.

nik'er-ign, n. the principles of Quakers.

nik'er-ign, n. resembling Quakers.

nik'gn-ig, n. trepidation.

[qualified.

huni'-fi-ebie, (kwōl'e-fi-ebi) s. that may be

huni-fi-ck'tipn, (kwōl-e-fi-k'shun) n. uct of

qualifying; accomplishment; fitness.

huni'-fied, (kwōl'e-fid) p. s. baving qualifica
tom: fit:—Hinited; partial. hual'j-fied, (kwöl'o-fie) p. a. naving quantoca-tion; fit:— limited; partial.

land'j-fi-qr, (kwöl'o-fi-qr) a. he or that which modifies, or qualifies.

land'j-fi, (kwöl'o-fi) [kwöl'o-fi, W. P. J. F.
Ja. Sa. Wh.; kwöl'o-fi, S. E.] v. a. to make fit; to fit:— to abate; to soften; to modify.

land'j-ty. (kwöl'o-de) a. nature relatively considered; property; disposition; temper; character:— distinction; fashion; rank.

"antin distance kwām) [kwüm, P. J. J. Sun. Wh.; kwim or kwim) [kwim, P. J. Ja. Sun. Wh.; kwim, W. E. F.] n. a sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly fit of SUCRECES; a susueus usesses of money languer; nanzon.
Qualm'sh, (kwim'sh) a seized with languer.
nanx-da'r, (kwon'dir're o' kw'da'da-re) (kwon'da-re, Kwon'da-re, Kwon'da-re, Kwo'n'da-re, Kwo'n'

a postion; amount; measure; deal:— measure of time in pronouncing a syllable. tuan'tum, (kwōn'tum) n. [L.] quantity; amount. hudn'tum shf'fi-ott, [L.] a sufficient quantity. hum-quather', (kwōr-quath) n. the time during which a ship, suspected of infection, is chilged to forbear intercourse or commerce. tuar'rel, (kwdr'rel) m. a breach of concord; a brawi; a scuffie; a dispute; a content;
bnarinel, (kwörinel) v. n. to debate; to scuffie,
bnarinel, (kwörinel-s) a. one who quarrels.
bnarinel-lois, (kwörinel-s) a. quarrelsome.
bnarinel-lois, (kwörinel-s) a. quarrelsome. luar'reletme, (kwer'releam) a inclined to quarrel; contentious; petulant; testy. hear'rel-some-ly, (kwor'-) ad-petulantly. hear'rel-some-ndes, (kwor'-) a. petulance. huar'ry, (kwôr're) a. a mine or pit of stone. huar'ry, (kwôr're) v. a. to dig out of a quarry. huar'ry, (kwôr're) v. a. to dig out of a quarry. dring, a coming every fourth day.

Bush'spa-L'gye, a. an intermittent fever or ague which returns every fourth day. Jush-ti'tion, a. act of quartering. Quarter, a. a fourth part:— a region; a station: — mercy granted: — a measure of eight bush-els. — pl. stations or lodgings for soldiers. Castrior, v. s. to abide, as in quarters.

generacy, v. a. to divide into four parts:—to sta-tion soldiers; to lodge:—to punish by quarter-cular ter-age, a. a quarterly allowance. [ing. Candrips-day, a. a day which begins or ends a quarter, and on which rent is paid. Candrips-dick, v. (JAnat.) the short upper deck.

Quadript-debt, m. (Naut.) the short upper decigal Quadript-lag, m. an appointment of quarters. Quadript-ly, a., occurring fear times a year. Quadript-makript, m. an officer who regulates the quarters and provisions of soldiers. Quadript-min, in the fourth part of a pint; a gill. Quadript-derising, m. pl. a kind of court of law. Quadript-derising, m. pl. a kind of court of law. Quadript-derising, m. a staff of debucc.

Quila-Mil', n. a piece of mestic for four performers:—a stance of four lines.

Quar'tile, n. an aspect of the planets, when they are 30 degrees distant from each other.

Quar'tile, n.; pl. quar'tile or quar'tiles; a book in which every leaf is a quarter of a sheet.

Quar'tile, n. having four leaves in a sheet.

Quartis, n. a hard, silicious stone; rock-crystal.

Quartis, n. a, hard, silicious stone; rock-crystal.

Quartis, (kwösh) [kwösh, S. W. J. Je. E. San. W. J.; kwösh, P. E. F.] u. a. to crush; to squeeze:—to annul; to make void.

queeze : -- to annul ; to make void. Quash, (kwösh) s. a pumpkin; a squas Qua'si, [L.] as if; just as if; almost.

Quaiss, [L.] as n; just as n; amost.
Quaiss, n, a mean sort of fermented liquor, used
by the peasants of Russia.
Quas-n\*(hon, n, the act of shaking.
Quas's-i-o, (kwōsh'o-s) n, a medicinal bitter.
Quai'e-coōi;'ing, (ka'ter-k'ūz'nn) n, pl. persons
within the first four degrees of kindred.

Qua-tër'na-ry, a. consisting of four. Qua-tër'ni-on, n. four; four soldiers. Quat'rain, (kwöt'ran) n. a stanza of four lines

rhyming alternately. Qua ver, v. n. to shake the voice; to vibrate.

Cuave, b. a. to stake the voice; a musical note.
Cuay, (k8) (k3, W. P. J. E. F. Je. Sm. Wh.;
kā, S.) ». a key; a mole, wharf, or artificial
a bank to the sea or river, for loading, &c.
Cuāchíy, a. shaking; quaggy; yielding.
Cuēan, (kwēn) ». a worthless woman. Quea'ej-ness, s. sickness of the stossach. Quea'ey, (kwe'ze) a. sick with nausea; squeam-ish; fastidious; delicate. Queen, s. the wife of a king; a female sove-

reign. -v. a. to at the queen.
Queen'dow's-ger, s. the widow of a king.
Queen'like, or Queen'y, a. becoming a qu
Queer'ly, sc. in a queer manner; oddly.
Queer'ly, sc. in a queer manner; oddly. Queer'ness, n. oddness; singularity. Quell, v. c. to crush ; to subdue ; to still ; to kill. Quell'er, n. one who quells or subdues. Quench, v. s. to extinguish; to still; to allay. Quench, s. s. to cool; to grow cool. Quench's ble, a. that may be quenched. Quench'er, a. one who quenches.

Quench'er, a. one who quenches.

Quench'er, as'ni-oùs, c. querulous; complaining.

Quench'er, as'ni-oùs-ness, a. complaining temper.

Que'rist, a. one who inquires or asks questions. Quern, a. a hand-mill for grinding. Quer'pă, a. a ckee garment ; a waistcoat. Quer'u-lous, a. habitually complaining. Quer'y-lous-ly, ad. in a complaining manner. Quer'y-lous-ness, s. a habit of complaining. Qua'ry, n. a question; an inquiry. Qua'ry, n. n. to ask questions; to question. Que'ry, v. a. to examine by questions. Quest, n. a search; the act of seeking. Questien, (kwest'yun) n. that which is asked,

Quēs'tien, (kwēst'yun) s. that which is asked, an interrogatory; an inquiry; a dispute; a doubt; a trial; a subject.
Quēs'tion, (kwēst'yun) v. s. & s. to examine one by questions; to doubt; to inquire.
Quēs'tion-ş-ble-nēss, s. the being questionable.
Quēs'tion-ş-ble-nēss, s. the being questionable.
Quēs'tion-ş-ry, (kwēst'yun-ş-ry) s. inquiring.
Quēs'tion-şr, (kwēst'yun-ş-ry) s. inquiring.
Quēs'tion-lēs, (kwēst'yun-lēs) s. an inquirer.
Quēs'tion-lēss, as certainly; doubtless.

Quin-tiefspare

Quile'tor, n. [quaster, L.] a public treasurer in Quee'tyr-ship, s. the office of a questor. Queek, (kt) s. [Fr.] a tie of hair. See Cus. Quill, s. a sarcusm; a taunt; a quip. Quilb'ble, n. a cavil; a low conceit; sort of pun. Quil'ble, v. n. to cavil; to equivocate; to pun. Quilb'bler, n. one who quibbles; a punster. Gail'Dier, s. one who quiones; a pussear. Quib'bling, s. a play upon words; cavil. Quick, a. living; swift; nimble; speedy; ready. Quick, at. nimbly; speediy; readily. Quick, s. the living flesh; the sensible part. Quick'en, (kwik'kn) s. a. to make alive; to heaten; to accelerate; to accele hasten; to accelerate; to excite; to sharpen. Quick'en, (kwik'kn) v. n. to become alive Quick'en-er, (kwik'kn-er) n. one who quickens. Quick'lime, n. fresh-burnt lime. Quick'ly, sd. soon; speedily; without delay. Quick'ness, n. speed; activity; sharpudes. Quick'esnd, n. moving sand; unsolid ground. Quick'scent-ed, a. discovering by the smell. Quick'set, a. formed of living plants. Quick'set, v. a. to plant with living plants. Quick'set, s. a living plant set to grow. Quica'set, n. a living plant set to grow.

Quick'sight-ed, a. having a sharp sight.

Quick'sight-ed-ness, n. sharpness of sight.

Quick'sil-ver, n. mer. cuty; a fiuld metal.

Quick'svil-ted, a. having ready wit.

Quick'svil-ted, a. having ready wit.

Quidk'svil-ted, a. having ready wit.

Quid'dity, n. essence; a trifling nicety; a

cavil:—a scholastic term.

[U.S. CATH: — a scholastic term.

Quid'dle, v. n. to be busy about trifles. [U.cas.,
Quid'dler, n. one busy about trifles. [U. S.]

Quid'-nanc, n. one curious to know every thing.

Quid pro quō, [L., what for what.] something for
somewhat, a mutual consideration. Qui-se'cence, n. rest ; repose ; quiet. Qui-fo/cence, n. rest; repose; quiet.
Qui-fo/cent, a. resting; being st rest; quiet.
Qui'et, a. still; peaceable; smooth; not ruffied.
Qui'et, a. rest; repose; peace; stillness.
Qui'et, v. a. to caim; to lui; to pacify; to still.
Qui'et-for, a. the person or thing that quiets.
Qui'et-fam, n. tranquillity; devout contemplation; the system of the Quietists.
Qui'et-lat, n. one who adheres to Quietism.
Qui'et-lat, n. one who adheres to Quietism. Qui'ye-ly, ad. calmly; peaceably; at rest. Qui'ye-nèss, at tranquility; stillness; calmness. Qui'ye-nèss, at tranquility; stillness; calmness. Qui'ye-tês, a. [L.] final discharge; acquittance. Quill, a. a large feather of a goose, &c.; a pen. Quill, v. a. to plait; to form in plaits. Quil'yet, a. a subtility; a nicety. Skak. [E.] Quilt, n. a quilted cover of a bed, &c. Quilt, v. a. to stitch one cloth upon another. Qui'ne-ry, a consisting of five Quince, n. n species of tree and its fruit. Quin-cun'cial, a. formed like a quincunx. Quin'canx, s. a plantation of trees, formed with four in a square, and one in the middle.

Quin'j-p, la. (Med.) a vegetable alkali obtained

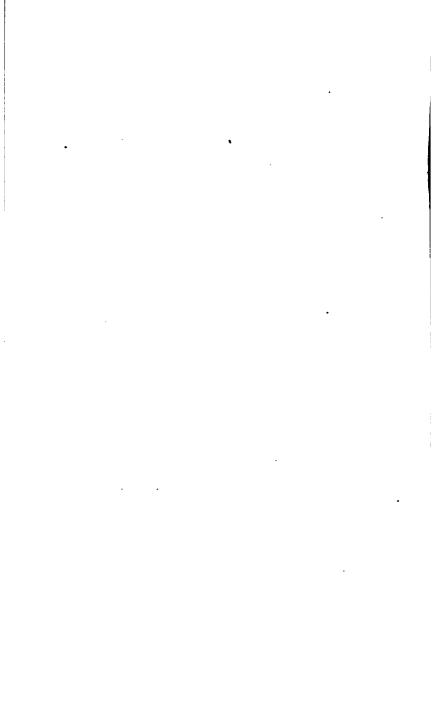
Quin'nine', from Peruvian bark. Quin-qua-ges-j-ma, m. [L., fifty.] Shrove Sunday.
Quin-quan'go-lar, a. having five angles.
Quin-qua-tic'u-lar, a. consisting of five articles.
Quin-quo'mi-al, a. happening overy five years.
Quin-quo'mi-al, a. happening overy five years.
Quin'gy, n. an inflammatory sorgalized. Chulat, s. a set or sequence of five.
Quan'tain, s. a post with a turning top, formerly used for tilting. Qu'in'tal, s. a hundred pounds avoirdupois. Qu'in'tan, s. a fifth-day fever of ague.

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paja-tie'spana, or Quin'ispasitans, [ku span, Jr. E. Im. R. Wh.; kw'in'ispasita J. E. F.; kw'in'ispasitan or kwim-tie'ng n. a fifth boing; — an extract. Some E. F.; kwin'tça-olas or kwin-th' spac. W. a fifth loing:—an extract flows any thing, staining all its virtues in a small quantity; the best part; essence.
Qu'in-tes-sen'thil, a. consisting of quintesses
Qu'in'tile, w. a certain aspect of the planets. Quin'th, n. a post. See Quinten. Quin'ty-ple, s. fivefold Quip, n. a taunt; a sarcasus.— w. Quip, h. a taunt; a surcasse. — v. a. to taunst. Quire, h. a chorus; a choir: — a bundle of pper, containing 94 shoots.
Quir'ip.ter, n. a chorister. See Cherister.
Quir'ip.te, n. a chorister in concett; a quibble.
Quir's h, a. a smart taunt; a concett; a quibble.
Quir's h, a. consisting of quirks, concetts, de.
Quit, v. a. f. quitted or quit; pp. quitting, quibted or quit;) to leave; to formake; bu discharge; to ropay; to perform.
Quit, a. free; clear; discharged from.
Quit alim, [L.] (Low) a term applied to panel astions brought by consumo intormora.
Quir'clisim, n. a rolease of claim by done. Quit'ckilm, n. a rolease of claim by deed. Quit'ckilm, n. a. to release by quitclaim. Quite, at. completely; perfectly; tetality. Quit'rent, n. a small rent reserved. Quit'tal, n. a return ; a repayment. Shek. Quit'tance, n. a discharge ; acquittance. Sh Quit'er, n. a case or sheath for arrows. Qatv'er, n. a case or sheath for arrows.
Quiv'er, b. n. to quake; to shiver; to sheadder.
Quiv'erd, (kwiv'erd) a. having a quiver.
Quit.-8';c. a. like Don Quirote; absurd.
Quir.-8';en, n. rousantic and sheard notions
Quir., n. an imposition; a hear. [Lon.]
Quif. n. a. to play a trick upon; to hoar.
Quif ad h5c, [L.] as to this; to this intent.
Quif an'i-mb, [L.] with instantion or purpose.
Quiff [kwiif, S. W. P. J. F. K.; kūlf, E. Js.]
n. a can for the head. See Crif. n. a cap for the head. See Coif. Only file, n. a coiffure. See Coiffure. Questin, n. a corner stone or brick; a corner.
Questin, [kwest, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.; here Ja.] n. an iron or flat stone to pitch at a m Ja.] n. an iron or flat stone to pitch at a mask. Quō jub're, [L.] (Less) by what right. Quō jub're, [L.] having been formerly. Quō'rym, n. [L.] a bench of justices; such a number of an assembly, consmittee, or other body of men, as is sufficient to do bunimen. Quō't, n. [L.] a share; a proportion. Quō't, n. [L.] a share; a proportion. Quō-tā'tion, n. citarion; passage cited; proc. Quō'tō-bie, a that may be quoted. Quō-tā'tion, n. citarion; passage cited; proc. Quō'tō-bie, a thomay be quoted. P.] v. a. to cite, se an author; to midwes in the words of another; to note. Quōt'er, n. cone who sunces: a class. Gueth, n. one who quotes; a cher.

Gueth, (kwith or kwoth) [kwoth, F. Ja. K.;
koth, S.; kwith or kwoth, W.; koth or kith,
P.; kwith, J. Su.] war defective; mad easy
in the imperfect tense, and first and third persons; as, "quoth I," said I; "quoth he,"
said he. Gan 116'-in, [kwe-tid'e-an, P. J. Ja. San.; kwe-tid'e-an, E. F. E.; kwe-tidah'an, S.; kwe-tid'e-an, W.] a. daily; happening every day. Que-tid'e-an, n. a fewer which returns daily. Lab'i-jan, [kwe'sheat, W. J. Bap. Ja. E. San ; ko'shen, S. P.] n. (Arish.) the result of the operation of division. Quố mar'rga-65, (kwō-wör'an-65) n. [L.] (Lau) a kind of writ.

Duotations by ancient authors. - from the quotantiers from it in ancient





Radish, pagaris

To rail against.

my varit was raised at ouch an institution—he was recised 6. Rake, i aprays

## R.

D a consonant, liquid, and semi-vowel, has a life prough sound, as in red, rose.

\*\*Rs\_bite\*, v. a. to recover a hawk to the fist.

\*\*Ribbet, v. a. to fit pieces of wood to each other.

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\*\*Ribbet, v. a. to fit pieces of a wood to each other.

\*\*Ribbet, v. a. to fit pieces of a wood to each other.

\*\*Riddi-cit(vn, n. the state of taking root.

\*\*Riddi-Rib'bi, or Rib'bi, [rib'be or rib'bi, W. F. Ja.; rib'be, S. J.; rib'bi, E. Sm.] n. a Jewish Rib'bin, n. the same as rabbi. [doctor. Rib-bin'i-cal, a relating to the rabbies. Rab'bin-ist, a. a Jew who adhered to the Tal-Rab'bit, a. a small quadruped. [mud. Rab'olt, a. a small quadruped.

Rab'ble, a. a tumultuous crowd; a mob; poputible ble-ment, a. a crowd; a rabble.

Rab-dd'o-gy, a. See Rhabdology.

Rab'dd, a. flerce; furious; mad; raging.

Rab'jd-ness, a. flerceness; furiousness. Rab'i-net, s. a kind of smaller ordnance Ra'co, z. [Syriac.] a miscreant; a wretch. Rac-coon, z. an animal valued for its fur. Rice, a. a family; a generation; a particular breed:—contest in running; course; prog-Rice, v. a. to run swiftly, as in a race. (res. Rice'-horse, a. a horse bred to run for prizes. Bic-o-mā'tion, a. a cluster, like that of grapes.
Bic-o-mīf'er-ols, a. bearing clusters.
Bi-cer, a. one that races; a runner.
Bi'ci-nēss, s. the quality of being racy. Rick, s. an engine of torture; extreme pain:—
a frame for hay; a grate; a distaff:— a liquor:
— a motion of a horse:—a frame of timber. — a motion of a noise; — a trame of timber.

Rick, v. a. [to stream or fly, as vapor or clouds.

Rick, v. a. to torment; to harass: — to defecate.

Rick, v. a. one who racks; a wrester.

Rick'et, v. a clattering noise; a clamor; a confused talk : - a net : - an instrument to strike a ball: - a snow-shoe. [U. S.] a can :— a snow-snoe. [U. 3.]
Rick'et, v. a. to strike; to cuff; to toss.
Rick'et, v. a. to go about noisily; to frolic.
Rick'et, y. a. making a noise; noisy. [Low.]
Rick'ing, a. torture; defection:— an amble.
Rick'rent, a. rent raised to the utmost.
Rick'rent, a. rent raised to the utmost. Eack 'rent, er, n. one who pays the utmost rent.
Ea'cy, a tasting of the soil; strong; flavorous.
Raid'dle, v. a. to twist together.
Raid'dle, n. a long stick used in hedging. Răd'dle, n. a long stick used in hedging.
Ră'di-al, a relating to a radius or ray.

Ră'di-ance, Ră'di-an-cy, n. sparkling lustre.

\*Ră'di-ant, [ră'de-ant, P. J. Ja. Sm.; rā'dy-ant,

E. F. K.; ră'ļent, S.; rā'de-ant or rā'ļe-ant,

W.] a. shining; emitting rays; sparkling.

\*Rā'di-ant-ly, ad. with sparkling lustre.

\*Rā'di-āte, [rā'de-āt, P. J. Ja. Sm.; rā'dy-at, E.

F.; rā'di-āte, [rā'de-āt or rā'ļe-āt, W.] v. n. to

emit rays; to shine; to sparkle.

\*Rā'di-āte, n. a. to enlighten; to irradiate.

\*Rā'di-ā-tlon\_n. an emission of rays; lustre.

Rā'di-ā-tlon\_n. a reinstive word or letter: — a po-Rad'i-cal, s. a primitive word or letter: — a po litical reformer: — the base, applied to acids. Bid'i-cal, a. that regards the root or foundation ; thorough; native; original; primitive.

Rad'i-cal-lam, a. the principles of radicals. Rad-i-cal'i-ty, a. origination; radicalness. Rad'i-cal-ly, ad. originally; primitively.

ameter or a circle:—the spoke of a wheel.

Ra'dix, n. [L.] pl. ro-d'ols; the root.

Raff, n. a combused heap.— Rif-raff, the mob.

Rai'fie, n. a species of game or lottery.

Rai'fie, v. n. to try the chance of a raffle; te

cast dice for a prize. Raft, (12) z. a frame or float made of timber. Raf 'ter, z. an inclined timber in a roof. Rig, n. a piece; a tatter.—pl. worn-out clothes. Rig, n. ma('fin, n. a paitry, mean fellow. Rige, n. violent anger; vehement fury. Rige, o. n. to be in anger; to exercise fury. v. a. to be in anger; to exercise fury. Rag'ged, a. rent into tatters; dressed in rags; ang gyu, a. rent into tauers; dressed in torn; rugged; tattered; uneven. Räg/god-ness, a. the state of being ragged. Räg/ing, a. violence; impetuous. Räg/ing, a. violence; impetuosity. Räg/man, a. one who deals in rags. ang upu, n. one who genus in Tags.
Ru-gour', fut-go's n. [Fr.] a highly-sessoned dish
Rug stone, n. a dark-gray, silicious stone.
Rug'-wheel, n. a wheel having cogs or pins.
Rug', n. a bar of wood or iron : — a bird. Rail, v. c. to enclose with rails; to range. Rāil, v. a. to enclose with rails; to range. Rāil, v. a. to reproach; to utter reproaches Rāil'er, n. one who rails or defames.
Rāil'er, n. one who rails or defames.
Rāil'er, n. one who rails or defames.
Rāil'er, n. one proachful language: — a fence.
Rāil'rīnd, r. (rail'er, e., Wb.) n. alight eatire; banter.
Rāil'rīnd, r. n. a road constructed with iron rails
Rāil'wāy, r. orsture; vestment; dress.
Rāil'er, n. wosture; vestment; dress.
Rāin, e. n. to fall in drops. — v. a. to pour down.
Rāin, n. water falling from the clouds; shower.
Rāin'bōw, (rān'bō) n. the iris; an arc of a circle, of various colors, formed by the refraction and of various colors, formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays. Rāin'dēār, z. a northern deer. See Reindeer. Rāin'gāuge, s. an instrument for measuring rain Rāin'i-nēss, s. the state of being showery. Rain'-wa-ter, n. water from the clouds. Rain'y, a. abounding in rain; showery; wet. Rāigo, v. a. to lift; to erect; to exalt; to levy. Rāigor, s. one who raises. Rāi şin, (rā'zn) [rā'zn, S. E. K. Sm. R. Wb.; rā'zin, P. Ja.; rō'zn, W. J.; rāzn or rōzn, F.] n. a dried grape. Raisonné, (rā-zo-nā') a. [Fr.] rational; arranged systematically; as, a "catalogue raisonné." Rajah, (ra'jah or ra'jah) [ra'jah, Ja. K.; ra'jah, Sm.] a. a Hindoo chief or prince. Rake, n. a tool with teeth: — a dissolute man. Rāke, v. a. to gather with a rake; to scour:—
to fire into the head or stern of a ship. Rāke, v. n. to search; to play the part of a rake. Rāke hēll, n. a worthless, dissolute fellow. Rāk'er, n. one who rakes. Rāk'ish, s. loose ; lewd ; dissolute ; debauched Rai'ly, v. a. to put in order; to recover; to re-unite:—to treat jocosely; to banter.

Raily, s. a. to come back to order:—to banter. Raily, s. a bringing to order:—a banter; joke. Rain, s. a male sheep; Aries, the vernal sign. Raim, s. a. to drive with violence; to force in. Raim-a-dain, s. the Mohammedan lent or fast. †Ram'a-ge, s. the warbling of birds on boughs. Rain'ble, s. s. to rove loosely; to wander. Ram'ble, s. a roving; an irregular excursion. Rain'hler, s. one who rambles; a rover. Rain'bling, s. a. roving; wandering; irregular. Rain'-i-fa'cin, s. a branching; a branch. Rain'-i-f's, s. a. to be parted into branches. Rain'mor, s. branchy; consisting of branches. Raimose', a. full of branches; ramous. Rainp, s. a. leap; a spring; a bound; a romp. Raim'par, s. branchy; consisting of branches. Rainp, s. a. leap; a spring; a bound; a romp. Raim'par, a. exuberant; firsky; wanton. Rain'part, s. a wall round a fortified place. Rain'röd, s. the rammer of a gun. Rain; cid, a. having a rank smell; sour; fettd. Rain'cid, a. having a rank smell; sour; fettd. Rain'cid-ness, or Ran-cid'-ty, s. rank scent. Rain'cor, (raing'kur) s. malice; virulence; bate.

Ran'corods, (rang'kur-us) a. malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree. Ran'corods-ly, ad. malignantly; spitefully. Ran'dom, n. want of rule; chance; heedless. Ran'dy, a. riotous; disorderly. [Local, Eng.] Ran'dow, a. done by chance; heedless. Ran'dy, a. riotous; disorderly. [Local, Eng.] Ran'go, v. a. to place in order; to rove over. Rang, i. from Ring; rung. See Ring. Range, v. n. to rove; to be placed in order. Range, n. a rank; excursion; room:—a grate. Range, n. a rank; excursion; room:—a grate. Range, n. a row; class; order; degree; dignity. Rank, a. strong; luxuriant; rancid; gross. Rank, a. a row; class; order; degree; dignity. Rank, v. a. to place abreast; to arrange; to class. Ran'kle, (rang'kl) v. n. to fester; to be inflamed. Rank'de, a. din a rank manner; rancidly. Rank'ness, n. exuberance; strong scent. Ran'sack, v. a. to plunder; to search narrowly. Ran'sack, v. a. to plunder; to search narrowly. Ran'sack, v. a. to plunder; to search narrowly.

redemption; rescue; deliverance.
Ran'som, v. a. to redeem from captivity, &c..
Ran'som-er, a. one who redeems.
Rant, v. n. to rave in violent language.
Rant, a. extravagant declamation; bluster.
Rant'er, a. one who rants; a noisy talker.
Rant'i-pale, a. wild; roving; rakish. [Low.]
Rant'y, a. wild; nud; bolsterous. [Local, Eag.]
Rant'y, a. wild; nud; bolsterous. [Local, Eag.]
Rdn'u-la, n. [L.] a swelling under the tongue.
Re-nun'cu-lun n. [L.] pl. L. ro-pal'su-lt i Eng.
ra-nun'cu-lun n. [L.] pl. L. ro-pal'su-lt i Eng.

ra-nān'cu-lā-eṣ ; n plant; the crowsfoot.
Rāp, n. a quick, amart blow:—counterfelt coin.
Rāp, σ. π. to strike with a quick, amart blow.
Rap, τ. a. [i. rapped; pp. rapping, rapped or rapt.] to strike; to knock:—to affect with

raptire; to transport:—to entect with raptire; to transport:—to enter to plunder. Ra-pā'cioua, (ra-pā'shus) a. given to plunder. Ra-pā'cioua-ly, (ra-pā'shus-le) ad. by rapine. Ra-pā'cious-nēss, (ra-pā'shus-nēs) a. rapacity. Ra-pac'i-ty, n. addictedness to plunder. Rape, n. a. violent defloration of chastity:—a seizure:—a plant of the cabage trial. Bap'd, a. quick; swift; moving fast; fleet.

Exp'id, a.; pl. rap'ide; rapid currents in a riven Ra-pid'i-ty, a. celerity; evicity; swiftness. Rap'id-iy, a.d. swiftly; with quick motion. Rap'id-nëss, a. celerity; swiftness. Rap'in-e, a. a sort of sword used in thresting. Rap'in-e, a. act of plundering; violence; force. Rap-pa-rëë', a. a wild Irish plunderar. Rap-pëë, a. a coarse sort of snuff. Rap'per, a. a striker; knocker of a door:—a Ka Rap-tê', a. a transported; being in a trance. Rap-tê'ri-el, a. living by rapine; rapaclous. Rap'ty-e, rap'ry-lyr a. cestaut; transporting; joyful. Rap'qu-ofis, a. acstaute; transporting; joyful. Ray-qu-ofis, a. acstaute; transporting; joyful. Ray-qu-ofis, a. acstaute; transporting; joyful. Ray-qu-ofis, a. achimiting rarefaction. \*Rar'q-fi, fix'q-fi, S. W. J. F. K.; rar'q-fi, P.; ra'q-fi, J.a. Sa.; b. a. to make thin; to ex \*Rar'q-fy, v. a. to become rare or thin. [pand. Rare'ly, ad. seldom; not often; finely. Rare'npes, a. state of being rare; thianess. Rar'ftpe, a. an early froit. Ear'j-ty, [rar'q-te, W. F.; ra'q-te, S. J. La. K.

Rare'i-pes, a. state or being rare; smarress.
Rare'i-pes, a. an early fruit.
Rar'i-ty, [rar'e-te, W. F.; ra're-te, S. J. Ja. E.
Sm. | a. thinness; subtility; contrary to density.
Rar'i-ty, [ra're-te, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. E. Sm.;
rar'e-te, P.; rar'e-te, Wh.] a. a thing that is
rare or valued for its scarcity; uncommonness.
Ras'cal, a. mean; low; viie; viilanous.
Ras-cal'i-ty, a. (the mob: |— petty viilany; knavRas-cal'i-ty, a. (the mob: |— petty viilany; knavRas-cal'i-fon, (ras-kal'yun) a. a viie wretch.

Ras-call'ty, n. (ras-kal'); n. petty 'liam'; knaw Ras-call'tyn, n. a vile wretch.
Ras'(al-ly, a. mean; sorry; base; worthless.
Räsh, a. a. to skim; it o erase; to raze. See Ras
Räsh, a. an efforescence; a breaking out.
Räsh'er, a. a thin slice of pork or bacon.
Räsh'ly, ad. hastly; without reflecting out.
Räsh'ly, ad. hastly; without reflecting the reflection of the ref

nas: pp-uy-ry, n. a surgeous instruments. Rappber-ry, (rkz/ber-e, or ris/ber-e) [ris/ber-e, Sm.; ris/ber-e, Sm

nu: -0:0, a. that may be set at a certain value Răi'q-bly, ad by rate or proportion.

Răi-q-fl'a, (răt-q-fe'a or răt-q-fe') [răt-q-fe'a, & W. P. F. Ja.; răt-q-fe', J. Wb. rrāt-q-fe'a, s. rāt-q-fe's, S. m. a. ordial, or favored liquor.

Ra-tăn', a. a small East Indian cane.

Rătch, a. (in clockwork.) a sort of wheel; ratchet.

Rătch'et, a. a small tooth or piece of mechanism

in a clock or watch.

Ratch/et-wheel, n. a wheel having teeth.

Rate, n. a price; degree; a portion; a tax.

Rate, v. a. to value at a price: — to chide hastly,

Rate, v. n. to be classed; to make an estimate.

Rat'er, n. one who rates or estimates.

Rate'er, 'n. One worker on each care and a state'er, 'n. One worker of a fath'er, 'n.'; riv'dyee, 'da. 'K. Sam.] ud. more willingly; preferably.

Rat-j-f-ca'tion, n. act of ratifying; settlement.

Rat'-j-f-ca'tion, n. act of ratifying; settlement.

4e ranks with.

Neve in reptues at his condescension.

He is insteady in reptures at so great an improvement.

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I can see no reason why hi shoule bear.

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W. P. E. Sm.; rp-shō/so-nāt, S.; rā-sho-ŏs/o- | nat, Ja.] v. n. to reason; to argue. E. F. Sm.: ra-sho-so-nä'shun, F. P. J. nä'shun, Ja.] n. the act of reasoning.

Ra'tion, a a certain allowance of provisions. \*\*Ra''(i)n-al, (rash'un-al) [rash'un-al, S. W. P. J.

E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ra'shyn al, Wb.] a. endowed
with reason; agreeable to reason; wise.

Ri-ti-o-nā'le, (rāsh-o-nā'le) [rāsh-o-nā'le, P. F. R.; rā-she-o-nā'le, Ja. Sm.; rā-shun-ā'le,

Wb. ] a. a detail with reasons. Ra"tion-al-Tam, a. the principles of rationalists. "Ra"tion-al-1st, (rash'un-al-1st) a. one who ad-

heres to reason, or to rationalism. \*Rā-tion-şi-līs'tic, a. relating to rationalism.

\*Rā-ti-o-nhi'i-ty, (rhsh-o-nhi'o-te) n. state of being rational; reasonableness.

\*Ra''tion-el-ly, (rish'un-el-e) ad with reason.
\*Ra''tion-el-ness, (rish'un-el-nes) a rationality.
Rat'lines, a. pl. (Next.) small lines in a ship. Rate'bane, s. a poison for rate; arsenic. Rat-tan', s. an East Indian cane. See Rates. Rat-tean', s. a kind of woollen stuff. Rat'tle, v. n. to make a sharp noise; to scold.

Rat'tle, v. a. to cause to sound or gattle.

Eat'tle, v. a quick noise; empty talk; a child's
plaything: — a plant. — pt. the croup.

Eat'tle-head-ed, (rat'tl-hed-ed) a. giddy.

Rat'tle-snake, n. a deadly-poleonous serpent. Rat'tling, n. a noise produced by wheels, &c. Ran'ci-ty, n. hoarseness; a loud, rough noise Rávisto, v. a. to lay waste; te sack; to pillage. Rávisto, z. spoli; ruin; waste; devastation. Rávisto; z. one who ravage; a plunderer. Ráve, v. a. to bé furious or mad; to dote. Mave, v. n. to be furious or mad; to dote.

Räv'ei, (räv'vi) v. n. to entangle: — to untwist.

Räv'ei, (räv'iu) v. n. to be unwoven; to unravel.

Räveiin, (räv'iu) n. part of a fortification.

Rävein, (räv'nn) n. prey; plunder; rapine.

Räv'en, (räv'vn) v. n. to plunder; to devour.

Räv'en, (räv'vn) v. n. to prey with rapacity.

Räv'en-er, (räv'vn-er) n. one who plunders.

Räv'en-er, (räv'n-er) n. one who plunders. may'en-er, (rav'vn-er) m one who puncers.
Rav'en-ing, (rav'vn-ing) m violence.
Rav'en-ods, (rav'vn-is) a. furiously voracious.
Rav'en-ods-bes, (rav'vn-is-lo) ad. with voracity.
Rav'en-ods-bes, (rav'vn-is-nes) m voracity.
Rav'er, m one who raves.

Ravin, a. rapine. See Raven.

Rq-ving, s. [Fr.] ad deep hollow; a bollow pass.
Raving, s. madness.—s. mad; furious.
Raving, p. a. furious; mad; distracted. Rav'ish, v. a. to deflower by violence; to take away by violence:—to delight; to transport.

away by whether, a one who ravishes. Eav'sh-er, a one who ravishes. Eav'sh-ment, a act of ravishing; violation; rape:— rapture; certasy.

Riw, a not subdued by the fire; crude; sore;

immature; unripo; new; bleak; chill.

Baw'bōned, (raw'bōnd) a. having little flesh.

Raw'bōned, (raw'bōd) s. the name of a spectre.

Raw'ly, ad. in a raw manner; unskilfully. Raw'ness, s. the state of being raw.

Ray, (rā) s. a beam of light: — hishe — an herb.

Rāy, v. a. to streak; to shoot forth.

Rāy'less, (rā'les) a. dark; without a ray.

Baze, v. a. to overthrow; to efface; to extirpate.

Ra-z88', n. a ship of war made smaller.

Ra-z88', v. a. to cut down or reduce, as a ship.

Ra'zor, n. a tool or knife used for shaving.

Ba'zor-ströp, n. a strop or strap for sharpening a razor: — written also rezer-strap.

Rā'zure, (rā'zhṇr) a. act of erasing, erasure.
Rē, a prefix or inseparable particle, borrowed
from the Latin, and denoting iteration, repatition, or return.

Reach, v. a. to arrive at; to attain; to extend to. Reach, v. n. to be extended; to penetrate. Reach, n. power; limit; extent; fetch; artifice React; n. a. to act or do again; to reciprocate. React; n. a. to return an act or impulse. Reaction, n. a counteraction; resistance.

Rē ac'tive, a. that reacts; acting egain.
Rēad, (rēd) v. a. [i. rēnd, (rēd;) pp. rēading,
rēad;] to peruse; to learn; to know fully.

Read, v. n. to peruse books; to tell; to declare. Read, (red) p. a. versed in books; learned. Read's ble, a. that may be read; legible. Read'er, s. one who reads or is studious.

Read er-ship, n. the office of reading prayers.
Read i-ly, (red'e-le) ad. with speed; quickly.
Read'i-ness, (red'e-ne) n. promptitude.
Read'ing, n. perusal of books; a lecture; a pre-

lection; public recital; a variation of copies. Re-ad-mission, a the act of admitting again. Rē-ad-mit', v. c. to admit or let in again. Re-ad-mit'tance, a. an allowance to enter again. Rěnd'y, (rěd'e) a. prompt ; prepared ; willing. Rē-af-firm'ance, s. a second affirmation.

Re'al, a. relating to things, not persons; not im-Sgingry; true; certain; genuine; actual.
R841, n. a small Spanish coin, of the value of
10 or 12 cents.

Re'al-gar, s. a red sulphuret of arsenic.

Rē'al-Işm, a. the principles of realists Rē'al-Ist, n. one of the sect of scholastic philosme'u-1st, n. one of the sect of scholastic philos-ophers, who maintained that the universals in logic were things, and not mere senses:— opposed to somisalist. Re-41/ty, n. state of being real; truth; verity; fact; real existence.

Rē'al-I-za-ble, s. that may be realized.

Re-el-j-zá/tion, s. the act of realizing.
Ré-el-j-zá/tion, s. to bring into being or act; to
make real or certain:— to convert into land. Re'al-ly, ad. with reality; in truth; truly. Realm, (reim) n. a kingdom; an empire. Re'al-ty, n. (Law) real or landed property.

Rēam, a. twenty quires of paper. Rē-an'i-māte, v. a. to revive; to restore to life

Rē-an-nēx', v. a. to annex again. Rēap, v. a. to cut, as corn : to obtain.

Reap, v. n. to cut corn; to harvest.
Reap or, n. one who reaps or cuts corn.
Reap-pear/suce, n. the act of appearing again.
Reap-pear/suce, v. a. to appoint again.
Rear, n. the hinder troop, class, or part.

Rēar, v. c. to raise up ; to educate ; to breed. Rēar-Kd'mi-ral, s. an officer next in rank to a vice-admiral.

Rear'-guard, m. the guard that passes last. Rear'mouse, m. the leather-winged bat. Rear'-rank, a. the last rank of a battalion. Rëar'ward, n. the last troop; end; latter part. Rë-as-cënd', n. n. & a. to climb or mount again. Rëa'çon, (rè'zn) n. the rational faculty which

distinguishes man from the lower animals; absolute right, truth, or justice; efficient cause; final cause; end; motive: argument. Rên'son, (rê'zn) v. z. to argue rationally. Rên'son, (rê'zn) v. z. to examine rationally.

Rea'gon-a-ble, (ra'zn-a-bl) a. endued with reason; agreeable to reason; just; rational; fair.
Rea'gon-a-ble-ness, (re'zn-a-bl-nes) z. quality of being reasonable; rationality.

Rêa'con-e-bly, (rê'zn-e-ble) ad. with reason. Rêa'con-er, (rê'zn-er) n. one who reasons. Rea son-ing, (rezn-ing) a. argumentation. Reas-semble, v. a. to assemble anew. Rē-as-sērt', v. a. to assert anew. Rē-as-sūme', v. a. to resume ; to take again. Re-as-sur'ance, (-shūr'-) s. a new assurance, Re-as-sur'ance, (-shūr'-) s. a new assurance, Re-as'ty, (res'te) a rusty, as bacon; rancid. Re-bate', s. a to blunt; to rabbet; to abate. In Re-bate', v. a. to blunt; to rabbet; to abate. [nel. Re-bate', v. a. to blunt; to rabbet; a abate. [nel. Re-bate', n. an abatement:—a groove; a chan-Re-bate'ment, v. a diminution; abatement. Re'bec, a. a three-stringed instrument or fiddle. Reb'el, a. one who resists lawful authority. Rebel, a. rebellious; seditious. Rebel, v. n. to rise against law Re-běl', v. n. to rise against lawful authority. Re-běl'jon, (re-běl'yun) n. an insurrection. Re-běll'jous, (re-běl'yus) a. resisting or contrary

ne-derivots, (r-eer'yss) a. resisting or contrary to lawful authority; insurrectionary.

Re-bell'tous-ly, (re-bel'yus-le) ad. by rebellion.

Re-bell'dus-ness, a quality of being rebellious.

Re-beand', v. a. to spring or fly back; to recoil.

Re-beand', v. a. to reverberate; to beat back. Re bound', a. the act of flying back; resilition Re-buff', s. a repercussion; a quick resistance Re-buff', v. c. to beat back; to repel; to rejec Re-buff', v. a. to beat back; to repel; to reject.
Re-bulld', (re-bulld') a. a. to warding. Rē-ban', v. a. to beat back; to repet; to reject.

Rē-bulld', (rē-blid') v. a. to residify; to repeair.

Rē-bāke', v. a. to chide; to reprehend; to check.

Rē-bāke', n. a. reprehension; an objurgations.

Rē-bāk'e', n. one who rebukes; a chider.

Rē-bur'y, (rē-bēr'e) v. a. to bury again.

Re'bus, m. [L.] pl. re'bus-es; a sort of riddle or enigma.

Re-bat', v. a. to beat back; to keep off; to repel. Re-bat'ter, s. (Low) the plaintiff's answer to the defendant's surrejoinder. Re-call', v. a. to call back; to revoke.
Re-call', v. a. to call back; to revoke.
Re-cant', v. a. to retract an opinion; to recall.
Re-cant', v. a. to revoke what has been said.
Re-can-ta'tion, s. a recanting; a retraction.

Re-cant'er, a. one who recants.

Rē-ca-pīt'y-lāte, (rē-ka-pīt'yy-lāt) v. a. to repeat the substance of what has been said; to recite. Rē-ca-pit-u-la'tion, n. act of recapitulating. Rē-ca-pīt'u-la-to-ry, a. repeating again. Rē-cap'tion, n. act of retaking ; reprisal. Rö-capt'ure, (rö-kapt'yur) v. a. to retake. Rö-capt'ure, (rö-kapt'yur) n. a retaking.

B8-cast', v. a. to cast again; to throw again.
B9-cade', v. n. to retreat; to relax any claim.
B9-caipt', (r9-86') n. a reception; a recipe; a
place of receiving; a written acknowledgment

of money, &c., received.

Re-ceipt', (re-set') v. a. to give a receipt for.

Re-ceive', s. a. to take; to allow; to admit. Re-ceiv'er, a. he or that which receives. Re'cen-cy, a state of being recent; newness Re cen'sion, a. an enumeration; a review. Re'cent, a. new; late; not antique; fresh. B8'cent-ly, ad. lately; newly; freshly.
B8'cent-ness, n. newness; freshness.
Be-ce'p'ta-cle, [ro-s6p'ta-kl, P. E. Ja. E. Sm.
Wb.; rés'ep-ta-kl, S. J. F. R.; rés'ep-ta-kl or

re-sep'ta-kl, W.]  $\pi$ . a vessel or place into which any thing is received; a reservoir.

Rq-cep-ti-bil'i-ty, n. state of being receptible.
Re-cep'ti-ble, a. that may be received.
Re-cep'tion, n. the act of receiving; admission.

Re-cep'tive, a. able to receive; admitting.
Rec'ep-to-ry, or Re-cep'to-ry, [res'ep-tur-e, S. W.
J. F.; re-sep'to-re, P. K. Sm. We.] a. received.

Re-ciss', [re-cis', S. W. P. J. P. Js. E. Sm. Wh.) n. retirement; remission; privacy:—a place of secrecy; a niche. Re-ces'sion, (re-sesh'un) n. act of retreating. Re-charge', v. c. to charge or attack again.

Rê-chôose', v. a. to choose again; to redect. Rêc'i-pê, (rês'e-pê) a. a medical prescription. Re-cip'-cht, a. having the quality of receiving. Re-cip'-ênt, s. a receiver; a vessel to receive. Re-cip're-cal, a acting by turns; mutual; aker-nate; interchangeable. Re-cip're-cal-ly, ad. interchangeably. Re-cip're-cal-ness, n. state of being reciprocal.

Re-cip're-cate, v. n. to act interchangeably. Re-cip're-cate, r. a. to act intertainty.

Re-cip re-ca'tion, a. act of reciprocating.

Re-cip're-ca'tion, a. act of reciprocating.

Re-cip're-cip'rty, a. are ciprocal act or obligation.

Re-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-cip're-

Re-cI'tal, a act of reciting ; recitation ; a rehear sal; a narration; an enumeration.

Rěc-i-ta-tive', a act of reciting; recital.
Rěc-i-ta-tive', a. a kind of singing or tuneful
Rèc-i-ta-tive', pronunciation; a chant.
Rec-ite', v. a. to rehearse; to repeat; to tell-over
Ro-cite'er, a. one willo recites.

Rô-ch'ep, a. one wno recues. Rôck'less-nöss, a. careless is inediess. Rôck'on, trâk'kn v. a. to number; to esteem. Rôck'on, (rôk'kn) v. a. to compute; to calculus Rôck'on-(rôk'kn-r) a. one who reckons. Rôck'on-ing, (rôk'kn-ing) a. computation. Re-claim', v. a. to reform; to recover; to tame Re-claim's ble, a. capable of being reclaimed.

Re-claim'ant, a. one who reclaims

Ré-clain'sut, a. one wno rectamus. Ré-clain's tipn, s. the act of leaning or reclining Re-cline', u. a. & n. to lean back; to repose Rè-clèse', v. a. to close again.
Rè-clüse', s. one shut up; a retired person.
Rè-clüse', a. shut up; retired; solitary.
Rè-clüse'ly, ad. in retirement; like a recluse.
Pa.-cluse'ly, ad. in retirement.

Re-cluse'ness, a. retirement.

Re-clu'sion, (re-klu'zhun) n. the state of a re-Re-cla'sive, a. affording concealment. [chase Rec-og-ni'tion, (rek-og-nish'un) a. act of recog-nizing; an acknowledgment.

nizing; an acknowledgment.

Be-cög'nj-törg, n.pl. (Law) a jury on an assiza.

Re-cög'nj-tan-ble, a. that may be recognized.

Re-cög'nj-tanes, [re-kög'ne-tans, W. J. F. Sa.;
re-kön'e-tans, S. P. R. Ws.; re-kög'ne-tans
or re-kön'e-tans, Ja.] n. recognition; an acknowledgment; a badge; a bond of record.

Re-ck-nightion = act of recognizion.

Re-cog-ni-za'tion, n. act of recognizing.
\*Rec'og-nize, [rek'og-niz, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sa.; re-kog-niz', S.; rek'on-iz, P. W. b.] u. a. to

know again; to acknowledge.
\*Re-cog-ni-zee', s. a person to whom one is bound by recognizance

\*Re-cög-nj-zör', s. one who gives a recognizance.
Re-cöll', v. s. to rush or fall back; to rebound.
Re-cöll', s. a falling back; a rebound.
Re-cöll', ns, s. the act of rebounding; recoil.
Re-cöll', s. a. to coin over again.

Rē-cöin'age, s. the act of coining anew.
Rēc-ol-lēct', v. a. to recover to memory ; to recall to mind,; to remember.

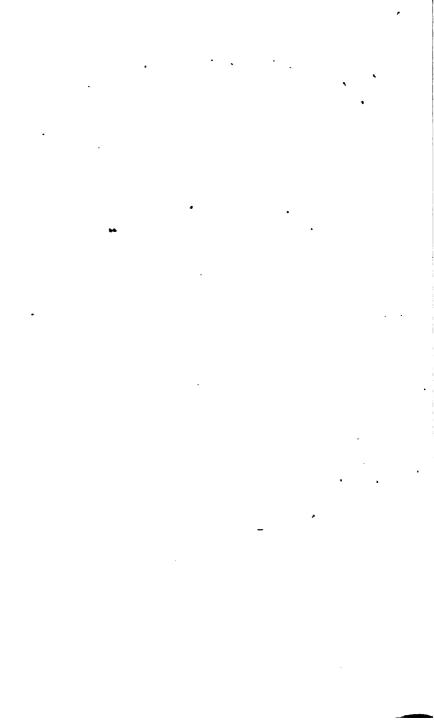
Rec-ol-lec'tion, n. act of recollecting; memory.

net-priet two, n. act or reconstruing incusory.
Rê-cym-bine', v. a. to unite together again.
Rê-cym-mêmge', v. a. to begin anew.
Rêc-qm-mênd', v. a. to commend to another.
Rêc-qm-mênd's-ble, a. worthy of praise.
Rêc-qm-men-dâ'tion, n. act of recommending;
commendation; a credential.

Rěc-om-měn'da-to-ry, a. conveying praise.

ā, ā, ī, ā, ū, ў, long; ŭ, ŏ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў, ahort: ş, q, į, q, ų, y, abscurs.—Ckre, fūr, fūst, fūll į hūte, hūte

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Rec'tor-ship, a. the rank or office of rector.

to-om-mand'er, a one who recommends. to-com-mit', v. a. to commit anew. to-com-mit'ment, s. a new commitment. to-com-mit'tal, n. a new committal. lec'om-pense, v. 4. to repay; to requite. lec'om-pense, s. a reward; a compensation. Re-com-poge, v. a. to compose or form anew. Rec-on-cil's-ble, a. that may be reconciled. Rec-on-cil's-ble-ness, a. consistency. Rec'on-cile, v. a. to conciliate; to restore to favor; to make consistent; to adjust. Rec'on-cile-ment, a. reconciliation.

Rec'on-cil-er, n. one who reconciles.

Rec on-cil-a'tion, n. act of reconciling; a renewal of friendship.

Reconctifistory, a tending to reconcile.

Reconctifistory, a tending to reconcile.

Recondite, [rek'on-dit, W. J. Ja Wo: re-kon-dit or re-kon'dit, E] a hidden; secret; abstruce.

Recondict, e. a. to conduct again. Re-con-nois-scace', n. [Fr.] an examination. Rec-on-noistre, (rek-on-noister) v. a. to examine;

Röc-on-nöl'tre, (rök-on-nöl'ter) v. a. to examine; to view; to survey, as for military purposea.
Rö-cön'quer, (-köng'ker, v. a. to conquer again.
Rö-con-sid'er, v. a. to consider again.
Rö-con-vey', (rö-kon-vä') v. a. to convey again.
Rö-cörd', v. a. to register; to enroll; ið celebrate.
Réc'ord, 'rak'ord, P. J. Ja. Sa. Wb.; rök'yrd or re-körd', W. J. F.] s. a register; memorial.
Re-cörd'er, s. one who records: — a indøe.

Re-cord'er, a one who records: -- a judge. Re-count', v. a. to relate in detail 5 to tell.
†Re-count'ment, n. a solation; a recital. Sa
Re-course', (re-kors') n. application; access. Re-cov'er, v. a. to restore; to repair; to regain. Re-cov'er, v. z. to grow well from a disease. Re-cov'er-a-ble, a that may be recovered. Re-cev'er-y, a. act of recovering; a restoration. Rec're-eat, a. cowardly; mean-spirited; false. Rec're-eate, v. a. to refresh; to amuse; to divert; to delight; to revive; to gratify.

Rec're-ate, v. a. to take recreation.

R6c-re-a'tion, n. act of recreating; amusement; sport; relief; diversion. R8-cre-a'tion, n. the act of creating anew.

Réc're a-tive, a. refreshing; amusing; diverting. Réc're a-tive-nèss, a. state of being recreative. Rěc're-měnt, a. dross ; spume ; the uscless part. Rěc-re-měn'tal, Rěc-re-men-ti"tious, a. drossy.

Re-crim'i-nate, v. n. to return one accusation with another; to reproach mutually. Re-crim'i-nate, v. a. to accuse in return Re-crim-i-na'tion, a the act of recriminating. Re-crim'i-na-tor, a one who recriminates. Re-crini', instery, a one who recrimmates.

Re-crini', (re-krit') v. a. to repair; to supply.

Re-crit', (re-krit') v. s. to raise new soldiers: to receive new strength or health.

— to receive new strength or health.

Béc-criti', (re-krut'), a. a supply:—a new soldier.

Béc-tan-gr-lar, a. having right angles.

Rec-tan'gr-lar, a. having right angles.

Béc-tan'gr-lar, a. capable of being set right. Rec-ti-fi-ca'tion, n. the act of rectifying.

R&c'i-f'), v. e. to make right; to reform:— to exalt and improve by repeated distillation.
R&c-ti-lin'e-al, a. straight; rectilinear. Rec tilin'e ar, a. right-lined; straight. Esc'i-tale, n. uprightness; equity; justice.
Esc'or, n. a ruler; a minister of a parish.
Esc'to-rise, n. the office of rector.
Esc-to-ri-el, s. beloaging to a rector.

Rec'to-ry, n. the benefice of a rector; the church of a rector; a rector's house. Re-cum'bence, Re-cum'ben-cy, n. rest; repose-Re-cum'bent, a. lying; leaning; reposing. Re-cd/per-a-tive, a. restorative; recovering.
Re-cd/per-a-to-ry,
Re-cd/r, v. n. to come back; to return; to resort. Re-cur'rence, or Re-cur'ren-cy, n. a return. Re-cur'rent, a. returning from time to time. Re-curvation, a. a. to bend back; to recurve.
Re-curvation, a. act of recurvating; flexure
Re-curvity, backwards. Re-curve', v. a. to bend back ; to recurvate Re-cur'vous, a. bent backwards. Re-cu'san-cy, n. non-conformity.

Re-cu'sant, or Réc'u-sant, Re-ku'zant, P. J. L.

Ja. R. Wb.; rèk'ku-zant, S. K.-Sm.; re-ku'

zant on rek'ku-zant, W.] n. a non-conformist. \*Re-cu'sant, a. refusing to conform. Rec-u-ea'tion, n. (Law) a challenge; a refusal. Red, a. of the color of blood; scarlet. Red, n. one of the primitive colors. Re'dan, n. (Fort.) a kind of rampart. Red'breast, (red'bresst) n. a small bird. Bed'-bud, a. the Judas-tree. [red. Rěd'den, (rěd'dn) v. a. & s. to make or grow Rěd'dish, a. somewhat red; inclining to red. Rěd'dish-něse, a. a tendency to redness Red-di"tion, (red-dish'un) a. a restitution Red'di-tive, a. answering to an interrogative. Rěd'dle, n. red chalk ; a species of othre. Rę-dēēm', v. a. to ransom ; to rescue ; to recov-

er; to release by paying a penalty.

Re deem's ble, a capable of redemption.

Ro-deem'er, n a ransomer; the Savior of men. Re-de-liv'er, v. a. to deliver back or again. Re-de-liv'er-y, n. the act of delivering back. Re-demp'tion, (re-dem'shan) n. the act of redeeming; ransom; recovery from ruin.

Re-demp'tion-er, n. an emigrant who redeems himself, or pays for a passage, by labor. [U. &] Re-demp'tive, a. relating to redemption.

Re-demp'to-ry, (re-dem'to-re) a. redeeming.

Red'-hot, a. heated to redness.

Red'-not, a. neared to redness.

Red tiffe, egrate, v. a. to restore; to make new.

Red to gra'ting, a. renovation; restoration.

Réd-lead', s. réd oxide of lead; minium.

Réd'ness, a. the quality of being red.

Réd'o-lênce, or Réd'o-lên-cy, s. sweet scent. Réd'o-lent, a. diffusing fragrance or odor. Ré-doùb'le, (ré-dùb'bl) v. a. to double again. Rē-doub'le, v. z. to become twice as much.
Rē-doub'l, (rē-doub') z. an out-work; a fortress
Rē-doub', (rē-doub') z. an out-work; a fortress
Rē-doub', bel, (rē-doub') z. formidable.
Rē-dound', v. z. to conduce in the consequence. Réd'pôle, n. a bird ; a sort of finch. Re-dréss', v. a. to set right; to amend ; to case Re-dréss', n. amendment; relief; remedy. Re-dréss'er, n. one who redresses or relieves.

ny-uress v. n. one who reuresses of releves. Re-dres'sve, a succoring; affording relief. Réd'streak, n. a species of apple. Réd'top, n. a valuable sort of grass. Re-dice', v. a. to bring back; to degrade; to subdue; to change from one denomination to Re-duce'ment, a. a reduction. [R.] [another

ac-quee ment, a. a reduction. [A.] [another Be-da'cer, a. one who reduces. Re-da'ci-ble, a. possible to be reduced. Re-da'ci-ble-néss, a. quality of being reducible. Re-da'ci-da' da da-ba'r dam. (re-da'k'ahe-b-) [L.] a (Logic) a species of argument which proves not the thing asserted, but the absurdity of whatever contradicts it.

Re-duc'tion, n. the act of reducing ; conquest : a rule of arithmetic. Re-duc'tive, a. having the power of reducing. Re-duc'tive-ly, ad. by reduction. Re-dŭn'dance, } n. superabundance ; exuber-Re-dŭn'dan-cy, } ance ; excess. Re-dur'dant, a. superabundant; superfluous. Re-dun'dant-ly, ad. superabundantly. Re-du'pi-cate, v. a. to double; to double again.
Re-du'pi-ca'tion, a. the act of doubling.
Re-du'pi-ca-tive, a. double; doubling again.
Re-ec'pi's, v. a. to return an echo; to echo back. Rē-ēch'ē, a. the return of an echo. Rēēd, n. a hollow, knotted stalk; a pipe. Rēēd'en, (rē'dn) a. consisting of reeds. Re-ĕd-i-f'icā/tion, s. the act of rebuilding.
 Re-ĕd'i-f y, v. a. to edify again; to rebuild. Rēēd'y, a abounding with reeds. Reef, n. a certain portion of a sail: - a chain of rocks lying near the surface of the water. Roef, v. a. to reduce the surface of a sail Rēčk, z. smoke; steam; vapor: — a rick. Resk, v. a. to smoke; to steam; to emit vapor.
Resk, v. a. smoky; tanned; black; dark.
Resi, a. a frame for yarn:— a kind of dance. Rēci, v. a. to gather yarn off the spindle. Rēši, v. n. to stagger; to vacillate in walking. Rë-e-lëct', v. a. to elect again. Rë-e-lëc'tion, n. a repeated election. Rë-en-förce', v. a. to enforce anew. Rē-en-förce'ment, n. fresh assistance or aid. Bè-en-gage', v. a. to engage anew. Bè-en-list', v. a. to enlist anew. Bè-ën'ter, v. a. to enler again; to enter anew. Bè-en-thrène', v. a. to replace on a throne. Re-en'trance, a. a repeated entrance. Rē-es-tāb'lish, v. a. to establish anew. Rē-es-tāb'lish-er, n. one who reëstablishes. Rē-es-tāb'lish-ment, n. the act of reëstablishing. Rē-ex-am'ine, v. a. to examine anew. Rē-ex-pērt', v. a. to export again. Re-fec'tion, a. refreshment after hunger ; repast. Re-fec'tive, a. refreshing; restorative no-secure, a retreating restorative.

Re-fectory, [re-fekture, P. J. E. K. Sm. R.

Wh. Nares; ref'ck-tūr-q, S. J. F.; re-fektur-q or ref'ck-tūr-q, N.], an eating-modil.

Re-fer', v. a. to direct to another; to submit.

Re-fer', v. a. to respect; to have relation. Ref'er-a-ble, a. that may be referred; referrible. Ref-er-ee', n. one to whom any thing is referred. Ref'er-ence, a. relation; respect: - an arbitra-Rêf'er-ënce, a. relation; respect:—an arbitra-Rêf'er-ën'de-ry, a. the master of requests. [tion. Re-f'er'ri-ble, a. that may be referred; referable. Re-fine', v. a. to purify; to clear from dross. Re-fine'd, (re-find') p. a. purified; polished. Re-fin'ed-n'ess, a. the state of being refined. Re-fine'ment, a. act of refining; state of being refined: purify: elegance. refined; purity; elegance. Re-fin'er, a. one who refines; a purifier. Re-fin'er-y, s. a place for refining.
Re-fit', v. s. to repair; to restore after damage.
Re-fit'ment, s. the act of refitting. Re-flect', v. a. to throw back; to cast back.
Re-flect', v. s. to throw back light: — to ponder:
to think: —to cast reproach. Ro-flect'ing, p. a. making reflection; considering. Re-flec'tion, n. act of reflecting; a rebound: -thought; attentive consideration: - censure. Re-flect'ive, a. reflecting; musing. Re-flect'or, n. he or that which reflects

Re-flex-i-bil'i-ty, s. quality of being reflexible.

Re-flex'i-ble, a, capable of being thrown back. Re-flex'ive, a. relating to the past; reflective. Re-flex'ive-ly, ad. in a reflexive manner. Ref 'lu-en-cy, a. quality or state of flowing back.
Ref 'lu-ent, a. running back; flowing back.
Re'dax, a. the backward course of water. Re-form', v. a. to form anew. Re-form', v. a. to change from worse to better to amend; to correct; to improve.

Re-form', v. n. to grow better; to improve,
Re-form', n. a reformation; an amendment w. a reformation ; an amendment. Réf-or-ma'dò, n. an officer retained in servace. Réf-or-ma'dò, n. act of reforming; improv-ment; the change in religion began by Luther Re-form'a-to-ry, a tending to reform.
Re-form'ere, one who reforms; reformist.
Re-form'ist, a an adherent to reform. Re-fract', v. a. to break the course of rays. Re-frac'tion, n. the deviation of a ray of light. Re-frac'tive, a having the power of refraction. Re-frac'to-ri-ness, n. sullen obstinacy. Re-frac'to-ry, a. obstinate; contumacious, Re', rac'to-ry, a. obstinate; contumacious, Re', rag-ble, [re', ra-ga-bl, S. W. J. San, rac'g'a-bl or re', ra-ga-bl, P.] a. refutable. Ing g-oi or ret '12-g3-oi, F. J. a. resultable. Re-frain', c. a. to hold back; to keep from. Re-frain', w. the burden of a song; repetition. Re-frain', v. a. to forbear; to abstain. Re-frain', v. a. to frame or put together again. Re-frain-gi-bil', y. a. state of being refrangish. Re-fran'gi-ble, a. capable of being refracted. Re-frash', r. a. to relieve; to revive; to cool. Re-frash'er, n. he or that which refrashes. Re-fresh'ment, n. act of refreshing; that when refreshes; relief after pain; food; rest. Re-frig'er-ant, a. cooling; mitigating beat. Re-frig'er-ant, a. a cooling medicine or drink. Re-frig'er-in, m. a cooling measure or simal. Re-frig'er-ito, v. a. to make cool; to cool. Re-frig'er-i-ito; n. the act of cooling. Re-frig'er-i-ito; Re-frig'er-i-i-ry, a. cooling. Re-frig'er-i-i-ry, n. a cooling vessel. Re-frig'er-i-i-ry, n. a cooling vessel or thing. Re-frig'er-i-i-ry, n. a cooling vessel or thing. Reft, n. a chink. See Rift.
Ref uge, (ref fuj) n. shelter from danger; prereg. (ct. '1 u) n. sneuer trom danger; petection; an asylum; an expedient.

Refu-été', n. one who flies for protection.

Re-ful'gent, a. bright; shining; glittering.

Re-ful'gent-ly, ad. in a shining manner.

Re-ful'e, e. at pour back; to repay what heen received; to restore. Re-fus'a-ble, a that may be refused. Re-fu sal, n. act of refusing; a denial: -ne of choice; option; offer, or connec; opnon; offer.
Re-fixe', v. a. to deny; to decline; to reject.
Re-fixe', v. a. not to accept; not to comply.
\*Ref fixe, [ref fix, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sz. W.,
ref fixe, S. P. E.] n. worthless remains; drip.
\*Ref fixe, a. left when the rost is taken. Re-fue'er, n. one who refuses. Re-fut'a-ble, a. that may be refuted. See free! Ref-u-ta'tion, n. act of refuting; confutation. Re-fu'ta-to-ry, a. implying refutation. Re-fute', v. a. to prove erroneous; to confute Re-fut'er, n. one who refutes. Re-gain', n. one who retutes. Re-gain', n. a. to recover; to gain anew. Re'gal, a. relating to a king; royal; kingly. Re-gale', n. a. to refresh; to entertain; to feast Re-gale', n. n. to feast; to fare sumptonesly, Re-gale', n. n. entertainment; n treat. [A.] Re-gale'ment, n. refreshment; entertainment. Re-gall-q, a. pl. [L.] ensigns of royalty. Re-gall-ty, a. royalty; sovereignty; kingship Re'gal-ly, ad. in a regal manner.

Reference is had in the citizen, - It is It can be se forred to seion on - loopingon, of is referrable to two heads. he reference of the memorial to the committee pass - reflected back their own noticing apon The reformation from vice To refrein from tears. in allegon to entertain huit The vulgar refused to be taught. - refuse ing apprehation to the enther - refuse tothing

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other are regarded as standards. To record is of little trature a bacter sto sist a record in the in unimportant, except indiate, as regards at arts of modicine. As regard from but in land in segard of there Regardless of it pass. other hole amount of the defference letter this world, to for as it regard to characteristing of obje, consists in a few Have regard to my ery - He will not pay regard to my random. The company did not seem to show any regret at my departure - he finds less regret for pass pleasures to rejoicette in his shorth. Rejoice at pester haute, seem to rejoice aix she setates to it buston haute, the relation to which the stood to the int some relation to in his polation to the solution to the holds of the helayation, avaning 1015 (Rom.) What relation does be swater to the sough or i in its relation of a june.

te-gard', s. a. to value; to observe; to respect. cr-gard', 2. a. to value; to observe; to respect. te-gard', m. attention; respect; reverence. te:gard'; nrt, 2. (Hat.) looking behind. te-gard'er, m. one who regards. te-gard'ful, a. attentive; taking notice of. te-gard'ful-ty, ad attentively; respectfully. te-gard'ing, prep. having regard to. 2e-gard'leas, a. heedless; negligent; inattentive. te-gard'leas-ty, ad without heed. te-gard'leas-ty, ad without heed. te-gard'leas-ty, as without heed. The term of th ne-rec'es, a. (i.i.) a boat-race for amusement. Re'gen-cy, a. government by a regent; rule. Re-gen'er-a-cy, a. the state of being regenerate. Re-gen'er-ate, a. a. to cause to be born anew. Re-gen'er-ate, a. are produced; born anew. Re-gen'er-ate-ness, a. state of being regenerate. Re-gen-er-a'tion, a. new birth; birthyby grace. ide gen-ér-a-tive, a. new birth; birmay grace. Re-gén'ér-a-tive, a. producing regeneration. Re'égent, a. governing; exercising authority. Re'égent-a-bip, a. the office of a regent. Re'-égen-a-bip, a. the act of sprouting again. Regi-cide, a. a murderer or murder of a king. Regime, (re-zhēm') n. [Fr.] government; tule. Rēģ'i-mēn, n. regulation of diet: — government. Rēģ'i-mēnt, n. a body of troops under a colonel. Rēģ.imēn'tai, a. belonging to a regiment. Rēģ.imēn'tais, a. pl. a military uniform. Rēģini, (rējun) a. a country a tract; a place. Rēģini, trējun) a. a country a tract; a place. keeper of a register; a registrar. Règ' is-ter, v. a. to record in a register; to enroll.
Règ' is-ter-ship, a. the office of register.
Règ' is-ter-ship, a. a keeper of records; a register.

neg strat, n. a neeper of records; a register.

Rég is-tra-ry, n. a registrar. [R.]

Rég is-tra'tion, n. act of recording; registry.

Rég is-try, n. the act of recording; the place
where a register is kept; a register; record.

Rég liet, n. a piace of wood used by printers. Reg'rest, a a piece of wood used by printers. Reg'rest, a reigning; ruling; prevalent. Reg'srie', v. a. to vorhit up; to throw back. Regrait', v. a. to grant again. Regrait'er, a. a forestaller; an engroser. Reg'gree, a. a passage back; a return. Regree'sion, (regree'sb'un) a. act of returning. Regree'sion, (regree'sb'un) a. act of returning. Regree'sion, c. ansaine or going back. Re-gree sive, a. passing or going back.
Re-gree, a. grief for the past; sorrow.
Re-gree, v. a. to grieve at; to mourn for.
Re-gree full, a. full of regret; sorrowful. Re-gret'ful-ly, ad. with regret. Re-greviusly, as, with regret.

Regular as agreeable to rule; orderly; exact.

Regular as ment who has taken the three
vows — a permanent soldier in regular pay.

Regular typ, a conformity to rule; order.

Regular typ, a conformity to rule; order.

Reg y-iarry, sa. in a regular manner.

Reg y-iarry, sa. to adjust by rule; to direct.

Reg y-iarry, s. the act of regulating; method.

Reg y-iarry, s. he or that which regulates.

Reg y-iarry, s. he or that which regulates. Re-gir's-tite, v. a. to throw or pour back.
Re-gir's-tite, v. a. to be poured back.
Re-gir's-ti'tion, a. reabsorption.
Re-ha-bil'-tite, v. a. to restore to former rank.
Re-ha-bil'-ta'tion, a. (Law) restoration. Re-Hear', a. to, a. to hear again.

Rè-hear', n., a. to hear again.

Rè-hear', n., a. to con the hearing.

Rè-hear'si, (re-hers') n. a. repetition; recital.

Rè-heare', (re-hers') n. a. to repeat; to recita.

Rè-heare', (re-hers') n. a. to repeat; to recita.

Rè-leare', (re-hers') n. a. to repeat; to recita.

Rèl'gie, n. a groove for any thing to run in.

Sair', (ris) n. to route se a king: to prevail Reign, (rin) v. n. to rule as a king; to prevail.

Reign, (rkn) s. royal authority; sovereignty; the time of a king's government; power. the time of a king's government; power. Reign'en, (ran'er) a. one who reigns; a ruler. Reign'ing, (ran'ing) p. a. ruling; prevailing. Reign'ing, (ran'ing) p. a. ruling; prevailing. Reim-birse'ment, a. reparation; repayment. Re-im-birse'ment, a. reparation; repayment. Reim-birse'ment, a. one who re'mburses. Reim, (ran) m. the strap of a bridle; restraint. Reim, (ran) v. a. to govern by a bridle; to check, to control: to restraint. to control; to restrain. Rein'dēër, (rān'dēr) n. a northern deer.
Rē in-fēc'tq, [L.] the thing not having been Rē-in-förm', v. a. to inform again. Reins, (rānz) n. pl. the kidneya. Reing, (rānz) n. pl. the kidneya.
Rē-jn-stāte', v. a. to install anew.
Rē-jn-stāte', v. a. to put again in possession.
Rē-liv'to-grāte, v. a. to rapair; to redintegrate.
Rē-liv'est, v. a. to rapair; to redintegrate.
Rē-liv'est, v. a. to rapair; to reduce of state.
Rē-liv'est, v. a. to repeat again and again.
Rē-liv'est, v. a. to repeat again and again.
Rē-liv'est, v. a. to cast of reiterating.
Re-ject', v. a. to cast off; to refuse; to discard.
Re-ject's ble, a. that may be rejected.
Re-ject'ed, p. a. refused; cast off. Re-ject'er, n. one who rejects; a refuser. Re-jec'tion, n. the net of rejecting; a refusal. Re-joice', v. n. to be glad; to joy; to scult. Re-joice', v. n. to exhibitate; to make joyful. Re-joice', v. n. to exhibitate; to make joyful. Re-joice', n. one who rejoices. Re-joice'ing, n. an expression or cause of joy. Re-joiring h, as explanation of cause of joyn, Re-joiring hy, as with joy; with exultation. Bt-join', as at to join again; to meet one again. Re-join' u. a. to answer to an answer. Re-join' dor, a. (Law) an answer to a reply or replication. Re-ju-ve-nes/cence, n. renewal of youth. Ri-land', v. a. & n. to land again.
Ri-lapse', v. n. to slide or fall back; to return.
Ri-lapse', n. act of relapsing; return; a falling ack into vice or sickness Be-like'r, n. one who relapses.

Be-like'r, n. one who relapses.

Be-like', n. to tell; to recite; to unfold.

Re-like', n. to have reference or relation.

Re-lik'r, n. one who relates; a narrator.

Re-lik'tion, n. act of relating; recital: — respect) Mo-na'tion, m. act of relating; recital: — respect) reference: — kindred; a person related. Re-la'tion-ship, m. the state of being related. Re's'-tive, m. aving relation; respecting. Rai's-tive, m. a person related; a relation: — a person unawaring to an antecedent. Rai's-tive-hy, ad. in relation to something. Rai's-tive-ness, m. the state of having relation. Re-la'ton, m. (Leso) a rehearmer; a teller. Re-la'ton, m. (Leso) a rehearmer; a teller. Re-la'to, v. a. to slackon; to remit; to case; to mitirate: to divert: to unbest.

mitigate; to divert; to unbend. , v. n. to be remiss ; to be not rigorous. Ro-Ex no-na', w. s. we remine; to be not rigorous.

Re-lax's-ble, a. that may be relaxed or remitted.

Re-lax-a'tion, [rel-eks-a'shyn, W. J. F. Sm. R.;
re-lak-a'shyn, S. P. E. Ja. Wb.] n. act of re-laxing; remission.

Re-lax's-live, a. having power to relax.

Re-lax's-live, a. having remarkant or reliax or them.

Re-lay', a. horses kept to relieve others. Re-leas's-ble, a. capable of being released. Re-léase', v. a. to set free; to quit; to let go. Re-léase', v. liberation; discharge; remission. Re-léase'ment, v. act of releasing; release. [2.] Re-leas'er, n. one who releases or sets free.
†Rél-egi'tion, n. exile; a judicial banishment.
Re-lens', n. n. to yield; to soften in temper; te
grow tender or compassionate.

Re-duc'tion, a. the act of reducing; conquest: -- ) Re-flex'i-ble, a capable of being thrown beca. a rule of arithmetic. Re-flex ive, a relating to the past; reflective. Re-duc'tive, a having the power of reducing. Re-duc'tive-ly, ad. by reduction. Re-flex'ive-ly, sd. in a reflexive manner. Ref the-nex, a quality or state of flowing back.
Ref the-nex, a quality or state of flowing back.
Ref that, a. the backward course of water.
Ref firm, v. a. to from anew.
Ref firm, v. a. to change from worse to better Ré-dûc'tive-1, ad. by reduction.

Re-dûn'dance, } a. superabundance; exuberRe-dûn'dan-cy, } ance; excess.

Re-dûn'dant, a. superabundant; superfluous.

Re-dûn'dant-1y, ad. superabundantiy.

Re-dûn'pii-cât'ein, a. the act of doubling again.

Re-dû-pii-cât'ein, a. the act of doubling again.

Re-dû-pii-câ-tive, a. double; doubling again.

Re-dû-pii-câ-tive, a. double; doubling again.

Re-dô-pii-câ-tive, a. double; doubling again.

Re-ôch'o, a. the return an echo; to eche back.

Rê-ôch'o, a. the return of an echo. to amend; to correct; to improve.

Re-form, v. n. to grow better; to improve.

Re-form, n. a reformation; an amendment.

Reforma'do, n. an officer retained in service. Ref-or-ma'tion, a. act of reforming; improv Rēēd, n. a hollow, knotted stalk; a pipe. Rēēd'en, (rē'dn) a. consisting of reeds. ment; the change in religion begun by Luther Re-form'a-to-ry, a. tending to reform. Re-ed-+(igca'tion, a. consusing or reeds.

Re-ed-+(igca'tion, a. the act of gebuilding.

Re-ed'-+(igca'tion, a. the act of gebuilding.

Reed'y, a. abounding with reeds.

Reed, a. a certain portion of a sail:—a chain of rocks lying near the surface of the water. Re-form'eren, one who reforms; reformist. Re-form'ist, n. an adherent to reform. Re-fract', v. a. to break the course of rays. Re-fraction, u. the deviation of a ray of light. Re-frac'tive, a. having the power of refraction. Re-fractive, a. having the power of refractions. Re-fractory, a. obstinate; contumacious. Re-fractory, a. obstinate; contumacious. Re-fractory, a. obstinate; contumacious. Re-fractory, c. a. to hold back; to keep from. Re-fractory, c. a. to forbear; to abstain. Re-fractory, a. to forbear; to abstain. Re-fractory, a. to frame of a song; repetition. Re-frame, r. a. to frame or put together again. Roef, v. c. to reduce the surface of a sail. Reek, s. smoke; steam; vapor:—a rick.
Reek, v. s. to smoke; to steam; to emit vapor.
Reek, v. s. moke; tanned; black; dark.
Reel, s. a frame for yarn:—a kind of dance. Rôci, v. a. to gather yarn off the spindle.
Rôci, v. a. to stagger; to vacillate in walking.
Rô-e-léct', v. a. to elect again. Re-frame', n. s. to frame or put together again.
Re-frame', bill'-ty, n. state of being refrangible.
Re-fram'; bill a. capable of being refracted.
Re-fram'; b. or or clieve; to revive; to cool.
Re-frant'er, n. he or that which refreshes. Rē-e-lēct', v. s. to elect again. Rē-e-lēc'tion, n. a repeated election. Re-en-force', v. a. to enforce anew. Re-en-force'ment, a. fresh assistance or aid. Rō-en-list', v. a. to engage anew. Rō-en-list', v. a. to enlist anew. Rō-en'ter, v. a. to enter again; to enter anew. Re-friedren, n. ne or that which refreshes.
Re-friedrent, a. cooling; mitigating that which
refreshes; relief after pain; food; rest.
Re-friedrent, a. cooling; mitigating heat.
Re-friedrent, n. a cooling medicine or drink.
Re-friedrent, n. a. to make cool; to cool.
Re-friedrent, n. a. to make cool; to cooling.
Re-friedrent, n. a. cooling vessel.
Re-friedrent, n. a. cooling vessel. B8-en-thrône', v. a. to replace on a throne. R8-en'trance, z. a repeated entrance. Re-es-tab'lish, v. a. to establish anew Re-es-tablisher, n. one who resistablishes. Re-es-tablish-ment, n. the act of resistablishing. B3-ox-am'ine, v. a. to examine anew. B3-ox-port', v. a. to export again. Ro-f oc'tion, a. refreshment after hunger; repast. Re-friger-a-to-ty, n. a cooling vessel or thing. Reft. n. a chink. See Rift. Ref. of (16) n. shelter from danger; pro-Re-fec'tive, a refreshing; restorative. rection : an asylum ; an expedient. Ref-p-tee, a. one who flies for protection Re-ful/gence, or Re-ful/gen-cy, a. bright Re-ful'gence, or Re-ful'gen-cy, a brightness.
Re-ful'gent, a bright; shining; gittering.
Re-ful'gent-ty, ad, in a shining manner.
Re-ful'ent-ty, ad, in a shining manner. Ref er-a-ble, a that may be referred; referrible.
Ref-er-a-ble, a one to whom any thing is referred. been received: to restore. Réf-er-és', a one to whom any thing is referred.
Réf-er-én'de-ry, a the master of requests. [tion.
Ref-ér'f-ble, a that may be referred; referable.
Ref-fine', v. a. to purify; to clear from dross.
Ref-fine', v. a. to become refined or pure.
Ref-fine'd, re-find') p. a. purified; polished.
Ref-fin'ed-iy, ad. with refinement.
Ref-fin'ed-ness, a. the state of being refined.
Ref-fine'ment. v. act of refining: state of being Re-fue's-ble, a that may be refused. Re-fue's al, n. act of refusing; a denial:—right of choice; option; offer. or those counon; offer.

Re-fines, v. a. to deny; to decline; to reject.

Re-fines, v. a. not to accept; not to comply.

Ref fines, fref fines, W. J. F. Ja. E. Sm. Wh;

ref fines, P. E.] a. worthless remains; drega.

Ref fines, a. left when the rest is taken.

Re-fines, a. left when the rest is taken. Re-fine ment, a act of refining; state of being refined; purity; elegance. Re-f In'er, n. one who refines; a purifier. Re-fut's ble, a that may be refuted. Ref-utation, n. act of refuting; confutation.
Re-futation, s. implying refutation.
Re-futation, n. a. to prove erroneous; to confute Re-fin'er-y, s. a place for refining.
Re-fit', v. a. to repair; to restore after damage.
Re-fit'ment, s. the act of refitting. Re-fut'er, a. one who refutes. Regain, a one who refutes.
Regain, a relating to a king; royal; kingly,
Regale, a a to refresh; to entertain; to fear
Regale, a a to fear; to fare sumptinously,
Regale, a an entertainment; a treat. [2.]
Regale ment, a refreshment; contertainment,
Regalic, a a L. [L.] ensigns of royalty.
Regalic, a regal manner. Ro-flect', v. a. to throw back; to cast back.
Ro-flect', v. n. to throw back light: — to ponder:
to think: — to cast reproach. Re-flection, w. act of reflection; considering.
Re-flection, w. act of reflecting; a rebound:—
thought; attentive consideration:—censure. Ro-flect'ive, a. reflecting; musing. Ro-flect'or, n. he or that which reflects. Re-flex-j-bil'j-ty, a. quality of being reflexible.

Reference is had to the citizen, - It is crown only completed in reference to seven a soften your st is reference to the fact that - he moved the reference of the memorial to the committee of reflection on the part - reflection on the part - reflection from vice of reference from vice.

on allegor behind engthing - take refug this refusal to entertain hint

The valgar refused to be taught. - refuse ing apprellation to the author - refuse taking

of regale of with

ignorent of in art is refining

They relate various mervels of him Relatively to them last.

They are regarded as standards. To regard as of little of about a backer sto sis with the suinportant, except individed, as regards at arts of modicine. Is regard from the regard for that . - have no regard to there. Regardless of it part. other hole amount of the defference letter this world, to for as it regard to characteristics of obje, consists in a few ... Have regard to my ery - He will not pay regard to my random. The company did not seem to show any regret at any departure - he finds less regret for pass pleasures To rejoicette in his shought. Rejoice at the flower seen & rejoice with her relation to which - In peculiar se Cation the relation to which they stood to the int some relation to it is a pelation to leturen it is a margnet relation to helaxation, even of 1015 (Rom.) What relation does be sutain to the sough so i in no relation of is june.

e-gard', t. a. to value; to observe; to respect. e-gard', m. attention ; respect ; reverence. e-gard'ant, L (H#.) looking behind. e.; gard(-ant, & (Hiller)) looking behind.
e-gard(-c, n. bine who regards.
e-gard(ful), a. attentive; taking notice of.
e-gard(ful), a.d. attentively; respectfully.
e-gard(ing, prop. having regard to.
e-gard(ipas, a. heedless; negligent; inattentive.
e-gard(ipas-ly, ad. without heed.
e-gard(ipas-ness, n. heedlessness; mattention.
e-gard(ipas-ness, n. heedlessness; inattention.
e-gard(ipas-ness).
e-gard(ipas-ness). te-gen (r-ate, a. reproduced ; born anew. te-gen (er-ate-ness, a. state of being regenerate. te-gen-er-a'(ton, a. new birth ; birmay grace. Re-gen'er-a-tive, a producing regeneration.
Re'gent, a governing; exercising authority. Re'gent, a. a governing, overcome ruler.
Re'gent, a. a governor; a vicarious ruler.
Re'gent-ship, a. the office of a regent.
Re-ger-mi-na'tion, a. the act of sprouting again.
Reg'i-ctide, a. a murderer or murder of a king. Regime, (re-zhēm') a. [Fr.] government; fule. Rēgi-i-mēn, a. regulation of diet:— government. Rēgi-i-mēnt, a. a body of troops under a colonel. Rēgi-i-mēn'taļ, a. belonging to a regiment. Rēģ-i-mēn'taļ, a. pt. a military uniform. Rēğ-i-mēn'taļs, a. pt. a military uniform. Rēğ-i-mēn'taļs, a. pt. a military uniform. Rēğ-i-mēn'taļs, a. pt. a country; a tract; a place. Rēgi-i-ter, a. a list; a record; a catalogue:— a keeper of a register; a registrar.

Reg's-ter, v. a. to record in a register; to enroll. Reg's-ter-ship, a. the office of register. Reg's-trar, a. a keeper of records; a register. Reg. in-tra, n. a registrar. [R.]
Reg. in-tra/ton, n. act of recording; registry.
Reg. in-tra/ton, n. act of recording; registry.
Reg. is-try, n. the act of recording; the place
where a register is kept; a register; record.
Reg. in-tra-new register is record.

Reg'riant, a reigning; ruling; prevalent.
Reg'grige', v. a. to vorhit up; to throw back.
Regraite', v. a. to grant again.
Regraite', v. a. to engross; to forestall.
Regraite', v. a. to restaller; an engrosser.
Regraitein, v. a. passage back; a return.
Regraition, (regrash'un) s. act of returning. Regret, a. passing or going back. Regret, a. grief for the past; sorrow. Regret, v. a. to grieve at; to mourn for. Regret, a. to grieve at; to mourn for.

Re-gret'ful-ly, ad. with regret. †Re-guer'don, (re-ger'dun) n. a reward. Shak Beg'u-large, agreeable to rule; orderly; exact.
Beg'u-large, a monk who has taken the three
yows — a permanent soldier in regular pay.

Reg-u-ki'i-ty, n. conformity to rule; order. Reg'u-lar-ly, ad. in a regular manner. Rěg'ų-lar-ly, ad. in a regular manner.
Rěg'u-laie, v. a. to adjust by rule; to direct.
Rěg'u-laie, v. a. to adjust by rule; to direct.
Rěg'u-laie, n. he or that which regulates.
Rěg'u-laie, n. he or that which regulates.
Rěg'u-laie, n. a. [L.] the purest part of any metal.
Regur'g-laie, v. a. to throw or pour back.
Regur'g-laie, v. a. to throw or pour back.
Regur'g-laie, v. a. to throw or pour back.
Regur'g-laie, v. a. to be poured back.
Regur'g-laie, v. a. to restore to former rank.
Rě-ha-li-lait'non, n. (Law) restoration.
Rž-ha-li-lait'non, n. (Law) restoration.
Rž-ha-li-lait'non, n. (Law) restoration.
Rž-ha-li-lait'non, n. a second hearing.
Re-ha-lait', (re-hērs') v. a. to repetition; recital.
Re-bā-reg. (re-hērs'er') n. one who rehearses.
Rål'ge, n. a groove for any thing to run in.

Rêl'gie, a a groove for any thing to run in. Reign, (rān) s. a. to rule as a king; to prevail.

Reign, (rkn) s. royal authority; sovereignty; the time of a king's government; power. Reign'er, (ran'er) a one who reigns; a ruler. Reign'ing, (ran'ing) p. c. ruling; prevailing. Reign;ring; (ran';ng) p. c. ruinng; prevaiung. Rê-im-biree', v. c. to repay; to repair loss. Rê-im-bire'er, a. one who re'imburees. Rê-in, rîn) n. the strap of a bridle; restrant. Rein, (rîn) v. c. to govern by a bridle; to checks. to control; to restrain.

Rein'dēër, (rān'dēr) n. a northern doer.

Rē in-fēc'tq, [L.] the thing not having been

Rē-in-förm', v. a. to inform again. Rê-in-Tôrm', v. a. to inform again.
Reins, (rânz) a. pl. the kidneys.
Rê-in-stâll', v. a. to install anew.
Rê-in-stâll', v. a. to put again in possession.
Rê-in-vêst', v. a. to typair; to redintegrate.
Rê-in-vêst', v. a. to typair; to redintegrate.
Rê-is-vêst', v. a. to invest anew.
Rê-is-vêst', v. a. to Tîtrish officer of state.
Rê-is'que, (rê-ish'u) v. a. ê. n. to issue again.
Rê-it-gr-â'tipn, n. act of retterating.
Rê-it-gr-â'tipn, n. act of retterating. Re-lect', v. a. to east off; to refuse; to discard. Re-ject's-ble, a. that may be rejected. Re-ject'ed, p. a. refused; cast off. Re-ject'er, n. one who rejects; a refuser. Re-jection, n. the act of rejecting; a refusal. Re-joice', v. n. to be glad; to joy; to exult. Re-joice', v. a. to exhibitante; to make joyful.

Re-joice, c. a. to exhitante; to make joyul. Re-joice, n. one who rejoices. Re-joicing, n. an expression or cause of joy. Re-joicing, n. an expression with exultation. Re-join, v. a. to join again; to meet one again. Re-join, v. a. to answer to an answer. Re-join, der, n. (Law) an answer to a reply or

replication. Re-jū-ve-nës'cence, a. renewal of youth. Rē-kin'dle, v. z. to kindle or set on fire again.

Ro-land', v. a. d. a. to land again. Ro-lapse', v. a. to slide or fall back; to return. Ro-lapse', v. a. to f relapsing; return; a falling back into vice or sickness. Re-lane'er, n. one who relapses.
Re-lane', v. a. to tell; to recite; to unfold.
Re-lane', v. n. to have reference or relation.

Re-lat'er, n. one who relates; a narrator. Re-la'tion, a. act of relating; recital: - respect; no-set typis, we can be reduced, a person related.

Re-la'tion-ship, s. the state of being related.

Re-la'tion-ship, s. the state of being related.

Re-la't-tive, s. having relation; respecting.

Rél's-tive, s. a person related; a relation:—

pronoun answering to an antecedent. proboth above by ad in relation to something.

Rél's-Mve-ly, ad in relation to something.

Rél's-Mve-nèss, a. the state of having relation.

Re-ia'tor, a. (Leso) a rehearser; a teller.

Re-ia'r, s. e. to slacken; to remit; to case; to

mitigate; to divert; to unbend. Re-Mx', v. n. to be remiss: to be Ro-Hx's - s. to be remiss; to be not rigorous.
Ro-Hx's-ble, a. that may be relaxed or remitted.
Ra-Hx's-ble, a. that may be relaxed or remitted.
Ra-Hx-a'shun, R-Bx-a'shun, W. J. F. Sm. R. f.
ra-lak-a'shun, S. P. E. Ja. Wb.] a. act of relaxing; remission.
Ro-Hx's-tive, a. having power to relax.
Policy' become known or values others

Re-lay', a. horses kept to relieve others. Re-leas's-bie, a. capable of being released. no-reas p-ore, a. capanie of peing released.

Re-léase', v. a. to set free; to quit; to let go.

Re-léase', n. liberation; discharge; remission.

Re-léase'ment, v. act of releasing; release.

[R.]

Re-léas'er, n. one who releases or sets free.

[Rél-e-ga'thon, n. exile; a judicial banishment.

Re-léat', v. n. to yield; to soften in temper; te grow tender or compassionate.

Rēm-inis'cence, } n. recevery of ideas, m Rēm-inis'cency, } ry, recollection. Rēm-inis'cent, n. one who calls to mind. Re-lent'less, a. unpitying; unmoved by pity. Rē-lēs-stē', s. (Lew) one to whom a release executed. Re-mise', v. e. (Lew) to grant back; to relat Re-mise', a. slack; careless; negligent. Re-mis', a. slack; that may be remitted. Rê-lés-sor', n. (Lew) one who executes a release to a rele Rel'e-van-cy, n. the state of being relevant Röl'e-vant, a relieving; lending aid; pertinent. Re-ll'ance, a trust; dependence; confidence. Rél'ic, a that which remains. — pl. the body or Re-mis'sion, (re-mish'un) a abatement ; park Re-miss'ly, ad. carelessly ; negligently. Re-miss'ness, a. careleniness; negligence Re-mit', v. a. to relax ; to forgive ; to parden; remains of a deceased person. Religit, s. a woman whose bushand is dead.

Religit, s. a woman whose bushand is dead.

Religit, (rp-lef') s. allevistion; succor; redress:—the prominence of a figure; relievo.

Religit, rp-lef', s. a coses; to succor.

Religitor, (rp-lef') s. a to ease; to succor.

Religitor, (rp-lef') s. one who relieves.

Religitor, (rp-lef') s. [siims [t] the promise. give up; to send to a distant place. no-nerver, (re-nerver) n. one who resieves.

Re-lik'ed, (re-lik'ed) n., (risleeve, it.) the prominence of a figure, &c.; relief.

Re-ligion, (re-lid'jun) n. fluty to God; practical piety; a system of divine faith and worship.

Re-ligion-lem, n. religious feeling or zeal. Re-lig'ion-list, n. a devotee to some religion. Re-lig'ious, (re-lid'jus) a. pious; holy; devout.
Re-lig'ious-ly, (re-lid'jus-le) ad. piously.
Re-lin'quish, (re-ling'kwish) a. to forsake; to abandon : to leave ; to quit ; to give up. action of the control Rél'(sh-p-ble, a. that may be relished; gustable. Ro-la'cent, a. shining; transparent; clear. Ro-la'ctance, s. unwillingnes; repugnance. Ro-la'c'tant, a. striving against; unwilling. Ré-luc'tint, a. striving against; unwilling.
Ré-lüc'tint-ly, ad. with unwillingness.
Ré-lüme', v. a. to light anew; to rekindle.
Ré-ly', v. s. to put trust in; to depend upos.
Ré-main', v. s. to continue; to endure; to abide;
so stay; to be left.
Le-main'der, s. what is left; a remnant. Re-mains', a. pl. relics; a dead body. Rô-māke', v. a. [i. remade ;] to make anew. Ro-mānd', v. a. to send back ; to call back. Ro-mark', n. observation; note; notice taken.
Ro-mark', v. a. to note; to observe; to mark.
Ro-mark's-ble, a. observable; worthy of note; uncommon; extraordinary; noticeable. Ro-mark's-bio-ness, s. observableness.
Ro-mark's-bio-ness, s. observably; uncommonly.
Ro-mark's-r, s. one who remarks; an observer.
Rô-mar'ry, v. a. to marry assecond time.
Ro-mc'dis-file; [ro-mc'do-p-bi, W. J., Ia, K. Sm.; ro-mc'dy-bio; [ro-mc'do-p-bi, W. J., Ia, K. Sm.; ro-mc'dy-bi, s. affording remody; relieving.
Rôm's-di-lêss, or Ro-mc'd'-lêss. [rôm's-do-lês, S. W. J. Ja. K. Sm. R.; ro-mc'd'-lês, P. Wb. Ash, Rese; rôm's-de-lês er ro-mc'd'-lês, P. J. a. not admitting remedy; incurable.
Rôm's-dy, v. a. mc'deine; a cure; reparation.
Rôm's-dy, v. a. to cure; to heal; to repair.
Ro-mem'ber, v. a. to bear in mind; to call to mind; to recollect; to remind. Re-mark'a-ble-ness, z. observablene

mind; to recollect; to remind.

Re-mem'ber-er, s. one who remembers.

lection; memory; a memorial.
Re-mën'bran-cer, n. he or that which reminds.
Rém'j-grâte, v. n. to remove back again.
Rém-tra'tiyn, n. removal back again.
Re-mind', v. a. to put in or bring to mind.

Re-mit', v. n. to slacken ; to grow less intens Re-mit'ment, a. the act of rematting; pardon. Re-mit'tal, n. act of remitting; remission. Re-mit'tance, n. a sum remitted; remission. Re-mit'tent, a. ceasing or abating for a time. Re-mit'er, a. one who remits.

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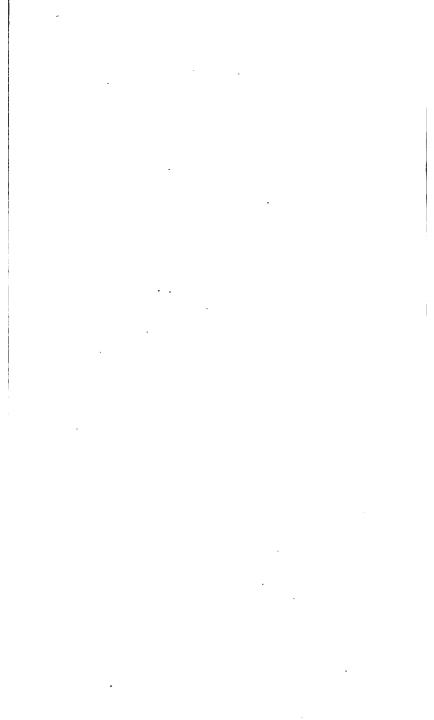
Rem'nant, a. that which is left; the residus.

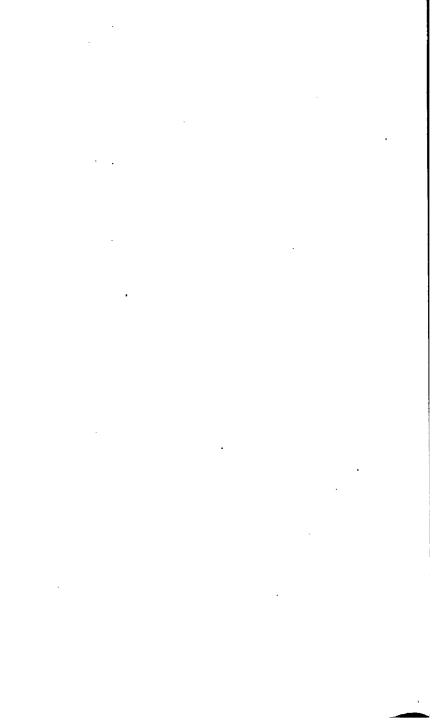
Re-mod'el, v. a. to model anew Re-mon'strance, n. a strong representation. Re-mon'strant, n. one who remonstrates. Re-mon'strant, a. expostulatory; remonstrate Re-mon'strate, v. a. to exhibit reasons against Rem-on-stra'tion, a. the act of remonstrating Re-mon'stra-tor, n. one who remonstrates.

Rem'o-rq, n. [L.] a fish or a kind of worm.

Re-mor'den-cy, n. compunction: remore. \*Re-mörse', [re-mörs', S. J. E. F. Je. K. Sa. R. re-mörs' er re-mörs', W. P.] n. the para: guilt; reproach of conscience; compandies \*Re-morse/ful, a. full of a sense of guilt.
\*Re-morse/less, a. unpitying, cruel; savage. Re-mörse'less-ly, ad. without remorse.
\*Re-mörse'less-nöss, n. savageness; crueky. Re-mote', a. distant; not near; foreign; also. Re-mote'ly, ad not nearly; at a distance. Re-mote'ness, a. the state of being remote; do Rê-möûnt', v. a. to mount again. Re-môv'a-ble, a. that may be removed. Re-môv'al, n. the act of moving; a displacing. Ro-môve', v. a. to cause to change place. Ro-môve', v. a. to change place; to move. Ro-môve', a. a change of place; a zgmoval. Ro-môved', (ro-môvd') p. a. remote; separate Ro-môy'er, n. one who removes. Ro-mû-ner-a-bil -ty, n. capability of reward. Ro-mû'ner-a-bie, n. that may be remonarated. Ro-mû'ner-ate, v. a. to reward; to recompess Re-mā-ner-ā'tion, a. a reward ; a recomp Ro-mid-ner-tive, a affording remnueshos Ro-mid-ner-tive, a affording remnueshos Ro-mid-ner-ti-ry, rewarding. Ro-nid-ner-ti-ry, is to the reins or tidneys. Ro-nid-nert a rising again into being. Ro-nid-ci-ble, a possible to be produced again. Ro-nid-ci-ble, a possible to be produced again. Re-nav'i-gate, v. z. to navigate again. Ren-count'er, s. a personal opposition; a sadds combat or conflict; a meeting. Ren-count'er, s. a. to attack hand to hand-Ren-count or, v. s. to clash; to fight. [R.] Rend, v. c. [L. rent; pp. rending, rent;] to test with violence; to incerate; to break. Rend, v. n. to separate; to be disunited. Rend er, n. one who rends; a tearer;— Ran'der, v. a. to return ; to make ; to translate men'qey, v. a. to return ; to make; to transma-Rén'der-ble, a. that may be rendered. Rendezvous, (rin'de-vô en rên'de-vês) (rên'de-vô, S. J. Z.; rên'de-vê, Sm.; rên-de-vês', F F. Ja.] s. a meeting appointed; a pisce sp pointed for assembly. Rendezvous, (rên-de-vês' er rên-de-vês') s. a. M meet at a place appointed. Re-mem'brance, s. retention in memory ; recol-

Relience outtien cradibility. I pel a reluction a to proceed feel reluctione to reporting men maps Relieve de wind from - it is relieved from hale som remarks on the patien are found in. The remark upon this passage may well to remarked upon. Remarkable for spulma - with no-'hoing remerkable to recommend him. a pertie renderof from the Hober I romenter to have read. To be reminded of it Lemonstrate with I im Remote from - found in alace reach To remove fin for the was and interior time.





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The represents it as taking siace

ion'e-gade, a. an apostate; one who deserts ion-ga'dd, but he enemy; a revolter. le-new', (re-nd') v. a. to make new; to renovate; to repeat; to begin again. le-new'a-ble, a. that may be renewed. le-new'al, a. the act of renewing; renovation. le-new'ed-ly, ad a new; again. Davis. [U. S.] te-new'er, a one who renews. ten'i-form, a. having the form of a kidney. Re-ni'tence, \ n. the resistance of a body to Re-ni'tency, \ pressure; opposition.

Re-ni'ten, (r-ni'tent, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; rën'e-lënt, P. Wh.] a. acting against or repelling by fantic lower; resisting.

Rěn'net, n. a kind of apple: — a liquid used in turning milk to curd : - written also runlet Re-nounce', v. s. to disown; to disclaim; to give up; to abandon; to forsake; to resign. Re-nounce'ment, s. renenciation. Re-noun'cer, a. one who renounces or denies Ren'o-vate, v. a. to renew; to restore; to repair. Ren'o-vat-er, a one who renovates. Renovation, a the act of renewing; renewal.
Renown, a fame; celebrity; distinction.
Renowned, (renownd') p. a famous; eminent.
Renowned-ly, ad with celebrity.
Rent, i. & p. from Rend. Rent, a an annual payment: - a laceration. Rent, v. a. to lease; to let: — to take by lease. Rent'a-ble, a. that may be rented. Rent'al, a an account of rent; a rent-roll Rênt'e, a. one who rents.
Rênt'er, a. one who rents.
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Rênt'-rôll, a. a list of rents or revenues.
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Rênt'-rôll, a. a list of renounshe-â'shun, W. P. J. P. Ja.; rê-nun-bâ'shun,
S.; re-năn-se-â'shun, K.] a. act of renounshe-â'shun, d. coruntra anew. [cing. Re-or gan-ize, v. c. to organize anew. [cing. Re-pair', i. & p. from Repay.

Re-pair', (re-pair') v. a. to restore; to amend.

Re-pair', n. a. reparation; restoration; [tabede.]

Re-pair', v. a. to go to; to betake one's self.

Re-pair'-be, a. that may be repaired; reparable.

Re-pair's-be, a. that may be repaired; reparable. Re-pair'er, a one who repairs; a restorer. Rep's-ra-ble, a that may be repaired. Rep'a ra-bly, ad. in a reparable manner. Rep-a-ra'tion, a. the act of repairing; amends. Re-par's-tive, a. whatever makes amends. Re-par's-tive, a. amending defect or injury. Rep-ar-tee', a. a smart, witty reply or retort. Re-past', v. a. & n. to pass again. Re-past', n. a meal; act of taking food; a feast. Ro-pay', v. a. to pay back; to recompense. Re-pay', v. a. to pay again or a second time ', v. a. to pay again or a second time.
'ment, a. act of repaying; sum repaid. Re-peal', v. a. to recall; to abrogate; to revoke. Re-peal', v. a revocation; an abrogation; recall. Re-peal's-ble, a that may be repealed. Re-peal'er, a. one who revokes or abrogates. peat', v. a. to do again ; to iterate ; to recapit-Re-pēat', s. a. to do again; to iterate; to recapst-ulate; to recite; to rehearse.

Re-pēat', s. a repetition in music; a mark.

Re-pēat'ed-if, ad. more than once.

Re-pēat'ed, s. he or that which repeats.

Re-pēt', s. a. to drive back; to resist; to repulse. Re pël'lent, z. a repelling medicine. Re-pel'lent, a. having power to repel; resisting. Re-pel'ier, a. one who repels. Re-pent, v. n. to exercise repentance ; to be sor-Repent a moving on the ground; creeping. Repentance, a.s. rrow for sin; penitence. Re-pent'ant, a. sorrowful for sin ; penitent.

Re-peut'er, n. one who repents. Re-peo'ple, (re-pe'pl, 40) v. a. to people anew

Re-per-cus/sion, a. act of driving back; rebound. Rë-per-cus'sive, a. driving back; repellent.
Rëp'er-to-ry, [rëp'er-tùr-e, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K.
Sm. R. Wb.; re-për'to-re, E. Balley, Ask.] n. a. m. n. w. i. i. p-per u-ry, E. Daney, dan. a treasury; a book of records.

Rěp-e-těnd', m. that part of a circulating decimal which is continually repeated.

Rěp-e-tī''tion, (rēp-e-tish'un) m. act of repeating; a recital; tautology; iteration.

Rēp-e-tī''tion-al, a. containing repetitions.

Re-pine', v. m. to fret; to be discontented. Re-pin'er, z. one who repines or murmurs. Re-place', v. a. to put again in a place; to supply as a substitute; to substitute. Re-place', v. a. to place anew. Re-plant', v. a. to plant anew. Re-plant', v. a. to paint anew.
Re-plant's-ble, a. capable of being replanted.
Re-plan-ta'tion, n. the act of planting again.
Re-plan'ish, v. a. to stock; to fil; to supply.
Re-plate', a. full; completely filled; quite full.
Re-plate', a. full; completely filled; quite full. Re-pletive, a replenishing; filling. [R.]
Re-pletyi-a-ble, a that may be replevied.
Re-pletyin, n. (Law) an action or a writ for the
recovery of goods illegally taken away. Re-plev'jn, | w. a. to take back or set at liberty, Re-plev'y, | upon security, any thing seized. Re'p'l-cant, m. one who makes a reply. Re'p-li-ca'tion, m. (Luc) a plaintiff's answer to the defendant's plea; a reply. Re-pil'er, a. one who replies or answers.

Re-pil', e. a. to make a return to an answer; to respond; to answer.

Re-pi/, z. a return to an answer; an answer.

Re-po//, b. a. to relate; to give an account of. Re-port', n. a rumor; repute; popular fame: —a loud noise: —an account of operations or proceedings : - an account of a law case. Re-port'er, n. one who reports; a relater. Re-po'sal, n. act of reposing; rest; repose Re-pose', c. a. to lay to rest; to lay up; to lodge. Re-pose', c. n. to sleep; to be at rest; to rest. Re-pose', v. n. to sleep; to be at rest; to rest
Re-pose', n. sleep; rest; anis. Me-pore', n. n. to sleep; to be at rest; to rest.

Re-pore', n. sleep; rest; quiet; tranquillity.

Re-pore', n. sleep; rest; quiet; tranquillity.

Re-pore', n. n. to lay up; to lodge as for safety

Re-pore', n. n. to lay up; to lodge as for safety

Re-pore', n. n. to lay up; no lodge as for safety

Re-pore', n. n. to lay up; no lodge as for safety

Re-pore's n. n. to lay up; no lodge as for safety

Re-pore's son, n. the act of possessing again.

Re-pore's son, n. the act of possessing again. to consure; to reprimand. Rép-re-hénd'er, s. a blamer; a censurer. Rép-re-hén'si-ble, a blamable; culpable. Rép-re-hén'si-ble-néss, n. blamable ness. Rép-re-hén'si-bly, ad. blamably; culpably. Rép-re-hén'sion, n. reproof; open censure. Rép-re-hén'sive, de containing reproof; imply-Rép-re-hén'se-ry, ing censure. Rép-re-sént', v. a. to exhibit; to describe; to personate; to act as a substitute for others Röp-re-sen-ta/tion, n. the act of representing; a description; exhibition; a likeness; an image; a body of representatives. Rep-re-sent'a-tive, a. making representation; bearing likeness. Rep-re-sent'a-tive, a. one who represents; a deputy; a substitute; an agent.

Rép-re-sént's-tive-ly, ad. by a representative.

Rép-re-sént'er, a. one who represents. Rep-re-sent'ment, a representation. Re-press', v. a. to crush; to quell; to subdue. Re-press'er, n. one who represses.

Ro-lent'ices, a. unpitying; unmoved by pity.
R8-16s-e56', n. (Law) one to whom a release is
executed. Rē-lēs-str', n. (Lew) one who executes a relea to a relea Rěl'e-van-cy, n. the state of being relevant. Rěl'o-vant, a. relieving; lending aid; pertinent. Re-ll'ance, n. trust; dependence; confidence. Rěl'je, n. that which remains. — pl. the body or remains of a deceased person.

Rel'ict, m. a woman whose busband is dead.

Relid', (relet') m. alleviation; succor; redress:—the prominence of a figure; relievo.

Relid'e, n. one who places reliance.

Relid'e, n. one who places reliance.

Relid'e, (relid'e, b) a. capable of relief.

Relid'e, (relid'e, n. one who relieves.

Relid'ed, (relid'e) m. [riliceo, It.] the prominence of a figure, &c.; relief.

Relig'son, (relid'jun) m. fluty to God; practical piety; a system of divine faith and worship.

Relig'on-lym, m. religious feeling or zeal.

Relig'on-lym, m. religious feeling or zeal. remains of a deceased person. se-rig vivilus, as religious teening of zeut.

Re-lig'iops.-lit, s. a devotee to some religion.

Re-lig'iops. (re-lid'jus) a. pious; holy; devout.

Re-lig'iops.ly, (re-lid'jus-le; ad. piously.

Re-lin'quish, (re-ling'kwish) s. a. to forsake; to abandon: to leave; to quit; to give up. Re-lin'quish-er, n. one who relinquishes. Re-lin'quish-ment, n. act of relinquishing. Rel'i-que-ry, n. a casket to keep relica in. Rél'ish, a. taste; liking; delight; flavor. Rél'ish, v. a. to have a liking for; to enjoy R6f'jsh, v. z. to have a pleasing taste or flavor.
R8f'jsh, v. z. to have a pleasing taste or flavor.
R8f'jsh, p-ble, z. that may be relished; gustable.
Re-life'tance, z. shining; transperent; clear.
Re-life'tance, z. unwillingness; repugnance. Re-luc'tant, a striving against; unwilling. Re-luc'tant-ly, ad. with unwillingness. Ro-lûme', v. a. to light anew; to rekindle.
Ro-lŷ', v. n. to put trust in; to depend upon.
Ro-māin', v. n. to continue; to endure; to abide; to stay; to be left. Me-māin'der, s. what is left; a remnant. Ro-māing', n. pl. relics ; a dead body. Rō-māke', v. c. (i. remade ;) to make anew. Ro-mānd', v. c. to send back ; to call back. Ro-mark', n. observation; note; notice taken. Ro-mark', v. a. to note; to observe; to mark. Ro-mark's-ble, a. observable; worthy of note; uncommon; extraordinary; noticeable. Re-mark's-bie-ness, z. observablenes Re-mirk's-bly, ad observably; uncommonly. Re-mirk's-bly, ad observably; uncommonly. Re-mirk'er, a one who remarks; an observer. Re-mir'y, v. a. to marry assecond time. Re-mir'd; v. a. to marry assecond time. Re-mir'dy-ble, [re-mir'de-bl, KK J., Ja, K. Sm.; re-mir'dy-bl, F.] a. capable of remedy; curable. pable of remedy; curable.

Ro-mö'd-jal, a. affording remedy; relieving.

Råm'o-dj-lèss, or Ro-mèd'j-lèss, [rèm'o-do-lès, S.
W.J. Ja. R. Sm. R.; ro-mèd'o-lès, P. Wb. Jah,
Ross; ràm'o-do-lès or ro-mèd'o-lès, P. Ja. not
admitting remedy; incurable.

Rèm'o-dy, n. a medicine; a cure; reparation.

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Re-mind', v. a. to put in or bring to mind.

Rém-i-nis'cence, } n. recevery of ideas, mans Rém-i-nis'cen-cy, } ry, recollection. Rém-i-nis'cent, n. one who calls to mind. Re-mise', v. a. (Low) to grant back; to release Re-mise', a. slack; careless; negligent. Re-mis's-bie, a. that may be remitted. Re-mis'sion, (re-mish'un) a abatement ; parda. Re-miss'ly, ad. carelessly ; negligently. Re-miss'ness, a. carelenness; negligenes Ro-mit', v. a. to relax; to forgive; to parden; give up; to send to a distant place. Re-mit', v. n. to slacken; to grow less intense Re-mit'ment, a. the act of remitting ; pardon. Re-mit'tal, n. act of remitting; remission. Re-mit'tance, n. a sum remitted; remission. Re-mit'tent, a. ceasing or abating for a time. Re-mit'er, s. one who remits.

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Re'm'nant, s. that which is left; the residue.

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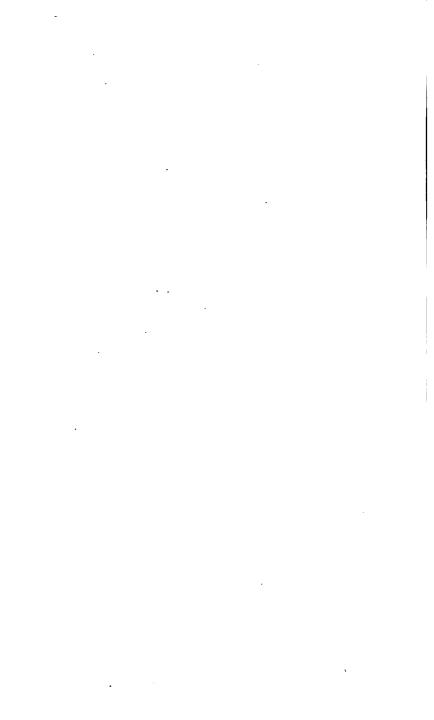
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Relience outtien credibility. I pel a reluction a to proceed feel reluctione to reporting men yapp Relactant to reject on - it is redieved from haly upon, on to us make some fording. To remark upon this passage may well to remarked upon. Remarkable for opulare - with no. thing remerkable to recommand him. a pertial rendering from the Hober I romenter to have read. To be reminded of it Remonstrate with lin Remote from - found in alace reach To remove fin from He was sent information.





They have been repelled from the study

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the made no reply but by a large part of tobaccon shown. - to reply this the reports of some to have been delivered - they might repose on - in.

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REP 321 Rön'e-ga'de, } a. an apostate; one who deserts Rön-e-ga'de, } to the enemy; a revolter. Re-new', (re-nd') v. a. to make new; to renovate; to repeat; to begin again. Re-new'a-ble, a. that may be renewed. Re-new'al, a. the act of renewing; renovation. Re-new'ed-ly, ad anew; again. Davis. [U. S.] Re-new'ed-r, a. one who renews. Re-new'er, a one who renews. Ren'i-form, a. having the form of a kidney. \*Re-ni'tence, \alpha ... he resistance of a body to 
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Ben'net, n. a kind of apple: —a liquid used in 

\*Rein's rein's resisting. turning milk to curd : - written also rundet. Re-nounce', v. a. to disown; to disclaim; to give up; to abandon; to forsake; to resign.
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Rendon'edly, ad with celebrity. Rent, i. & p. from Rend. Rent, a an annual payment: - a laceration. Rent, v. a. to lease; to let: — to take by lease. Rent'a-ble, a. that may be rented. Rent'al, a. an account of rent; a rent-roll. Rent'er, a. one who rents. Rent'roll, s. a list of rents or revenues.

Renun-cia'tlon, (re-nun-she-a'shun) [re-nun-she-a'shun, F.J. F. Ja.; re-nun-sha'shun,

S.; re-nun-se-a'shun, K.] s. set of renoun-Re-or'gan-ize, v. a. to organize anew. [cing. Ré-organ-ize, v. d. to organize autov.

[comp. Re-paid', i. d. p. from Repay.

Re-paid', (re-paid') v. d. to restore; to amend.

Re-paid', n. reparation; restoration; [tabode.]

Re-paid', v. n. to go to; to betake one's self.

Re-paid'self. d. that may be repaired; reparable.

Re-raid'er = one who remains: a restoret. Re-pair'er, a one who repairs; a restorer. Rep's-ra-ble, a that may be repaired. Rep's ra-bly, ad. in a reparable manner. Rep-a-ra'tion, a. the act of repairing; amends. Re-par's-tive, a. whatever makes amends. Re-par's-tive, a amending defect or injury Rep-ar-tee', z. a smart, witty reply or retort. Re-past', v. a. & n. to pass again.

Re-past', n. a meal; act of taking food; a feast. Ro-pay', v. a. to pay back; to recompense. Rā-pay', v. a. to pay again or a second time Rš-pāy', v. a. to pay again or a second time. Rš-pāy'ment, n. act of repaying; sum repaid. Rṣ-pēal', v. a. to recall; to abrogate; to revoke. Rṣ-pēal', n. a revocation; an abrogation; recall. Re-peal's-ble, a. that may be repealed. Re-peat'er, a. one who revokes or abrogates. Re-peat', v. a. to do again ; to iterate ; to recapit-Re-pear, p. a. to do again; to notano; to tecapar-ulate; to recite; to rehearse.
Re-pear, a repetition in music; a mark.
Re-pear, a he or that which repeats.
Re-pear, a. to drive back; to resist; to repulse.
Parties = repetition medicing. Re-pel'lent, a. a repelling medicine. Re-pel'lent, a. having power to repel; resisting. Re-peller, n. one who repels.

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Re-peller, n. one who repeller, n. one who repelle

Re-pënt'ant, a. sorrowful for sin ; penitent. Re-pënt'er, a. one who repents. Re-peo'ple, (re-pe'pl, 40) v. a. to people anew Rë-per-cus'sion, n. act of driving back; rebound. Rë-per-cus'sive, a. driving back; repellent. Rëv'per-o-ry, [rëv'per-du-e, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. E. Sm. R. Wb.; re-per'to-re, E. Balley, Ash.] n. a me. A. We.; 19-per 10-re, E. Battey, Ash.; 2. & treasury; a book of records.

Rěp-o-těnd', a. that part of a circulating decimal which is continually repeated.

Rěp-o-třítlon, (rēp-o-tiah'un) a. act of repeating; a recital; tautology; iteration. Rep-e-ti'/tion-pl, a containing repetitions. Re-pine', v. n. to fret; to be discontented. Re-pin'er, n. one who repines or murmurs Re-place', v. a. to put again in a place; to supply as a substitute; to substitute. Re-place', v. a. to place anew. Re-plant', v. a. to plant anew. Re-plant, v. d. to pant anew.
Re-plant, ble, a capable of being replanted.
Re-planta'tion, n. tim act of planting again.
Re-plant'sh, v. a. to stock; to fill; to supply.
Re-plant's, a full; completely filled; quite full.
Re-platting, n. state of being too full; fulness. Re-pievive, a replenishing; filling. [R.] Re-pievi-a-bie, a that may be replevied. Re-pievin, n. (Less) an action or a writ for the Re-plevin, a case) an action or a writ for the recovery of goods illegally taken away.
Re-plevin, a. a. to take back or set at liberty,
Re-plevin, a one who makes a reply.
Replicant, a one who makes a reply. Rep-li-ca'tion, n. (Law) a plaintiff's answer to the defendant's plea; a reply. Re-pli'er, s. one who replies or answers. Re-ply', v. s. to make a return to an answer; to respond; to answer.

Re-pil', n. a return to an answer; an answer.

Re-pol'nh, v. a. to polish again.

Re-port', v. a. to relate; to give an account of. Ro-port', n. a rumor; repute; popular fame: — a loud noise: — an account of operations or proceedings : - an account of a law case. Re-port'er, n. one who reports; a relater. Re-po'sal, n. act of reposing; rest; repose. Re-pose, n. a. to lay to rest; to lay up; to lodge.
Re-pose, n. to sleep; to be at rest; to rest.
Re-pose, n. sleep; rest; quiet; tranquillity. n. sleep; rest; quiet; tranquillity. Re-pose', n. sleep; res; qure; tranquinty, Re-posed nhes, n. the state of being at rest. Re-pos' it, v. a. to lay up; to lodge as for safety Re-pos' it, v. a. to lay up; to lodge as for safety Re-pos' it-pry, n. a. place for laying up things. Re-pos' east, v. a. to possess again. Re-pos' ston, n. the act of possessing again. Re-posted ston, n. the act of possessing again. Re-posted respectively. to censure; to reprimand.

Rép-re-hénd'er, s. a blamer; a censurer.

Rép-re-hén'si-ble, a blamable; culpable. Rěp-re-hěn'si-ble-nëss, n. blamableness. Rěp-re-hěn'si-bly, ad. blamably ; culpably. Rěp-re-hěn'sion, n. reproof; open censure Rěp-re-hěn'sive, a. containing reproof; imply-Rěp-re-hěn'so-ry, ing censure. Rep-re-gent', v. a. to exhibit ; to describe ; to personate; to act as a substitute for other Rep-re-sen-tation, s. the act of representing; a description; exhibition; a likeness; an image; a body of representatives. Rep-re-cent's tive, a making representation; bearing likeness. Rep-re-sent'a-tive, n. one who represents; a deputy; a substitute; an agent. Rep-re-sent'a-tive-ly, ad. by a representative. Rep-re-sent'er, n. one who represents. Rép-re-sént'ment, a representation. [R.]
Re-préss', v. 4. to crush; to quell; to subdue.
Ré-préss'er, a one who represses.

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Ro-pressive, (ro-pressive) a. act of repressing.
Re pressive, a. having power to repress.
Re-priève', (re-prèv') v. a. to respite for a time.
Re-priève', n. a respite after sentence of death
Re-prieve', n. a respite after sentence of death.
Rep-rj-mand', v. a. to chide; to check; to repre-
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hend; to reprove; to censure. Rěp'ri-mand, a. a reproof; a reprehension. Re-print', v. c. to print a new edition of. Re'print, a. a reimpression; new impression. Re-pri'sal, a. a seizure by way of retaliation. , v. a. to take again. [R.] Re-prise' Re-pris'es, n. pl. (Law) deductions out of the value of lands as rent-charges or annuities. Re-proach', (re-proch') v. a. to censure ; to blame;

to condemn; to vilify; to revile.

Re-proach', (re-proch') a. censure; shame.

Re-proach's-ble, a. worthy of reproach. Re-proach'ful, a. scurrilous; shameful; vile. Re-proach'ful-ly, ad. scurrilously; shamefully. Rep'ro-bate, & fost to virtue; abandoned. Rep'ro-bate, s. a man lost to virtue. Rep'ro-bate, v. a. to disallow; to reject; to detest. Rep'ro-hate-ness, n. state of being reprobate. Reptro-bat-er, a. one who reprobates. Rep-ro-battion, s. act of reprobating; state of

being reprobated; condemnation. Be-pro-duce', v. a. to produce again or anew. Be-pro-duc'tion, a. the act of producing anew. Re-proof', a. blame to the face; a rebuke. Re-prov's-ble, a. deserving reproof or blame. Re-prov'al, n. act of reproving; reproof. Re-prove', v. a. to blame; to chide; to reprehend. Re-prêv'er, a. one who reproves. Rép'tile, a. creeping upon many feet. Rép'tile, [rép'til, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. ; rép'til,

Je. ] n. an animal that creeps upon the ground ; a grovelling wretch. Re-public, s. a state governed by representatives chosen by the people; a commonwealth; a

free state; a democracy. Re-phb'li-con, a relating to a republic.

Re-publican, n. an advocate for republican government; a citizen of a republic. Re-pub'li-can-18m, a. republican principles. -pub-li-ca'tion, n. a second publication. Re-publish, r. s. to publish anew. Re-pa'di-a-ble, a. that may be rejected. Re-pa'di-ate, v. a. to divorce; to reject. Re-pu-di-a'tion, w. a divorce; a rejection. Re-pū'di-ā-tor, n. one who repudiates. Re-pag'nance, (n. reluctance; aversion; in-Re-pag'nan-cy, consistency; contrariety. Re-pag'mant, a. contrary; inconsistent; averse. Re-pag'mant-ly, ad. contradictorily; reluctantly. Re-pulse', n. a rejection; a driving off. Re-pulse', v. n. to beat or drive off; to repel. Re-puts'er, n. one who beats back. Re-pal'sion, a. the act or power of driving off. Re-pal'sive, a. driving off, repelling, Re-par'chase, v. a. to purchase again. Rep'u-ta-ble, a. of good repute; honorable. Rep'u-ta-ble ness, n. quality of being reputable. Rep'u-ta-bly, ad. in a reputable manner. Rep-n-ta/tion, n. good repute ; credit ; bonor. Re-pute', e. a. to hold; to account; to think. Re-pute', n. character; reputation; credit. Re-put'cd, p. a. having repute; esteemed. Re-pat'ed-ly, ad. in common estimation.

Wb.; rēk'we-em, Sm.] n. a hymn in whi rest is implored for the dead. Re-quir's ble, a. that may be required. Re-quire', r. a. to demand; to claim; to need Re-quire'ment, s. a demand; a thing required Re-quir'er, a. one who requires. Requirette, (rek we-zit) a. necessary; merdfa Requirette, (rek we-zit) a. necessary; merdfa Requirette, (rek we-zit) a. necessary. Requirette, (rek we-zit)-ley ad. necessary. Requirettenss, (rek we-zit)-less) a. necessary. Requirettenss, (rek-we-zih) a. necessary.

ing; requirement; demand.
Re-quie'j-tive, a indicating demand. Re-quited, s. a return; reward; recompense.
Re-quite', s. a. to repay good or ill; to recompense; to retaliate; to reward.

Re-quit'er, a one who requites.

Ré-quil'er, a one who requites.

Ré-sale', a. a sale at second hand.

Re-sclad', v.a. is cutoff; to abrogate a law.

Re-scla'(spo, (re-sizh'un) a. an abrogation.

Re-scla'(spo, (re-sizh'un) a. an abrogation.

Re-scla'(spo, (re-sizh'un) a. an abrogation.

Re-scla'(spo, re-sizh'un) a. an abrogating.

Re-sclad, v.a. to write back or again.

Rë'script, a. an edict or answer of an empersu.

Rës'cu-s-ble, a. that may be rescued.

Rës'cu-s-ble, a. that may be rescued.

Rës'cu-s-ble, a. that may be rescued.

Rës'cu-s-properties a deliverer.

Rës'cu-s-properties a deliverer.

Re-sëarch', (re-sërch') a. an inquiry; a search.

Re-sëarch', (re-sërch') a. to seat again. Rē-sēiz'ure, (rē-sē'zhur) a. repeated seizase Rő-sell', v. a. to sell again. Ro-sem blanco, a. a likeness ; a similitude

Re-eem'ble, v. a. to be like or similar to. Re-sent', v. a. to take ill or as an affront.
Re-sent'er, n. one who recents.
Re-sent'fil, a. easily provoked; irfincible.
Re-sent'ment, n. deep sense of injury; and

Res er-va'tion, a act of reserving; so kept back; reserve; custody.

Rep. Back; reserve; custoys.

Repetry-1-0-ry, n. a place for reserving. [hay up.

Repetry-1, v. a. to keep in store; to retain; w.

Repetry-1, n. a store kept untouched; enception; prohibition; silence; modesty; cautiva.

Repetry-2(-ly, sd. with reserve; coldly.

Repetry-2(-loss, n. a want of frankness.

Repetry-2-1 on who reserves.

Re-sërv'et, n. one who reserves.

Rés-ervoir', (réz-er-wör') n. [Fr.] a pi
where any thing is kept in store; a cisters
Ré-sêt', v. a. to set over again, as a jowel.
Ré-sêt'tie, v. a. to settle again.

Rē-sēt'tle-mēnt, n. the act of settling again. Rēs'i-ance, n. (Low) residence; abode. Reside, v. n. to live in a place; to dwell.
Residence, v. a place of abode; a dwelling Residence, v. a place of abode; a dwelling abode in a place; the Resident n. one who resides; an agent. Ri-don't-ly, (-dön'she)-a resideng.
Ri-don't-ly, a necelesiastic who res
Re-sid'er, none who resides; a resident.

Residued, a relating to the residue.

Residued to the residue of an angle legate, one who has the residue of an estate after all other legates and demands are mid.

Reg'i-due, (rez'e-du) n. that which is left.

Re-yid'y-lim, n. [L.] the residue; remainder. Re-pute less, a disreputable ; disgraceful.
Re-quest', n a petition; an entreaty; a demand.
Re-quest', n a petition; an entreaty; a demand.
Re-quest', n a const; to solicit; to entreat.
Re-quest', n and to sak; to solicit; to entreat.
Re-quest', n and to sak; to solicit; to entreat.
Re-quest', n and to sak; to solicit; to entreat.
Re-quest', n and to sak; to solicit; to entreat.
Re-quest', n and to submit Re-quest', (re-zin') v. a. to greatly submission.
Re-quest', n a petition; a 
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back; rebounding. tes'in, a. an inspissated juice of the pine, &c. tes'in-ods, a, containing resin; like resin les'in-ous-ness, a. the quality of being resinous. te-sist', v. a. to make resistance. to size for m. he or that which resists.

to size for m. he or that which resists.

to size in bility m. quality of being resistible.

te size in bility in that may be resisted. le-sist'ive, a having power to resist. ble:—that cannot resist; helpiess.

těs/o-lū-ble, [rēz/o-lū-bl, N. P. J. F. J.
ro-abl's-bl, &] a. that may be dissolved. ley'o-lûte, a. determined; steady; firm; bold. ley'o-lûte-ly, ad. firmly; constantly; steadily. ley'o-lûte-nêss, s. quality of being resolute. Les-O-living, a. act of resolving; analysis; fixed determination; firmness; constancy. [ble. le-pliv's-ble, a. that may be resolved; disselust-powe-nee, a that may be recoved; dissens-le-older, (re-pliv') u. a to inform; to solve; to clear; to melt; to dissolve; to analyze; le-older', n. resolution; fixed determination. le-older', n. resolution; fixed determination. Ro-solv'ed-ness, a. resolution; constancy. Re-sol'vend, a. a term in arithmetic. of vent, a. that which causes solution; a substance to disperse a tumor. Re-ediv'er, a. he or that which resolves. Res'o-mince, a. a return of sound; sound. Reg'o-mant, a. resounding; returning sound. Re-sorbent, a. swallowing up; absorbing. Re-gert', s. n. to have recourse; to repair to.
Re-gert', n. an assembly; a meeting; concourse; a confluence; a resource. course; a consumerca a resource.
Re-civing, n. one who frequents or visits.
Re-civind', v. a. to echo; to sound; to celebrate.
Re-civind', v. n. to be echoed back or returned.
Re-civing', (re-civi') n. a resort; an expedient.
Re-civing', (re-civi') n. a resort; an expedient.
Re-civing', v. a. to regard; to bonor; to esteem;
to review relation to. to prize: — to have relation to.

Re-spect', n. attention; honor; regard; estimation: — motive; relation; reference. Re-spec-ta-bil'i-ty, a state of being respectable. Re-spec'tz-bic, a worthy of respect; reputable. Re-spec'tz-bic a, a, respectability. Re-spec'tz-biy, ad. in a respectable manner. Re-spēc'ta-bly, ad. in a respectable manner.
Re-spēct'qd, p. a. regarded with respect.
Re-spēct'fdl-y, ad. in a respectiful manner.
Re-spēct'fdl-ness, n. quality of being respectful.
Re-spēc'tive, a. belonging to each; relative.
Re-spēc'tive, a. belonging to each; relative.
Re-spēc'tive-ly, ad. as relating to each.
Re-spēc'tive-ly, ad. as relating to each.
Re-spēt'a-ble, [re-spir'a-bl, Ja. Sm.; rēs'pp-ra-bl, P. K.] a. that can respire or be respired.
Re-spir's-ble, for a for respiring : a breathing: Res-pi-ra'tion, a act of respiring; a breathing;

relief from toil; an interval.

Rés'pj-ra-tor, a. an instrument formed with flattened wires, covering the mouth, and used as a safeguard to weak lungs.

Re-spire', s. a. to breathe; to rest from tost.
Re-spire', s. a. to breathe; to rest from tost.
Re-spire', s. a. to breathe out; to send out.
Ré-spire', a. reprieve; delay; pause; interval.

Re-sn'i-ënce, ) a. act of springing or starting | Re-sn'i-ënce, s. lustre; brightness; splendes | Re-sn'i-ënce, s. lustre; splendes | Re-sn'i-ënce, s. lustre; splendes | Re-s Re-spond', v. n. to answer; to correspond. Re-spond', n. a short anthem. Re-spon'dent, n. one who responds or answers an answerer in a suit in chancery. Re-sponse', n. an alternate answer; a reply. Re-spon-si-hil'i-ty, n. state of being responsible. Ro-spon'si-ble, a. answerable; accountable. Ro-spon'si-ble-nëss, a. responsibility. Ro-spon'sive, a. answering; making answer. Re-spon'so-ry, a. containing answer. Rest, a. sleep; repose; quiet; case:--stop; am interval: - a support: - the remainder. Rest, v. n. to sleep; to be at ease, quiet, or still to die: — to lean; to recline: — to remain. to due: — to remain.

Rést, v. a. to lay at rest; to place, as on a support.

Restarrent, (rés'tô-râng') n. [Fr.] an eating.

Rés-tâu-râ-ton, n. the act of recovering. [house,

Rés'tiff. a. unwilling to stir; obstinate; restive.

Rés'tiff. a. n. obstinacy. See Restiveness. Res'tin-nous, n. continue, r. Rést'ins-place, n. a place of rest.
Rést-ti-ti'ion, n. act of restoring; thing restored.
Rés'ti-td-tor, n. a restorer. Restive, a. unwilling to stir; obstinate; stubborn : - same as restif. Rös'tive-nöss, s. quality of being restive. Röst'tess, s. being without rest; unquiety. Röst'less-nöss, s. want of rest or quiet. Re-stor-ble, a capable of being restored.
Rés-to-rā'tipn, n. act of restoring; recovery.
Rés-to-rā'tipn-er, n. one who believes in the fina.
restoration of all men to happiness. Re-sto're-tive, a. having the power to restore.
Re-sto're-tive, a. a medicine that restores.
Re-sto're-tive, n. a keeper of an eating-house.
Re-store', v. a. to give back; to repay; to re-Ro-store', v. a. to give back cover from disease; to cure. Re-stor'er, a. one who restores or recovers. , v. a. to withhold; to represe; te Re-strain limit; to confine; to restrict.
Re-strain's-ble, a. that may be restrained. Ro-strain od-ly, ad. with restraint. Re-straint'er, n. one who restrains. Re-straint', n. a holding back; restriction. Re-strict', v. a. to limit; to confine; to restrain. Re-stric'tion, a. confinement; limitation. Re-stric'tive, a. tending to restrain; styptic. Re-stric'tive-ly, ad. in a restrictive manner. ay-arr: 'uve'-y, sa. in a restrictive manner.

Re-string'en-cy, n. the power of contracting.

Re-stringent, n. a medicine which contracting.

Re-stringent, n. a medicine which contracting.

Re-stringent, n. a medicine which contracts.

Re-sult', v. n. to arise or proceed from. — (U. 8.) to come to a decision, as a council. Re-sult', a. consequence ; effect ; issue. — (U. &) the decision, as of an ecclesiastical council. Re-sult'ance, a. the act of resulting.
Re-sult'ant, a. the force which results from two or more combined forces Re-sum's-ble, a. that may be resumed. Re-sume', v. a. to take back; to begin Re-time', v. a. to take back; to begin again, Re-time', v. a. to take back; to begin again, Re-timp'tion, (re-zim'shun) n. act of resuming, Re-timp'tive, (re-zim'tiv) a. taking back. Ris-ur-risc'tion, n. act of rising again, especially after death; a revival from the dead. Re-sus'ci-tate, v. c. to stir up anew; to revive. Ro-sus'ci-tate, v. n. to awaken ; to revive. Ro-süs-ci-ti'tion, n. the act of resuscitating.
Ro-süs-ci-ti-tive, a. reviving; revivifying.
Ro-til', [ro-til', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. E. Sm.

†Ro-triève', n. a seeking again ; a discovery. Rê'try-cêde, or Rêt'ry-cêde, v. a. to cede haci 59-452' or 10'451, 373.] u. c. to soil in small | quantities, or at second hand.
28'tāil, [rê'tāi, W. P. Ja. Sm. ; re-tāl', S. J. F. again. quantities, in broken K.] n. sale by small ts, or at second hand Rotāil'er, n. one who retails. Rotāil', v. a. to keen : to co Re-tain's, n. one who retains; to hire.
Re-tain'er, n. one who retains; one who is retained; a dependent:—a fee to retains a tained ; Ra take , v. a. to take again. [to repay. Bo-thi-i-tion, n. act of retaining; the return of like for like; revenge; requital.

Bo-thi-i-tion, n. act of retailating; the return of like for like; revenge; requital.

Bo-thi-j-to-ry, a. returning like for like.

Bo-thi-j-t, s. a. to hinder; to obstruct; to delay. back upon, or a view of, things past.

\*Röt-re-spēc'tion, s. act of looking backwards.

\*Röt-re-spēc'tive, a. looking backwards. Ro-tard', v. a. to hinder ; to obstruct ; to delay. Ro-tard'er, s. a hinderer ; an obstructer. Rět'ro-věrt, v. a. to turn back. Re-trade', v. n. to thrust back. Betch or Rich, [rich, E. Je. K. Sm.; rich, S. P. Wo.; rich or rich, W. P. v. n. to try to vomit; to strain; — written also reach. Re-türn', s. s. to come or go back; to retort. Re-türn', v. s. to repay; to give or send back. Re-türn', s. the act of coming back; repayment profit ; restitution ; relapse ; account. Re-turn's-ble, a. that may be returned. Rē-tēli', v. c. to tell again. Re-turn'er, n. one who returns or remits.

Re-an'ion, (re-yun'yun) n. the act of reuniting;
cohesion; a second or renewed uniqu. Re-ten'tion, n. the act of retaining; memory. Re-ten'tive, a having power to retain; holding. Re-tön'tie, (1819-k) a. a small net; reticule.
Re-tön'tie, (1819-k) a. a small net; reticule.
Re-tic'y-lar, a. having the form of a small net. R&-a-nite', v. a. to join again ; to reconcule. R&-a-nite', v. s. to cohere or unite again. me-u-nue, v. n. to concre or unno again.
Re-včal', v. a. to show; to discover; to discissa.
Re-včal'er, n. one who reveals; a discoverer.
(Re-včal'ment, n. revelution. Seath.
Reseille, (ro-včl' or ry-všl'yū) [ro-včl' or ry-všl'-yū, s. [Fr.] a military Re-tic'u-late. a. resembling net-work. Re-tic'y-lat-ed, a. made of net-work; netted. Rat'j-cule, z. a small work-bag, pocket, or purse, to be carried in the hand : - a net-work. yā, Sm.; re-vēl'yā, Ja.] n. [Pr.] a mi morning call by the beat of drum. Röt'j-form, a having the form of a net.
Röt'j-ng, n. [L.] the net-like expansion of the optic nerve, on the interior surface of the eye. Reviel, s. s. to feast with clamprous merriment B&t'i-nûe, [rêt'o-nû, P. E. K. Sm. R. Wb.; rêt'o-nû or ro-tin'nû, W. J. F. Ja.; ro-tin'nû, S.] Rev'el, a. a feast with loose and noisy jollity. Rev-e-la'tton, a. act of revealing; that which is n. [retenue, Fr.] a train of attendants. revealed; discovery; the communication of Re-tired, v. s. to retreat; to withdraw; to Re-tired', (re-tird') p. a. secret; private. [recede. Re-tired'ly, (re-tird'le) ad. in solitude. sacred truths by a teacher from heaven. Rev'el-ler, a. one who revels. Rev'el-ling, a. koes jolity; carousal; revely. Rév'el-ling, a. snob; noisy festivity. Rév'el-ry, a. koes jolity; festivity. Rev'el-ry, a. koes jolity; festive mirth. Reven'di-cate, a. a. to claim that which has bes my-tired ry, (ry-tire ry) as. in someone.

Re-tired rees, m. solitude; privacy; sociusion.

Re-tired ment, n. private abode or way of life.

Re-tired, t. & p. from Retell.

Re-tired, u. & c. n. to throw back; to return.

Re-tired, n. n. consurer returned:—a glass vessel. taken or seized by an enemy.

Re-vënge', (re-vënj') v. a. to inflict an injury fet
one received; to return an injury; to retainte. Re-tört'er, n. one who retorts. Re-tortion, n. the act of retorting.
Re-tortion, (re-tach) v. a. to touch again; to imone received; to return an injury; to remaine.
Re-venge's, a return of an injury or afficial; intaliation; vindictiveness; malice.
Re-venge'fill-ity, ad. vindictively.
Re-venge'fill-item, a. vindictiveness. prove by new touches. Rô-trace', v. a. to trace again. Re-trace', v. a. to trace back; to do again. Re-tract', v. a. to recall ; to recant ; to take back. Re-tract', v. a. to make a retraction. Ro-veng'er, a. one who revenges. Rev'e-nue, [rèv'e-nue, P. Sa. Wh.; rèv'e-nue re-ven'nu, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. M. g. the public income of a state, derived from cultums, dates, Ret-rac-ta'tion, a. a recantation; a retraction. Re-trac'ti-ble, a. that may be retrabted. taxes, &c.; income; annual profits.

Re-ver'ber-ant, a. resounding; heating back.

Re-ver'ber-ate, v. a. to beat back; to return Re-trac'tile, a. that may be drawn back Re-trac'tion, a. act of retracting; recantation. Re-trac'tive, a. that which withdraws. Re-trac'tive, a. retracting; withdrawing. Re-ver'ber-ate, v. n. to bound back; to resound Re-ver-ber-ation, n. the act of reverberating. Re-treat', n. the act of retreating; a retirement. Re-treat', s. the act of retreating; a recurement.
Re-treat', s. a. to go back; to retire; to withdraw.
Re-trench', s. a. to cut off; to lessen; to reduce.
Re-trench', s. a. to live with less expense.
Re-trench'ment, s. a reduction; curtailment.
Re-trib'qte, [re-trib'qt, [re-trib'qt, re-trib'qt, re-trib'q Re-ver'ber-e-te-ry, a returning; beating back. Re-ver'ber-e-to-ry, n. a reverberating furnace. Royer', v. a. to reverence; to honor; veneral Rev'er-ence, n. veneration; respect; a bow. Rev'er-ence, v. a. to regard with great respect. Rév'er-en-cer, a. one who reverences. v. a. to pay back ; to make repayment of Boy'er-end, a venerable; deserving reversace:
—the title of respect given to the clorgy.

Boy'er-ent, a humble; expressing veneration. Re-trib'q-br, n. one who makes retribution.

Re-trib'q-tro, n. one who makes retribution.

Re-trib'q-tro, | a. making retribution; repay
Re-trib'q-to-ry, | ing.

Re-trib'q-to-ry, | ing. Rever-en'tial, a. expressing reverence.

Rever-en'tial-ly, ad, with show of reverence.

Rever-ent-ly, ad, with swe; with reverence.

Rever'gr, a. one who reveres. Re-triève', (re-trèv') v. a. to recover; to repair.

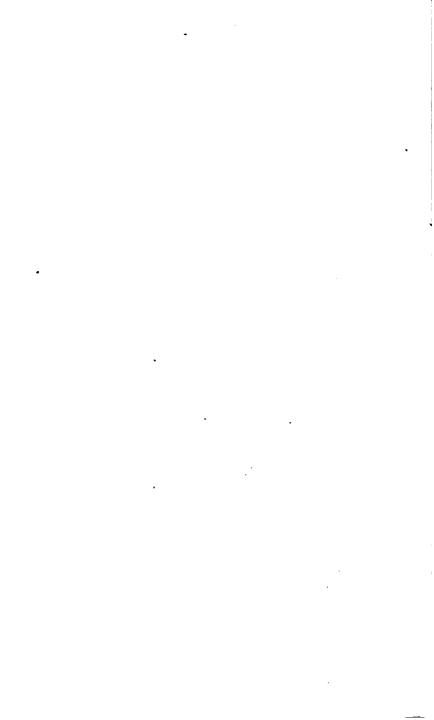
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Reverae is far more commonly the fact.

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RBv 9-18'. n. [reverie, Fr.] act of musing; a wild fancy; revery. See Revery. Re-ver'sal, n. a change of sentence; a change. Re ver'spl, a tending to reverse. Re-verse', v. a. to overturn; to subvert; to repeal.
Re-verse', s. change; a contrary; an opposite. Re-verse', a. change; a contrary; an opposite.
Re-verse'ly, ad. on the other hand. Ro-virs'er, n. one who reverses.
Ro-vers'-ble, a. capable of being reversed.
Ro-vers'-ble, a. capable of period, that which re-

verts; succession; right of succession. Re-ver sion-s-ry, a to be enjoyed in succession Re-ver sion-er, a. one who has a reversion.

Re-vert', v. 4. & a. to change; to return; to reverberate; to fall back. Re-vert', s. (Mus.) return; recurrence. Re-vert'er, s. he or that which reverts.

Re-vert'i-ble, a. that may revert; reversible.

kė-všrt'į-bie, a. that may revert; reversible.
te-všrt'įve, a. changing; turning about.
Rėv'ę-v, or Rěv-ǫ-rie', [ršv'ęr-č, S. W. J. F.
Wb. dab; röv-ọr-č', Ja. K. Sa. Entick, Ress;
ršv'ęr-č, or rēv-ọr-č', P.] a. [rēvorie, F.r.] act
of musing; irregular thought; a wild fancy.
Rọ-view', (rọ-vă') v. a. to see again; to consider
again; to survey; to examine; to inspect.
Rọ-view', (rọ-vă') v. a revision; an analysis of
a book; a periodical publication, giving examinations of books; an inspection of soldiers.
Re-view'sl. n. a review of a book; critique.

Re-view'sl, a. a review of a book; critique. Re-view'er, (re-va'er) a. one who reviews Re-vile', z. a. to reproach; to vilify; to abuse. Re-vil'er, z. one who reviles.

Re-vil'er, n. one who revice.

Re-vil'ing, n. contumelious language; abuse.

Re-vil'ing, n. a review; restamination.

Re-vile', n. a to review; to restamine.

Re-vile', n. a review; a second proof-sheet.

Re-vil'er, n. an examiner; a superintendent.

Re-vil'sion, (re-vish'un) n. act of revising.

Re-vil'i, n. a. to visit again.

Re-vil-vil, n. a renewal of life or activity.

Re-vil'vil, n. a to renur to life, vigor, or fame.

Re-vive', v. n. to return to life, vigor, or fame. Re-vive', v. a. to bring to life; to renew; to rouse Re-viv'er, a. he or that which revives. Re-viv-fi-ci'tion, a. the act of recalling to life. Re-viv'-ff, v. s. to recall to life; to revive.
Rev-viv'-fg, v. s. to recall to life; to revive.
Rev-viv'-ce-ble, a. that may be revoked or recalled.

Rev-q-catte, v. a. to recall; to revoke.

Rev-q-catten, n. the act of recalling; a repeal.

Rév-o-ca'tion, n. the act of recalling; a repeal. Ro-viske', v. a. to repeal; ¿o reverse ; to recall. Re-viske', v. n. to renounce at cards. Re-viske', v. n. to renounce at cards. Re-viske', v. n. to renounce at cards. Re-visk', or Re-visk', [re-visk', S. P. E. K. Wh.; re-visk', J. F. J. San. R.; re-visk', J. F. J. San. R.; re-visk', w. desertion; a change of sides. Re-visk', r. n. desertion; a change of sides. Re-visk'er, n. one who revolts; a deserter. Rév'e-la'ble, a. that may revolve.

Rev-q-10-lie, a. that may revoive.

Eèv-q-10-tipn, n. rotation; circular motion; a change of a government in a state or country.

Rév-q-10-tipn-s-ry, a. relating to a fevolutions.

Rév-q-10-tipn-int, n. a favorer of revolutions.

Re-valve', v. s. to roll round; to consider. Re-volv'en-cy, n. a constant revolution.
Re-voll'sion, n. a turning or drawing back.
Re-voll'sive, a. having the power of revulsion.

Re-ward', s. c. to give in return; to repay. Re-ward', s. a recompense; a compensation Re-ward's-ble, c. that may be rewarded. Re-ward'er, n. one who rewards.

Rhib-döl'o-gy, (rab-döl'o-je) n. the act of com-puting or numbering by rods or bones. Rhab'do-mān-cy, (rab'do-man-se) n. divination by a rod or wand.

by a rod or wand.

Rhap-sôd'i-cal, (rap-sôd'e-kşi) a. wild; rambling.

Rhap'so-dist, (rap'so-dist) n. one who writes,
recites, or sings thansodies.

Rhäp'so-dy, (rap'so-do) n. a wild, incoherens
speech or song; an irregular composition.

Rhôn'jsh, (rôn'jsh) a. relating to the Rhine.

Rhôn'jsh, (rôn'jsh) n. a kind of German wine.

Rhôn'jsh, (rôn'jsh) n. a kind of derman wine.

Rhēn/jah, (rān'jah) n. a kind ot German wine.
Rhēt'o-rīc, (rēt'o-rīt) n. the art of persuasion;
oratory; eloquence; philological criticism.
Rho-tōr'i-cal, (re-tōr'o-kal) a. relating to rhetoric;
oratorical; figurative; persuasive.
Rho-tōr'i-cal-ly, ad. in a rhetorical manner.
Rhēt-o-rī'cisn, (rēt'o-rīsh'yan) n. one who teaches
the science of rhetoric; an orator.
Rhafm. (rām) n. a thin, watery humor.

Rhedm, (rdm) a. a thin, watery humor.
Rhed-mat'ıc, (rd-mat'ık) a. proceeding from
rheum; relating to rheumatism; afflicted with
rheumatism.

Rhed'mp-tigm, (rd'ms-tigm) s. a painful dis-temper, affecting the muscles, joints, or limbs. Rhed'my, (rd'use) a. relating to rheum. Rhi'nō, (rd'nō) s. a cant word for money. Rhi-nōc'e-rös, s. a large oriental quadruped. Rhi-no-phis'tic, a. relating to rhinoplasty.

Rhi'no-plas-ty, n. (Med.) the operation of form-

Rhi'no-phis-ty, n. (Med.) the operation of forming a new nose.

Rhöd-o-dön'dron, or Rhö-do-dön'dron, [röd-o-dön'dron, Ja. R.; rö-do-dön'dron, K. Su. We.]
n. a flowering shrub; the bay laurel.

Rhöd-o-mon-tāde', n. See Rodomontada.

\*Rhôm'o, (rūmb) [rūmb, W. P. J. F.; römb, S. Ja. K. Sm.] n. a quadrilateral figure; rhombus.

\*Rhôm'bic, (rūm'bik) a. shaped like a rhomb.

\*Rhôm'bid, (rūm'bid) n. a figure like a rhomb.

\*Rhôm'bid, [rūm-böd'a'] a. like a rhomb.

\*Rhôm'bya, n. [L.] a plane figure, bounded by four equal straight lines, the opposite lines parallel, and the angles oblique; a rhomb.

Rhô'srb, (rd'bārb) n. a medicinal root.

\*Rhōm, n. [L.] a genus of plants; sumach.

Rhyme, (rūm) n. a correspondence of sound is

Rhyme, (rim) n. a correspondence of sound in the last syllable of one line or verse, to the sound of the last syllable in another; poetry; a poem.

Rhyme, (rīm) v. s. to agree in sound; to versify Rhyme, (rīm) v. s. to put into rhyme. Rhym'er, or Rhyme'ster, a. a maker of rhymes \*Rhythm, (rithm or rithm) s. the consonance of measure and time in poetry or prose; metre;

verse; numbers.
\*Rhÿth'mj-cal, (rith'me-kal) a. harmonical
Ri'al, s. a Spanish coin. See Resl. Riant, (18-an') a. [Fr.] laughing; gay RTb, s. a bone; a piece of timber; a strip. RTb, v. a. to furnish with ribe; to enclose. RTb yid, s. a loose, rough, mean wretch. RTb'sld, s. base; mean; vile; brutal. Rīb'sid-ry, z. mean, lewd, or brutal language. Rīb'bon, z. a fillet of silk: — wristen also ribes Rib'bon, v. s. to adorn or furnish with ribbons. Ribbed, (ribd) a furnished with riba Rib'roast, (rib'rost) v. c. to beat soundly. [Loss.] Rice, a. an esculent grain of warm climates. Bich, a. wealthy; opulent; precious; sumptuous; fertile; fruitful; abundant; plentiful.

Nich'es, n. pl. wealth; opulence; affluence. Rich'ly, ed. with riches; abundantly. Rich'ness, a. opulence ; abundance ; fertility. Rick, s. a pile of corn or hay. Bick'ets, s. pl. a disease incident to childhood. Rick'et-y, a. diseased with the rickets. Rid, v. a. [i. rid; pp. ridding, rid;] to set free; to clear; to drive away. Rid'dence, ». deliverance; disencumbrance. Rid'den, (rid'dn) ». from Ride. [as Rid'dle, ». an enigma; problem:—a co Rid'dle, ». a. to solve:—to clear by a sieve. [sieve. coarse Rid'dier, a. one who speaks ambiguously. Ride, v. n. [i. rode; pp. riding, rode, rid, or ridden;] to travel on horseback; to be conrid, or veyed in a carriage; to be borne. Ride, v. e. to sit on; to manage at will.

Ride, v. an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; a place for riding.

Ri-dezu', (rē-dō') s. [Fr.] (Fort.) a small mound
of earth on a plain. [clause added leaf' a or earth on a plain. Clause added to a bill Bid'er, n. one who rides: — an inserted leaf; a Ridge, n. the top of the back or of a slope. Ridge, a thing in, or consisting of, ridges. Rid j', a. rising in, or consisting of, ridges. Rid j', a. wit that provokes laughter; derision; satire; mockery; sarcasm.
Rid'j-cule, v. a. to expose to laughter; to deride.
Rid'j-cul-er, s. one who ridicules. Mid'-cai-cr, s. one who ridicules.

Bi-dic'-loūs, a. worthy of being laughed at;
absurd; preposterous; ludicrous.

Bi-dic'-loūs-nėss, s. state of being ridiculous.

Bid'ring, s. act of one who rides; a ride:—a
division of Yorkshire, Eng.

Bid'ing-cat, s. a coat for riding on a journey.

Bid'ing-bib'it, s. a riding-dress for women.

Bid'ing-hood. (-bid') s. a women's riding-coat. Rid'ing-bood, (-hûd) n. a woman's riding-cost.

Rid'ing-bood, [-hûd) n. a woman's riding-cost.

Rid'ing-bood, [-hûd] n. a woman's riding-cost.

Rid, (ri) n. Boo Ryc.

[costs Rife, a. prevalent; prevailing:—used of dis-Rifely, ad. prevalently; abundantly. Rife'ness, s. prevalence; abundance. Riff'raff, s. the refuse; sweepings: — the rabble. RI'fle, v. a. to rob; to pillage; to plunder. RI'fle, n. a sort of gun, having its barrel grooved within: — a sharpening instrument.
Ri'fie-man, z. one armed with a rifie.
Ri'fier, z. a robber; a plunderer; a pillager. Bift, s. a cleft; a breach; an opening. Rift, v. g. & n. to cleave; to split; to open.
Rig, n. a ridge:—dress:—a strumpet:
\_ trick:—the manner of fitting rigging. Rig, v. n. to play the wanton. Rig, v. a. to dress; to fit with tackling. Rīg-a-dōōn', n. a kind of gay, brisk dance. †RI-ga/tion, n. act of watering; irrigation. Rig'ger, n, one who rigs or dresse Rig ging, n. the sails or tackling of a ship.
Rig gie, v. n. to move backward and forward Right, (rit) a. fit; proper; rightful; true; not wrong; just; straight; direct; not left. Right, (rit) ad. properly justly; truly; very. Right, (rit) a. conformity to the law of God, or of man ; equity ; justice ; just claim ; privilege. Right, (rit) e. g. to relieve from wrong; to rec-tify; to make upright. Right, (rit) v. v. to rise with masts erect, as a ship.
Right'-in-gled, (rit') a. rectangular.
Right'-ose, (ri'chos), [ri'chos, S. #5.; rit'yes,
E. F.; ri'chos, W. F. K. Sm. J.; ri'tous, Ja.]

a. just; virtuous; equitable; upright.
\*Right'eous-ly, (ri'chus-le) ad. justly.

\*Right'coup-nëss, (rf'chus-nës) a justice. Right'er, (rft'er) a one who sets right. Right'fül, (rft'fül a having right; just; lawfi Right'fül-ly, (rft'fül-le) ad. according to right. Right'ful-ness, (rit'ful-nes) a. rectitude. Right'-hànd, a. the hand on the right arm Right'-hand-ed, a. using the right hand. Right'ly, (rit'le) ad. properly; uprightly. Right'ness, (rit'nes) s. correctness; recittude.
Righ'd, a. stiff; severe; strict; sharp; cruel.
Righ'd, a. stiff; severe; strict; sharp; cruel.
Righ'd, s. stiffy; severely; inflexibility.
Righ'd-ly, as. stiffy; severely; inflexibility.
Righ'd-ness, s. stiffness; severity; inflexibility.
Right, s. a thin piece of wood. See Regist. Rig'ma-rôle, n. a repetition of idle words; gents Rig'er, n. stiffness; severity; austerity. Rig'or-ola, a. severe; stern; harsh; exact. Rig'or-ola-ly, ad. severely; sternly; exactly Rig'or-ola-ly, ad. severely; sternly; exactly Rig'or-ola-ness, n. severity; sternless. Rile, v. a. to make turbid. See Red. Rile, v. a. to make turbid. See Red. Rill, or Ril'let, n. a small brook; a streamies. Rill, v. s. to run in small stream Rim, s. a border; a margin; an edge. Rime, s. hour-frost:— a hole; a chink. Ri-mõec; or Ri'mopa, a. full of chinks. Rim'ple, s. a wrinkle; a fold; a ripple. Rim'ple, v. c. to pucker; to wrinkle Rim'pling, s. an uneven motion ; an undufat Ri'my, a. foggy; frosty; fall of frozen mist. Rind, n. bark; husk; coat; skin, as of park Ring, n. a circle; a circle of metal; an annule —a chime; the sound of bells, &c.
Ring, v. a. [i. rung or rang; pp. ringing, rung;]
to strike bells, &c.; to cause to sound. Ring, v. n. to form a circle : - to sound, as a Ring, v. a. [i. ringed; pp. ringing, ringed;] a encircle; to fit with rings. Ring'-bölt, n. a bolt with a ring at one end. Ring'dôve, (ring'dûv) n. a kind of pigeon. Ring'er, n. one who rings.
Ring'ead, v. a. to conduct; to lead.
Ring'ead-er, n. the head of a riotous body. Ring lot, a. a small ring; a curl. Ring'-streaked, (-strekt) a circularly streaked Ring'tail, a a bird; a kind of kite. Ring'worm, (-wiirm) a. a circular tetter. Rinse, v. a. to wash; to cleanse by washing Rins'er, a. one who washes or rinses. RI'ot, n. noisy festivity; a sedition; an uprox; a tumult or disturbance by a mob. RI'ot, v. s. to revel ; to raise an uprour. RI'ot-er, n. one who raises an uproar or riot. RI'ot-ous, a. wanton; seditious; turbulent. RI'ot-ous-ly, ad. in a riotous manner. RI'ot-ous-ness, a. the state of being riotous RIP, v. a. to tear; to lacerate; to disclose. Rip, s. a laceration : - a wicker fish-basket Ri-pa'ri-an, a relating to the bank of a river. Ripe a. mature; finished; complete; ready. Ripe ly, ad. maturely; at the fit time. RI'pen, (ri'pn) v. s. to grow ripe or mature. RI'pen, (rī'pn) v. a. to mature ; to make ripe Ripe'ness, no the state of being ripe; maturity. Rip/per, n. one who rips; one who tears. Rip/ple, v. n. to flet on the surface, as water. RIp'ple, a gitation of water:—a large for cont. Rip'pling, a. the ripple dashing on the shore. Ripc, v. a. [2 rose; pp. rising, risen;] to get up; to arise; to grow; to ascend; to incre Rise, m. ascent; increase; beginning; elevation Rig'on, (riz'nn) p. from Rise. Rip'er, m. one who rises.

The folly of others is even most ridiculous to those who are thouselves most foolist.

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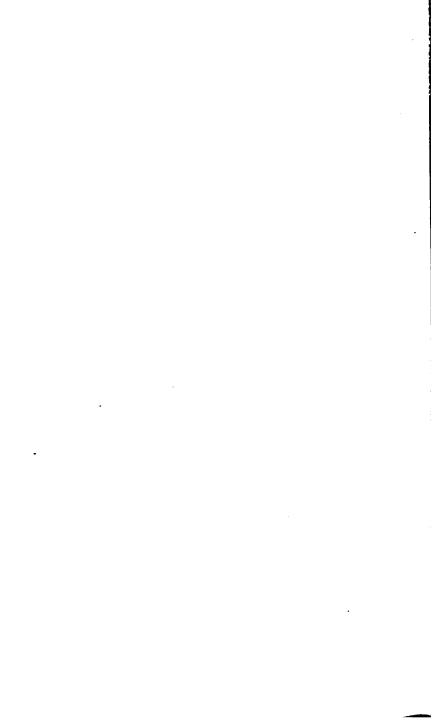
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■Ris-i-bB'i-ty, n. quality of being risible. ■Ris'i-ble, [riz'e-bl, W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; ris'ibl, S.; ri'sibl, E.; ri'se-bl, Wb.] a. laughing; ridiculous; exciting laughter.

RIN'ing, n. the act of getting up; insurrection. Risk, n. bazard; danger; a chance of harm. RIsk, v. a. to hazard; to put to chance or danger. Risk'er, n. one who risks.

RIte, a. a solemn act or ceremony of religion. R2-65r-nčl'io, n. [IL] the refrain, return, repeat, or burden of a song.

\*Rit'p-al, (rit'yp-al) a relating to rites or cere moties; ceremonial; ceremonious.
\*Rit'u-al-, n. a book of religious ceremonies.
\*Rit'u-al-, n. one akulled in the ritual. \*Rit'u-al-ly, ad. with some particular ceremony. Ri'val, s. a competitor; an antagonist. RI'val, a standing in competition; emulous.

RI'val, v. a. to strive to excel; to emulate. RI-val'i-ty, a. equal rank; competition; rivalry. Rī'val-ry, a. competition; emulation.
Rī'val-shīp, a. the state or character of a rival.
Rī'val-shīp, a. the state or character of a rival.
Rīve, c. a. [i rived; pp. riving, riven;] to split;
to part asunder; to cleave.

Rive, v. s. to be split or rent asunder.

Riv'en, (riv'vn) p. from Rive. Riv'er, a a current of water larger than a brook. Riv'er, a. one who splits or cleaves.

Riv'er-drag'on, a. a crocodile. Riv'er-ged, a the tutelary deity of a river. Riv'et, a a fastening pin clinched at both ends. Riv'et, v. s. to fasten strongly, or with rivets. Riv'u-let, n. a small river; a brook.

†Rīx-ā'tion, z. a brawl; a quarrel.

Rix-dél'lar, s. a silver coin of Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, of the value of from 75 to 100 cents.

Röach, (röch) z. a fresh-water fish: - a curve. Röad, (röd) m. a large way or passage; a path. Röad'stëad, m. a place fit for ships to anchor in. Röam, p. m. to wander; to ramble; to rove. ROSIN, 5. R. to wanter; to ramote; a love.

Rôsm, v. a. to range; to wander over.

Rôsm, (rôn) a. bay, sorrel, or black, with spots.

Rôsn, (rôn) a. bay, sorrel, or black, with spots.

Rôsn, (rôn) v. z. to cry; to make a loud noise.

Rôsn, a. the cry of a wild beast; a loud noise.

Rôsn'er, z. one who rosrs or bawls.

Roar'ing, s. the cry of a lion, &c.; loud noise. Roast, (rost) v. a. to cook by the fire, as meat; to

heat; to parch: — to jeer.
Roust, p. a. [for roasted:] roasted; as, roast most. Roast, n. that which is roasted: — a banter. Roast'er, n. one who roasts; a gridiron.

acousty, w. one wind rouses; a grandou.

Rôb, e. a. to take by illegal force; to plunder.

Rôb bey, w. one who robe; a plundere; a thief.

Rôb bey, w. act of robbing; theft by force.

Rôb bing, w. pl. small ropes which fasten salls:

— corrupted from rope-hands.

Rôbe, w. a gown of state; a dress of dignity.

Rôbe, w. a codern contract. to invest Röbe, v. a. to dress pompously; to invest. Röb'jin, er Röb'jin-röd'breast, v. a bird. Röb'jin-good'föi-löw, v. a goblin; a fairy. Robbett a strong sinewy Vicesons Ro-bust', a. strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful. Ro-bust'inus, (ro-bust'yus) a. robust. [.R.] Ro-bust'ness, n. state of being robust; vigor

Röch. "al'ym, a. a pure kind of alum.
Röch'et, [röch'et, P. E. R. Wb.; rök'et, Sm.;
ro-chët', E.] a. a linen habit worn by a bishop; a surplice : - a fish ; the roach.

Rock, n. a vast mass of stone : - a defence. Röck, v. a. & n. to shake; to move backwards and forwards; to move the cradle; to reel. Röck'-crys-tal, n. a fine silicious stone; quarts . Rock'er, n. one who rocks. Röck'et, z. an artificial firework; a plant. Röck'i-nëss, n. the state of being rocky. Röck'-öll, n. liquid bitumen; petroleum. Röck'-rū-by, n. a sort of garnet. Rock'-salt, n. common mineral salt.

Röck'work, (-wirk) n. stones fixed in mortar. Röck'y, e. fuli of rocks; hard; stony. Rod, n. a twig; instrument of correction: - a

measure of length; a pole; a perch; 164 feet. Ro'dent, s. an animal that gnaws.

Ro'dent, a. gnawing, as an animal.

Röd o-mon-tade', n. an empty bluster; a rant. Röd o-mon-tade', v. n. to brag; to boast. Röd o-mon-tadist, n. a boaster; rodomontador. Rod-o-mon-ta'dor, n. one who blusters; boaster. Roe, (ro) a. the female of the hart or roebuck :-

the seed or spawn of fishes. Roe'buck, n. a small species of deer.

Ro-gā'tion, n. litany; supplication. Ro-gā'tion-wēēk,n.the second week before Whit-

Ro-gā'tion-wēēk, nihe second week before Whissuntide, containing the three rogation days. Rōgue, (rōg) n. a knave; a villain; a sly fellow; a mischievous person; a wag. Rōgue, (rōg) v. n. to play knavish tricks. Rōgu'er-y, (rōg'er-e) n. villany; waggery. Rōgue'ship, (rōg'eship) n. qualities of a rogue. Rōgu'sh. (rōg'eship) n. knavish; waggish. Rōgu'sh-ly, (rōg'ish-le) sd. like a rogue Rōgu'sh-nēss, (rōg'ish-nēs) n. roguery Rōli, v. a. to render turbid; to disturb; to vex, to rile. [Provincial and colloquial.] Bōli/y, a. turbid; roiled. [Local and colloquial.]

Röint, interj. begone. See Aroyat. Röist, or Röist'er, v. st. to bully ; to bluster. Röist'er, or Röist'er-er, s. n blustering fellow. v. c. to move or turn in a circle; to re-

volve; to involve; to inwrap,
Roll, v. a. to run on wheels; to move; to revolve.
Roll, a. the act of rolling; a mass made round; a roller; a register; a catalogue; a chronicle.

Röll'er, m. he or that which rolls; a round stone; a thing turning on its axis; a fillet. Rell'ing-pin, a. a round piece of wood.

Roll'ing-prées, a a press for copperpate print-Roll'y-pôbl-y, a. a game with a ball. Rôm'age, a a bustle. See Russange. Ro-ma'je, a. the modern Greek language. Rômas - caletins to Rome : pant Rô/man, a. relating to Rome ; papal. Ro-mance', a. a tale of wild adventures in proce

or verse; a fiction; a fable; a novel. Ro-mance', v. n. to lie ; to forge stories, &c. Ro-man'cer, a. a writer of romances or fable Ro'man-lam, a. the tenets of the church of Rome Ro'man-list, z. a Roman Catholic

Ro'man-ize, v. a. to change to the Roman lan-guage, or to the Catholic religion. Ro-min'tic, a. relating to, or partaking of, ro-mance; flutastic; wild; attravagant; im-

probable ; fanciful.

probable; innernal.

Ro-main'ti-celly, ed. wildly; extravagantly.

Ro-main'ti-cellyn, a romantic notions.

Ro-main'ti-cellen, a romantic notions.

Ro-main'ti-cellen, a romantic notions.

Ro-main'ti-cellen, a romantic.

Romp, a rude, awkward girl; rude play

Romp, v. a. to play rudely and bosterously.

Romp'sh, a inclined to rude or rough play.

Romp'sh, nass. a dismosition to rude sport.

Römp'sish-ness, s. disposition to rude sport.

Rosaless, (rön-dö') s. [Fr.] a little poem of thisteen verses or lines:—a jig which ends with
the first strain repeated.

Bin'del, n. (Fort.) a tower at the fact of a bestion.

Rön'dő, n. a kind of air ; a readeau. Rôn'ion, (răn'yụn) n. a mangy animal ; a drah. Rôôd, n. the fourth part of an acre : — a cross. Rôôf, n. the cover of a house; the palate. Roof, v. a. to cover with a reof; to enclose Roof 'less, a. wanting a roof; uncovered. \*Roof (ret, n. a small roof or covering.

\*Rook, (rôk er rûk) [rôk, S. W. P. E. Je. E.;
rûk, J. P. Sm. We.] n. a birû; a piece at cless; a cheat. \*Rôôk, v. a. & n. to cheat; to plumder. \*Rôôk/er-y, n. a numery of rooks. Rôôm, n. space; extent; stend; an apartmen Rôôm j-ness, n. space; quantity of extent. Rôôm'y, a. spacious; wide; large; capacious. Rêôst, n. that on which a bird sits to sleep. Bôost, v. n. to steep as a bird; to lodge.
Bôost'er, n. one that roosts; a cock.
Bôost'er, n. one that roosts; a cock.
Bôost, fott, S. W. P. J. E. P. Ja. K. Sm.; rût,
Wb.] n. that part of the plant which rests in the ground; bottom; original; first cause. \*Rôôt, v. n. to take root; to sink deep. \*Rôôt, v. a. to fix deep; to radicate; to extirpate. \*Rôôt/ed, a. fixed by roots; deep; radical. \*Rôôt'ed-ly, ad. deeply; strongly.
\*Rôôt'er, n. one who tears up by the root.
\*Rôôt'et, n. n small root; the fibre of a root. \*Rôôt'y, a. full of roots; having roots. Rôpe, n. a large cord ; a string ; halter ; cable. Rôpe dan-cer, n. one who dances on a rope. Rope'-dan-cing, a. art of a rope-dancer. Rope'-ind-der, n. a portable ladder made of rope. Rôpe'-nad-der, a. a portable nados rando or rope fo Rôpe'-nad-er, a. one who makes ropes to sell. Rôpe'-y, (rôp'er-e) | a. a walk or place where Rôpe'-walk, (rôp'-walk) | ropes are made. Rôpi-ales, a. viscosity; flutinousness. Rôpy-a. viscous; tenacious; glutinous. Rôp-ue-laure', (rôk-p-lor') [rôk'-p-lor', P. ; rôk'-lô, S.; rôk-e-lôr', PV. J. Sm.] a. a man's cloak. S.; rök-ç-lör', W. J. Sm.] n. a man's cloak.
Roquelo, (rök'ç-lö) n. same as roquelaure. Ro-rif'er-ous, a. producing dev Ro'es-ry, n. a string or bunch of beads, on which the Catholics number their prayers. Ros'cid, a. dewy; abounding with dew. Rose, n. a plant and flower; a knot of ribbons. Under the rose, in secret; privately. Rôșe, i. from Riss. Rô'eo ate, (rô'zhe-at) [rô'zho-at, W. P. J. Ja. Sm.; rô'zhet, S. E.] a. rosy; full of roses; fragrant. Rose'-bug, a. an insect; a sort of beetle. ed, (rozd) a. erimson; flushed. Rose'me-ry, z. a sweet-smelling plant. Rôse'-quartz, n. a reddish kind of quarts. an arthrest rece:—a ret cour; roses.

Röge'-wa-ter, a. water distilled from roses.

Röge'wood, (röz'wad) a. a fine kind of wood.

Rög-i-cra'cian, (röz-c-kra'shan) a. an achemist.

Rög'in, a. inspissated turpentine. See Resis.

Rög'in, z. a. to rub with rosis. -ness, a. the state or quality of being rosy. RA! Rös'in-y, a resembling roun; like roun.

Röss, s. the outer, rough bark of trees. [U. S.]

Rös'tral, a resembling the beak of a ship. Ros'trat-cd, a. adorned with the beaks of ships Rös'trum, n. [L.] pl. rös'tra; the beak of a bird; the beak of a ship:—the scaffold in the forum whence orators harangued.

R5'tu, n. [L.] a wheel; a list of persons; a count R5'ty-ry, a. turning on its axis, as a wheel whirling; retatory. Rotat-ed, a whirled round. Ro-ta'tion, s. a turning round; a succes Ro'ty-to-ry, a turning on its axis, as a wheel, whiching; turning round; rotary. Rôte, n. a mere repetition of words. - By rote, by note, n. n mere repetition of words.— By rote, by more repetition, without understanding.

Edie, v. n. & a. to go out by turn; to learn by rote. Shak. [R.]

Edition, (rist'un) a. putriel; not firm; not seeme Edition, (rist'un) a. putriel; not firm; not seeme Edition—neas, (righth-nea) n. putrielsean.

Edition, n. [L.] I little wheel; the kneepan.

Bo-tind', a. round; circular; spherical. Bo-tund', a round; circular; spherical.
Re-tun-di-fo'li-oun, a having round leaves.
Re-tun'di-ty, s. roundness; sphericity. Ro-tiln'(do, n. a building formed round.

Roué, (rô-h') n. [Fr.] a dissipated person.

Rouge, (rôxh) n. [Fr.] rod paint for the face; a commetic -- a. red. Ringe, (rich) v. c. & n. to paint with rouge. Rough (rul) a. not smooth; harsh; rude. Rough chat, (ruf 'kuat) v. a. to form rudely. Rough chat, (ruf 'kuat) v. a. rude model. Rodgh draw, (rhf' draw) s. a. to trace coursely. Rodgh'en, (rhf' dr) s. a. to make rough. Rodgh'en, (rhf' fn) s. a. to make rough. Rodgh'en, (rhf' fn) s. a. to pow rough. Rodgh-hew, (rhf-had' er rhf'ha) s. a. to hen convely.

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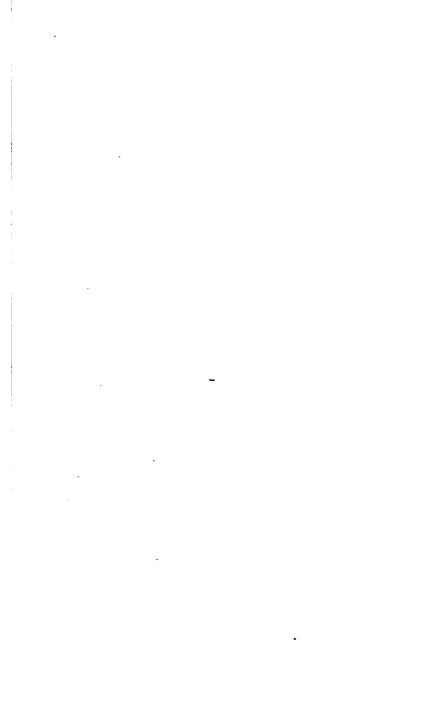
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convel Röun's-bout, a cureascu-, namus Rödn's-bout, a cureascu-, na outer garme Rödn'de-böu, a a poem; a roades Rödn'hèded, a a term applied to a Puritan.
Rödnd'hèdise, a a term applied to a Puritan.
Rödnd'hèdise, a a constable's prison. Röund'ish, a approaching to roundness. Röund'ly, ad in a round form; plainly. Round'ness, n. rotundity; openness.

Round'-rob-in, n. a petition or writing signed by names in a circle or ring. Röûşe, v. a. to wake from rest ; to excita. Rouse, v. n. to awake; to be excited; to start. †Roce, a. a large glass quite filled. Roce, p. a. one who rouses. Rout, n. a multitude; a rabble; a crowd:—a company; a large evening party: — the confusion of an army defeated. Rött, v. a. to put into confusion by defeat.
Röute, or Rötte, [rôt, S. J. F. K. Sm. R.: 1881,
P. E. Wh.; rött or röt, W. Je.] n. a journey; rond; way; passage; course. Row-stre', (rô-tên') n. [Fr.] a round or course of business; regular practice or course.

Rôve, v. a. to wander over: — to plough into
ridges by turning one furrow upon another. Rove, v. n. to ramble; to range; to wander. Rôv'er, z. one who roves; a wanderer. Röw, (rö) n. a range of men or things; a rank. Röw, n. a riotous noise; a drunken debauch. Rô'sy, a. resembling a rose; blooming; red.
Rô's, a. a rictous noise; a drunken debauch.
Rôw, n. a to to make putrid.
Rôw, (rô) v. n. & a. to impel a vessel by ours.
Rôw, n. a distemper among sheep: — putrefaction.
Rôw's-ble, (rô's-bl) a. capable of being rowed.

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Rd'in, n. a fall; destruction; overthrow; mie chief:—remains of buildings, cities, &cc. Rd'in, v. a. to subvert; to demolish; to destroy

Ra'in, v. a. to fall in ruins; to be reduced.

Rd-in-E'tion, s. subversion; overthrow. Rd'in-ous, c. fallen to ruin; pernicious; baneful.

in books of law, &c.
Rå'brj-cal, a. red; placed in the rubries.
Rå'brj-cale, v. a. to mark with red.
Rå'by, a. like a ruby; of a red color.
Rå'by, a. like a ruby; of a red color.
Rå'by, a. ruddle; red ochre: — a river-fah
Rūd'der, n. the instrument which steers a ship.
Rūd'dle, a. a species of chalk or red earth.
Rūd'dy, a. a species of chalk or red earth.
Rūd'dy, a. approaching to redness; florid.
Råde, a. rough; coarse; harsh; ignorant; raw;

insolent; uncivil; rugged; uneven.
Ride'ly, ed. in a rude manner; coarsely.
Ride'ness, a quality of being rude.
Rid'q-ness, a quality of being rude.
Rid'q-ness, a quality of being rude.
Rid'q-ness, a the figure of a rope or staff.
Rid'q-ness, a the figure of a rope or staff.
Rid-q-ness, a relating to first principles.
Rid-q-ness, a plant, called the herb of grace.
Rid-q-ness, a plant, called the herb of grace.
Rid-fil-ly, ed. mournfully; sorrowfully.
Rid-fil-less, a sorrowfullness; mournfullsess.
Ac-did', (rid-fil) a. Mournfully; sorrowfully.
Rid-fil-less, a sorrowfullness; mournfullness.
Ac-did', (rid-fil) a. [Fr.] a circle; an assembly.
Ridf', a. a puckered linen orsament:—a bird.
Ridf', a. a, to ruffle; to disorder; to trump.
Ridf', a. a, to ruffle; to disorder; to trump.
Ridf', a. a, to grow rough; to flutter; to jar.
Rid'file, a. a. to grow rough; to flutter; to jar.
Rid'file, a. a. to grow rough; to flutter; to jar.
Rid'file, a. a. to grow rough; to flutter; to jar.

— contention; Bjar.

Rig, n. a course, nappy, woollen cloth.

Rig, et a. rough; uneven; harsh; rude.

Rig, et a. rough; uneven; harsh; rudel.

Rig, et a. rough, n. rugged manner; rudely.

Rig, et a. rough, new ; rudences.

Rig, et a. rough, new ; rudences.

Rig, et a. rough, n. [Fr.] a surgeon's rasp.

Rig, et a. rough, a. rough of wrinkles.

Rig, et a. rough, n. 
Ru'in-ous-ly, ed. in a ruinous manner. Rul'a-bie, a that may be ruled; governable. Rûle, s. government ; sway ; a standard ; a can on; a principle; a mode: - an instrument. Rôle, v. a. to govern; to control; to manage. Rôle, v. a. to have power or command. Rôl'er, a. one who rules; a governor:—an instrument; a rule. Rd'ly, a. moderate; quiet; orderly. Rum, a. a spirit distilled from molass †Rüm, a. old-fashioned; odd. [A cant term.] Rüm'ble, v. z. to make a hoarse, low noise. Rüm'bler, z. a person or thing that rumbles. Rum'bling, s. a hoarse, low, continued noise. Ra'mi-nant, a. chewing the cud; ruminating. Rd'mi-nant, z. an animal that chews the cud Rû'mi-nate, v. z. to chew the cud; to muse. [on Rů'mi-nate, v. c. to chew over again ; to mus Rū-mi-nā'tion, z. act of ruminating; musing. Rū'mi-nā-tor, z. one who ruminates. Rum'mage, v. a. & n. to search; to examine. Rum'mage, n. a search; a bustle; a tumult. Rum'ma-ger, a. one who rummages. Ru'mor, a. a flying or popular report ; fame. Rd'mor, v. a. to report abroad ; to circulate. Râ'mor-or, m. a reporter; a spreader of news. Rùmp, m. end of the backbone; the buttock. Rùm'ple, m. a wrinkle; a rude plait. Rum'ple, v. c. to wrinkle; to make unever Rum'pus, s. a great noise ; disturbance. [Loss.] Run, s. n. [i. ran; pp. running, run;] to move swiftly; to flee; to go sway; to pass; to proceed; to discharge; to flow; to melt.

— a samm stream of water; a runnet.
Răn'a-găte, a a fugitive; rebej; renegade.
Răn'd-wāy, a one who deserts; a fugitive.
Răn'die, a a round; a step of a ladder.
Răng, i. & p. from Ring.
Răng, a a spar; a floor-timber in a ship. [âte,
Râ'nic, a relating to the language of the Goths,
Râ'nic, a. the language of the Goths, &c.
Răn'let, a. a small barrel; a cask:— a small
stream of water.

Ran, v. 4. to pierce; to stab; to push; to melt; to fuse; to incur; to venture; to smuggle.

Run, a act of running ; course ; motion ; flow ;

process; way; long reception; final result:
— a small stream of water; a runlet.

Răn'nei, s. a rivulet; a small brook; a runlet. Răn'ner, s. he or that which runs; a racer. Răn'net, s. the prepared inner membrane of a call's stomach, used to change milk to curda

and cheese:—written also renest.
Ränn'soa, (rün'yun) », a paitry, scurvy wretch.
Ränn, », a small, stunted animal. [cents.
Ru-pēš', », an East Indian coin, value about 55
Rap'tion; », a breach; a solution of continuity.
Rāpt'ure, (rāpt'yur) », a breach; a hernia.
Rāpt'ure, (rāpt'yur) », a to break; to burst.
Rāf'rai, a relating to the country; pastoral.
Rā'rai-Ist, », one who leads a rural life.
Russ, (rāz) », [Fr.1 cunning, artifice; fraud, deceit; stratagem.

of war. Rāsh, a. a piant; any thing worthless. Rāsh, s. s. to move with violence or rapidity. Rāsh, s. a violent motion or course; straggis. Elish'er, s. one who rushes furward. Rish'i-ness, s. the state of being full of rushes. Rish'ing, s. any commotion or violent course. Rūsh'līght, s. a rush-candle ; a small taper. Rūsh'y, s. abounding with, or made of, rushes. Rūsk, s. a light cake ; hard bread. Rüss, n. a Russian. — a. Russian. Rüs'set, a. reddishly-brown; gray: — rustic. Rus'set, s. a country dress: - an apple; russeting. Rus'set-Ing, s. a rough-skinned appl Rüs'set-, a. of a russet color; reddishly-brown. Rus'sian, (râ'shan or rāsh'an) [râ'shan P. E. Wo.; rāsh'an, Sm.] a relating to Russia. — s. an inhabitant of Russia. (perogide of iron. an inhabitant of Russia. [peroxide of iron. Rist, n. a reddish crust on iron or other metal; a Rust, v. z. to gather rust; to degenerate. Rüst, v. s. to make rusty; to impair. Rüs'tic, z. an inhabitant of the country; clows. Rus'(c, a an inabitant of the country; clows. Rus'(c, a, leasting to the country; rural; Rus'(t-cal,) plain; unadorned; rude. Rus'(t-cal-ly, ad. rudely; inclogantly. Rus'(t-cal-loss, a. the quality of being rustic. Rus'(t-cal-loss, a. to reside in the country.

Bits-ti-ci/thm, n. not of sustaining; a kind of units into the country.

Bu-dici/ty, n. redonous; rural appearance.
Rist/j-ty, od. in a rural state.
Rist/j-rise, n. the state of being rusty.
Ris/tie, ((tis/s) n. n. to make a low ratio. Ris'tie, (ris's) n. a noise, as of leaves in motion; a rusting.

Bis'tling, n. a succession of small sounds; rustin Rös'tling, n. a succession of small sounds; rustin Röst'y, a. covered with rust; impaired. Böt, n. the copulation of door: — track of a wheel Rut, v. a. to cry or lust, as a deer. Ru'ta-ba'ga, n. the Swedish turnip. marty-marge, m. the Ewedish tirrship.
|Rith, m. mercy; pity; misery; sourow.|Rath/flo, a. merciful; resful; sorrowful.
|Rith/floss, a. cruel; pitiless; barbareas.
|Rith/floss-mises, m. want of pity; cruelly.
|Rith/floss.mises, m. want of pity; cruelly.
|Rith/floss.mises, m. want of pity; cruelly.
|Rith/floss.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mises.mi Răt'tle, n. a rattle in the throat. See Rattle. nutue, m. a ratte in the threat. See Rattis. Bit'ty, a. fall of rute; cut by wheels. E§'der, n. a clause added to a bill. See Richer. Eye, (ri) n. an esculent grain or bread-corn. Ryn'chips, n. an squattc, palmiped bird. Ry'ot, n. (India) a peasant; a cultivator

S has, in English, two sounds; first, its germa-ine, hissing sound, as in son: secondly, the sound of r, as in wise, has. — S, as an abbrevi-ation, stands for south and skilling.

Rus'ti-cate, v. a. to banish into the country.

ation, stands for some and satting.

Bi-ba-form, n. same as Sabination.

Bi-ba-forth, or Sth's-5th, [sp-ba-forth, P. J. F. K.

Sm. R.; sth's-5th, W. Ja. W.) n. [Hot.] hosts;
armies; as, "the Lord of Sabach."

Sth'bath, n. the day of rest and worship; Sunday. — The Jewish Sabbath is the seventh day

of the week; the Christian Sabbath, the first.
Shibbath-break(er, n. a violator of the Sabbath,
Sab-bati', a. belonging to the Sabbath; reSab-bati'-cal,
sembling the Sabbath. Sab'ba-tiam, n. observance of the Sabbath; rest. Sa'bi-an, n. a worshipper of the sun, moon, &c. Sa'bi-an-Ism, a the worship of the sun, moon,

and stars. Bab'ine, a. a plant. See Savia. Sā'ble, a. a small quadruped; a dark fur. Sā'ble, a. of the color of sable; dark; black. Sabet, (32-be') n. [Fr.] a sort of wooden shoe.
Ba'bre, (sa'be') n. a kind of sword; a cimeter.
Ba'bre, (sa'be') n. a. to strike with a sabre.
Sac-cade, n. [Fr.] a violent check given to a
horse with the bridle.

Bucche-rif er-ous, a producing sugar.
Sucche-rif er-ous, a producing sugar.
Sucche-rife, or Sucche-rine, [six's-rin, S. W.
F. Ja. K.; six's-rin, J. Su.] a having the qualities of sugar; sweet.

quanties or sugar; sweet.

Suc'cha-roid | a recembling sugar, or a loaf

Suc-cha-roid'al, | of sugar.

Suc-q-do'tal, a belonging to the priesthood.

Such'el, a a small bag. See Satchel.

Suchem, a the chief of an Indian tribe.

Sick, n a bag; a pouch:—a loose robe:—the pfliage of a town:—a kind of wine.

Sick, v. a. to put in bags or sacks:—to pillage;

to plunder. Sack'ing, a. 'the act of plundering, Sack's age, or Sack'ing, a. 'the act of plundering, Sack'en, a. a kind of trumpet; trombone. Sack'e8th, a. cloth of which sacks are minde.

Sick'er, n. one who sacks or takes a town Sick'ful, n. as much as a sack will hold. Sack'iu, a. a much as auch win much. Sick'ions, a. weak; simple; quiet. [Local.] Sick-pös'ect, n. a posest of milk, sack, &c. Sic'rs-mönt'al, a. pertaining to a sucrament. Sic-rs-mönt'al-ty, ad. in a sucramental mannel Sic-rs-mönt'al-ty, ad. in a sucramental mannel Sic-rs-mönt'al-ty, n. a Protestant. Sic-rs-mönt'a-ry, n. a Protestant. Sic-rs-mönt'a-ry, n. a ritusl of sucraments. Sic'sred. a. holy: connectated: in violable.

Sa'cred, a. holy; consecrated; inviolable. Sa'cryd, a may consecute in the state of being sacred. Sa'cryd-rise, as the state of being sacred. Sa-crif'; c. o. offer in Heaven; to immolate; to destroy; to devote.

Heaven; to immonate; to accurate to account to account the fact ri-fice, (sik'rp-fiz, 66) [sik'rp-fiz, S. W. P. J. P. Ja. R. R. Wh.; sik'rp-fiz, S.m.] n. an ofering made to God; any thing given up destroyed, or lost.

Ske'rj-fl'-cer, (skk're-fix-er) a one who accr-Ske-rj-fl''ctal, (skk-re-fish'al) a relating to me-rifices; performing sacrifice.

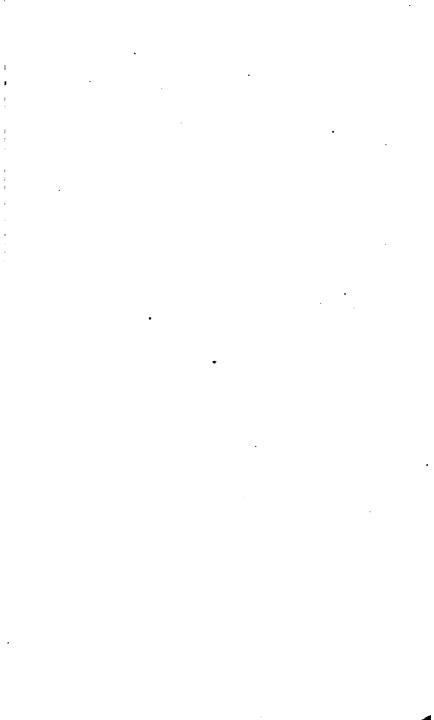
Sic'ri-loge, n. a violation of things secred. Sic-ri-le gious, (sak-re-le jus) a relating to menlege; violating things sacred.

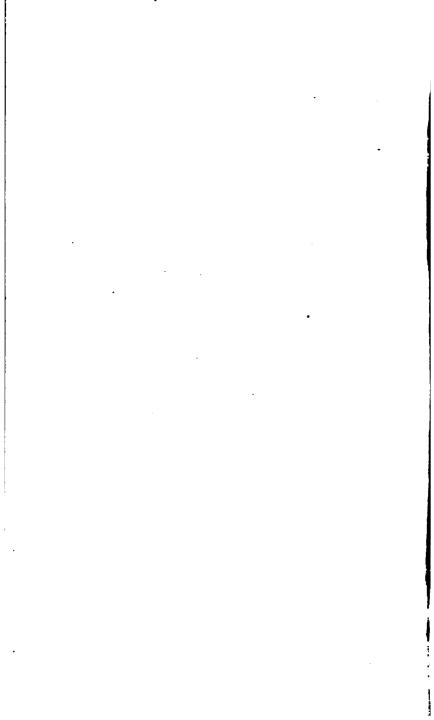
Sic-ri-le'gious-ly, ad. with sacrilege. Sic'ri-le-gist, n. one who commits sacrileg

Si'crist, or Sac'ris-tan, n. a sexton. [R.] Sic'ris-ty, a. the vestry-room of a church.

Sid, a. sorrowful; heavy; gloomy; grave; bad. Sidden, (sidda) v. a. to make sad or sorrow-

ful; to afflict; to grieve.
Stid'dle, n. a goat to put on a horse's back.
Stid'dle, o. a. to cover with a middle; to load.
Stid'dle-bitgs, n. pl. bags carried on horseback.
Stid'dle-bitgs, n. pl. bags carried on horseback.
Stid'dle-by, (n. sid'dl-bi) n. a bow of a middle.
Stid'dle, n. onto who makes saddles.
Stid'dle, n. manufacture of saddles.





 safe from

Man M. Sagacity to see

Sage i geniope xos, -or.
Saint gohn's mwort, vitepeixon, -Txor
for explanation sake. - for form sake.
of our briend... for them sakes.

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id'die-tris, n. the wooden frame of a saddie. Rd'dy-ces, n. one of a Jewish sect. Bad'dy-ciam, a. the tenets of the Sadducees Had'ly, ad. sorrowfully; mournfully; gravely. Had'ness, s. sorrowfulness; mournfulness. Safe, a. free from danger, burt, or injury ; secure :

— trusty; trustworthy.

Baile, n. a place of safety; — a buttery.

Baile-cōn'dyct, n. convoy; a safegusrd; gnard;

a warrant to peas.
Sāfo'guārd, (sāf'gārd) s. a defence; a peas.
Sāfo-köfy'ing, s. act of keeping safe.
Sāfo-köfo'jing, s. act of keeping safe. Bale ness, a. exemption from danger; safety. Safe'ty, a. freedom from danger; security.
Safe'ty-limp, a. a lamp used for protection against the effect of fire-damp in cost mines.

Safe'ty-vilve, n. a valve in a steam-engine, epening outwards from the boiler.

epening outwards from the bolier.

Shi' fron, (shi' flyrn er shi' run) [shi' flyrn, W. P.
J. F.; shi' run, S. Ja. E. Sen. 9. a. a plant.

Shi' fron, (shi' flyrn er shi' run) [shi' flyrn, W. P.
J. E.; shi' run, S. Ja. E. Sen. 9. a. a plant.

She ga' cloup, (se-ga' ships) a. discerning; acute;

sage; whee; judicious.

Se-ga' cloup-nies, (se-ga' ships-nie) al. with sagacity.

Se-ga' cloup-nies, (se-ga' ships-nie) n. sagacity.

Sige, a. whee; grave; prudent; sagacious.

Sige, a. a man of gravity and wisdom:—a garden herb or plant.

Sa do'ly, ad. wisely; prudently; sagaciously.

Sige' none, a. gravity; prudence.

ra go 17, sa. when; prudently; sagactously. Sign-news, a gravity; prudence. Suffictal, [sid']o-tal, W. P. Ja. Sm. Wb.; sp-jit'-sl. S. K.] a belonging to an arrow. Sag-it-tal-ri-da, w. L. the Sagittary or Archer; one of the signs of the sodiac.

Ság'it-ta-ry, s. a centaur ; a fabled animal. Sag'it-ta-ry, s. belonging to an arrow. Ság'it-tate, s. formed like an arrow.

Sa'go, n. granulated juice of an East Indian Sā'gō, n. gransiated julce of an zast into Sa-gōin', n. a sposige of monkey. [pi Sā'to, e. 50'lk, n. v Surkish merchant veheel. Sait, e. Sā'to, e. Sā'k, n. v Surkish merchant veheel. Sait, said i de p. from Say', mentioned. Sait, n. an expanded sheet; a ship; a vened. Sait, n. a. to pass by saits; to fly through. Sait, n. a. to pass by saits; to pass by son. Sait's hide a neytenble; magnahel by attroping. [plant.

Sāil's-ble, a. navigable; passable by shipping. Sāil'-cloth, s. cloth used for sails.

Sail'er, a ship or vessel that sails. Sail'ing, a act of one who sails; a moving by the use of sails; navigation.

Sail'-loft, s. a place where sails are made. Sžil'-māk-er, z. one who makes mils. Sair - Bandy, n. a common seaman; a mariner.
Sair yard, n. a pole on which a sair is extended.
Saim, n. hard:—goose-grease. [Look, Eng.]
Saim (foin, or Sain (foin, sair (foin, W. J. F.;
sch (foin, S. E.; sin (foin, S. Sa. Wb.) n. trefoil; a plant cultivated for fodder.

Saint, s. a person eminent for plety. Saint, s. a. to number among the saints; to canonise. Swith. [R.]
Sāint'ed, a. hely; plous; virtuous; sacred.
Sāint'yd, a. hely; plous; virtuous; sacred.
Sāint'Nike, } plous; religious.

Saint'Ille, ) ploss ; religious.
Saint'Ahip, n. the character of a saint.
Saine, n. final cause ; criti; account ; segard.
Sal, n. (L.) salt :— a term for salt in obsessi

Sal, n. [L.] salt :— a term for suit in chem SEP-bio, a. that may be sold; marketable.

Sal's-bis-ness, n. the state of itelas salable. Sal's-bly, ed. in a salable manner. Sq-la'ciops, (vg-la'shus) u. hestful; locherons. Sq-la'c'i-ty, n. hust; lochery; lewdness. Sal'sd, n. food composed of raw herbs. Sal'a-man-dor, a. an animal fabled to live in fire cal's\_man-eyr, x. an arment inneed to two m mars. Sal-s\_main/drine, a. resembling a salamander. Sal-s\_na a periodical payment for services. Sal-s\_na tof selling; vent; market; suction. Sal-s\_na/spa, x. a sort of refined pourlash.

Saley'man, a one who is employed in selling. Sale'work, (-wirk) a work made for sale. Sal'to, a. [sellqus, Fr.] belonging to the French law which excludes founded from the throne.

Sa'ij-on, [sa'ij-on, W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.; sail's yent, S. E. P.] a. leaping; bounding; dafting. Sail'-[1-a-bic, a. capable of becoming a sail. Sal';-1; v. a. to change or form into sat.
Sál';-1; v. a. to change or form into sat.
Sál-i-nā'tipa, n. a washing with salt liquor.
Sa-tme', [sa-tm', S. P. J. E. F. Je. Sm. Wh.; sā';
iln or sa-tm', W. ]. a. consisting of salt; briny
Sa-tme', n. a repository of salt; a salt-spring.

Sa-1i'nous, a. compaining of sak; saline.
Sa-1i'rous, w. [L.] any thing spit up; spittle.
Sa-1i'val, isa-1i'val, B. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; sali'ee-val or sa-1i'val, W.] a. relating to saliva.

Sal'j-ve-ry, a. relating to saliva or spittle; salival. Sal'j-vate, v. a. to purge by the salival glands.

Sail-vaic, a. a. to purge by the sailval games. Sail-vaich, a. the act of sailvating. Sall'vous, [sall'vous, S. F. J. K. Sa. R.; sall'vous of sail-vaic, W. P.] a. consisting of spittle [this]-pace, a. act of issuing forth; a saily. Sail'low, (sail's) a. a tree of the genus of withow. Sail'low, [sail'a) a. a tree of the genus of withow. Sál'low, (sal'lò) a. sickly; yellow; pale. Sál'low-něse, s. yellownese; sickly palenes Sál'ly, s. a quick egress; a flight; a frolic.

Shi'ly, m. a quick egress; a flight; a frolic. Shi'ly, p. m. to make an eruption; to issue out. Shi'ly, p. m. to make an eruption; to issue out. Shi'ly, p. m. a gate at which sallies are made. Shi'mp-guird, m. a mixture of chopped meat, pickled herrings, oil, vinegar, oulons, &c. Shi'mpn-trut', (sim'yn-trut') m. a trout. Shi'mpn-trut', m. a spacious hall; a state-room. Shi-Sho', m. a spreparation from the ropt of orchis. Shi'mp-h, m. (Bot.) a genus of plants. Shi'mp-h, m. (Bot.) at muriste of seda: a sub-

Salt, a. common salt, muriate of seda; a stance used for seasoning; a crystallized sub-

stance; savor; taste; Wit. Salt, a. having the taste of salt; briny; saline.

Sart, d. maving the tasts or sart; briny; maine. Salt, v. a. to season with salt.
Sal'tent, a. jumping; dancing. [R.]
Sal-ta'tion, n. a jumping; a beat; palpitation.
Salt'cell-pr, n. a vessel for salt set on the table.
Salt'cell-pr, n. one who salts; one who selts salt. Salt'ern, n. a salt-work; place for making salt. Sal'tier, (sal'tier) n. (Hor.) a kind of cross. Salt'jah, a. somewhat salt.

Salt'-mine, n. a place where salt is found. Salt'ness, n. state of being salt; state of salt. Salt-pa'tre, (salt-pa'ter) n. nitre; a mimeral salt. Salt'-pit, n. a pit where salt is procured.

Shit'-pit, n. a pit where sait is procured. Shit'-rhedm, n. a discase in the skin; herpes. Shit'wort, (-würt) n. a genus of plants; saisola Shit'dri-ois, a. promoting health; wholesomes Shil'oi-pid-iy, n. so as to promote health. Shil'oi-pi-ness, sate of their saitures. Shi'oi-pi-ness, sate of their saitures. Shi'oi-pi-ness, sate of their saitures. Shi-oi-pid-iy, n. healthful; saft; advantageous. Shi-oi-pid-iy, n. containing salutary, a greeting. Shi-oi-pid-iy, n. containing salutations. Shi-li'e-lo-ry, n. containing salutations.

Mah'or, a. one who rushes forward Rüsh'i-ness, a the state of being full of rushes. Rüsh'ing, a any commotion or violent course. Rush'light, n. a rush-candle ; a small taper. Blish'y, a. abounding with, or made of, rushes. Risk, s. a light cake; hard bread. Russian. — c. Russian. Rüs'set, a. reddishly-brown; gray: — rustle. Rüs'set, s. a country dress: — an apple; rus-Rüs'set-Ing, s. a rough-skinned apple Ris'set-y, a. of a russet color; reddishly-brown. Rus'sian, (rf'shan or rbsh'sa) [rf'shan, P. E. Wb.; rish'san, Sm.] a. relating to Russia. — n. an inhabitant of Russia. [peroxide of iron. Rist, a. a reddish crust on iron or other metal; a Rüst, v. n. to gather rust ; to degenerate. Rüst, v. s. to make rusty; to impair. Rüs'tic, z. an inhabitant of the country; clown. Rus'(c, % an innation to the country; cown. Rus'(c, ) & relating to the country; rural; Rus'(i-cal.) plain; unadorned; rude; Rus'(i-cal.), ak. rudey; inelegantly. Rus'(i-cal.) as, a. the quality of being rustic. Rus'(i-cal.e, v. a. to reside in the country. Rus'tj-cate, v. a. to banish into the country.

RHS-th-Cl'thys, n. not of funtioning; a kind of with into the country. Rus-Cl'-ly, n. rudonous; rural appearance. Rist'-ly, od. in a rursty state. Rist'-london, n. the state of being rusty. Ris'(le, ('tir'a') v. n. to make a low rattle. Rus'tle, (ris'si) n. a noise, as of leaves in motion; a resting.

Ris'ting, n. a succession of small sounds; rustin Rist'y, a. covered with rust; impaired.

Rüt, n. the consistion of deer:—track of a wheel Rat, v. n. to cry or lust, as a deer. Ra'to-ba'go, n. the Swedish turnip. Hath, a mercy; pity; misery; sorrow. Rath/fal, a mercyinj; misery; sorrow. Rath/fal, a merciful; rueful; sorrowful. Bath/loss, a crue!; pitiess; berhareus. Bath/loss.ades, a want of pity; cruelty. Bath/loss.ades, a want of pity; cruelty. Bath/loss.ades, a want of pity; cruelty. Răt'tieh, a. wanton ; libidinous. Răt'tle, n. a rattle in the throat. See Rattle. Rut'ty, a. fall of rute; cut by wheels. Ey'ésy, n. a clause added to a bill. See Rish E'es, (ri) n. an esculent grain or bread-corn. Byn'chôps, n. an equatic, palmiped bird. Ry'ot, n. (fudia) a possant; a cultivator

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53'be-15m, a. same as Sabianism. 5a-ba'oth, or Sab's-5th, [sa-ba'oth, P. J. P. K. 5m. R.; sab's-5th, W. Ja. W.) a. [Heb.] hosts; armles; as, "the Lord of Sabsob." armies; as, "the Lord of Sabsoth"

Sub'beth, z. the day of rest and worship; Sunday. — The Jewish Sabbath is the seventh day of the week; the Christian Sabbath, the first. Sab-bat'jo, a belonging to the Sabbath.
Sab-bat'jo, a belonging to the Sabbath; reSab-bat'jo, a sembling the Sabbath. Sab'ba-tism, a. observance of the Sabbath; rest. 55'bi-an, s. a worshipper of the sun, moon, &c. 55'bi-an-lam, s. the worship of the sun, moon, and stars. Bab'ine, a. a plant. See Savia. Sā'ble, s. a small quadruped; a dark fur. Sā'ble, s. of the color of sable; dark; black. Sabet, (sā-bē') n. [Fr.] a sort of wooden shoe. Sā'bre, (sā'ber) n. a kind of sword; a cimeter. Sa'bre, (sa'ber) v. a. to strike with a sabre.
Sac-cade', n. [Fr.] a violent check given to a horse with the bridle. Sac-cha-rif'er-ous, a. producing sugar.
Sac'cha-rife, or Sac'cha-rine, (sak'a-rin, S. W.
F. Ja. K.: sak'a-rin, J. Sm.) a. having the qualities of sugar; sweet. Sac'cha-röid, la resembling sugar, or a loaf
Sac-chy-röid'al, i of sugar.
Sac-chy-röid'al, a belonging to the priesthood.
Sach'el, n. a small bag. See Satchel,
Să'chem, n. the chief of an Indian tribe.

Sack, ne a bag; a pouch: - a loose robe: - th pillage of a town : - a kind of wine. Sack, v. a. to put in bags or sacks : - to pillage ;

S has, in English, two sounds; first, its genu-ine, hissing sound, as in son: accordly, the sound of t, as in soies, Ass. — S, as an abbrevi-ation, stands for south and skilling.

Sick'er, n. one who sucks or takes a town. Sick'ful, n. as much as a sack will hold. Skck'[0], n. as much as a sack win note.

Skck'lens, a weak; simple; quiet. [Local]

Skck-ple'set, n. a posset of milk, sack, &c.

Skc-ra-mënt'al, a. pertaining to a secrameas.

Skc-ra-mënt'aly, ad. in a moramental manner

Skc-ra-mënt'aly, ad. in a moramental manner

Skc-ra-mënt'aly, n. a ritual of secramenta.

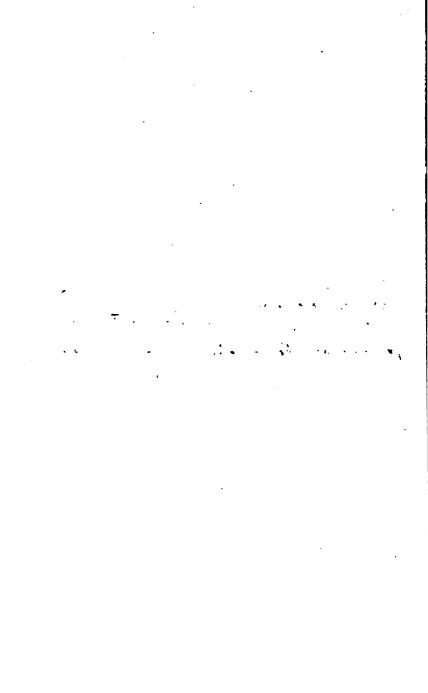
Skc-ra-mënt'aly, n. a ritual of secramenta.

Skc-ra-mënt'aly, n. a ritual of secramenta. Sā'cręd, a. holy; consecrated; inviolable. Sā'cręd-ly, ad. inviolably; religiously. Sā'cręd-nēss, n. the state of being sacred. Sa-criva-ness, a. the state of being sacrot.
Sa-crif'i-c, or Sa-crif'i-cal, a. used in sacrifice.
Sa-crif'i-ca-to-ry, a. offering sacrifice.
Sa-crif-free, (sak'rp-frz, 66) jak'rp-frz, S. W. P.
J. F. Ja, E. Sa. R. Wh. p. a. to offer to
Heaven; to immediate; to destroy; to devote. Ske'ri-flos, (sik're-fiz) v. n. to offer sacrifics.
Ske'ri-flos, (sik're-fiz, 66) [sik're-fiz, S. F. P.
J. F. Ja. E. R. Wh.; sik're-fiz, 8m.] n. an offering made to God; any thing given up, destroyed, or lost. stroyer, or lost.

Sko'ri-fi-cey, (ski're-fiz-ey) n. one who sacraSko-ri-fi'(cipl, (ski're-fiz-ey) a. relating to sacrifices; performing sacrifice.
Skc'ri-leige, n. a violation of things sacred.
Skc'ri-leige, n. a violation of things sacred.
Skc'ri-fightons, (ski -re-lei'yn) a. relating to sacrilege; violating things sacred. lege; violating things sacred.
Sic-ri-le'gious-nies, was usual serilege.
Sic-ri-le'gious-nies, as sacrilege.
Sic-ri-le-gint, n. one who commits sacrilege.
Sic-ri-le-gint, n. one who commits sacrilege.
Sic-ri-le-gint, n. one who commits sacrilege.
Sic-ri-ty, n. the vestry-room of a church.
Sid da, a corrowful; heavy; glagsy; grave; bad.
Sid'do, (add'do) v. a. to Church sad or sorrowful; to afflet; to grisve.
Sid'die, n. a goat to put on a horse's back.
Sid'die-bing, n. pl. bags carried on horseback.
Sid'die-bing, n. pl. bags carried on horseback.
Sid'die-yo, (mid'di-bin) n. a bow of a saddie.
Sid'die-y, n. manufacture of saddies.







safe from

Mare M. Sagacity to see

Sage, Eginopanos, -or.
Saint cohn's mwort, vitepeixon, -Txor
for explanation sake. - for form sake.
of our friends... for their sakes.

4

Sis.d'dle-tr68, n. the wooden frame of a saddle. Sad'dy-cipm, n. the tenets of the Sadducees ad'ly, ad. sorrowfully; mournfully; gravely. La d'ness, s. sorrowfulness; mournfulness. Bafe, a. free from danger, hurt, or injury ; secure :

trusty; trustworthy. Safe, n. a piece of safety:— a Dunosy. Safe-con'duct, n. convoy; a safeguard; guard;

a warrant to pass.

Rafe/guard, (ast/gard) s. a defence; a pass.

Rafe-kösping, a act of keeping safe.

Safe-hose, a ester maner; without hurt.

Safe/nose, a exemption from danger; safety. Safe'ty, a freedom from danger; security.
Safe'ty-kimp, a a lamp used for protection against the effect of fire-damp in coal mines.

Bafe'ty-valve, n. a valve in a steam-engine, epsuing outwards from the boiler.

espaning outwards from the boiler.

Saf'frea, (saf'furn or saf'run) [saf'furn, W. P.
J. F.; saf'run, S. J. K. Sm.] n. a plant.

Saf'frea, (saf'furn) e. yellow; like safron.

Saf'frea, (saf'un) e. yellow; like safron.

Sa-ga'cloua, (sa-ga'shu) a. discerning; soute;

sange; wise; judiclous.

Sa-ga'cloua-ly, (sa-ga'shu)-le) al. with sugnoity.

Ra-ga'cloua-yes, (sa-ga'shu-ne) n. magnoity.

Ra-ga'clous-ness, (sa-ga'shu-ne) n. magnoity.

Ra-ga'clous-ness, (sa-ga'shu-nes) n. magnoity.

Ra-ga'clous-ness, (sa-ga'shu-nes) n. magnoity.

Safe's-more, n. the chief of an Indian tribe.

Safe's. wise; grave; prudent: saraclous.

Sage, a. wise; grave; prudent; sagacious. Sage, a. a man of gravity and wisdom:—a garden herb or plant.

garueen nero or peant.

Sa ge'ly, ad. wisely; prudently; sagaciously.

Sage'ness, a. gravity; prudence.

Sag'it-tal, [said']e-tal, W. P. Ja. Sm. Wb.; sa-jit'el, S. K.] a, belonging to an arrow.

3ag-t-t-d'rj-db, w. [L.] the Sagittary or Archer;
one of the signs of the zodiac.

Sag'it-ta-ry, s. belonging to an arrow. Safgi. a. granulated juice of an East Indian Sa-göin', s. a speaks of monkey. [plant. Safgy, a. full of sage; sensoned with sage. Said, c. a. 57 Surking merchant veloci. ... Said, (sid) i. & p. from Sag; mentioned. Said, s. a. nerpanded sheet; a ship; a vessel. Said, s. a. to pass by sails; to fly through. Said, s. a. to pass by sails; to fly through. Said, s. a. to move with sails; to pass by sea. Sid-la-de a nextrable; massable by shipping. Sail'a-ble, a. navigable; passable by shipping. Sail'-cloth, s. cloth used for sails. Suil'er, 'n. a ship or vessel that sails.

Sail'ing, a act of one who sails; a moving by the use of sails ; navigation. Sau'-loft, z. a place where sails are made. Still-mak-er, a. one who makes sails. Sail'or, n. a common seaman; a mariner.
Sail'yard, n. a pole on which a sail is extended Sim, n. hard: — goose-grease. [Local, Eng.] Saintfoin, or Saintfoin, [statfoin, W. J. F.; sentfoin, S. E.; santfoin, K. Sm. Wb.] n. tre-foil; a plant cultivated for fodder.

Baint, s. a person eminent for piety. Saint, s. a. to number among the saints; to camonisa. Such. [R.] Săint'ed, a. holy; pious; virtuous; sacred. Săint'y, a. like a saint; becoming a saint; Săint'like, pious; religious.

seamery, (d. line a maint; becoming a set Saint/line, p pions; religious. Saint/ahip, n. the chemothr of a saint. Sain, n. final same; enti; account; negard. Sal, n. (L.) sait:—a term for sett in chemis Sal, n. (L.) sait:—be sold; marketable.

Sāl's-bis-ness, n. the state of being salable. Sāl's-biy, ad. in a salable manner. Sa-la'cious, (sa-M'shus) u. lastful ; locherous. Sa-lac'i-ty, n. lust; lechery; lewdness. Sal'ad, n. food composed of raw herbs. Sal'a-man-dor, a. an animal fabled to live in fire Sal; a-man-sey, a an amusal izance to two must Sal+-man'drine, a recombing a salamander. Sal-p-ry, a a periodical payment for services. Sale, a act of selling; vent; market; suction. Sal-p-ra'dps, a a sort of refined pearlsab. Siley'man, n. one who is employed in selling. Sile'work, (-wirk) n. work made for sale. Sil'ie, a. [selique, Fr.] belonging to the French law which excludes females from the throne.

Sa'ij-Sut, [sa'ij-Sut, W. P. J. Ja. Sm. R.; ski's yent, S. E. F.] a. leaping; bounding; dafting. Sai'j-II-a-bic, a. capable of becoming a sak. Sal';-1, v. a. to change or form into sat.
Sál';-1, v. a. to change or form into sat.
Sál';-1, v. a. to change or form into sat.
Sál';-ná/ton, a. a washing with salt liquor.
Sp-lme', [sp-lm', N. P. J. E. P. Ja. Sm. Wh.; sál-sline', s. s-lm', N. J. a. consisting of salt; briny
Sp-lme', n. a repository of salt; a salt-spring.

operator, n. a repository of sait; a sait-spring. Sq-Il'noys, a. consisting of sait; saline. Sq-Il'rey, n. [L.] any thing spit up; spittle. Sq-Il'reyl, [sq-Il'reyl, &. E. F. Ja. E. Sm. R.; sil'e-vit or sq-Il'reyl, W.] a. relating to saliva. Sal'i-va-ry, a. relating to saliva or spittle: salival.

Sal'i-va-ry, a. relating to saliva or spittle; salival. Sal'i-vate, v. a. to purge by the salival glands. Sál-va'tion, a. the act of salivating.
Sa-li'vous, [sa-li'vous, S. F. J. E. Sa. R.; sa-li'vous or sál'a-vus, W. P.] a. consisting of spittle

†Sal'li-ance, n. act of issuing forth; a sally. Sal'low, (sal'lo) n. a tree of the genus of willow. Sairlow, (sairlo) m. a rec of the genus of window. Sairlow, (sairlo) m. sickly; yellow; pale. Sairlow-ness, m. yellowness; sickly paleness. Sairly, m. a quick egress; a flight; a frolic. Sairly, v. m. to make an eruption; to issue out. Sairly-port, m. a gate at which sailies are made. Sairle-pdn'di, m. a mixture of chopped meat, sickled bergings will wincome content.

pickled herrings, oil, vinegar, onions, &c. Sal'inon, (sam'un) n. a fish valued for food. Sal'mon\_twin', as may valued for fout.

Sal'mon\_twin', (sim'un-trieft'), a a trout.

Sal-lobn', a a specious hall; a state-room.

Sal-so-ic', a sepreparation fpum the rupt of orchis.

Sal-so-ic', id, a. being both salt and sour.

Sal'ss-in, a. (Bot.) a genus of plants.

Sal'ss' jn. a. (Bot.) a genus of plants.

Sal'ss' jn. a (Bot.) a genus of plants.

Salt, a. common salt, muriate of soda; a su stance used for seasoning; a crystallized substance; savor; taste; wit.

Salt, a. having the taste of salt; briny; saline. Salt, v. a. to seeson with salt.

Sal'tant, a. jumping; dancing. [R.] Sal-ta'tion, a. a jumping; a beat; palpitation. Salt'celler, n. a vessel for salt set on the table. Stit'er, a. one who salts; one who sells salt. Sălt'ern, n. a salt-work ; place for making salt. Săl'tiër, (săl'tër) n. (Her.) a kind of cross.

Balt'ish, a. somewhat salt. Salt'-mine, n. a place where salt is found. Salt'ness, n. state of being salt; state of salt. Salt-p8'tro, (salt-p8'ter) n. nitre; a mineral salt.

Shit-pā'tre, (shit-pā'tre) a. mitre ; a mineral saki Shit'-pīt, a. a pit where salt is procured.
Shit'-rhodum, a. a disease in the skin ; herpes.
Shit'wort, (-wirt) a. a genus of plants; salsols \$\frac{1}{2}\], cols. a genus of plants; salsols \$\frac{1}{2}\], cols. 4, a genus of plants; salsols \$\frac{1}{2}\], cols. 4, a o as to promote health.
Shil'u-\$\frac{1}{2}\], a. wholesomenees; healthfulness.
Shi'u-\$\frac{1}{2}\], c. healthful; sub; salvantageous.
Shi'u-\$\frac{1}{2}\], a. healthful; sub; salvantageous.
Shi'u-\$\frac{1}{2}\], a. a to greet; to kali; to klas.

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Sa-lute', n. a salutation; a greeting; a kiss. Sa-lut'er, n. one who salutes. Salu-yul'er-ous, a. healthy; bringing health. Sal-yu-bil'i-ty, n. state of being salvable. Sal'va-ble, a that may be saved. Salvage, n. a recompense for saving goods.
Salvage, n. act of saving; state of being saved; deliverance from death or any evil. Salve, (siv or salv) [siv, P. E. K. Sm. R. Wb.; salv, (siv, F. E. K. Sm. R. Wb.; ter; an ointment; a remedy.
\*Salve, (sav or salv) v. a. to cure; to remedy. Sal'ver, m. a plate to present any thing on. Sal'ver, m. (Bot.) a genus of plants; sage. Sal'vo, m. an exception; a reservation; excuse. Sa-már', tan, a pertaining to Samaria. Sāme, a identical; not different or other. Sāme'ness, a state of being the same; identity. 88'm; ži, a a destructive wind. See Simoon. Săm'let, m. a little salmon:—called also sal-Sămp, n. food made of maize broken. [monet. Sam'phire, s. a plant preserved in pickle Sam'ple, s. a part to be shown; a specimen. Sam'pler, s. a piece of a girl's needlework. San's-ble, [ann's-bl, S. W. P. F. Ja. K. San.; sa'-nş-bl, Narse.] a. curable; remediable. San's-tive, a. tending to cure; bealing; can-San'a-tive-ness, a state of being sanative. San's to-res, a relating to health; sanative.
Sanc-ti-fi-ca'tion, a the act of sanctifying; state
of being sanctified; consecration. Sánc'ti-fl-er, a. one who sanctifies.

Sánc'ti-fl, v. a. to make holy; to purify.

Sánc-ti-mô'nj-oŭs, a. saintly; appearing holy.

Sánc-ti-mô'nj-oŭs-ly, ad. with sanctimony.

Sánc-ti-mô'nj-oŭs-nës, a. sanctimony.

Sánc'ti-mo-ny, a. holiness; apparent sanctity.

Sanc'ti-no-ny, a. holiness; apparent sanctity.

Sanc'ti-no-ny, a. that which sanctions or confirms; confirmation; ratification; support.

Sánc'tion, v. a. to give a sanction to; to confirms; to autherize: to confirma; Sănc'ti-fi-er, z. one who sanctifie to authorize; to countenance Sanc'ti-tide, a holiness; saintliness. [R.] Sanc'ti-ty, a holiness; surity; godliness. Sanc'ti-ty, a holiness; purity; godliness. Sanc'ti-ty, as a holy place; stemple; a sacred asylum; protection. Sanc'tum sanc-to'rum, [L.] the holy of holies. Sand, n. fine particles of stone.—pl. barren land. Sand, v. a. to sprinkle with sand San'dal, n. a sort of slipper or loose shoe.
San'dal-wood, (-wûd) n. an aromatic wood: -called also red saunders or sanders speed. Sán'da-rách, a. a mineral; a gum-resin. Sánd'e-rác, a. covered with sand; barren. Sánd'e-el, a. a kind of cel found under the sand. Sand'-heat, n. the warmth of hot sand. Sand'i-ness, n. the state of being sandy. Sand'i-ver, n. dress or scum found on glass during fusion; glass-gall. Sand'stône, n. a species of freestone. Sind'wich, (sind'widj) a two slices of bread with a slice of ment between them. Sand'y, a. abounding with sand; unsolid. Sane, a. sound in mind; not insane; healthy. Bling, i. from Sing. See Sing.

Sdag-froid, (sling'frwit') s. [Fr.] coolness; indifference; freedom from agitation or heat. San'gi-ac, s. a Turkish governor. San-guif er-oas, a. conveying blood. San-gui-fi-ca'tion, n. the production of bleed. San'gui-fi-er, n. a producer of blood. San'gui-fy, v. a. to become or produce blood.

Sin'gui-ne-ry, a. cruel; bloody; murderous. Sin'guine, (sing'gwin) a. red; abounding will blood: — warm; ardent; confident. Sin'guine-ly, ad. with sanguineness; ardently Sin'guine ness, a ardor; confidence. San-guin's-oia, a full of blood; phiethoric. Sin'he-drim, a the chief council of the Jew San'no-arim, a. the chief council of the Jewa. 88'nj-6, a. [L.] thin mutter; serous excretion Sā'nj-ois, a. relating to sanies; scrous. San'j-ty, a. soundness of mind. Sank, i. from Sink. [Obselsecat.]

†Sâns, prop. [Fr.] without; destitute of.
San'scrit, a. the ancient language of India. Sans calotts, (sing'kâ-lôt') s. [Fr. without bread et.] a man shabbily dressed; a ragamuffin. Sans seed; (sing'kâ-ôt') [Fr.] without care. Some senci, (sing'sô-eč') [Fr.] without care. San'ton, n. a Turkish priest; a kind of desvis Sap, n. the vital juice of plants:— a trench. Sáp, a. the vital juice of plants:—a trench. Sáp, c. a. to undermine; to subvert by digging Sáp, c. a. to proceed invisibly or by mine.
Sáp'giða, a. tastoful; palatable; savory.
Sa'pj-åne, a. wiscom; sageness; knowledge.
Sa'pj-åne, a. wise; sage; sagacious.
Sa'pj-åne, a. wise; sage; sagacious.
Sa'pj-åne, a. wise; sage; sagacious.
Sa'pj-åne, a. wise; rere: a voung tree: a voung blant. caps; as, waining sap; ary; one; nusay.
Sap'ing, as a young tree; a young plant.
Sap-o-nā'ceous, (sap-o-nā'chus) as soapy; n(Sap'o-na-ry, a saponaceous. [sembling soap
Sa-ph'i-ff, v. a. to convert into soap.
Sa'pbr, n. [L.] taste; power of affecting the
nelate. palate.

Sap-q-rif'[c, a. having power to produce tasta.

Sap-q-rif'[c, a. having taste; savory; tasteful.

Sap'per, a. a kind of miner.

Sap'pher, (saf'[fk]. a. denoting a kind of verse said to have been invented by Sappha.

Sap'phire, (saf'[fk]. [saf'[fk]. K. W. J. P. Ja, saf'[fkr, P.] a. a precious stone of a blue coles.

Sap'phir-Ine, (saf'[fk]. la. made of sapphire; resembling sapphire.

Sap'pi-nëss, a. succulence; juiciness.

Sap'pi-nës, a. abounding in sap; juicy; succulent.

Sap'-röt, a. a disease of timber; dry-rot.

Sat'-bid, a. a Sapsish dange. palate. Sar's-band, a. a Spanish dans Sar-a-coning. a relating to the Saraceas at Sar-a-con', and, the sample country Sar cases, as a keen reproach; a taunt; a gae. Sar-cas'tic, | a. relating to, or partaking of Sar-cas'ti-cal, | sarcasm; keen; severe. Sar-cas'ti-cal-ly, ad. in a sarcastic manner. Sarcel, a the pinion of a wing. Sarce net, a a fine, thin-woven silk. Narco-net, n. a fine, thin-woven silk.
Sar-co-cle, n. an excresseence of the testicles.
Sar-co-log';-cal, a. relating to sarcology.
Sar-coll'o-gy, n. that part of anatomy which treats of the fleshy parts of the body.
Sar-co'ma, n. [Gr.] a fleshy excresseence or lamp
Sar-co'm', n. [Gr.] a fleshy excresseence or lamp
Sar-co'ph'a-guis, n. [L.] pl. sar-co'ph'q-gt; Eng.
sar-co'ph'a-guis, n. [L.] pl. sar-co'ph'q-gt; Eng.
Sar-co'ph'a-guis-eq; a sort of stone costin.
Sar-co'ph'a-guis-eq; an anathy medicine. Ser-cot'je, a. an incarnative medicine. Sar'dine, or Sar'dine, a. a precious stone; surdius : - a gold-colored fish dius: — a gold-colored nan.

Sar-dò'ni-an, ) a forced or feigned, as applied in
Sar-dò'ni-an, ) a forced or feigned, as applied in
Sar-dò'ni-an, ) a forced or feigned, as applied in
Sar-do-nyx, [str'do-nix, W. P. F. Ja. K. San,
sar-dò'nix, S. E.] n. a precious stone.

Sar-a-p-p-til'h, n. a medicinal plant and root.

Sars-a-p-p-til'h, n. a medicinal plant and root.

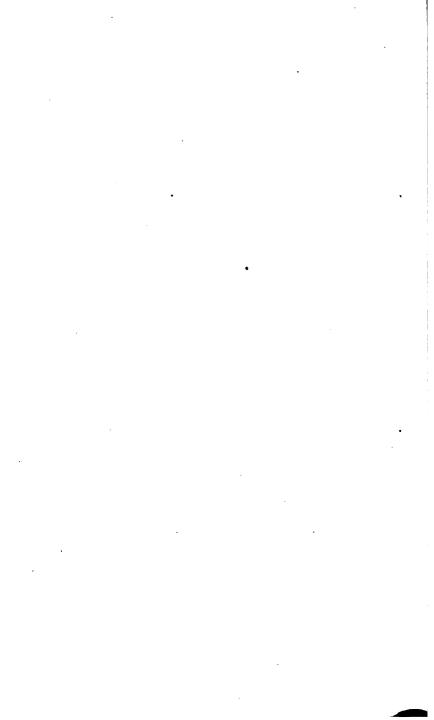
Sarse, n. a sort of fine lawn sieve. †Sart, s. a piece of woodland turned into ambig

as & semine book. A critic of often quided by the same motions that direct his authors. — They have not yet brought the est of gardening to the same perfection with the chinese . underwent the same death with the mean make factor. - he may expect to find the same difficulties, as are found in ... - they originally den same as they were as the per formance of duties.

They remem den same as they were who, at desane time with him, was ? noting himself to its shall be the same object is used on law

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• . • 



Denished for a Satire upon the orgal....
To feel satisfaction in nursing.

I am satisfied fortune is not them - of This any one may ratisfy himself.

Saving him to freedom

It savors of affectation.

Saw Dust, Apiopea.

Say me the truth.

'ar-45'ri-is, n. (Anat.) a muscle of the leg, called | the tailor's muscle. Mah, n. a silk belt : --- a window-frame sa'sa-fras, s. a tree, aromatic and medicinal. it, i. dr. p. from St.

k'tan, [sa'tan, S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; sa'tan or sa'tan, W.; sat'an, Werea, ]n. the devil.

s-tan';c, or Se-tan';cq1, a. devilish; infernal. la-tan'i-cel-ly, ad. with malice ; diabolically. tan-Ism, a diabolical disposition. tatch'el, a. a little bag used by schoolboys. varies, w. a. to satiste; to glut; to pall.
sat/el-lite, (ast/el-n) s. a small planet revolving
round a larger; an attendant; a follower.
sat-el-lil/tious, (ast-el-lish/us) a. consisting of antellites satismes.

\*\*i\*1-ite. (\*\*a\*\*/e\*\*\*)\*\*v. a. to satisfy; to fill; to glut.

\*i\*(i-ite.) (\*\*a\*\*/e\*\*)\*\*a. glutted; full to satisty.

\*i\*-i-i-i\*(nn, (\*i-i-h)-i\*ahnn)\*\*n. fulness; satisty.

\*j\*-ii'(-iy, [si\*-ii'(-iy, W. P. J. F. Ja. Ss. R. Wb.; sa-ii'(-iy, S.; \*a\*\*/sh-iq, E.]\*\*n. fulness beyond desire or pleasure; excess; surfeit.

\*i\*\*i\*\*, \*\*a\*\* soft, close, and shining silk.

\*i\*\*i\*\*i\*\*, \*\*a\*\* soft, close, and shining silk. Shi'n, s. a soft, close, and shining silk.

Shi'n, or Shi'n, y, a resembling satin.

Shi'n, or Shi'n, y, a resembling satin.

Shi'n, obar, a thin satin:— a woollen stuff.

Shi'n, Shi'n, of Shi'n, in the stone.

Shi'n, Shi'n, or Shi'n, is shi'n, Nb.;

Shi'n, Shi'n, or Shi'n, or shi'n, NJ a a possessing vice, folly, &c.; a lampoon; ridicule.

Shi'n, or Shi'n, oh, a belonging to satire.

Shi'n, an one who writes salires.

Shi'n, an one who writes salires.

Shi'n, a no one who writes salires. kit's-lae, v. a. to censure, as in a sattre.

kit-is-fac'tion, v. act of satisfying; state of being
satisfied; gratification; recompense.

kit-is-fac'tive, a. giving satisfaction. [R.]

kit-is-fac'to-ri-des, n. the power of satisfying.

kit-is-fac'to-ry, a. giving satisfaction; plensing.

kit-is-fac'to-ry, a. giving satisfaction; plensing. kat'is fier, a one who satisfies. ht'je-f'y, v. s. to content ; to please ; to satiate ; to recompense; to appease; to convince. kt/js-f 9, o. n. to give content or satisfaction.

ki/rsp, sa/trsp, J. K. Sm. R.; sa/trsp, J. j. skt/rsp, W.b.] n. a Persian governor; a viceroy. 'at'ra-py, n. the government of a satrap. ht'u-rant, a. impregnating to the full. at'y-rate, a. a. to impregnate fully; to fill fulls sary-rate, s. a. o impregnate timy; on in tun-lat-y-ra'thin, s. act of saturating; repletion, lat'y-ray, s. the last day of the week. lat'y-ray, est'orm, P. E. Sm. R. W. J. A. Rees; sk'orra, S. J. F.; sk'orra, Ja.; sk'orra or skt'yra, W.] s. (Myth.) an ancient heathen deity. - (Astron.) a planet: - the emblem of lead. lat-ur-na'li-an, a sportive; loose; dissolute, like the ancient feasts of Saturn. Ma'cer, n. a small platter for a teacup, &c... nan c-rry, en. imputently; impertments in discisses, (sō-eēs') n. [Fr.] same as saucisson, (sō-eēs') n. [Fr.] same as saucisson, (sō-eēs') n. [Fr.] a long pipe filled with gampowder, for fring a mine. Mar'cy, a. insolent; impudent; impertment.

Souer krant, (söür'kröüt) n. [Ger.] saked of pickled cabbage. See Sour-crout.

\*Saun'ter, or Saun'ter, [sin'ter, J. F. Ja. Sm., Wb.; sawn'ter, S. P. R.; san'ter or sawn'ter, W.] v. n. to loiter; to linger.

\*Saun'ter or (thicker n.) a nambler; an idler. \*Saun'ter-er, (san'ter-er) ». a rambler ; an idler. Sau'ri-an, n. a kind of reptile; a lizard.
Sau'ra-ar, [atw'si], F. Ja. Sm.; stw'si], E.; stw'si], K.; stw'si], F.] n.
sij, J.K.; stw'si], S.: stw'si] or stw'si], F.] n.
a roll of seasoned minced meat enclosed in a skin.

Sāv'ş-ble, a. capable of being saved; salvable.

Sāv'ş-ble-nēss, n. capablity of being saved.

Sāv'gēe, a. cruel; uncivilized; barbarous; wild.

Sāv'gēe, n. a man wholly uncivilized.

Sāv'gē-ly, ad. barbarously; cruelly.

Sāv'gē-ross, n. barbarously; cruelly.

Sāv'gē-ross, n. an open meadow without wood.

Sā-vāsu', (aā-vāng') n.; pl. sā-vāng', (sā-vāng';)

[Fr.] a learned man; a scholar.

Sāve. v.a. to preserve from cternal death or from skin Save, v. a. to preserve from eternal death or from any evil; to preserve; to spare. Save, prep. except; not including. Save all, n. a pan to save the ends of candles. Saver, a. one who saves; a preserver. Savin, a. a plant; a species of juniper. Saving, a fugal; persimonious; not laviah. Saving, prep. with exception in favor of. Sāv'ing, n. any thing saved; exception.
Sāv'ing ness, n. parsimony; frugality.
Sāv'ing-bānk, n. a bank in which small sums or savings are placed for security.
Sav'ny, or Sav'lour, (sav'yur) s. one who saves;
the Redeemer of mankind. Sa'vor, h. a scent; odor; taste; relish. Sa'vor, v. n. to have a smell or taste. Sā'vor, v. a. to like; to taste or smell. Sā'vo-ri-ly, ad. with gust; with appetite. Sā'vo-ri-ness, s. a pleasing taste or smell. Sa vor-less, a. wanting savor. 18a vor-less, a. sweet; pleasant; savory. 8a vo-ry, a. pleasing to the smell or taste. 8a vo-ry, a. pleasing to the smell or taste. Sa-voy, a. a sort of curled winter cabbage. Saw, s. an instrument with teeth, for cutting boards, &c.:—a saying; a proverb.

82w, v. a. [i. sawed; pp. sawing, sawed er
sawn;] to cut timber or other matter with a saw Saw'dust, z. dust arising from sawing. Saw'er, a. one who saws; a sawyer. Saw'fish, a. a fish with a dentated horn. Saw'fly, n. a sort of fly; an insect. Saw'ny, n. a witless clown : - a nickname for a Scotchman. Saw'-pit, n. a pit where wood is sawed. Saw'-wrest, (saw'rest) n. a sort of tool. Saw'yer, a. one who saws : - a large tree having the roots fastened in the hottom of a river, the top moving up and down. [U. 8.] Sax-If ra-gods, a. dissolving the stone. 

Mil/bard, n. the sheath of a sword. Scabbed, (skib/bed or skibd) a. covered with scabe; paltry; sorry; vile; worthless. Scab/bed-ness, s. the state of being scabbed. Scabbj-ness, n. the quality of being scabby.
Scab'bj-ness, n. the quality of being scabby.
Scab'by, a. full of scabe; scabbed; vile.
Sca'bj-ods, a. itchy; leprous.
Sca'brous, a. rough; rugged; harsh; unmusical. Sca'brous-ness, a. roughness; ruggedness. Scaf'fold, a. a temporary gallery or stage. Scaf'fold, v. a. to furnish with frames of timber. tScaf fild-age, n. a gallery; a floor. Shak. Scaf fold-Ing, n. a temporary frame or stage. Scal'a-ble, a. that may be scaled with a ladder. \*\*Real-ide-), a. that may be sensed with a ladder. Seq-lide-), a. a storm or an assault of a place, Seq-lide-), a made by raising ladders against the walls; escalade. See Escalade. Seal-9-ry, [skal-9-re, W. J. Ja. R.: skal-19-re, S. P. K. Sm.] a. proceeding by steps, like a ladder. Seal-d, v. a. to burn with hot liquor. Scald, a. scurf on the head : - a burn. Scald, or Scald, [skald, Sm.; skawld, Ja. K. R.]
n. a Scandinvan poet. Scal'der, or Scal'der, n. a poet; scald. Scald'bead, n. a kind of local leprosy. Scal'dic, a relating to the poets called scalds. Scale, a. a balance; the sign Libra: — the small shell of a fish; a lamina: — a ladder; means of ascent: — a line of distances; the gamut. Scale, v. a. to climb: — to strip of scales. Scale, o. a. to peel off in thin particles.
Scaled, (skald) a squamous; having scales.
Scalene', a having three unequal sides. Scal'er, n. he or that which scales. Scall, n. a scab; leprosy; morbid baldness; scald. Scall'op, (skil'yun) n. a kind of onion.

\*Scal'lop, (sköl'lup, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm.; skil'lup, E. Ja.] n. a shell-fish; an indentation.

\*Scal'lop, (sköl'lup) v. a. to indent; to notch.

Scalp, n. the integument or skin of the top of the head, on which the hair grows. Scalp, v, a to deprive of the scalp. Scal'pel, n. an instrument to scrape & bone. Sca'ly, a covered with scales; paltry; mean. Scam'ble, v. s. to stir quick; to scramble. Scam'ble, v. a. to mangle; to maul. Scam'mo-ny, n. a plant; a gum resin. Scamp, n. a worthless fellow; a knave. [Low.] Scam'per, v. n. to run with speed and fear. Scan, v. a. to examine nicely; to measure or divide into feet, as verse. Scan'del, s. an offence; a reproach; a censure; [fame. an opprobrium ; disgrace ; infamy. Scan'dal-Ize, v. a. to offend ; to reproach ; Scan'da-los, a. opprobrious; shameful; vile.
Scan'da-lous, a. opprobrious; shameful; vile.
Scan'da-lous-nose, n. state of being scandalous.
Scala'da-litim mag-nal'tum, [L.] (Law) scandal ou.
opprobrium done to any high personage. Scan'ning, a. measurement of verse. Scan'sion, a. the act of scanning a verse. Scan-80'ri-al, s. a climbing bird.
Scint, v. s. (Naut.) to fail; as, "the wind scents." — v. a. to limit; to straiten. Shak. Scantz. To timit; to straten.

Scint, a not plentiful; scarce; not liberal.

Scint, a not plentifully; sparingly.

Scint, ness, a state of bing scanty.

Scint, a to divide gio little pieces.

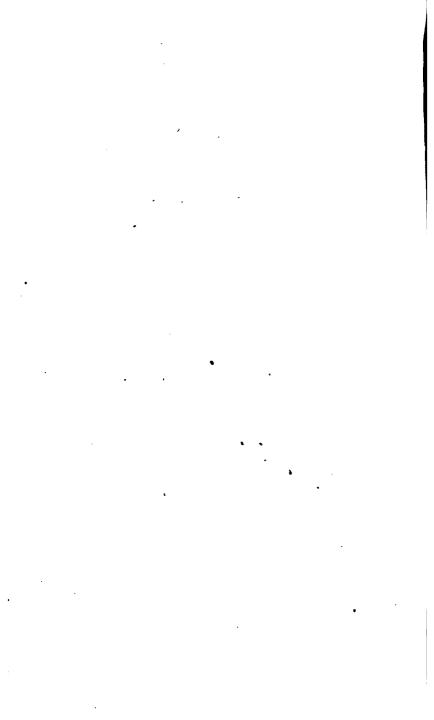
Scint, a to divide gio little pieces. Scant'/ness, a. narrowiy; sparingly.
Scant'ness, a. narrowness; smallness.
Scant'y, a. narrow; small; poor; not ample.

Scipe, v. c. & v. to escape. See Henge. Scipe, n. an escape; a Hight; evasion; fiveak. Scipe-gaic, (skip/gol) n. a goat set at Hiberty h the Jews on the day of solemn expinition, re resented as bearing the sins of the people. Scape'-grace, n. a vile fellow; a knave. Scape in the second of the sec Scap'u-la-ry, n. part of the habit of a friar. Scar, n. a mark of a wound; a cicatrix. Scar, e. e. to mark, as with a sore or wound. Scar's-bēē, n. [scarabeus, L.] a beetle. Scar's-mödch, n. a buffuon in motley dress. \*Scarce, skars, W. J. F. Ja. E. Sm. WA; shes S.: skirs, P.: skirs, E.] a. [†parsimonings not liberal; stingy:]—not plentiful; not copious; rare: not common. \*Scarce, or \*Scarce'ly, ad. bardly; barely. \*Scarce'ness, or \*Scarce'ty, n. want of plenty. Scarce, o. a. to frighten; to affright; to terrify. Scarce'crow, n. an image to frighten birds. Scarf, a. any thing hanging on the shoulders. Scarf, v. a. to dress in a loose vesture. Scarf'ing, n. a junction of pieces of timber. Scarf'skin, n. the outer skin of the body. Scar-i-fi-cā'tiọn, s. an incision of the skin. Scar'i-fi-că-tọr, s. he or that which scarifies; sa instrument for cupping. Scar'j-f I-or, n. he or that which scarifies. Scar'i-fy, v. a. to let blood by cutting the skip with a scarificator; to cup. Scar-la-td'na, [@ar-la-te'na, K. Sm.; skar-la-te'na, Wh.] n. the scarlet-fever.
Scarlet, n. a color of red and yellow blended.
Scarlet, a of the color of scarlet. Schriet-fe'ver, a. a disease accompanied with an efflorescence or red flush. Scarp, n. (Fort.) the slope on that side of a disch which is next to a fortified place. Scate, n. a fish. See Skate. \*Scath, [skith, W. Ja. Sm. R. Wb.; skith, S K.) v. a. to waste; to damage; to destroy.
\*|Scath, fl. waste; damage; mischiel. Spea\*
\*Scath'ful, a. mischievous; destructive. She \*Scath'less, a. without harm or damage. Scatter, v. s. to throw loosely about into sprinkle; to disperse; to spread thinly. Scat'er, v. n. to be dissipated or dispersed. Scat'ter-er, n. one who scatters. Scat'ter-ing, n. a sprinkling; dispersion cca: (qr-ing, n. a sprinkling; dispersion.
Scat'(qr-ling, n. a vagabond; a wanderer
Scat'v[n-fer, n. a cleaner of the streets.
Scene, (sen) h. stage of a theatre; appearance;
part of a play; a curtain; exhibition; disorder.
Scener-y, n. the appearance of a place or of objects; landscape; a representation.
Scen'ic, [sen'ik, S. W. P. J. F. Je. ElmR.; strick,
Sm. l. a. relating to accome or generary: dramati-Sm.] a. relating to scenes or scenery; dramatic; theatrical. Scen'i-cal, a same as scenie. orthography of this word was scotis; and it is so spelled in the dictionaries of Blouns, Phi-lips, Kersey, Bailey, Ainsworth, Martin, &c.;

Scarale had they give when the sold some in some in the sound with the sound of the sound suffer some different single limb that has not suffer some different single and only on the did not contain a heart. I seered per commented the and in a very along all departed.

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its por population.





Scion, à Enlans, Exdepe, xarams.

It has afforded scopes for an abundances

por & give a pedant quarter upon the score of his industry above.

but Dr. Johnson introduced the orthography of shoptic, and is this he has been followed by the lexicographers Ash, Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, Barlow, Brown, Entick, Scott, Sher-idan, Perry, Jones, Jameson, and Richardson; but sceptic is preferred by Lemon, Walker, Enfield, Fulton and Knight, Rees, Maunder, and Reid. Seguic is the prevailing orthogra-phy in encyclopedias and dictionaries of the arts and sciences; and it is supported by the

best usage.

Schott-cal, a. doubting; not beliaving.

Schott-cal, y. di. in a sceptical manner.

Schott-cism, a. the ancient philosophical system of Pyrrho; universal doubt; infidelity, tendent of every thing.

\*Scep'ti-cize, v. n. to doubt of every thing. Scep'tre, (sep'ter) n. the ensign of royalty. Soğu'tre, (söp'ter) n. the ensign of royalty. Beşöp'tre, (söp'ter) e. a. to invest with royalty. Beşöp'tred, (söp'ter) a. bearing a sceptre. Schö'di-sam, n. a writing on a loose sheet. Schö'di-sam, n. a writing on a loose sheet. Schöd'di-(, aköd'yāl, shöd'yāl, orəöd'yāl) (aböd'-yāl, K. San. R.; söd'dl, J. F.; aköd'āl, FF. Kod'dl, J. F.; aköd'āl, FF. aköd'dl or shöd'āl, P.; sköd'āl or shöd'āl, Ja.] n. a small scroll; an inventory.

Schē'ma-tist, n. a projector ; a schemer. Schēme, n. a plan ; a system ; a project ; a con-

Schäme, n. a plan; a system; a project; a contrivame; a design; a diagram.
Schäme, v. a. & n. to plan; to contrive
Schäme; v. o. & n. to plan; to contrive
Schäme; v. o. & n. to plan; to contrive
Schäme; n. [Gr.] a habitude; state of any thing.
Schiring, (akir'nya) n. See Schräus.
Schign; (akir) n. See Schiring; (akir)
Schign; (akir) n. See Schiring; (akir)
Schipm; (akir) (akir) n. See Schiring; (akir)
Schipm; (akir) (akir) (akir) (akir)

Schip-mat'i-cal, (agz-mat'o-kal) a. implying or partaking of schism; practising schism. Schip-mat'i-cal-ly, ad. in a schismatical manner. Schip-mat'j-cal-noss, (aiz-mat'e-kal-nos) a, the state of being schismatical.

sense or seing schismatical.

Schis/ma-tize, (siz/ma-tiz) v. n. to commit schism.

Schist, (shist) n. (Affa.) a slaty rock or stone.

Schiz-tise, (shis-tia) a. relating to schist.

Schiz-tous, (shis-tus) a. men as societose.

Schiz-tous, (shis-tus) a. men as societose.

Schöl'er, a spuil ; a man of learning. Schöl'er-like, a becoming or like a scholar. Schöl'er-ly, a becoming a scholar. Schöl'er-ship, a learning; literature. Scho-las'tic, s. an adherent to the scholastic

philosophy or theology; a schoolman.
Scho-las'tic, a relating to the philosophy and
Scho-las'ti-eal, theology of the middle ages; belonging to a scholar or the schools ; pedantic. Scho his'ti-cal-ly, ad. in a scholastic manner.

Scho-las'ti-cism, a. the scholastic philosophy. Schoʻli-art, n. a writer of explanatory notes.
Schoʻli-as'tic, a. pertaining to a scholiast.
Schoʻli-am, (skoʻlo-am) n.; pl. schoʻli-q; [L.] an

annotation; an explanatory note. School, s. a place of education ; a seminary. Schöd), s. s. to instruct; to train; to teach. Schöd) böj, s. a boy that attends school. Schöd/dame, s. a schoolmistress. Schhilfellow, (skol/fil-k) n. a fellow-student. Schhilfellow, skol/fil-k) n. a fellow-student. Schhilfing, n. instruction; a reprimend. Schhilfing, n. instruction; a reprimend. Schööl'mäs-ter, a. one who teaches a school. Schööl'mis-tress, a. a female teacher of a school. Schöön'er, s. a small vessel with two masts. Schörl, (shörl) s. a brittle, crystallized mineral.

SCO Set ag'ra-phy, a the art of sketching or dialing; the profile or section of a building. Set am's -chy, u. See Sciomachy. Set -there-cal, a belonging to a sundial.  $S_{c}^{2}I_{a}t'_{ic}$ ,  $s_{c}^{2}I_{a}t'_{i-cal}$ Sci-ai-cu, separatism or gout in the hip.
Sci-ai-co, s. knowledge, methodically digested and arranged; a liberal art.
Sci-an-tial, (si-an-shal) a producing science.
Sci-an-tif-ical, a relating to science; versed science: learned.
Sci-an-tif-ical, in science; learned.
Sci-an-tif-ical-ly, ad in a scientific manner. get en-tif '-cai, y an science; searned.
Scim'i-tar, z. See Cimeter and Soymiter.
Scim'i-tar, z. See Cimeter and Soymiter.
Scim'i-tain, a sparkling; emitting sparks.
Scin-til-tac, v. z. to sparkle; to emit sparks.
Scin-til-taction, z. the act of sparkling; a sparks Sci-og'ra-phy, n. See Sciagraphy. Sci'o-liem, n. superficial knowledge. Sci'o-lism, a. superficial knowledge.
Sci'o-list, s. one of superficial knowledge.
Sci-om's-chy, [si-om's-ke, W. P. J. F. K. San.;
skt-om's-ke, S.] s. a battle with a shadow.
Sci'o-man-cy, s. divination by shadows.
Sci'o-man cy, s. divination by shadows. Sci'on, n. a small twig; a graft. See Cion. Sci-op'tic, a. applied to a ball used in the camera obscura. Sci're fâ'ci-as, (sī're fā'she-as) n. [L.] (Law) a kind of judicial writ. Sci-roc'co, n. a hot wind. See Sirecce.
Scir-rhos'i-ty, (skir-ros'e-te) n. state of being scirring; an induration of a gland.
Scirrings, (skirrys) a indurated; hard.
Scirrings, (skirrys) a induration of a gland, forming an indolent tumor.

Scis'sel, (sis'sel) a. the clippings of metals, produced in manufacturing them. Schräschle, or Schräsie, a capable of being cut. Schräschle, or Schräsie, a capable of being cut. Schräson, (sizh'gon) a. the act of cutting. [R.] Schröson, (sizh'gon) a. pl. a cutting instrument with two blades; small shears. Schräson, (sizh'ur) a. a crack; a fissure. Schröson, in a relating to Schrönia, to the Schröson, control of the schrönia. Scie-röt'ic, s. a medicine which hardens.
Scie-röt'i-ce, s. (Asat.) one of the membranes
of the eye.

Scobe, n. pl. raspings of ivory; dross. Scoff, v. a. & a. to mock; to deride; to ridicale. Scoff, (21) a. derision; mockery; ridicule; jeer Scoff er, a. one who scoffs; a scorner.

Scott'ing-ly, ad. in contempt; in ridicule. Scotd, v. z. & a. to rail with ill humor; to quarrel; to brawl; to chide; to rate.

Scold, s. a clamorous, rude, vulgar woman. Scold'er, s. one who scolds or rails. Scold'ing, s. clamorous, rude language.

Scoll'op, a. a shell-fish. See Scallep.

Scoll-op-fin'dre, a. [Gr.] a serpent:—an herb.

Scoll-op-fin'dre, a. see-fish; the mackerol.

Scolloe, a. a branched candlestick:—a fixed

seat: - the head; sense: - a mulct or fine. Scoop, n. a kind of large ladle; a sweep. Scoop, n. a tind of large mane; a sweep.
Scoop, n. a to lade out; to empty; to cut hollow
Scope, n. aim; intention; drift; room; space.
Scor-ba'tic, a relating to, or diseased with.
Scor-ba'tical, the scurvy.
Scor-ba'tus, n. [L.] the scurvy.

Scorch, v. a. to burn superficially : to burn. Scorch, v. n. to be burnt superficially. Score, a. a notch; a long incision; a line drawn

an account kept by notches or marks; a mark account : - reason ; sake : - twenty.

Beire, v a. to cut; to engrave; to mark by a line Reb'ri-q, u.; pl. scorie: [L.] dross; recrement. Beo-ri-fi-ca'tion, u. reduction into scoria. Red'ri-fly, s. a. to despise; to revile; to contemn. Seorn, a. contempt; scoff; disdain; derision Scorn'er, n. a contemner; a despiser; a scoffer. Scorn'ful, s. full of scorn; contemptuous. Scorn'fully, ad contemptuously; modernty.
Scor'pi-on, a a reptile; a sign of the andiac.
Scor'ty-ory, a relating to lew doness.
Scot, s. a native of Scotland:—a payment; a tax. - Scot and lot, parish payments. Scotteh, a relating to Scotland; Scottish. Scotch, r. a. to stop a wheel by a stone, &c.:to cut with small incisions. Sch'-free, a. without payment; untaxed. Scot'o-graph, s. an instrument for writing without the use of sight. Scot'o-my, n. a dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight. Beot'ti-cişm, z. a Scottish phrase or idiom. Scot'tish, a. relating to Scotland; Scotch. Scoun'drei, a. a mean rascal; a petty villain. Scoun'drei, a. base; diagraceful; mean. Scoun'dret-Ism, n. baseness; rascality. Scour, v. a. to purge; to cleanse: - to range over. Scour, v. n. to be purged : - to rove; to scamper. Scour, v. a. to be purged:— to rove; to scamper. Scourre, n. one who scours; a purge.

\*Scourre, (skurj) [skurj, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wb.; skorl, Ja.] n. a whip; a lash; a punishment; affiction; a scourger.

\*Scourre, v. a. to whip; to punish; to chastise. \*Scourge, a one who scourges; a scourge.
\*Scourge'ing, a punishment by the scourge.
Scourge, a one who is sent privily to observe the motions or state of an enemy; a spy. Schat, v. a. to reject with contempt; to ridicule. Scout, v. n. to act as a scout; to sneer. Scotl, v. n. to act as a scout; to sneef.

Scine, s Skine, n. a flat-bottomed boat. Jamieson.

Scine, v. n. to look angry, sout, or sullen.

Scine, n. a look of sullenness or discontent.

Scrabble, v. n. to mark with irregular lines; to scribble: — to struggle; to scramble. [L Scrag ged, a. rough; uneven; full of points. Scrag ged-ness, / n. state of being scraggy; lean-Scrag 2-ness, ness; roughness. Scrag 2-ly, ad. roughly; meagrely; leanly. Scrag by, a lean; thin; rough; rugged. Scram ble, v. n. to catch eagerly; to climb. Scram'ble, n. eager contest; act of climbing. Scram'bler, w. one who scrambles.

Scranch, r. a. to grind between the teeth. Scrap, n. a particle; a piece; a fragment. Scrap-book, (-būk) n. a book composed of scraps or small pieces. Scrape, v. a. to pare lightly; to rub; to collect. Scrape, v. n. to make a harsh noise Scrape, s. difficulty; perplexity; distress.
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bereak, a. a screech; shriek; creak. Beream, v. n. to cry out, as in terror or agony.

326 86 u Service, a. a shrill, quick, load sty; shriok. Service, a. s. to cry out, as in terror; to acre Service, s. a cry of horror and anguish. Screen on, a now that hous by night.
Screen, a something to intercept light or h
any thing that affords shelter:—a rieve. Screen, e. a. to shelter; to hide; to shield Screw, (skrd) n. a cylinder growed spirally of the mechanical powers for pressing. Screw, (skrt) v. a. to turn or fasten with a scr to force; to squeeze; to press; to oppre Screw'-jáck, (skrů'ják) n. a portable me for raising great weights with a screw. Scrib ble, n. worthless, careless writing. Scrib'ble, v. a. & n. to write carelessly. Scrib'bler, a. a worthless author or writer. Scribe, n. a Jewish teacher; a writer; a notary Scribe, v. a. to mark or adjust with company Scrimp, a. short; scanty. [Lecal.] Serimp, v. a. to make scant; to spare. Scrip, n. a small bag; a remound, writing; a certificate of stock in a bank, &c. n. a small bag; a schedule; writing; a certificate of stock in a ones, acc-serint, an insitation of writing in print. Script'10-ry, a. written; not orally delivered. Script'10-ry, a. written; not orally delivered. Script'10-rist, (skript'10-rist) a. one who in well script'10-rist, (skript'10-rist) a. one who in well accept'10-rist, (skript'10-rist) a. one who in well accept in or advance to the Serristrase. versed in, or adheres to, the Scriptures.

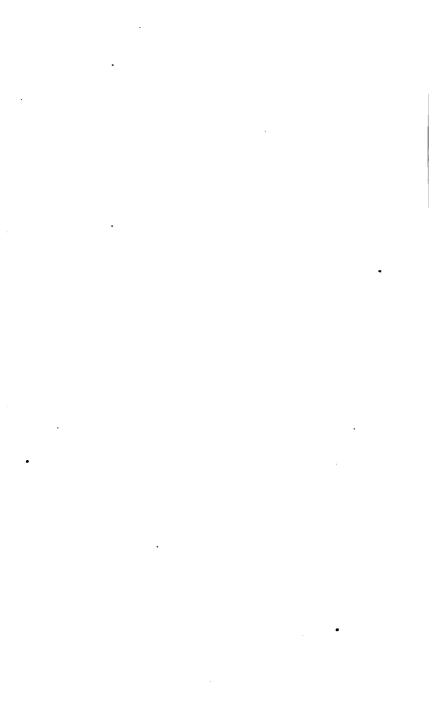
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Scăll'ier-y, z. a place to keep and clean dishes. Scăll'ion, (skăl'yun) z. a kitchen servant.

Sculp'tor, n. a carver of stone or wood.

I never scome to be

He does not surge to offir.



• . . Searching int the laws of - searce

Scūm, n. what rises to the top of any liquor.

Scūm, v. a. to clear off the scum; to skim.

Scūm'ner, n. a vessel. See Skimmer.

Scūp'pers, n. pl. small holes in a ship's sides.

Scūr', n. a. kind of dry, miliary scab.

Scūr', indes, n. the state of being scurry.

Scūr', a. hwylag scurrs, scabanas scales.

Scūr', indes, n. to poprobrious; scurrilous.

Scūr-ril'-ty, n. vulgar or abusive language.

Scūr'ri-loūs-ly, ad. with gross reproach.

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Scü'tj-förm, a. shaped like a shield.
Scüt'tle, n. a basket; a grate:—a quick pace; a
short run:—a pail or vessel for coals:—a
hole in a ship's side or deck, or in the roof of a house. Scut'tle, v. a. to sink a ship by cutting holes in Scut'tle, v. a. to run with haste. [the bottom. Scym'i-tar, n. a short Turkish sword : - written also scimetar, cimiter, and cimeter. Softhe, (sith) n. an instrument for mowing grass. Scythe, (sith) v. a. to cut down with a scythe. Sea, (se) n. a large body of salt water; the ocean; a body of water; surge; a wave. Sea'+něm'o-ne, a a plant ; a sort of polype. Sea'-bānk, a the sea-shore ; a mole. Sea'-bēnt, (se'bēt) | a bean or dashed by Sea'-bēnt-en, (se'bētn) | the waves of the sea. Sea board, n. sea-const. -– ad. towards the sea. Sēa'-born, a. produced by the sea. Sca'-breach, (se'brech) a irruption of the sea. Rea'-breeze, n. a wind blowing from the sea. Sea'-built, (se'bilt) a, built for the sea, or at sea. Sea'-caiff (se'kaf) n. the seal. Pēa'-cap-tain, n. a master of a sea-vessel Sea'-coal, (sc'kol) a: pit-coal; coal brought by sea-Sca'-coast, (se'kost) n. shore; edge of the sea. Bēa'-cöŵ, n. the manatee; a cetrecous animal. Sea'far-er, (se'far-er) n. a mariner; a sailor. Bea'far-ing, (se'far-ing) a. travelling by sea. Sea'-fight, (se'fit) u. a battle on the sea. Bea'-fish, (se'fish) n. a fish that lives in the sea. Sea'-fowl, (se'fool) n. a bird that lives at sea. 8:a'-grrt, (se'grrt) a. encircled by the sen Sea'-god, (se'god) a. a fabulous deity of the sea. Sea'-green, a. having the color of sea-water. 83a'-gall, n. a bird common on sea-coasts. Saa'-hog, (s3'hog) n. the porpoise. Sea' Adrse, (se' bors) a. the morse; walrus. Son kale, a a marine plant. 86al, n. an engraved stamp for making an impression, as on wax; wax impressed; confirmation: - a quadruped; the sea-calf or phoca-Seal, v. a. to fisten with a soal; to mark; to confirm; to ratify:—to close; to shut. Sealing-wax, n. wax used to seal letters, &c. Scam, n. the suture of two edges; a juncture of two planks : - a scar : - tailow ; grease :

a vessel; a measure; eight bushels of corn.

Seam, r. a. to join together; to mark; to scar.

Bea'maid, n. a mermaid; a water-nymph. bea'man, (sō'man) n. a sailor; a mariner. Sen/man-ship, n. the skill of a good seaman. Sea'-mark, n. a point or beacon at sea. Sea'mew, n. a fowl that frequents the sea. Seam'less, a. having no scam. Sea'-mon-ster, n. a strange animal of the sea. Sea'-mouse, n. a small sea-animal. Scam'stress, [scam'stress, S. We J. F. Ja. Sca. scam'stress, P. E. Wb.] n. a woman who sews: — written also sempstress and semstress.
Sam'y, a. having a seam; showing seams. Sca'-nā-vei, (-nā-vi) n. a small shell-fish. Sca'-nēt-tie, n. an animal substance. Sca'-nēt-tie, n. an animal substance. Sea'-pie, n. an aquatic bird : - a dish of food. Sea'-piece, n. representation of any thing at sea Sēa'pērt, z. a harbor or port for ships. Sēa'quāke, z. a concussion of the ocean. Sear, a. dry; withered; not any longer green. Sear, v. a. to burn; to cauterize; to wither; to dry. Search, (serch) v. a. to examine; to try; to explore; to inquire; to seek for; to probe. Search, r. n. to make a search; to seek; to try. Search, (serch) n. inquiry; quest; pursuit. Search'a-ble, a. that may be explored. Search'er, n. an examiner; seeker; inquirer. Search'-war-rant, (-wor'rant) n. (Law) a warrant or writ, granted by a justice of the peace, for searching a house, &c., for stolen goods. Scar'-cloth, z. a large strengthening plaster. Scar'ed-ness, z. the state of being seared. Sea'-rôôm, n. open sea; spacious main. Sea'-ser-vice, (se'ser-vis) n. naval service. Sēa'-shēll, a. a shell found on the shore. Sea'-shore, (se'shor) n. the coust of the se Sea'-sick, a. sick, as new voyagers on the sea. Sea'-side, (se'sid) n. the edge of the sea. Sea'son, (se'zn) n. one of the four parts of the year, namely, spring, summer, autumn, winter; a time; a fit time; an opportunity. Sea'son, (sea'zn) v. a. to give a relish to; to imbue : - to fit for use ; to mature ; to inure. Sea'son, (se'zn) r. n. to become mature or fit. Sēa'son-a-ble, (sē'zn-a-bl) a. opportune; timely. Sēa'son-a-ble-ness, n. opportuneness of time. Sēa'son-a-bly, (sē'zn-a-ble) ad. opportunely. Sca'son-er, (-zn-) n. he or that which seasons. Sea son-ing, (se'zn-ing) n. process of inuring; that which seasons; a condiment. Seat, n. a chair; mansion; abode; situation. Seat, r. a. to place on seats; to fix; to settle. 86a'-term, n. a word of art used by seamen. Sea'-tost, (se'tost) a tossed by the sea. Sea'-a'ni corn, n. the narwhal. Sca'ward, (sc'ward) a. directed towards the sea. Sca'ward, ad. towards the sea. Sea'-wa-ter, n. the salt water of the sea Sea'-water, m. the sait whiter of the sea. Sea'-water, m. the sait whiter of the plant; alga. Sea'-wor-thi-ness, n. state of being sea-worthy. Sea'-wor-thy, (se'wür-the) a. fit to go to sea. Se-ba'ceous, (ne-ba'shys) a. relating to tallow. Se'capt, n. (Geom.) a line cutting another line. Se'cant, a. cutting; dividing, as a line. Se-cede', v. n. to withdraw from fellowship; to Secode v. n. to withdraw from tenowamp; treffre; to depart; to recede.

Secode'r, n. one who secodes.

Secode'sion, (secoding secoding Secoding (secoding Secoding (secoding Secoding Co. a. to shirt up apart; to separate. Se-clu'sion, a. a shutting out; separation. Sec'ond, a. next in order to the first; inferior. Sec'ond, w. one who attends another in a duel; a supporter : - the 60th part of a minute. Sec'ond, v. a. to support; to assist; to follow mont.

Beire, v a. to cut; to engrave; to mark by a line.

Bei-ri-q, n.; pl. scorie: [L.] dross; recrement.

Bei-ri-fi-ci-tion, n. reduction into scorie. Sco'ri-ff, v. a. to reduce to scoria or dross. Sco'ri-ous, a. drossy; recrementitions. Scorn, v. a. to despise; to revile; to contemn. Scorn, n. contempt; scoff; disdain; derision. Scorn'er, m. a contemner; a despiser; a scoffer. Scorn'ful, a. full of scorn; contemptuous. Scorn'fully, ad. contemptuously; insolently. Scor'pi-on, n. a reptile; a sign of the sodiac. Scor'ts-to-ry, a. relating to lewdness. Scot, n. a native of Scotland:—a payment; a

tax. - Scot and lot, parish payments. Scotch, a. relating to Scotland; Scottish. Scotch, v. a. to stop a wheel by a stone, &c.:to cut with small incisions.

Scot'-free, a. without payment; untaxed. Scot'o-graph, & an instrument for writing without the use of sight.

Scot'o-my, n. a dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight. Bcot'ti-cişm, n. a Scottish phrase or idiom. Scot'tish, a. relating to Scotland; Scotch. Scoun'drel, a. a mean rascal; a petty villain. Scoun'drel, a. base; disgraceful; mean. Scoun'drel-işm, n. baseness; rascality. Scour, v. a. to purge ; to cleanse : - to range over.

Scour, v. a. to purge; to cleanse: — to range over. Scour, v. a. to be purged: — to rove; to scamper. Scourer, n. one who scours; a purge.

\*Scource, (skuri) [akuri, S. W. P. J. E. F. K. Sm. Wh.; skoli, Ja.] n. a whip; a lash; a punishment; affliction; a scourger.

\*Scource, v. a. to whip; to punish; to chastise.

\*Scource, v. a. to who scources; a scource.

\*Scource, n. one who is sent privily to observe the motions or state of an enemy; a spy.

Scoult, a. to reject with contempt; to ridicule.

Scout, v. a. to reject with contempt; to ridicule. Scout, v. n. to act as a scout; to sneer. Scote, or Skote, as flat-bottomed boat. Jamicson. Scote, or a. to look angry, sour, or sullen. Scote, a. a look of sullenness or discontent. Scrabbe, v. a. to mark with irregular lines; to

Scribble, v. s. to mark with irregular lines; to scribble:—to struggle; to scramble. [Local.] Scrig, s. any thing thin or lean; the neck. Scrigged.a. rough; uneven; full of points. Scrigged.a.ses, i. state of being scriggy; lean-Scriggi-ness, i. ness; roughness. Scriggi-ness, i. ness; rough; rugged. Scrimble, v. ness; contest; act of climbing. Scram'ble, n. eager contest; act of climbing. Scrambler, a. one who scrambles. Scranch, v. a. to grind between the teeth.
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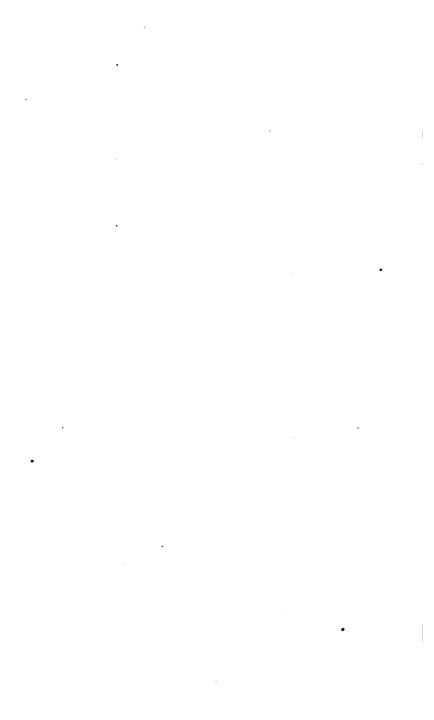
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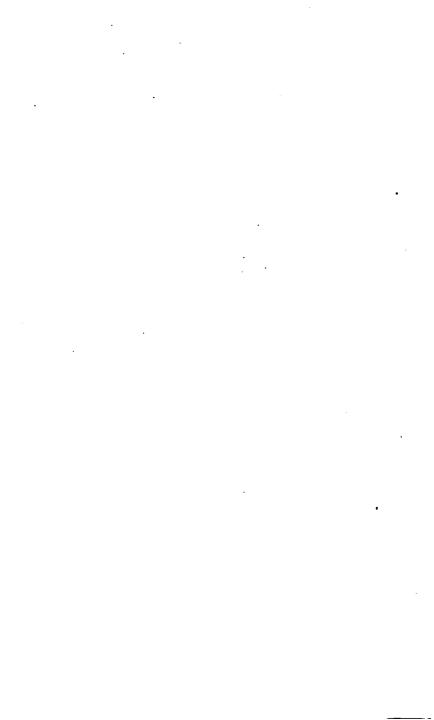
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Searching int the laws of - dearce

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Scur-ril', i-lou, a. gressly opprobrious; sclic; coarse.
Scur'ri, lous, a. gressly opprobrious; sile; coarse.
Scur'ri, lous-ly, ad. with gross reproach.
Scur'ri, lous-ness, n. scurrility; vulgarity.
Scur'ry, ad. viley; basely; coarsely.
Scur'ry, ad. diseased with the scury; scabbed;
scurfy: — mean; vile; bad; worthless.
Scur'ry, n. a disease incident to seamen, &c.
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Bēn'māid, s. a mermaid ; a water-nymph. Sāl'mān, (sē'mān) s. a sailor ; a mariner. Sea/man-ship, n. the skill of a good seaman. Sea'-mark, s. a point or beacon at se Sea'mew, n. a fowl that frequents the sea. Seam'ices, a. having no seam. Sea'-mon-ster, n. a strange animal of the sea. Sea'-mouse, n. a small sea-animal. Scam'stress, [scim'stres, S. We J. F. Ja. Sm. scm'stres, P. E. Wb.] n. a woman who sews: written also sempstress and semstress. Scam'y, a. having a seam; showing seams. Sea'-nā-vel, (-nā-vl) z. a small shell-fish. Sca'-net-tie, n. an animal substance.
Sea'-nymph, (se'nimf) n. a goddess of the sea.
Sea'-pie, n. an aquatic bird:—a dish of food. Sea'-piece, n. representation of any thing at sea Sea on, a. a harbor or port for ships.
Sea quake, n. a concussion of the ocean.
Sear, a. dry; withered; not any longer green.
Sear, v. a. to burn; to cauterize; to wither; to dry. Search, (serch) v. a. to examine; to try; to explore; to inquire; to seek for; to probe. Search, r. n. to make a search; to seek; to try. Sëarch, (sërch) a. inquiry; quest; pursuit. Sëarch'a-ble, a. that may be explored. Sëarch'er, a. an examiner; seeker; inquirer. Search'-war-rant, (-wor'rant) n. (Law) a warrant or writ, granted by a justice of the peace, for searching a house, &c., for stolen goods. Sear'-cloth, z. a large strengthening plaster. Sear'ed-ness, z. the state of being seared. Sea'-rôôm, n. open sea; spacious main. Sca'-ser-vice, (se'ser-vis) n. naval service. Sēa'-shell, n. a shell found on the shore. Sea'-shore, (se'shor) n. the coast of the s Sea'-side, a. sick, as new voyagers on the sea Sea'-side, (se'sid) n. the edge of the sea. Sea'son, (se'zn) n. one of the four parts of the year, namely, spring, summer, autumn, winter; a time; a fit time; an opportunity. Sea'zon, (sea'zn) v. a. to give a relish to; to imbue : - to fit for use ; to mature ; to inure. Sea'son, (\*e'zn) r. n. to become mature or fit. Sea'son-a-ble, (\*c'zn-a-bl) a. opportune; timely. Sea'son-a-ble-ness, n. opportuneness of time. Sea'son-a-bly, (se'zn-a-ble) ad. opportunely. Sca'son-er, (-zn-) n. he or that which seasons. Sea son-ing, (se zn-ing) n. process of inuring; that which seasons; a condiment.
Seat, n. a chair; mansion; abode; situation. Seat, r. a. to place on seats; to fix; to settle. Sea'-term, r. a word of art used by seamen. Sea'-tost, (se'tost) a. tossed by the sea. Sea'-a'ni corn, z. the narwhal. Sca'ward, (sc'ward) a. directed towards the sea. Sca'ward, ad. towards the sea. Sea'-wa-ter, n. the salt water of the sea. Fed. wa-v., n. the san water of the sed. Sed. weed, (sed wed) n. a marine plant; alga. Sed. wor-thj., (sed wifr-the) a. fit to go to sea. Sed. wor-thy, (sed wifr-the) a. fit to go to sea. Seb 2/ccos, (seb-bi/swb) a. relating to tallow. Secant, n. (Grom.) a line cutting another line. Screent, a. cutting; dividing, as a line. Screede', v. a. to withdraw from fellowship; to Secede', r. n. to windraw from fellowamp; to retire; to depart; to recede. Seced'er, n. one who secedes. Seceds'sion, (no-sesh'un) n. the act of seceding Seck'el, (s. de'k'ln) n. a small, delicious pear. Secelude', c. a. to shut up apart; to separate. Secelude', n. a. shutting out; separation. Sec'ond, n. next in order to the first; inferior. Sec'ond, n. one who attends another in a duel; a superstate: ... the 60th part of a minute. a supporter : — the 60th part of a minute. Sec'ond, v. a. to support ; to assist ; to follow next.

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Becond-e-ri-ly, ad. in the second order. Becond-e-ri-ness, n. state of being secondary. Bec'ond ary, a not primary; second; subordinate.

Sec'ond-s-ry, n. a delegate; a deputy.

Second-ry, a delegate; a deputy.
Second-hind, a possession after the possession of the same thing by another.
Second-hind, a not originally not new.
Second-hind, a not originally not new.
Second-riee, a the second place.
Second-riee, a second in value or worth.
Second-riee, a second in value or worth. Seconds, a. pl. a coarse kind of flour. Second-sight, a the faculty or power of seeing

things future.

things future.

88'cre-cy, n. privacy; solitude; close silence.

88'cre-cy, n. hept hidden; concealed; private.

88'cre-ty, n. a thing unknown or hidden; privacy.

88'cry-ty, n. an officer who manages the basen
ness of a society or company; a high officer
of state; a writer; a scribe.

88'cry-ty-ry-ship, n. the office of a secretary.

89-crite', v. a. to hide; to conceal; to separate.

88-crite hun, n. the act of secreting: separation.

So-cra'tion, s. the act of secreting; separation.
So-cra'tive-ness, s. (Paren.) a disposition to deceive or dissemble

Se'cret-ly, ad. privately; privily; not openly. Se'cret-ness, a. state of being secret; privacy. Se-cretory, or Se'cre-to-ry, ise-kre'to-re, W. J. F. K. Sm. Rees; se'kre-tur-e, P. E. Ja. Wb.;

sek're-tur-e, S.] a. performing secretion. Sect, n. a body of men united in tenets or following some teacher; a denomination. Sec-ta'ri-an, n. one of a sect or party.

Sec-ta'ri-an, a. relating to a sect or sectary Sec-ta'ri-an-iam, n. devotion to a sect. Sốc'ts-rīst, n. a sectary; sectarian. Sốc'ts-ry, n. a follower of a sect; sectarian. Sốc'tile, a. that may be cut or distinct.

Sec'tion, a. the act of cutting ; part ; division. Sec'ton-al, a. relating to a section or division.
Sec'tor, n. (Geom.) a portion of the area of a circle,
bounded by two radii and the intercepted arc;

a mathematical instrument. Sec'u-lar, 'a. not spiritual; worldly; civil. — (Church of Rome) not bound by monastic rules.

Sec'u-lar, n. a church officer : — a layman. Sec-u-lar'i-ty, n. state of being secular. Sec'u-lar-ize, v. a. to make secular; to convert to common use.

Sec'u-lar-ly, ad. in a worldly manner. Sec'u-lar-ness, a. worldliness; secularity. Sec'un-dine, n. the after-birth; fetal membranes. Secured dum dr'ten, [L.] according to at.
Se-car's-ble, a. that may be secured.
Se-car's, b. a. free from fear or danger; safe.
Se-care', v. a. to make safe or secure; to free from danger; to protect; to insure.

So-care ly, ad. without fear or danger; safely. Se-cure'ness, n. want of fear; security. Se-cu'ri-ty, n. protection; safety; certainly Se-dan', n. a portable chair for carriage. Se-date', a. calm: autat and

disturbed; tranquil; serene. Se-date'ly, ad. in a sedate manner; calmly. So-date'/noso, n. calmness; serenity.
Sod's-tive, a. assuaging; composing; calming.
Sod's-tive, n. any thing that assuages.

\*Sěd'en-ta-ri-něss, n. state of being sedentary. \*Sěd'en-ta-ry, [sěd'en-ta-re, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. R.: sě'den-ta-re, Ja.] a. occupied in sit-ting; inactive; motionless.

flag; coarse grass in marshes. Södgy, a. overgrown with sedge or flags. Söd i-mont, a. that which settles at the bettern

1864;-infent, n. that which settles at the bottom 864;-infent, n. to consisting of sediment. Se-difficient, (se-dish'nn) n. a factions comment to the sediment of the sediment of the sediment. Se-difficient, (se-dish'ns) a relating to, or partialized of sediment. Se-diff'tions, (se-dish'ns) a relating to, or partialized of sediment. Se-diff'tions-like (dish'file) ad factionally. Se-diff'tions-like n. disposition to sedition. Se-difficient, n. a. to entire to sevil to draw assisted.

Se-duce', v. a. to entice to evil; to draw asset from right; to corrupt; to missead.

So-duce'ment, a. seduction. So-da'ci-ble, a. that may be seduced.

So-da'ci-ble, a. that may be seduced.

So-da'c'tion, n. act of seducing; enticement. Se-dăc'tive, a. tending to seduce or mislend. Se-dū'lj-ty, z. assiduity; industry; application

Sed'u-lous, e. assiduous ; industrious ; diliges Sed'u-lous-ly, ad. assiduously; industrious Sed'u-lous-ness, a. assiduity; assiduousnes See, a. the seat or diocese of a hishop.

888, v. a. [i. snw; pp. seeing, seen;] to perceive
by the eye; to observe; to descry; to discern. 866, v. a. to have power of sight; to discern. 866d, v. the substance produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated; original; offspring; race.

Seed, v. a. to supply with seed; to sow. Seed, v. n. to bring forth seed; to shed the seed. Seed-bad, n. the rudiment of fruit. Sēēd'-cāke, a. a sweet cake containing see Seed'ed, a covered with, or bearing, seed. Seed ling, a. a plant sprung up from the seed. Seed man, n. one who sells seeds; a sower. Seed lime, n. the season of sowing or planting. Seed vos sel, n. a vessel containing seed. Seed'y, a abounding with, or having, seed.

Seedy, a assuming with, or maving, secu. Seeding, n. sight; vision.—ad. since that. Seek, v. a. [i. sought; pp. seeking, sought; to look for; to search for; to solicit. Seek, v. n. to make search; to endeqvog. Seek; et n. n. one who seeks; an inquirer. Seen, v. a. (Falcorry) to close the eyes. Seem, v. a. to appear; to have semblance. Seem cr, a. one who carries an appearance. Scem'cr, s. one who carries an appearance. Scem'ing, s. appearance; semiliance. Scem'ing, p. a. that seems; apparent. Scem'ing, p. a. that seems; apparent. Scem'ing-ly, ad. in appearance; in show. Scem'ing-ness, s. plensibility; appearance. Scem'in-ly, ad. in a seemly manner; decemby. Seem'hi-ness, s. decency; comeliness; grace. Seem'hy, s. decent; becoming; proper; ft. Seen, p. from Seq.; gercelyed. Seen, s. one who sees; a prophet. See skw, n. a reciprocating motion; a boy's play. See skw, v. n. to move or play with a reciprocat-

Jog motion, beather | sod | secting, section, or a [ section | sec

Section v. n. to be in a state of ebullition.
Segur, n. a little roll of tobacco. See Circs.
Segment, n. a part out off; a part of a circle segment, n. a pare out on; a part of a circle comprised between an arc and its chord.

8eg/re-gate, v. a. to set apart; th spharates.

8eg-re-gat(in, n. separation from others.

8eg-re-gat(i, el., (se-nu're-st) a. invested with large powers; manorial; independent.

8eign/lor, (seh/yur) n. a lord; a title.— Gread seignior, the emperor or sultan of Turkey.

see thou say nothing to any

Was secreted framis resentment.

To secure the writing from addition and clarges - 6 securet minut to work exorbitual projet. Teducing men from the trutte.

so. He saw to however opened I see is the content of Dec him ext. — we see described the ford of Deing plays acted.

sought for - he seeks to gratify - the men seek for them - we have always sought of give to see account They seem to have been neene rous,

- But little doubt seein to have exister.



To seize apon his property - We seized hold upon him il sold for its weight in silver is taken in the figuration souse if the church? Used in the seuse sensible of no happiness. - They are sensible that of encourages idleness. - 3. to nis fate.

330 Beigh'ior-age, (sen'yur-aj) at the state of a seignbeign wr-age, (sen yur-aj) a. the state of a seign lor; seignlory; authority. Beign vor-y, (sen yur-q) a. a lordship; a manor. Selice, (sen) n. a large dishing net. Selice, (sel) v. a. to grasp; to take by force. Seliced, (seld) p. a. (Lose) having possession of. Seiz'er, sez'er) n. one who seizes.
Seiz'n, (se'zin) n. act of taking possession;
seizure; the possession of an estate. Seiz/or, n. (Law) one who seizes.
Seiz/ure, (se/zhur) n. the act of seizing; gripe. Se'jant, or Se'jo-ant, a. (Her.) sitting. Se'lak, [Heb.] (Psalms) a word used to denote a rest or pause in singing. Sel'dom, ad. rarely; not often; not frequently. Sel'dom ness, a uncommonness; rarene Se-lect', v. a. to choose; to cull; to pick. Se-lett', n. a. or choose; choice; culled. Se-lett', a. nicely chosen; choice; culled. Se-lett'-nain, n. (New England) a town officer. Se-lett'-nain, n. (New England) a town officer. Se-lett'ress, n. the state of being select. Se-lett'res, n. one who selects. Bil'e-nite, n. a sulphate of lime Be-le'ni-um, n. (Chem.) a sort of semi-metal.
Sel-e-nog'ra-phy, n. a description of the moon. Self, a. or pron.; pl. selves, (selvz;) very; par-ticular; this above others; one's own; relat-ing to an individual. — When prefixed to a noun, it has the force of an adjective; as, "self-interest." United with my, thy, him, her, &c., it forms reciprocal pronouns. Salf-evi-dent, a. evident without proof. Self-ex-Ist'ent, a. existing in its own nature. Self'ish, a void of due regard for others. Self'jah, a. void of due regard for others.

Self'jah-ly, ad. in a selfish manner.

Self'jah-less, a. the quality of being selfish.

Belf'jam, a. devotedness to self.

Self'same, a. exactly the same; identical.

Self, v. a. [i. sold; pp. selling, sold;] to part

with for a price; to vend.

Rell, v. a. to have traffic with one; to be sold.

Self|en.d/r. a. a dry scab in a horse's hough.

Salf'er. a. one who sells: a wander. Sell'er, z. one who sells; a vender. reil et a. one who sells ; a vender.

881'vage, n. the edge of cloth; a border:—
written also selvedge.
88'twe, câlvz) the plural of Self.
88'm-p-bôre, n. a kind of telegraph.
88'm-p-bôr'; c. a relating to a semaphore.
88'm-selve ; resemblance; show. Sem'ble, v. z. to represent; to make a likez Rem'; (sem'e) n. [L.] a word used as a prefix, signifying helf; as, semi-circle. Sem-j-in'ny-al, a. happening every half-year. Sem-j-an'nu-al-ly, ad every half-year.
Sem-j-an'nu-lar, at half-round; semicircular.
Sem-j-breve, n. (Mus.) a note; half a brove. Sein j-Oreve, a. (Aus.) a note; nan a prove.
Sein j-Cir-cle, a. a half of a circle.
Sein-cir-cle, a. half or a circle.
Sein-cir-cu-lar, a. half round or circular.
Sein-cir-cu-lar, a. half of a diuncter.
Sein-di-am'o-der, a. half of a diuncter.
Sein-di-am'o-der, a. half-transparency.
Sein-di-aph's-nots, a. half-transparency. Sem-j-fid'id, a. imperfectly fluid. Sem-j-fd'nar, a. recembling half a moon. Bem-j-met'al, n. a half or imperfect metal. Sem'i-nal, a. belonging to seed; radical, 18em-i-nal'i-ty, a. the nature of seed. Bem'i-ng rist, a. a sort of Romish priest Sem'i-na-ry, a a place of education; a school.
Sem'i-na-ry, a seminal; belonging to seed.
Sem-i-na'tion, a the act of sowing. [seed.
Sem-i-nil'ic, or Sem-i-nil'i-cal, a productive of

Söm-j-nif-j-cā'tiọn, n. propagation from seed.
Söm-j-ör'dj-nşte, n. a line; haif an ordinate.
Söm-j-pê'dşl, or Sç-mip'ş-dşl, [sĕm-ş-pê'dşl, 8.
P. K. Wb.; se-mip'ş-dşl, W. Ja.; sĕm-j-pêd'şl, Sm.] a. containing haif a foot.
Sĕm-j-pel-là'cjd, a. imperfectly transparent.
Sĕm-j-pe-nyo(h-ord; a. imperfectly clear. Sem--per-ucia, a imperfectly clear.
Sem--qua'drate, / n. an aspect of the planets
Sem--qua'trile, / when 45 degrees distant Sem-j-quar'tile, '}
from each other. Sem'i-qua-ver, n. (Mus.) a note; half a quaver. Sem -quin'tile, n. an aspect of the planets when 36 degrees distant from each other.
Sem-j-sex'tile, m. an aspect of the planets when
30 degrees distant from each other. Sem j-sphér'j-cal, a. like half a sphere. Sem-j-sphe-röid'al, a. like a half-spheroid. Sem'j-tone, n. (Max.) half a tone. Sem'j-vow-el, a. a consonant which makes an imperfect sound; as, f, l, m, n, r, s. Sēm-pi-tēr'nal, a. eternal in futurity. Sēm pi-tēr'ni-ty, n. future, endless duration. Semp'stress, / n. a woman whose business it is Sem'stress, / to sew. See Semstress. Sen's-ry, a belonging to, or containing, six. Sen'ste, n. a body of senators; a deliberative assembly; the upper house of a legislature.
Sen'ste-böüse, n. the house of the senate. sen'ster, a a member of a senate; a public counsellor; a legislator.

Săn-s-10'ri-al, a belonging to a senator.

Săn-s-10'ri-al-y, ad like a senator.

Săn-s-10'ri-al-y, ad like a senator.

Săn's-10'r-ahip, a the office of a senator. Send, v. a. [i. sent; pp. sending, sent;] to despatch; to transmit; to cause to go; to throw. spatch; to transmit; to cause up; to throw.
Send, e. n. to despatch a message.
Sends'cence, n. the state or act of growing old.
Sen'ce-chail, sen'ce-hail, P. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.;
sen'es-kai, S. W. J. F.] n. a steward.
Se'nile, Se'nil, S. W. J. P. Ja. Sm.; se'nil, P.]
a. relating to old age; consequent on old age. Se-nil'i-ty, z. old age; weakness of age.
\*Sen'ior, (sen'yur) [se'nyur, S. E. F. E. R.; se'-ne-ur, P. J. Ja.; se'ne-ur or sen'yur, W.] z. ne-ur, P. J. Ja.; se'ne-ur or sen'yur, W. s. one older than another; an aged person; elder. \*Sen'ior, (sen'yur) a. elder; older in office. \*Sen-ior'i-ty, (sen-yor'e-te) z. priority of birth. Sen'ns, z. a tree; a species of the caseia. Sen'ng, m. a tree; a species of the case as Sen'ngint, (sen'njt) m. a week. See Samessink. Sen-sa'tion, m. perception by the senses feeling excited; excitement; impression. Sinse, m. the faculty by which external objects are perceived:—the five senses are, sight, touch, hearing, smell, and taste:—sensation; feeling:—understanding; intellect; reason; meaning; judgment.

Singe/less. a, wanting sense: stinid: foolish. Sense'less, a. wanting sense; stupid; foolish. Sense less, v. daining senseless manner.
Sense less ly, ad. in a senseless manner.
Sense-less ness, n. folly; stupidity; absurdity.
Sens-i-bil-ji-ty, n. state of being sensible; susceptibility; quick or delicate feeling. Sen'si-ble, a. perceiving by the mind or by the senses; perceptible by the mind or the senses; ecuses; perceptute by the mind of the senses convinced; reasonable; judicious; wise. Sën'si-ble-nëss, n. the quality of being sensible. Sën'si-bly, ad. in a sensible manner; plainly. Sën'si-tive, a. having sense or quick feeling. Sën'si-tive-ly, ad. in a sensitive manner. Sen-so'rial, a relating to the sensorium. Sen-so'rj-im, n. [L.] the seat of sensation.
Sen-so'rj-im, n. same as sensorium.
Sens'y-al. (sen'shy-al) a. consisting in sense; relating or pleasing to the senses; carnal.

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Sins'y-al-Igm, (sin'shy-al-Igm) n. sensual appe-tite; sensuality:—the doctrine that all our ideas originate in sensation. Béas's-al-list, (sén'shy-al-list) n. a person devoted to sensuality or sensualism.

Bëns y-al'j-ty, (sën-shy-al'o-to) n. devotedness to sensual pleasures ; epicurism.

Béns'u-pl-ize, (sôn'shu-pl-iz) v. s. to make sen-mai. [manner. Söns'u-ol-ly, (sön'shu-ol-le) ad. in a sensual Söns'u-ols, (sön'shu-ols) a. [sensual. Milton.]: —full of sense, feeling, or sensible images.

Sont, i. & p. from Send.

Sen'tence, n. a decision; a doom; a judgment:
— a maxim; a period in writing.
Sen'tence, v. a. to judge; to condemn; to doom.

Sen-ten'tial, a. having sentences; sententious. Ben-ten'tious, (sen-ten'shus) a. pithy; pointed;

short; energetic; containing maxims.

Sen-tén'tious-ly, ad. with striking brevity.

Sen-tén'tious-noss, a. brevity with strength.

Sén'ti-ent, (sén'she-ent) a. having sensation;
perceiving by the senses; sensitive.

Sen'ti-ent, (sen'she-ent) a. one that perceives. Sen'ti-mont, s. thought; opinion; feeling. Sen-ti-men'tal, a. having sentiment or feeling. Sen-ti-men'tal-işm, n. sentimentality. Sen-ti-men'tal-let, a. one who affects feeling. Sen-ti-men-tal'i-ty, m affectation of feeling. Sen'ti-nel, m a soldier on guard; a watch. Sen'try, a. a watch; a guard; a sentinel. Sen'try-box, a a shelter for a sentinel. Së'pi, a. (Bot.) a division or leaf of a calyx. Sēp-a-p-bij'-ty, a. state of being separable. Sēp'a-ra-ble, a. that may be separated.

Sep'a-ra-ble-ness, a. capacity of separation. Sep's-rate, v. c. to make separate; to sever; to divide; to disunite; to disjoin.

Sép's-rate, v. n. to part; to be disunited. Sép's-rate, a. divided; disjoined; disunited. Sép's-rate-loss, n. the state of being separate. Bep-q-ra'tion, π. act of separating; disunion. Bep'q-ra-tīşm, π. the principles of separatists.

Sep's-re-tist, a one who separates; a secoder. Sep's-ra-tor, n. one who separates; a divider.

Sep's-ra-to-ry, a separating.— n. a vessel. Se pi-q, n. [L.] the cuttle-fish. Se piy, n. un indian native (cot-soldier.

Sept, a. a clan; a family. [reland.] Séptian-gle, n. a figure having seven angles. Sép-tin'gu-ier, a. having seven angles. Sép-tin'gu-ier, a. the minth month of the year. Sep'ten-s-ry, a. consisting of seven.

Sep'ten-s-ry, z. the number seven. Sep-ten'ni-si, a. lasting seven years.

Sep-ten'tri-on, n. the north : - Charles's Wain. Sep-ten'tri-o-nal, a. northern.

Sep'tic, a tending to produce putrefaction; Sep'ti-cal, causing putrefaction. Sep-ti-lat'or-al, a having seven sides.

Sep-tin'sy-lar, a. consisting of seven islands.
Sep-tu-s.go-na'rj-sn, n. one who is 70 years old.
Sep-tu-s.go-na'rj-n, same as septuagenries.
Sep-tu-s.go-na-ry, a. consisting of seventy.

before Lent.

Běp-u-a-gés'i-mal, a. consisting of seventy. Běp'u-a-gint, a. the Greek version of the Old Testament, so named from its being the re-puted work of 70 or 72 transintors.

Sep'tu-ple, a. sevenfold. Se-pal'chrel, a. relating to burial; grave; deep.

Sig/ul-chre, (sēp/ul-ker) [sēp/ul-ker, S. W.-P.]
E. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wa.; se-pūl'ker, Bailey.] n z
grave; a monument; a tomb.
Se-pūl'chre, (se-pūl'ker) [se-pūl'ker, S. W. L
E. F. Ja. Sm.; sēp/ul-ker, P.] s. a. to barry. [E.]
Sēp/ul-tūre, n. interment; burnal.
Sep/ul-tūre, n. interment; burnal.

Se-qua'cious, (se-kwa'shus) a following; pliant Se'quel, s. that which follows; conclusion.

88'quence, n. order of succession; series. 88'quence, n. following; succeeding. 89-ques'ter, r. a. to seize and retain the pres

of property; to take; to put aside; to reside sequester, v. a. to withdraw; to retire. Sequestrip-ble, a. that may be sequestered. Se-ques'trate, r. n. to sequester; to separate.

Seq-ues-trā'tion, s. act of sequestering. Seq'ues-trā-tor, sek'wes-trā-tur, S. E. San.; sek-wes-trā'tur, N. J. F.; sē-kwes-trā'tur, P. W. n. one who sequesters.

Sē'quin, s. an Italian gold coin ; also a Turk-ish gold coin : — written also cockis, chapsis.

ish gold coin: — written also ceckin, chequen, chequene, and teckin.

Se-rigl'iò, (se-ral'yò) n, the palace of the Turkish sultan; a house for concubines; harrem.

Sèr'sph, n, [Heb.] J. Heb. sêr's-phīm; Eng. sêr'sphs; one of an order of angels.

Ser's-phine, n. a keyed, musical wind-instrument of the organ species.

Ser's-phine, n. a twitch generalissimo.

Sêr-e-nâde', n. an entertainment of music.

Sêr-e-nâde', n. a. to entertain with music.

Sêr-e-nâde', n. a. to perform a serenade.

Sêr-e-nâde', n. a. calm; placid; quiet; unrussed:—

So-rone', a. calm; placid; quiet; unruffed:— used as a title of bonor; as, "savene highness." used as a tute or nonor; as, "serese highness." So-rine/n, ad. calmly; quietly; coolly. So-rine/ness, s. state of being serene; sereally. [s.] So-rin/+tide, s. calmness; serenity. [s.] So-rin/+ty, s. calmness; peace; quietness. Sirf, s. [Fr.] a slave; a Russian slave; a boos. Sirf, s. [Fr.] a slave; a Russian slave; a boos.

Serf. a. [Fr.] a save; a museum suave; a cons.
Serf.e. a. a kind of coarse woolen cloth.
Serf.e. a. a kind of coarse woolen cloth.
Serf.e. and coarse woolen cloth.
Ja.; serf.ent or sirf.ent, K. ja. a petty officer in the army; a lawyer of high rank: — writers.

ten also serjeant.

ten also serjeant.

\*Ser'gent-ry, (sar'jent-re) n. service to a king.

Sê'rj-al, s. relating to a series.

Sê-rj-a'tim, ad. [L.] in regular order.

Sê-rj-a'tim, ad. [L.] in regular order.

Sê'rj-a'tim, ad. [L.] in regular order.

Sê'rj-a'tim, ad. [L.] in regular order.

Sê'rj-a'tim, a. grave; solemn; sarcession.

Sê'rj-a'tim, a. grave; solemnity; in cernest.

Sê'rj-a'tim, a. the discourse of a prescher.

Sê'rj-a'tim, n. the discourse of a prescher.

Ser'inon-Ize, v. n. to preach or write a sermon. Se-ros'i-ty, n. the state of being serous. Se'rous, a. relating to serum; thin; watery. Ser'pent, a. an animal that creeps on the ground;

a snake: - a musical instrument. Sër'pen-tine, a. resembling a serpent.
Sër'pen-tine, a. a magnesian stone:—an herb

Ser pen-tine, m. a inaguesta stone: — as nears
Ser pen-tine, m. a. to wind like a serpent.
Ser-pig'i-nois, a. diseased with a serpigo.
Ser-pigo, or Ser-pi'gō, [ser-pi'gō, S. R. Wa.;
ser'pe-gō, P.; ser-pō'gō, Ja. K. Sm.; ser-pi'gō
or ser'pe-gō, W.] m. [L.] a kind of better.
Ser'rato, or Ser'rat-qō, d., lagged like a saw.
Ser-ration, n. formation in shape of a saw.

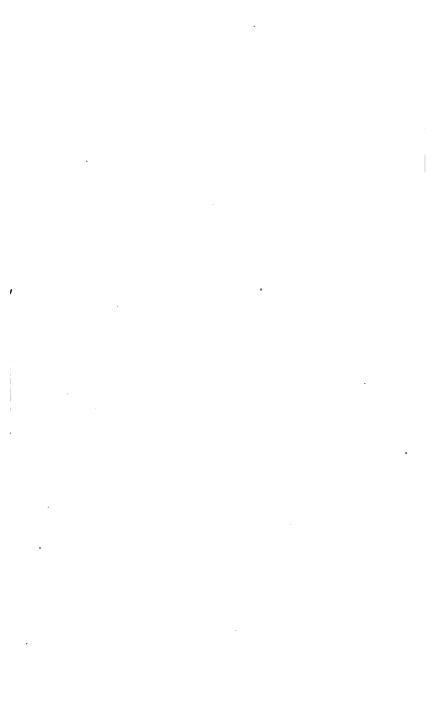
Ser're-ture, n. an indenture like teeth of saws.

isoparate from all ots

Separately from

Their separation by Moses. — between whom and the gent them had been previously a wife Deparation the Separation with wheat from it what!

Sequestioned by the government to pulium,





Actor the dinner is served up & table. a hut which serve for a temple That no way served to seromand. let served as a basis in which they serve for instructors = as - they serve into to exasherate some serviceable for all ain-It is of no service to me. Servitude to the principles He is set Jown for a greet man. desident is out only ou fortum. - to get al deficience. - what value do you see whom it. Ne get out whom his journey-Sets to settle their differency with one another, Na-DU GATTAL TE TOOS AND XOUS To be get off agains it classing. The settlement it its gows in Palestine. The mechanism of each several

blood during its congulation. Ber'vent, n. one who serves; correlative of mas-

ter; a slave; a domestic.

Berve, v. a. to attend at command; to work for;

to obey; to assist; to promote; we work for; to obey; to assist; to promote.

Bërve, v. n. to be a servant; to unswer; to suit.

Sër'vjee, n. office; duty; use; favor; course.

Berve, ble, a. active; diligent; useful.

Sär'vjee, ble-nës, n. activity; usefulness.

Ser vice-a-nie-nees, n. activity; usefulnees.
Ser vice-a-bly, ed. so as to be serviceable.
Servile, j. servil, S. W. P. J. F. Sm.; servil,
Ja.] a. slavish; dependent; mean; cringing.
Servile, n. a letter that is not sounded.
Servile-ly, ed. in a servile manner; meanly.

Ser-vil'i-ty, a state of being servile; meanness.
Ser'vi-tor, a servant; attendant. — (Oxford,
Eng.) a student partly supported by funds.
Ser'vi-tor-ship, a the station of a servitor. Sër'vj-tûde, s. the state of a slave; dependence. Sës'a-me, [sës'a-me, K. Ss.; sës'am, Wb.; së'-sam, R.] s. [Gr.] an oriental plant; an oily

grain; se grain, See Seeame. See Seeame. See Seeame. See Seeame. Sees quip'e-dai, Seekwip'e-dai, W. Ja. Wb.; ses-kwe-pe'dai, S. K. Sm.] a. containing a foot and a half.

Bess, n. a rate; a cess charged; a tax. See Cass. Bession, (sesh'un) n. act of sitting; a sitting of

a court, council, legislature, &c. Ses'terce, a. a Roman coin of the value of about four cents.

Set, v. a. [i. set; pp. setting, set;] to place; to fix; to plant; to frame; to regulate; to ap-

point; to adjust; to settle. penar; to adjust; to sectio. Sét, p. a. to go down, ās the sun; to be fixed. Sét, p. a. fixed; regular; not lax; firm; stiff. Sét, n. a complete suit or assortment; a game. Sét-Li/coso; (se-Li/shs) a. bristly; halry. Sét-Aff, n. (Lise) a counterbalance; a demand. coer-on, n. (Less) a counterbalance; a dema Se'ton, (se'tn) n. a rowel; an issue. Se-tôse', a. bristly; bairy; setaceous. Set-tôse', n. a large, long seat with a back. Sé'trer, n. one who sets; a kind of dog. Sé'triga, n. the apparent fall of the sun, &c. Set'ting-dog, n. a dog taught to find game. Sertie, s. a seat; a bonch with a seat Set'tie, v. s. to fix ; to establish ; to determine. Sét'tle, v. n. to subside ; to sink ; to take rest. Sét'tled-ness, (sét'tld-nes) n. a settled state.

Serite-ment, a. act of settling; adjustment; es-tablishment; a jointure; subsidence:—legal residence:—a colony; a district inhabited. Set'tler, a. one who settles in a place. Seven, (seven a delate; a contest; an onset.
Seven, (seven a four and three.
Seven-fold, (seven-fold) a repeated seven times; increased seven times.

Sevennight, (sen'nit) n. a week; seven days and nights : - contracted to sennight. Bev'en-teen, (sov'vn-ten) a. seven and ten. Sőv'en-tænth, a. the ordinal of seventeen. Sőv'enth, (28v'vnth) s. the ordinal of seven. Sőv'enth-ly, (28v'vnth-le) ad. in the seventh

Sev'en-tj-šth, a. the tenth seven times repeated. Bev'en-ty, (sev'vn-te) a. & n. seven times ten. Bev'er, v. a. to force nounder ; to divide ; to dis-Szw'er, v. z. to suffer disjunction. [join. Szw'er, v. z. to suffer disjunction. [join. Szw'er-el-1ze, v. z. to distinguish. [z.] Szw'er-el-1ze, w. distinctly; separately. [join.

Be'rum, \* [L.] a fluid which separates from the | Sev'er-al-ty, \*n. a state of separation; partition. Sev'er-al-1y, n. a sease of separation; partition. Severe', c. sharp; hard; harsh; rigoro strict; rigid; austere; painful; affictive. Severe'ly, c. sharp; hard; hersh; rigorously Sever'i-ty, n. state of being severe; rigor. rigorous Sew, (sô) v. n. & a. to join with a needle.
Sew', (sô) v. n. & a. to join with a needle.
Sew'gr, (sô'er) n. one who sews.
[feast,
Sew'gr. (sâ'er) n. an officer who serves up a
Sewer, (sô'er or shôr) [shôr, S. W. P. J. F. Ja.;
sû'er, E.; sô'er, K.; sôr or shôr, Sm.] n. a
drain or passage for water.

Sex, a, the distinction of male or female;

womankind.

womankind.

8Kx-q-g-n-i'ri-an, n. a person 60 years old.

8Kx-q-g-n-i'ri-an, n. threescore.

8Kx-q-g's'-i-ma, n. [L.] second Sunday before

8Kx-q-g's'-i-ma, a. sixtleth.

8Kx'-a-g's'-i-ma, a. sixtleth.

8Kx'-a-g's'-i-i-q', a. lasting six years.

8Kx'-fain, (six'-tan) n. a stanza of six lines.

8Kx'-fain. a. the sixth part of a circle; an astro
8Kx'-fain. a. the sixth part of a circle; an astro-

Sex'tant, a. the sixth part of a circle; an astronomical instrument.

Sex'tile, n. aspect of two planets 60 degrees apart. Sex'ton, n. an under officer of the church, whe takes care of the building, digs graves, &c. Săx'ton ship, n. the office of a sexton.

Sēx'tū-ple, a. sixfold; six times told. Sēx'ų-al, (sēk'sbų-al) a. distinguishing the sex. Shab, v. n. to play mean tricks. [Low.]

Snao, v. n. to play mean tricks. [Low.] Shab, n. a disease in sheep. Shab'bi-pies, n. meanness; paltriness. Shab'bi-pies, n. meanness; paltriness. Shab'bi-a mean; galtry; raiged; slovenly. Shac'kle, v. a. to chain; to fetter; to bind.

Shac'kieş, (shak'kiz) z. pl. fetters; gyves. Shad, z. a fish of the herring tribe. Shaddock, z. a tree and fruit like an orange. Shade, n. an interception of light; obscurity; a screen; a shelter; color; shadow; a ghost.
Shade, v. a. to cover from light or heat.

Scient; a note; statut, a make.

Shāde, v. a. to cover from light or heat.

Shāde, v. a. to cover from light or heat.

Shāde, v. a. to cover from light or heat.

Shāde, v. a. to cloud; so the state of being shady.

Shāde, v. a. to cloud; so darken; to represent.

Shāde, v. a. to cloud; to darken; to represent.

Shāde, v. v. a. to cloud; to darken; to represent.

Shāde, v. v. to walk lamely; to shuffle.

Shāde, a. shaded; secure from light or heat; cool.

Shāfe, v. a. to walk lamely; to shuffle.

[A.]

Shāfe, (11) s. an arrow; deep pit: — a spire or steeple: — a handle: — a pole of a carriage.

Shāg, s. rough, woolly hair; a kind of cloth.

(Shāg, a. hairy; shaggy.

Shāg, s. to make shaggy or rough.

Shāge, d. a. to make shaggy or rough.

Shāge, d. ne Shāge, a. rugged; hairy; rough.

Shāge, d. ne shāge, a. the state of being shagged.

Shageshel, s. a. fish-akin, or leather made of it.

Shāke, s. the title of the Persian emperor.

Shāke, s. a. [i. shook; pp. shaking, shaken;] te

Shāke, v. a. (i. shook; pp. shaking, shaken;) te agitate; to make to tofter; to depress. Shāke, r. s. to be agitated; to totter; to tremble. Shake, n. a concussion; a vibratory motion. Shak'er, a. the person or thing that shakes.

Shak'ing, n. a vibratory motion; concussion.
Shallo, n. a husk; a pod; a clay state.
Shallo, excitiery and defective, [i. should.] It is
used to form the future tense; as, I shall go.

used to form the future tenne; a, a same g. Shal-lobn', m. a single woollen stuff. Shal'lop, n. a small boat. Shal-lot', n. a sort of onion. See Eschalot. Shal'low, (ahai'lo) n. not deep; futile; silly. Shal'low, (ahai'lo) n. a sand; a flat; a shoal.

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Bhal'low, (shal'lo) v. a. to make shallow. Bhal'low-brained, (shal'lo-brand) a. foolish. Shallow-ly, ad. with no great depth; simply. Shallow-ness, n. want of depth or thought. Shalt, the second person singular of Shalt. Sham, v. a. to trick; to cheat; to delude. Sham, s. a trick; a false pretence; imposture Sham, a. false; counterfeit; fictitious. Sha'man, n. an adherent to Shamanism. Sha'man-lem, n. a pagan religion in Asia Sham'ble, v. n. to walk or meve awkwardly. Sham'bles, a. pl. a flesh-market; a butchery Sham'bling, a. the act of moving awkwardly. Sham'bling, a moving awkwardly.
Shāme, n. disgrace; ignominy; reproach.
Shāme, r. a. to make asnamed; io disgrace.
Shāme'faced, (shām'fast) a modest; boshful. Shāme'fāced-ly, (shām'fāst-le) ad. bashfully. Shāme'fāced-nēss, (shām'fāst-nēs) s. modesty. Shāme'fūl, a. disgraceful; ignominious; base. Shāme'fūl-ly, ad. disgracefully; ignominiously. Shāme'less, a. wanting shame; impudent. Shāme-qess-ly, ad. impudently; without shame. Shame'less-ness, n. impudence; immodesty. Shām'er, n. whoever or whatever shames. Sham'mer, n. a cheat; an impostor. Sham'my, s. a kind of soft leather, originally made of the skin of the chamois goat: — written also shamois. See Chamois. Sham-pôô', v. a. to rub and press the limbs and muscles after warm bathing, &c. Sham'rock, a. a three-leaved Irish grass. Shink, n. the part of the leg from the knee to the ankle; the large bone on the leg the long part of a thing:—an horo. Shanked, (shangkt) a. having a shank. Shan'ty, or Shan'tee, n. a cabin ; a mean shelter. Shape, v. a. [i. shaped ; pp. shaping, shaped or shapen;] to form; to mould; to adjust; to Shape, v. n. to equare ; to suit. Shape, s. form; appearance; make; idea. Shape less, a. wanting shape or regular form. Shape'li-ness, z. beauty or proportion of form. Shard, a. a fragment of an earthen vessel. Share, v. a. to divide; to partake with others.
Share, v. a. to divide; to partake with others.
Share, v. a. to have part; to have a dividend.
Share, a. part; allotment; dividend obtained.
Share/bone, a. the bone which divides the trunk
from the lower limbs; as public.

from the lower limbs; as publish

Shåre/höld-or, a. the owner of a share.

Shår/cr, a. one who shares; a partaker.

Shår/cr, a. one who shares; a partaker.

Shår/cr, a. one who shares; a partaker.

Shår/cr, a. to pick up instily or slyly.

Shårk, v. a. to pick up instily or slyly.

Shårk, v. a. to pick up instily or slyly.

Shårp, a. a sharp or acute sound or note.

Shårp/en, (shår/pu) v. a. to make sharp; to edge.

Shårp/en, (shår/pu) v. a. to make sharp; to edge.

Shårp/en, (shår/pu) v. a. to make sharp; to edge.

Shårp/er, n. a tricking fellow; a cheat.

Shårp/-sty, a. deverely; keenly, acutely; pain-shårp/-sty, a. hungry; ravenous; cager.

Shårp/-sty, a. hungry; ravenous; cager.

Shårp/-wit-ted, a. having an arute mind.

Shårly-ty, a. to be broken into fragments.

Shårlytr, v. a. to broken into fragments.

Shårlytr, v. a. to token into fragments.

Shårlytr, v. a. to take or give shelter.

Shårlytr, v. a. to over; protection; see

Shållytr, v. a. to take or give shelter.

Shålve, v. a. to lace on a shelf.

Shålve, v. a. to overhang, as a shelf.

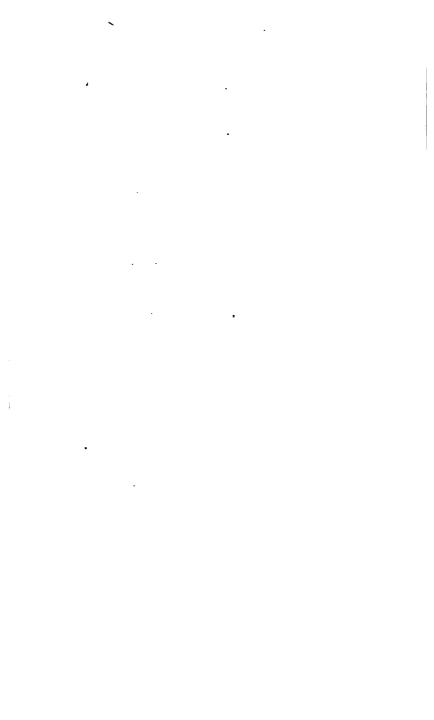
shaven; to cut or pare off with a ramor; b cut; to fleece; to oppress by extortion. Shave, a. a tool used for shaving wood. Shave/ling, n. a man shaved; a friar. Shav'er, n. one who shaves; a sharper. Shav'ing, n. a thin slice pared off from any than Shawi, a. a part of modern female dres (Shawm, or Shalm, (shawm) n. a hauthoy. She, pron. pers. fem. the woman; the fema Sheaf, n.; pl. sheaves; a bundle of grain. Sheaf, (shel') v. n. to make sheaves. Shear, v. a. [i. sheared; pp. shearing, sheabearing, sheared;] to clip or cut off with shears. Shear, r. n. to turn aside. See Sheer. Shëar'er, z. one who shears; a reaper. Shëari yi, n. one was seen only once shorn. Shëari, n. n. instrument with two blades Shëari, n. a case; a scabhard; a petiole. Sheathe, v. a. to put into a sheath; to enclos Sheath'ing, a. act of enclosing; a covering Sheath'y, a. forming a sheath; like a shea Shed, v. a. [i. shed; pp. shedding, shed; pour out; to spill; to scatter; to let fall. Shed, n. a slight building or covering. Shed'der, n. one who sheds; a spiller. fSheen, or fSheen'y, a. bright ; glittering. Spen Shēen, a. brightness ; splendor. Mila i Shēen, n. brightness; splendor. Mithon.
Shēep, n. sing. & pl. an animal bearing wool.
Shēep'Cot, n. an enclosure for sheep; sheepfold.
Shēep'Cot, n. an enclosure for sheep; sheepfold.
Shēep'Cot, n. an place where sheep are enclosed.
Shēep'Got, sheep; a shepherd's lay hold of the legs of their sheep; a shepherd's crook.
Shēep'ish, a. bashful; meanly diffident; timid.
Shēep'ish, d. with mean diffidence.
Shēep'ish-ly, ad. with mean diffidence.
Shēep'sh-rès, n. sate of being sheepish.
Shēep's'-bēad, n. a kind of fish: — a simplem.
Shēep's'-bēad, n. a kind of fish: — a simplem. Sheep'-shear-or, m. one who shears sheep. Sheep'-shear-ing, n. the shearing of sheep Sheep'-steal er, n. a thief who takes away sheep Sheep'walk, (shep'wawk) s. a sheep posture. Sheer, a. pure; clear; mere - unmingled. Sheer, ad. clean; quick; at offce. Sheer, v. n. to deviate; to steal away. Sheet, w. a piece of linen or cotton cloth for a bed; a broad piece of cloth: — a piece of page Sheet, v. a. to cover, as with a sheet, or the like Sheet, an chor, a. the largest anglor in a ship: sheet supports. Sheik, w. a person who has the care of a Moham medan mosque: — a chief of a tribe of Arab. shëk'el, (shëk'ki) [shök'ki, W. E. K. Sa. W.: shëk'el, (shek'ki) [shök'ki, W. E. K. Sa. W.: shë'ki, S. J. F. Ja.: she'kei, P.] n. an ancas Jewish silver coin, value about 2a. 7d. sterling; and a gold coin, value about £1 16 s. 6 d. Shel'drake, s. a kind of wild duck. Shell, n.; pl. shelves; a board fixed against a supporter:—a sand-bank or a rock in the sale Shell'y, a. full of shelves, rocks, or banks. Shell, a. the hard covering of any thing :- ab Shell, v. a. & n. to strip off or cast the shell. Shell'-fish, n. a fish invested with a shell. Shell'work, (shel'würk) z. work made of st Shell'y, a. abounding with, or having, shells. Shel'ter, n. a cover; protection; security. Shel'ter, v. a. to cover; to defend; to protect. Shël'ter, v. n. to take or give shelter. Shël'ter-lëss, a. destitute of shelter. Shël'tip, (shël'te) n. a small Shetland horse. Shelve, v. a. to place on a shelf.

They shared in the

He was snown see the king on of the larguage of case was his only shelter from the weather they mike us into

I saw her blush in sprite of her.

in to lenefix ofrish from



• ì

They made a shift to find contentment.

To shoot at - shooting icides to his heart. ... branches shooting from a ten.

Iwas short in morey falling shore file Shorten in, morey praxuropio.

SHI Shelving, a. sloping; having declivity. Sherving, a. sloping; having declivity.
She'ring, a. shallow; rocky; full of banks.
She-mil'ic, a. relating to Shem; Semitic.
She par'di-a, n. a shrub; the buffalo berry.
She'p'herd, (she'p'crd) n. one who tends sheep.
She'p'herd, ess, (-erd) n. a female shepherd.
She'rbet, or Sher-bet, she'rbet', S. W. P. J. E.
F. Ja.; she'rbet, K. Sm. R. W. Ash.] n. an
oriental drink, composed of water, bruised
raisine, sirup of lemons, rose-water, &c.
She'rd, n. a furnement of entthen-ware: shard. Sherd, a. a fragment of earthen-ware; shard. Sher'iff, a. the chief executive officer of a county. Deputy sherif, a subordinate sheriff.

Sheriff-al-ty, n. the office of a sheriff.

Sherry, n. a kind of Spanish wine: — the supposed sherris, or sherris sack, of Shakspeare. puncu merru, or sacrus sacz, of Sharapearc.
Shew, (shô) v. a. [i. shewed; pp. shewing,
shewn; to exhibit; to prove; to direct. See
Shew'er, (shô'er) z. one who shewz.
Shewn, (shôn) p. from Sacz. See Sacza.
Shib'bp-lèth, n. the criterion or test of a party.
Shiêld, (shêld) z. a buckler; protection. Saleta, (sneid) n. a buckier; protection.

Shiffd, v. a. to defend; to protect; to secure.

Shift, v. a. to change; to find means; to act.

Shift, v. a. to change; to alter; to transfer.

Shift, v. a. to change; to alter; to transfer.

Shift, v. a. oxpedient; mean refuge; last resource:—fraud; artifice; evasion:—a wo-

man's under linen or garment.
Shift'er, a one who shifts or changes. shift'less, a. wanting means to live ; inefficient. Shil'ing, a a silver coin; twelve pence.
Shil'ing, a a silver coin; twelve pence.
Shil'y, ad, not familiarly. See Shyly.
Shin, a the fore part of the leg, above the foot.
Shine, v. n. [i. shoue or shined; pp. shining,
shone. or shined;] to glisten; to be hright,
glossy, gay, splendid, or conspicuous.
Shipe, n. fair weather; brightness; lustre.

Shin'er, n. one that shines : - a small fish. Shir'ness, n. want of frankness. See Skyness.
Shin'gle, (ahing'gl) n. a thin board to cover houses. — pl. a discase; a kind of tetter.

nonses.—pt. a discree; a kind of setter.

shin'gle, (shing'gl) v. a. to cover with shingles.

Shin'fing, a. bright; splendid; conspicuous.

Shin'fing-ness, a. brightness; splendor.

Shi'ny, a. bright; splendid; luminous.

Ship, a termination from the Saxon, noting office guality or condition; as lurisable. office, quality, or condition; as, lord-ship.

ship, v. a. to put into a ship; to transport. hip board, sd. on board or in a ship.
hip board, sd. on board or in a ship.
hip build-er, s. a ship-carpenter.
hip car-pen-ter, s. a builder of ships.

Ship'chand-ler, n. one who deals in the furni-ture and provisions of a ship. Ship'mas-ter, n. the commander of a ship. hip mate, a one who serves in the same ship. Ship ment, n. act of shipping; transportation; the quantity of goods shipped.

she quantity or goods supped.

Ship'-man-oy, n. an imposition formerly levied in England for fitting out ships.

Ship'ping, n. vessels of navigation; a fleet.

Ship'wreck, (ship'rek), n. the loss of a ship.

Ship'wreck, (ship'rek), v. a. to sink, or destroy had also be the ship of new to be the ship.

by dashing on rocks or shallows. Ship'wright, (ship'rit) n. a builder of ships.
'Shire, or Shire, [shir, W. P. J. Sm.; shir, S.
E. Js. K. Wb.; shir or sher, F.] n. a county. Shire mote, n. a meeting of a county.

thank, v. a. to practise mean tricks; to shark. hirk, v. c. to procure by mean tricks. shirt, a. the under gurment of a man.

shirt, s. c. to cover; to clothe as in a shirt.

Shist, z. a mineral. See Schist.
Shive, (shiv, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Szz.; shiv
Wb.] n. a splinter or lamina.

Shiv'er, v. a. & n. to break into many parts. Shiv'er, v. n. to quake; to tremble; to shudder Shiv'er, s. a little piece; a shaking fit. Shiv'er-ing, s. the act of trembling; division.

Shiv'er-ing, s. the act of trending; avision. Shiv'er-y, a. loose of coherence; incompact. Shoal, s. a crowd; a multitude, as of fish;—a shallow; a sand-bank.
Shoal, v. s. to crowd; to throng; to grow shallshoal, a. shallow; obstructed by banks.
Shoal', a. shallow; obstructed by banks.
Shoal'j-nass, s. frequency of shallow places.
Shoal'y, a. full of shoals or shallows; shoal.
Shock s. a. conflict; concussion:—offence;

Shock, s. a conflict; concussion: - offence

Shöck, s. a conflict; concussion: — offenos; impression of disgust:—a pile of sheaves of corn; a stook:—a shaggy dog; shough.
Shöck, v. a. to shake; to offend; to disgust.
Shöck/ing-ly, ad. so as to disgust; offensively.
Shöck, (shō) z. a cover for the foot.
Shōc, (shō) v. a. [i. shod; pp. shoeing, shod;] to furnish with shoes.
Shōc/shōt z. a. no who cleans shoes.

Shôe'black, n. one who cleans shoes. Shôe'-buc-kle, n. a buckle for the shoe.

Shōe'jng-horn, u. a horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe. Shôe'-látch-ct, n. a fastening for the shoe. Shôe'mā-ker, n. one who makes shoes.

Sho'er, a. one who fits the foot with a shoe. Sho'er, a. one who fits the foot with a shoe. Shoe'string, a. a string to tie a shoe with. Shoe'tle, (sho'tle, abo'tl a. a shoestring. Shone, or Shone, e. shon, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.; shon, E. Wh.; shon, P.; shon or shon, E.]

snon, E. We.; snun, F.; snon er snon, K.]
i. & p. from Skins.
Shôô, interj. hegone; away. See Shough.
Shook, (shūk) ishūk, S. F. J. F. Sm. We.; shôk,
W. Ja. K.] i. & p. from Skake.
Shook, (shūk) n. staves for hugsheads, &c.

Shoot, v. a. (i. shot; pp. shooting, shot;) to dis-charge, as a gun; to let off; to strike with any thing shot; to push; to emit. Shoot, v. z. to perform the act of shooting:— to Shoot, v. n. to perform the act of amoung: — to germinate; to let out; to pass.
Shoot, n. a discharge: — a young branch.
Shoot'er, n. one that shoots; a guaner.
Shop, n. a place or a room for retailing goods: —
a place for work or for manufacturing.

Shop board, a. a bench on which work is done. Shop'book, (shop'bûk) n. a book of accounts. Shop'keep-er, n. a trader who sells in a shop. Shop'lift-er, n. one who steals out of a shop. Shōp'lift-ing, n. the crime of a shoplifter. Shōp'man, n. the act of frequenting shops. Shōp'ping, n. the act of frequenting shops. Shore, a. the border or coast of the sea or other

water :- a support ; a buttress. Shore, v. c. to prop; to support. Shored, (shord) c. having a bank or shore. Shorl, n. a mineral. See Schorl. Shorling, n. a sheep shorn, or the skin.

Shorn, p. from Shear.

Shört, a. not long; brief; laconic; concise; defective; scanty; brittle; friable.
Shört'-breathed, (-breath) a. breathing short. Shört'-còm-ing, a. defective performance. Shört'en, (shör'tn) v. a. to make short; to lop. Shört'en-ing, a. act of making short; any thing that shortens.

Shört'hánd, s. short writing; stenography. Shört'-hörned, s. having short horns. Shört'-lived, (shört'livd) s. not living long.

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Shal'low, (shal'lo) v. a. to make shallow. Shal'low-brained, (shal'lo-brand) a. foolish. Shallow-ly, ad. with no great depth; simply. Shallow-ness, n. want of depth or thought. Shalt, the second person singular of Shalt. Sham, v. a. to trick; to cheat; to delude. Shim, s. a trick; a false pretence; imposture Shim, a. false; counterfeit; fictitious. Shiman, s. an adherent to Shamanism. Shā'man-lem, n. a pagan religion in Asia. Sham'ble, r. z. to walk or move awkwardly. Sham'bles, n. pl. a flesh-market; a butchery Sham'bling, a. the act of moving awkwardly. Sham'bling, a moving awkwardly.
Shāme, n. disgrace; ignominy; reproach.
Shāme, r. a. to make asnamed; to disgrace.
Shāme fāced, (shām'fāst) a modest; bashful. Shāme'faced-ly, (shām'fast-le) ad. bashfully. Shāme'faced-ness, (shām'fast-nes) n. modesty. Shame'ful, a disgraceful; ignominious; base. Shāme'ful-ly, ad disgracefully; ignominiously. Shāme'less, a wanting shame; impudent. Shāme'less-ly, ad impudently; without shame. Shame'less-ness, n. impudence; immolesty. Sham'er, a. whoever or whatever shames. Sham'mer, s. a cheat; an impostor. Sham'my, m. a kind of soft leather, originally made of the skin of the chamois goat: — written also shamois. See Chamois. Sham-pôd', v. a. to rub and press the limbs and muscles after warm bathing, &c.
Sham'rock, n. a three-leaved Irish grass. Shank, n. the part of the leg from the knee to the ankle; the large bone of the leg the long part of a thing:—an hero. Shanked, (shangkt) a. having a shank. Shan'ty, or Shan'tee, a. a cabin ; a mean shelter. Shape, v. a. [i. shaped; pp. shaping, shaped or shapen;] to form; to mould; to adjust; to Shape, v. n. to square; to suit. make. Shape, z. form ; appearance ; make ; idea. Shape less, a. wanting shape or regular form. Shāpe'li-ness, n. beauty or proportion of form. Shāpe'ly, a. symmetrical; well-formed. Shard, a. a fragment of an carthen vessel

Share hold-or, a the owner of a share. Shar'er, a. one who shares; a partaker. Shark, n. a voracious sea-fish ; a sharper. Shark, v. a. to pick up hastily or slyly. Shark, v. n. to cheat; to shift; to shirk. Sharp, a. keen; piercing; acute; quick; sour. Sharp, a. a sharp or acute sound or note. Sharp, v. a. to make keen; to render quick.
Sharp'en, (abar'pu) v. a. to make sharp; to edge.
Sharp'en, (shar'pu) v. n. to grow sharp.
Sharp'er, n. a tricking follow; a cheat.
[fully. Sharp'n, ad. severely; keenly; neutely; pain-Sharp'ness, a. keenness; severity; ingenuity. Sharp'-set, a. hungry; ravenous; cager. Sharp'-stght-ed, (sharp'si-ted) a. seeing quick. Sharp'-wit-ted, a. having an acute mind. Shas'ter, a. the sacred book of the Rindoos. Shat'ter, v. a. to break into pieces; to impair. Shat'ter, v. z. to be broken into fragments. Shat'ter-brained, (shat'ter-brand) a. giddy. Shat'ters, n. pl. fragments; pieces. Shat'ter-y, a. not compact; loose of texture. Shave, v. c. [i. shaved; pp. shaving, shaved or | Shelve, v. n. to overhang, as a shelf.

shaven;] to cut or pare off with a ranor; I cut; to fleece; to oppress by extortion.
Shave, n. a tool used for shaving wood. Shave'ling, n. a man shaved; a friar. Shāv'er, s. one who shaves; a sharper. Shāv'ing, s. a thin slice pared off from any then Shawl, n. a part of modern female dress (Shawm, or Shalm, (shawm) n. a hauthoy. She pron. pers. frm. the woman; the femal Sheat, n. pl. sheaves; a bundle of grain. Sheat, (shel) n. n. to make sheaves. Shear, v. a. [i. sheared; pp. shearing, absheared;] to clip or cut off with shears. Shear, r. n. to turn aside. See Sheer. Shëar'er, n. one who shears; a reaper. Shëari, a. pl. an instrument with two blad Shëari, a. pl. an instrument with two blad Shëath, a. a case; a scabbard; a petiole. Sheathe, v. a. to put into a sheath; to enci Sheath'ing, s. act of enclosing; a covering Sheath'y, a. forming a sheath; like a sheat Shed, v. a. [i. shed; pp. shedding, shed;]
pour out; to spill: to scatter; to let fall. Shed, n. a slight building or covering. Shed'der, n. one who sheds; a spiller. Sheen, or tSheen'y, a. bright : glittering. Sear Sheen, n. brightness ; splendor. Mills Talleen, n. brightness; spiendor. Merina.
Sheep, n. sing. & pl. an animal bearing wool.
Sheep/cot, n. an enclosure for sheep; sheepfoil
Sheep/cot, n. an enclosure for sheep; sheepfoil
Sheep/cot, n. a hook fastened t
a pole, by which sheepherds lay hold of the
less of their sheep; a shepherd's crook. Shiep'ish, a bashful; meanly diffident; timil Sheep'ish-ly, ad. with mean diffidence. Sheep'ish-ness, n. state of being sheeps Sheap's'-eye, (sheps'I) a. a loving, sty leak Sheep's'-head, n. a kind of fish : - a simples Sheep' shear-er, a one who shears sheep Sheep'-shear-ing, n. the shearing of sheep Sheep'-steni er, a thief who takes away she Sheep'walk, (shep'wawk) n. a sheep posture. Sheer, a. pure; clear; mere - unmingled. Sheer, ad. clean; quick; at once. Sheer, v. s. to deviate ; to steal away. Share, v. a. to divide; to partake with albers.

Share, v. a. to divide; to partake with albers.

Share, v. a. to have part; to have a dividend.

Share, bono, n. the bone which dividend obtained.

Share, bono, n. the bone which divides the trunk

from the lower limbs; or publish

Share, bono, n. the bone which divides the trunk

from the lower limbs; or publish

Share, bono, n. the largest anglor in a ship:

Share, bono, n. the largest anglor in a ship:

Share, bono, n. the largest anglor in a ship:

Share, v. a. to cover, s. with a sheet, or the like.

Share, v. a. to cover, s. with a sheet, or the like.

Share, v. a. to cover, s. with a sheet, or the like. Sheet'ing, a. Goth for making sheets. Sheik, n. a person who has the care of a Moban medan mosque: - a chief of a tribe of Arabs. Shek'el, (shek'kl) [shok'kl, W. E. K. Sm. Wh: she'kl, S. J. F. Ja.; she'kel, P.] n. an ancies Jewish silver coin, value about 2s. 7d. sterling; and a gold coin, value about £1 16 a. 6d. Shel'drake, n. a kind of wild duck. Shell, n.; pl. shelves; a board fixed against a supporter:—a sand-bank or a rock in the sea.
Shell'y, a full of shelves, pocks, or banka. Shell, a. the hard covering of any thing :-Shell, v. a. & n. to strip off or east the shell. Shell-fish, n. a fish invested with a shell. Shell'work, (shel'würk) a. work made of s Shell'y, a abounding with, or having, shells Shel'ter, n. a cover; protection; security. Shel'ter, v. a. to cover; to defend; to protect. Shel'ter, v. n. to take or give shelter. Shël'ter-lèss, a. destitute of shelter. Shël'tiq, (shël'tq) n. a small Shetland horse. Shëlve, v. a. to place on a shelf.

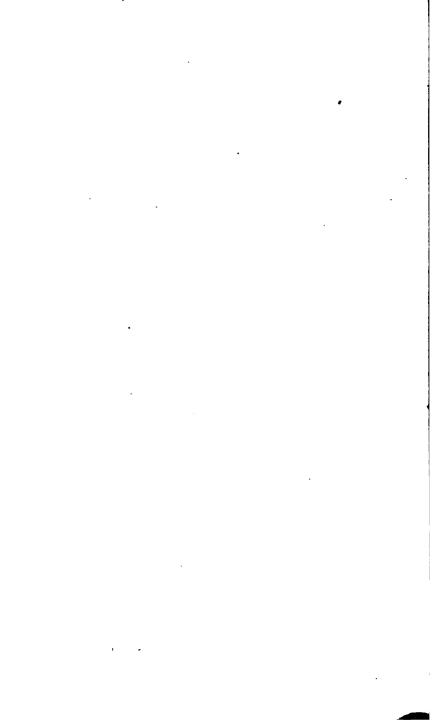
- He was snownace the king on, of the caret A case was his only shelter from the weather They sink us into

They shared in the

Saw her blush in sprite of her.

in to lenefix ofriend from

. • . . . •



They made a shift to find contentment.

To shoot at - shooting icicles to his heart.
- branches shooting from a ten.

Iwas short in morey falling shore file Shorten in, προτέμτω, βραχυτομώ.

SHI helving, a. sloping; having declivity. hetv'y, a. shallow; rocky; full of banks. he-mit'ic, a. relating to Shem; Semitic. he par'di-a, n. a shrub; the buffalo berry. hep'herd, (shep'erd) a. one who tends sheep. hep'herd, (shep'erd) a. one who tends sheep. hep'herd-ess, (-erd-) a. a formale shepherd. her'bet, or Shep-bet', (shep-bet', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.; shër'bet, K. Sm. R. W. Ash.] a. an oriental drink, composed of water, bruised raisins, sirup of lemons, rose-water, &c. herd, a. a fragment of earthen-ware; shard. her iff, a. the chief executive officer of a county. — Deputy sherif, a subordinate sheriff.
her'iff-el-ty, n. the office of a sheriff.
her'ry, n. a kind of Spanish wine: — the supposed sherris, or sherris sack, of Shakspeare. posed starrs, or sterve sack, of Snakspeare.
hew, (shō) v. a. [i. shewed; pp. shewing,
shewn;] to exhibit; to prove; to direct. See
hew'er, (shō/er) s. one who shews. [Show.
hown, (shōn) p. from Show. See Shows.
hib'bo-leth, w. the criterion or test of a party.
hield, (shēid) s. a buckler; protection. hield, v. a. to defend; to protect; to secure.
hift, v. a. to change; to find means; to act.
hift, v. a. to change; to siter; to transfer.
hift, n. an expedient; mean refuge; last resource:—fraud; artifice; evasion:—a woman's under linen or garment. hift'er, a. one who shifts or changes. hift'less, a. wanting means to live; inefficient. white years, a winting means to live; incincient, in l'ining, a a silver coin; twelve pence.
in l'iy, ad. not familiariy. See Shyly.
in in, a, the fore part of the leg, above the foot.
line, v. n. [i. shone or shined; pp. shining,
shone, or shined;] to glisten; to be hright,
glossay, gay, splendid, or conspicuous.
line, n. fair weather; brightness; lustre. hin'er, n. one that shines : - a small fish. hir ness, s. want of frankness. See Skyness.
hir gle, (shing'gl) s. a thin board to cover houses.—pl. a discase; a kind of tetter. thin'gle, (shing'gl) v. a. to cover with shingles. thin'ing, a. bright; splendid; conspicuous. htn'ing.ness, a brightness; splendor.
ht'ny, a bright; splendid; luminous.
hip, a termination from the Saxon, noting office, quality, or condition; as, lord-skip. hip, a. a large sea-vessel with three masts. ship, v. a. to put into a ship; to transport. ship-build-er, n. a ship-carpenter. Ship'-car-pen-ter, n. a builder of ships.
Ship'-chand-ler, n. one who deals in the furni-ture and provisions of a ship.
Ship'mas-ter, n. the commander of a ship. Ship mate, a. one who serves in the same ship. Ship ment, w. act of shipping; transportation; the quantity of goods shipped. the quantity of goods shipped.

Ship'môn-ey, a. an imposition formerly levied in England for fitting out ships.

Ship'ping, a. vessels of navigation; a fleet.

Ship'wreck, (ship'rek), a. the less of a ship.

Ship'wreck, (ship'rek), c. a. to sink, or destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.

Ship wright, (ship'rit) n. a builder of ships.

"Shire, or Shire, [sher, W. P. J. Sm.; shir, S. E. Ja. K. We.; shir or sher, F.] n. a county.

"Shire'mote, n. a meeting of a county. Shirk, n. a sharper; a shark.

Shirk, v. a. to procure by mean tricks. Shirt, a. the under garment of a man.

Shirk, v. s. to practise mean tricks; to shark.

Shirt, v. a. to cover; to clothe as in a shirt.

Shist, n. a mineral. See Schist. Shive, [shiv, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; shiv Wb.] n. a splinter or lamina. Shiv'er, v. a. & n. to break into many parts. Shiv'er, v. n. to quake; to tremble; to shudder Shiv'er, z. a little piece; a shaking fit. Shiv'er-ing, z. the act of trembling; division. Shiv'er, a loose of coherence; incompact.
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shallow; a sand-bank. [low. Shoal, v. n. to crowd; to throng; to grow shal-Shoal, a. shallow; obstructed by banks. Shoal; n. frequency of shallow places. Shoal'y, a. full of shoals or shallows; shoal. Sincer, s. a conflict; concussion: — offence; impression of disgust:—a pile of sheaves of corn; a stook:—a shaggy dog; shough.
Shöck, v. a. to shake; to offend; to disgust.
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Shôc, (shô) v. a. [i. shod; pp. shoeing, shod;] to furnish with shoes.
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that shortens.

Short'en-Ing, a act of making short; any thing

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Share bone, n. the bone which divides the trunk from the lower limbs; as public. Share bold-er, n. the owner of a share. Shar'er, a. one who shares; a partaker Shark, n. a voracious sea-fish; a sharper. Shark, v. a. to pick up hastily or slyly. Shak. Shurk, v. n. to cheut; to shift; to shirk. Sharp, e. keen; piercing; acute; quick; sour. Sharp, n. a sharp or acute sound or note. Sharp, v. a. to make keen; to render quick. Sharp'en, (shar'pn) v. a. to make sharp; to edge. Sharp'en, (shar'pu) v. n. to grow sharp. Sharp'er, a. a tricking follow; a cheat. [fully. Sharp'ly, ad. severely; keenly; acutely; pain-Sharp'ness, n. keenness; severity; ingenuity. Sharp'-set, a. hungry; ravenous; cager. Sharp'-sight-ed, (sharp'si-ted) a. seeing quick. Sharp'-wit-ted, a. having an acute mind. Shas'ter, a. the sacred book of the Hindoos Shat'ter, v. a. to break into pieces; to impair. Shat'ter, v. n. to be broken into fragments. Shat'ter-brained, (shat'ter-brand) a. giddy. Shat'ters, n. pl. fragments; pieces. Shat'ter-y, a. not compact; loose of texture.

342 SHE shaven;] to cut or pare off with a ramer; b cut; to fleece; to oppress by extortion. Shave, a tool used for shaving wood. Shave/ling, m. a man shaved; a friar. Shav'er, v. one who shaves; a sharper. Shav'ing, n. a thin slice pared off from any there Shawl, s. a part of modern female dres Shawn, n. a pare or monern temale dress. tShawn, or Shalm, (shawn) n. a hauthoy. She, pron. prn. frm. the woman; the femal Sheaf, n.; pl. sheaves; a bundle of grain. Sheaf, (shel) n. n. to make sheaves. Shear, v. a. [i. sheared; pp. shearing, shear sheared;] to clip or cut off with shears. Shear, r. n. to turn aside. See Sheer. Shear'er, n. one who shears; a reaper. Shear'ling, a. a sheep only once shorn. Shears, n. pl. an instrument with two blades. Sheath, n. a case; a scabbard; a petiole. Sheathe, v. a. to put into a sheath; to enclose. Sheath'ing, a. act of enclosing; a covering. Sheath'y, a. forming a sheath; like a sheath Shed, v. a. [i. shed; pp. shedding, shed;] to pour out; to spill: to scatter; to let fall. Shed, n. a slight building or covering. Shed'der, n. one who sheds; a spiller. †Sheen, or †Sheen'y, a. bright ; glittering. Spensor. Sheen, n. brightness ; spiendor. Mals Sheep, n. sing. & pl. an animal bearing wool.
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Sheep'Old, n. a place where sheep are enclose. Shēēp'idd, n. a place where sheep are enclosed. Shēēp'hock; (shēp'hūk) n. a hook fastened it a pole, by which shepherds lay hold of the legs of their sheep; a shepherd's crook. Shēp'ish. a. bashful; meanly diffident; imid. Shēēp'ish. ly, ad. with mean diffidence. Shēēp'ish-ness, n. state of being sheepish. Shēēp's'-oye, (shēps') n. a loving, sty look. Shēēp's'-hēad, n. a kind of fish; — a simpletes. Shēān'\_shēad-n. z. now who shear shear. Sheep' shear-or, a. one who shears sheep. Sheep'-shear-ing, n. the shearing of sheep Sheep'-steal er, n. a thief who takes away sheep Sheep'walk, (shep'wawk) n. a sheep pasture. Sheer, a. pure; clear; mere + unmingled. Sheer, ad. clean; quick; at once. Sheer, v. n. to deviate; to steal away. Sheet, w. a visce of linen or cotton cloth ar a bed; a broad piece of cloth; — a piece of super sheet, e. a. to cover, as with a sheet, or the like Sheet! An-chor, w. the largest anglier in a shup: ened supports. Sheik, n. a person who has the care of a Mobi medan mosque:—a chief of a tribe of Araba. Shěk'el, (shěk'kl) [shěk'kl, W. E. K. Sm. W. shē'kl, S. J. F. Ja.; shě'kel, P.] n. an ancissi Jewish silver coin, value about 2s. 7d. sterling; Jewiss suvercom, vame about 22. A. szerm; and a gold coin, value about £1 16a. 64. Shel'drāke, n. a kind of wild duck. Shel', n. p. shelves; a board fixed against a supporter:—a sand-bank or a rock in the sa-Shel' y. a. full of shelves, rocks, or banka. Shell, n. the hard covering of any thing:—a bond fixed in the same of the sa Shell, r. a. & n. to strip off or cast the shell. Shell-fish, n. a fish invested with a shell. Shell'work, (shel'würk) a. work made of sh Shell'y, a. abounding with, or having, shells. Shel'ter, n. a cover; protection; security. Shel'ter, v. a. to cover; to defend; to protect. Shči'ter, w. n. to take or give shelter. Shči'ter-lëss, a. destitute of shekter. Shči'tie, (shči'te) w. a small Shetland horse.

Shave, v. a. [i. shaved; pp. shaving, shaved or Shelve, v. z. to overhang, as a shelf.

Shelve, v. c. to place on a shelf.

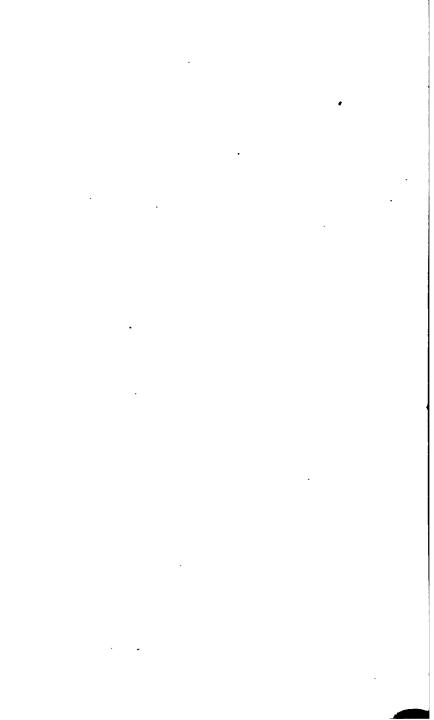
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- branches shooting from a time.

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SHI 3holv'ing, a. sloping; having declivity. ličiv'y, c. shallow; rocky; full of banks. She-mit'jc, c. relating to Shem; Semitic. she pair di-a, n. a shrub; the buffalo berry.

!hēp'herd, (shēp'erd) a. one who tends sheep.

!hēp'herd-ēss. (-erd) n. a female shepherd.

!hēr'bet, or Sher-bēt', (sher-bēt', S. W. P. J. E.

F. Ja.; shēr'bet, K. Sm. R. Wo. Ask.] n. an

oriental drink, composed of water, bruised

raisins, sirup of lemons, rose-water, &c.

herd a a frament of certhen-ware; shard 3herd, a. a fragment of earthen-ware; shard. sher'iff, a. the chief executive officer of a county. Deputy sherif, a subordinate sheriff.

Sheriff-al-ty, n. the office of a sheriff.

Shery, n. a kind of Spanish wine: — the supposed sherris, or sherris sack, of Shakspeare. posed sasrus, or sasrus sack, of Shakapeare.

shew, (shō) v. a. [i. shewed; pp. shewing,
shewn;) to exhibit; to prove; to direct. See
Shew/er, (shō/er) n. one who shews. [Show.
shewn, (shōn) p. from Skew. See Shown.
Shib'bo-leth, n. the criterion or test of a party.
Shibld, (shēld) n. a buckler; protection. Shift, v. a. to defend; to protect; to secure. Shift, v. z. to change; to find means; to act. Shift, v. s. to change; to alter; to transfer.

\*hift, n. an expedient; mean refuge; last resource:—fraud; artifice; evasion:—a woman's under linen or garment. Shift'er, a. one who shifts or changes. shift'less, a. wanting means to live; inefficient. shiff'eas, a wanting means to live; inefficient. shiffing, n. a silver coin; twelve pence. shifly, ad not familiarly. See Skyly. shin, n. the fore part of the leg, above the foot. shine, v. n. [i. shouc or shined; pp. shining, shone, or shined; ] to glisten; to be hright, glossy, gay, splendid, or conspicuous. shine, n. fair weather; brightness; lustre. shinfer, n. one that shines:—a small fish. shiflness, n. want of frankness. See Skyness. Shin'er, n. one that shines:—a small fish.

Shi'ness, n. want of frankness. See Skyness.

Shin'gle, (shing'gl) n. a thin board to cover
houses.—pl. a disease; a kind of tetter.

Shin'gle, (shing'gl) v. a to cover with shingles.

Shin'ing, a bright; splendid; conspicuous.

Shin'ing-ness, n. brightness; splendor.

Ship, a termination from the Saxon, noting
office quality or condition; n. b. bright; splendid; office, quality, or condition; as, lord-skip. hip, s. a large sea-vessel with three masts. ship, v. a. to put into a ship; to transport. Anip, v. a. to put into a snip; to transport.

Alp'bōard, ad. on board or in a ship.

Alp'chard, a. a ship-carpenter.

Alp'ch-pen-ter, a. a builder of ships.

Alp'chand-ler, a. one who deals in the furniture and provisions of a ship.

Alp'mās-ter, a. the commander of a ship. ship mate, a one who serves in the same ship. snip mate, n. one who serves in the same ship. Ship/ment, n. act of shipping; transportation; the quantity of goods shipped.

Ship/mendn-ey, n. an imposition formerly leyied in England for fitting out ships.

Ship/ping, n. vessels of navigation; a fleet. Ship'wreck, (ship'rek) s. the loss of a ship. Ship'wreck, (ship'rek), v. a. to sink, or destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows. Ship wright, (ship'rit) n. a builder of ships.
'Shire, or Shire, [shēr, W. P. J. Sm.; shir, S.
E. Ja. K. Wb.; shir or shēr, F.] n. a county. Shire'môte, s. a meeting of a county.

shirk, v. n. to practise mean tricks; to shark.

Shirt, w. a. to cover; to clothe as in a shirt.

shirk, v. a. to procure by mean tricks. shirt, a. the under garment of a man.

Shist, s. a mineral. See Schist. Shive, [shiv, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; shiv Wb.] n. a splinter or lamina. Shiv'er, v. a. & n. to break into many parts. Shiv'er, v. n. to quake; to tremble; to shudder Shiv'er, n. a little piece; a shaking fit. Shiv'er-ing, n. the act of trembling; division. Shiv'et-y, a. loose of coherence; incompact. Shoal, n. a crowd; a multitude, as of fish; shallow; a sand-bank. [low. Shoel, v. n. to crowd; to throng; to grow is Shoel, v. n. to crowd; to throng; to grow is Shoel, a. shallow; obstructed by banks. Shoel'i-ndes, n. frequency of shallow places. Shoel'y, a. full of shoels or shallows; shoel. Shock, n. a conflict; concussion:—offence; impression of disgust:—a pile of sheaves of corn; a stock:—a shagey dog; shough. Shock, v. a. to shake; to offend; to disgust. Shock'ing, a. that shocks; dreadful; frightful. Shock'ing-ily, ad so as to disgust; offensively. Shoe, (sho) n. a cover for the foot. Shoe, (sho) v. a. [i. shod; pp. shoeing, shod;] to furnish with shoes. Shôe'black, n. one who cleans shoes. Shoe'-buc-kle, n. a buckle for the shoe. Shôe'ing-hörn, n. a horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe. Shoe'-latch-ct, n. a fastening for the shoe. Shoe'maker, n. one who makes shoes.
Shoe'maker, n. one who makes shoes.
Shoe'string, n. a string to tie a shoe with.
Shoe'tte, (sho'tt) n. a shoestring.
Shone, or Shone, [shon, S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.;
shon, E. Wh.: shon, P.; shon or shon, E.] i. & p. from Shine. L. c. p. 17011 ozere.
Shôō, nierj, hegone; away. See Sheugh.
Shook, (shūk) (shūk, S. P. J. F. Sm. Wb.; shūk,
W. Ja. K. j. c. p. from Shake.
Shook, (shūk) z. staves for hogsheads, &c. Shoot, v. a. (i. shot; pp. shooting, shot;) to discharge, as a gun; to let off; to strike with any thing shot; to push; to emit.
Shoot, v. z. to perform the act of shooting:—to germinate; to jet out; to pass. Shoot, n. a discharge:—a young branch. Shoot'er, n. one that shoots; a gunner. Shop, a a place or a room for retailing goods:—
a place for work or for manufacturing. Shop, v. z. to frequent shops. Shop board, z. a bench on which work is done. Shop'book, (shop'buk) n. a book of accounts. Shop'këëp-er, n. a trader who sells in a shop. Shop'lift-er, a. one who steals out of a shop. Shop Int.ing, a the crime of a shoplitter.
Shop man, a superstruction of the shople of the shople of the shople of the sea or other shople.
Shore, a the border or coast of the sea or other water: -- a support; a buttress. Shore, v. a. to prop; to support. Shored, (shord) a. having a bank or shore. Shörl, n. a mineral. See Schorl. Shörl'ing, n. a sheep shorn, or the akin. Shōrn, p. from Shear. Shört, a. not long; brief; laconic; concise; defective; scanty; brittle; friable.
Shört'-breathed, (-bretht) a. breathing short. Short'-com-ing, s. defective performance. Short'en, (shor'tn) v. s. to make short; to lop. Short'en-ing, s. set of making short; any thing that shortens. Short'hand, a. short writing; stenography. Shört'-hörned, a. having short horns. Shört'-lived, (shört'lived) a. not living long.

:342 Bhál'low, (shál'lö) v. a. to make shallow. Bhál'low-brained, (shál'lo-brand) a. foolish. Shal'low-ly, ad. with no great depth; simply. Shal'low-ness, n. want of depth or thought. Shalt, the second person singular of Shall. Sham, v. a. to trick; to cheat; to delude. Sham, n. a trick; a false pretence; imposture Shām, a. false; counterfeit; fictitious. Shā'man, n. an adherent to Shamanism. Shā'man-Iem, n. a pagan religion in Asia. Sham'ble, v. n. to walk or move awkwardly. Sham'bles, n. pl. a flesh-market; a butchery. Sham'bling, a. the act of moving awkwardly. Sham'bling, a. moving awkwardly. Shame, n. disgrace; ignominy; reproach. Shāme, r. a. to make asnamed; to disgrace. Shāme/fāced, (shām/fūst) a. modest; bashful. Shāme/fāced-ly, (shām/fāst-le) ad. bashfully. Shame'faced-ness, (sham'fast-nes) n. modesty. Shāme'fūl, a. disgracefūl; ignominious; base. Shāme'fūl-ly, ad. disgracefully; ignominiously. Shāme'fess, a. wanting shame; impudent. Shāme-less-ly, ad. impudently; without shame. Shāme-less-nēss, n. impudence; immodesty. Sham'er, a. whoever or whatever shames. Sham'mer, s. a cheat; an impostor. Sham'my, a. a kind of soft leather, originally made of the skin of the chamois goat: — written also shamois. See Chamois. Sham-pôô', v. a. to rub and press the limbs and muscles after warm bathing, &c. Sham'rock, n. a three-leaved Irish grass.
Shank, n. the part of the leg from the knee to
the ankle; thesterge bone of the leg the long
part of a thing:— an herd. Shanked, (shangkt) a. having a shank. Shan'ty, or Shan'tee, n. a cahin; a mean shelter. Shāpe, v. a. [i. shaped; pp. shaping, shaped or shapen;] to form; to mould; to adjust; to Shāpe, v. n. to square; to suit. [make. Shāpe, s. form; appearance; make; idea. Shāpe less, a. wanting shape or regular form. Shāpe li-ness, s. beauty or proportion of form.

Share'hone, a. the bone which divides the trunk from the lower limbs; os pubils. Share'hold-er, a. the owner of a share. Shar'er, a. one who shares; a partaker. Shark, n. a voracious sea-fish ; a sharper. Shark, v. a. to pick up hastily or slyly. Shak. Shark, v. n. to cheat; to shift; to shirk. Shurp, a. keen; piercing; acute; quick; sour. Sharp, n. a sharp or acute sound or note. Sharp, v. a. to make keen; to render quick. Sharp'en, (shar'pn) v. a. to make sharp; to edge. Sharp'en, (shar'pu) r. n. to grow sharp. Sharp'n, a. a tricking follow; a cheat. [fully. Sharp'ny, ad. severely; keenly; acutely; pain-sharp'ness, n. keenness; severity; ingenuity. Sharp'-set, a. hungry; ravenous; cager. Sharp'-sight-ed, (sharp'si-ted) a. seeing quick. Sharp'-wit-ted, a. having an acute mind. Shas'ter, n. the sacred book of the Hindoos Shat'ter, v. a. to break into pieces; to impair. Shat'ter, v. n. to be broken into fragments. Shat'ter-brained, (shat'ter-brand) a. giddy. Shat'ters, n. pl. fragments; pieces. Shat'ter-y, c. not compact; loose of texture.

Shape'ly, a. symmetrical, well-formed.

Shard, n. a fragment of an earthen vessel Share, v. a. to divide; to partake with others. Share, v. a. to have part; to have a divisiond. Share, h. part; allotment; dividend obtained.

shaven;] to cut or pare off with a rasser; \$\( \text{cut}; \) to fleece; to oppress by extortion.

Shave, n a tool used for shaving wood.

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Shēēp, m. sing, & b., an animal bearing wool.

Shēēp'cot, m. an enclosure for sheep; sheepfold.

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a pole, by which shepherds lay hold of the legs of their sheep; a shepherd's crook.

Shēep'ish, a. bashful; meanly-diffident; timil.

Shēep'ish-ly, ad. with mean diffidence.

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Shēep's'-nēad, m. a kind of fish: — a simpletos.

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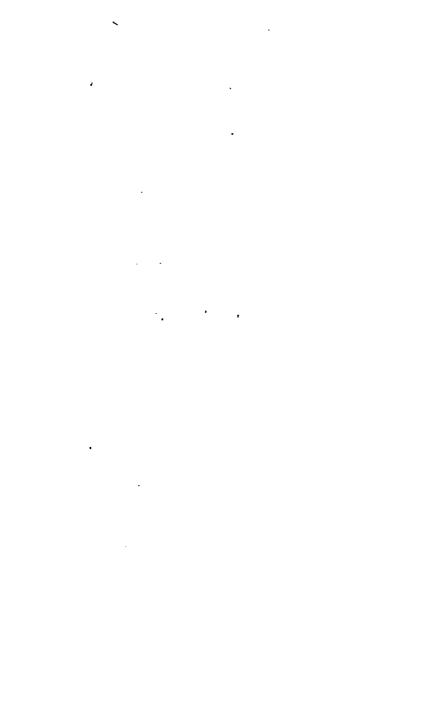
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- He was snown sele the king on of the caret they sink us int

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— Deputy sherif, a subordinate sheriff.

her'iff-gl-ty, n. the office of a sheriff.

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hin, a. the fore part of the leg, above the foot.
hine, v. a. [i. shone or shined; pp. shining,
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Shöck/ing-ly, ad. so as to disgust; offensively.
Shöc, (shò) v. a. (i. shod; pp. shoeing, shod;) to furnish with shoes.
Shoulkhet — one who cleans shoes. Shôe'black, n. one who cleans shoes. Shôe'-buc-kie, n. a buckle for the shoe. Shôe'ing-hörn, n. a horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe. Shôe'-latch-et, n. a fastening for the shoe. Shoe'mā-ker, z. one who makes shoes. She'er, n. one who fits the foot with a shoe. Sho yr, n. the war in a string to tie a shoe with. Sho 'tte, (sho'tt) n. a shoestring. Shone, or Shone, e. shon. N. J. F. Ja. Sm.; shon. E. Wh. shon, P.; shon or shon, E. i. & p. from Shine. Shôô, interj. begone; away. See Shough.
Shook, (shûk) [shûk, S. P. J. F. Sm. Wb.; shôk,
W. Ja. K.] i. de p. from Shake.
Shook, (shûk) n. staves for hogsheads, d.c. Shoot, v. a. (i. shoot; pp. shooting, shot;] to discharge, as a gun; to let off; to strike with any thing shot; to push; to emit. Shoot, v. n. to perform the act of shooting: - to snoot, v. n. to perform the act of shooting:—to germinate; to jet out; to pass.
Shoot, n. a discharge:—a young branch.
Shoot, n. one that shoots; a gunner.
Shoo, n. a place or a room for retailing goods:—
a place for work or for manufacturing. Shöp, v. z. to frequent shops. Shöp board, z. a bench on which work is done. Shop'book, (shop'buk) n. a book of accounts. Shop/keep-er, n. a trader who sells in a shop. Shop'lift-er, a. one who steals out of a shop. Shop'lift-ing, n. the crime of a shoplifter. Shop'man, n. and the trade of the constant of the shop of the shops. Shore, n. the border or coast of the sea or other water:—a support; a butters.
Shôre, v. a. to prop; to support.
Shôred, shôred, a having a bank or shore.
Shôrid, s. a mineral. See Schort.
Shôrid, s., a shoep shorn, or the skin..
Shôri, p., from Sharr. Short, a. not long; brief; laconic; concise; defective; scanty; brittle; friable.
Short'-broathed, (-brotht) a. breathing short.
Short'-com-ing, s. defective performance.
Short'en, short'n, v. a. to make short; to lop.
Short'en-ing, s. act of making short; any thing that shortens.

Short'hand, s. short writing; stenography.

Short'-horned, a. having short horns. Short'-lived, (short'lived) a. not living long.

Bhört'ly, ad. quickly; soon; concisely; briefly. Bhört'ness, a. the quality of being sbort. Bhört-sight-od, (abört'sit-od) a. not seeing far. Shört-sight-od-ness, a. a defect of sight. Bhört-wäist-od, a. having a short body. Short'-wind-ed, a. short-breathed; asthmatic. Short'-wit-ted, a. simple; foolish; not wise. Shot, i. & p. from Shoot.
Shot, a. the act of shooting; a very small granular bullet; a bullet; balls; a charge. Shôte, n. a young hog; a pig: — written also, in England, shoot, shoat, shot, &c. Shōt'.frēē, a. clear of reckoning; uninjured. Shot'ten, (shot'tn) a having ejected spawn. Shöt'ten, (shot'tn) 4. naving spected spawar.
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Show'bread, (sho'bred) a. bread of exhibition.
Show'cr, (sho'cr) a. one who shows.
Show'cr, (sho'cr) a. a short fall of rain or hail; any very liberal distribution. Show'er, v. n. to rain in showers. Shö@'er, (shöû'er) v. a. to wet; to pour down. Show er, (shou er) r. a. to wet; to pour down.
Show er, a. raining in showers; rainy.
Show i-iy, (sho e-ie) ad. in a showy way.
Show i-inds, (sho e-ie) n. state of being showy.
Shown, (shon) p. from Show; exhibited.
Show'y, (sho'e) a. splendid; gay; ostentatious.
(Shrank, t. from Shrink; shrunk, Shrëd, v. a. [i. shred; pp. shredding, shred;] to cut into small pieces.

Shrëd, m. a small piece cut off; a fragment.

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Shredd'ding, m. act of cutting; what is cut off.

Shrewd, (shrd) m. a pieceish, brawling woman.

Shrewd, (shrd) m. a very cut ping m. sepsible. Shrewd, (shrûd) a. sty; cunning; sensible. Shrewd'ly, (shrûd'le) ad. cunning; slyly. Shrewd'ness, (shrûd'nes) s. sly cunning. Shrew'ish, (shrd'ish) a froward; clamorous. Shrew'ish-ly, (shrd'ish-le) ad frowardly. Shrew'ish-ness, (shrd'ish-nes) a petulance. Shrew/modes, (shrd/mode) n. a small animal. Shrick, (shrek) v. n. to cry out in anguish. Shrick, (shrek) v. n. to cry out in anguish. Shrick, shrick) n. a cry of anguish or horror. Shriev/al-ty, (shrev/al-te) n. office of a sheriff. †Shrick, (show) n. a sheriff. †Shrift, n. a confession made to a priest. Shak. Shrike, n. the butcher bird. Shrill, a. sharp, piercing, or tremulous, as sound. Shrill'ness, s. the quality of being shrill. Shril'ly, ad. with a shrill noise.

Shrine, a. a case or box to hold things sacred.

Shrink, v. z. [i. shrunk ; pp. shrinking, shru to contract itself ; to shrivel ; to fall back Shrink, a a corrugation; a contraction. Shrink'er, a one who shrinks. Shrite, a. a name of the thrush. | Shrive, v. a. [i. shrive or shrived; pp. shrs shriven; to hear a confession. Shell. Shriv'el, (shriv'vl) v. a. & z. to contract a contracted into wrinkles; to shrink. Shröud, n. the dress of the dead; winding a Shröid, v. s. to shelter; to cover; to dress Shröidig, n. pl. (Nest.) large ropes of a sha Shröve'tide, h. the Tuesday immedia Shröve'-Täeş-day, preceding Ash-Wes day, the first day in Lent.

Shrüb, a. a bush: — spirit with acid and seg Shrüb'ber-y, s. a plantation of shrubs; Shrüb'by, a. full of, or like, shrubs; bushy.

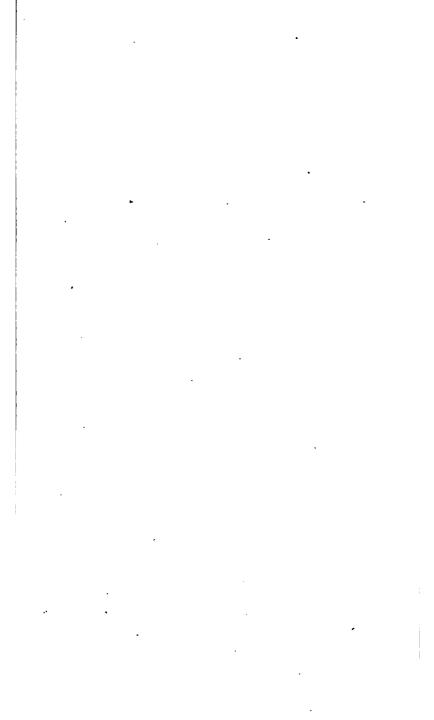
Shrüb'by, a. full of, or like, shrubs; bushy. Shring, v. a. & n. to draw up the shoulders, k. Shring, v. a. & n. to draw up the shoulders, k. Shring, n. a contraction of the aboulders. Shrink, i. & p. from Shrink. Shrink'en, (shrink'kn) p. from Shrink. 1. Shid'der, v. n. to quake with fear; to trends Shid'der, v. n. to quake with fear; Shud'der, a. a tremor; state of trembling Shaf'de, v. a. to throw into disorder; to a flue; to change the position of.

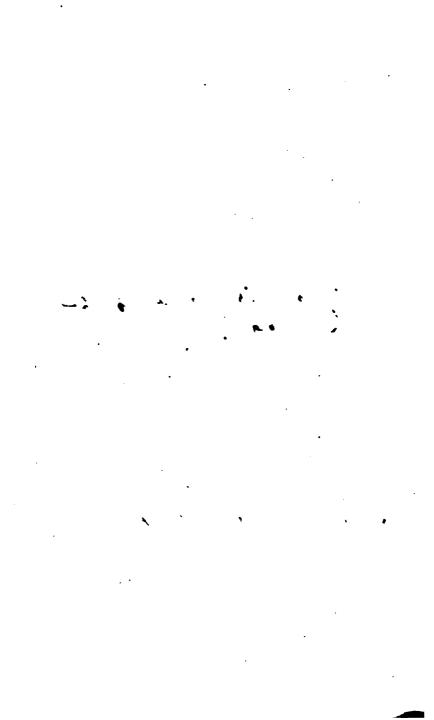
Shif'flo, v. n. to throw cards into a new art
to play mean tricks; to show the feet.

Shif'fle, n. act of shuffling; a trick; quibbi Shuf 'fle-cap, a. a shaking of money in a co Shuf'fler, n. one who shuffles or plays tricks Shuf'fling, n. disorder ; trick ; an irregular s Shun, v. a. to avoid; to decline; to keep clear! Shun, v. a. to decline; to avoid to do a thing Shant, s. a turning off to a short railroad. Shut, v. a. (i. shut; pp. shutting, shut.) t close; to make close or tight; to confee bar; to exclude; to contract. Shut, v. n. to be closed; to close itself. Shut, n. a close; a small door or cover. Shut'ter, n. one that shuts; a cover; a doc. Shut'tle, n. an instrument used in weaving. Shat'tle-cock, a. a cork stuck with feether. beaten backward and forward. bestern neckward and networks.
Shy, a received; coy; cautions; snapicires.
Shy'ly, ad. with shyness; not familiarly.
Shy'ness, s. state of being shy; coyness.
Shal's\_spoon, (\_gōg) n. (\_Mod.) a medicine the
causes the flow of saliva, &c., from the next. Sib'i-lant, a. sounding like the letter a; him: Sib'i lant, n. a hissing letter; as, s. Sib-i-la'tion, n. act of hissing; a hissing scus-Sib'yl, n. a prophetess among the pagan Sib'yl-line, a. of or belonging to a sibyl. Sic's-more, n. a tree. Sec Sycamore. Sic'ca-tive, a. drying; tending to dry.
Sig'ci-ty, s. dryness; want of moisture.
Sice, (siz, 68) s. the number six at dice. Sick, a afflicted with disease; ill in health; fected with nausen; sickly; disgusted. Sick'en, (sik'kn) v. n. to become sick. Sick'en, (sik'kn) v. a. to make sick; to imper Sick'ish, a somewhat sick; nauseating. Sic'kle, a. a book with which core is cat. Sic'kled, (sik'kld) a. supplied with a sickle. Sick'li-ness, a. the state of being sickly. Sick'ly, a. not healthy; not sound; visited wu sickness; diseased; faint; weak. Sick'ness, a disease; maindy; illness; same. Sic pite'sia, [L.] so every where. Side, a. the part of an animal fortified by the ribe; a part; margin; edge; party; interes. Side, a. lateral; oblique; indirect; long; larg Shrimp, n. a small crustaceous fish : - a dwarf.

What low many want of have shown them. That would not shrink at such a hideons solements. . Shuffle N int de lay sick of a fever.

the one side and the other, - on this side the other poten and by side to be English - I english to English and the side to be english - I will a side to be english and the side to be a s





It was ar sign toler.

Ke signs his name to the letter page.

From a similatude of the prisoner's title or circumstances with their own

345 Ide, v. π. to lean on one side; to take a party. Ide'bdard, π. a piece of furniture; side-table. Ide'-box, π. a seat on the side of a theatre. Ide long, a. lateral; oblique; not direct. ide long, ed. laterally; obliquely; on the side. Id'er-al, a. starry; astral; sidereal.
Id'er-at-ed, a. binsted; planet-struck. [R.]
Id-er-a'tion, n. a sudden mortification. [J i-de're-al, a. relating to the stars; starry.
Id'er-Ite, n. a loadstone — a plant. 1d-p-rp-graph';c, | a relating to siderography, 1d-p-rp-graph';c, | a relating to siderography, 1d-p-rp-graph';cal, | or engraving on steel. 1de-reg r-p-phy, at the art of engraving on steel. Ide-ead die, a a woman's seat on horseback. Ideyman, m. an assistant to a churchwarden.
Ideywalk, (-wak) m. a walk for foot-passengers by the side of a street. ide'ways, or Side'wise, ad. on one side. iege, (sēj) n. act of besetting a fortified place with an army; act of besieging. I'e-nite, n. a rock or stone resembling granite. ieve, a. [Sp.] rest; an afternoon's nap.
leve, (siv) s. a vessel with a bottom of network, by which flour is separated from bran, or fine powder from coarse; a seace; a bolter; a basket. ift, v. a. to separate by a sieve; to examine.
ift'er, a. one who sifts; a bolter; a sieve. In'er, n. one who sifts; a botter; a sieve. Igh, (si) v. n. to emit the breath audibly. Igh, (st) n. n. to wit the breath audibly. Igh, (st) n. n. one who sighs. Ight, (st) n. the sense of sceing; a show. Ight, (st) n. the sense of sceing; a show. Ight, (sax, (st'l)-ne's) n. comeliness. Ight'll, ne's, (st'l')-n. n. pleasing to the eye; comely. Igh, n. | sight, h.] a seal; a signature. Ighnoff, a. curved like the Greek letter signator or the English letter S.

Enn. (sin) n. a token: an indication: a signal: Ign, (sin) s. a token; an indication; a signal; a mark; a miracle; a device; a monument; a symbol: — a constellation in the zodiac. ign, (sin) v. a. to mark; to show; to ratify.
ign, (sin) v. a. to make signs or signals.
ig'nel, a. a sign that gives notice; a mark. iig'nal, a. eminent; memorable; remarkable. ig'nal-ize, v. a. to make signal or remarkable. ig'nal-ly, ad. remarkably; memorably. ig'na-ture, s. a person's name signed; mark; sign; stamp. — (Printing) a letter or figure to distinguish sheets or half-sheets. ign'er, (sin'er) a. one who signs. ig'net, a. a seal, particularly a king's seal. ig-nif |-cance, | n. power of signifying; mean-ig-nif |-cant, s. expressive; lmp:rtant. [tance. ig-nif'i-cant-ly, ad. in a significant manner.
ig-ni-fi-ca'tion, a act of signifying; meaning of a word; sense; import. ig-nif'i-ca-tive, a. strongly expressive. ig-nif'i-ca-tive-ly, ad, in a significative manner. ig-nif'i-ca-tor, n. he or that which signifies. ig-nif'i-ca-to-ry, s. that which signifies. [R.] ig'nify, v. a. to declare; to mean; to import. ig'nify, v. s. to express meaning with force. lgn'ior, (sën'yer) n. a title. See Seignior.
lgn-man'y-al, (sīn-man'y-a) n. the signature
of a king, written with his own hand. ign'pôst, (sin'-) n. a post on which a sign hangs. Tke, s. a small stream or rill. [Local.]
He, v. a. to strain, as fresh milk. [Local.]
T'lence, s. state of being silent; tacitumity;

secrecy; stillness; obscurity.

SI'lence, interj. commanding silence; be still. Si'lence, v. a. to forbid to speak ; to still. Si'lence, v. a. to forbid to speak; to still.
Si'lent, a. not speaking; mute; still; quiet.
†Si-len'ti-s-ry, n. one who keeps silence.
Si'lent-less, n. state or quality of being silent.
Si'lent-ness, n. state or quality of being silent.
Si'lex, n. [L.] flint; silica. See Silica.
Silhauctte, (al'ô-ēt') n. [Fr.] a profile likeness.
Sil'i-cq, n. (Chem.) a, chemical earth; the earth
of quartz and flint; the scientific term for silex.
Sil'I'[cq, n. (Chem.) a, [chemical earth; the earth Sj-l'i'cious, (se-l'ish'us) a. [silex, silicius, or sili-ceus, L.] relating to or containing silex or silica; flinty : - written also silicequs. Sj-ll''cj-um, (se-lish'e-um) n. (Chem.) the metallic base of silica. Sil'i-qua, n. [L.] a pod; a seed-vessel.
Sil-i-quose', or Sil'i-quous, a. having a pod.
Silk, n. a fine, soft thread or filament spun by silk-worms; stuff made of the thread. Silk'en, (silk'kn) a made of silk; soft; tender Silk'i-nëss, n. state of being silky; softness. Silk'-mër-cer, n. a dealer in silk. Silk'-wenv-er, n. one who weaves silk. Silk'-worm, (silk'würm) n. a worm that spins Silk'y, a. made of silk; soft; tender; silken. Sill, n. a bottom piece of timber; groundsill. Sil'le-bib, n. a liquor made of milk, wine, cider, Sil'li-ly, ad. in a silly manner. [&cc. Sil'lj-ness, n. state of being silly; folly. Sil'ly, a. artless; weak; foolish; witles Silt, a. sand, clay, and earth transported by running water.

Sj-lu'rj-an, a. noting a series of rocks: — also, a genus of fishes. Si-la'rus, m. [L.] a sheath-fish.
Sil'van, a. woody. See Sylvan.
Silvyen, a. white, hard, ductile metal; money
Silver, a. made of or like silver; white; soft. Sil'ver, v. a. to cover with silver. Sil'ver-beat'er, a. one who foliates silver. Sil'ver-ly, ad. with the appearance of silver Sil'ver-smith, n. one who works in silver. Sil'ver-y, a. besprinkled with or like silver. Sirvery, a. a robe; a scarf; a light garment.
Sim'i-q, n. [L.] (Zool.) a genus of animals resembling man, including the ape, monkey, &cc.
Sim'i-jar, a. having resemblance; like.
Sim-j-iar'i-ty, n. likeness; resemblance. Sim'i-lar-ly, ad. with resemblance. Sim'j-le, n. (Rhet.) a resemblance in things dis-Similar; a comparison.

Si-mil'i-tade, a resemblance; comparison.

Si-mil'i-tade, a resemblance; comparison.

Sim'i-tar, a. See Symitar and Cimeter.

Sim'myr, v. a. to boil gently with a hissing.

Si-mo'ni-sc, a. one who practises simony. Sim-on-iq-ea, a. one who precuses simony.
Sim-on-iq-ea, a. relating to simony.
Sim-on-iq-ea, i.e. a. with the guilt of simony.
Sim'o-ny, [sim'o-ne, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.
Sm.: n'imo-ne, Kesrick.] n. the crime of buying or selling church preferment.
Si-môm', n. a hot, suffocating wind in Africa
and Arabia: — called also simon and semiel. Sim'per, v. n. to smile; to smile foolishly. Sim'per, n. a smi e; a foolish smile. Sim'per-er, a one who simpers. Sim'per-ing-ly ad. with a foolish smile. Sim'ple, a. plain; artless; sincere; single; unmingled; not complex: - silly; foolish. Fim'ple, n. a single ingredient; a drug. Sim'ple-ness, n. the quality of being simple Sim'ple-ton, n. a silly person; a trifler.
Sim-plic'i-ty, n. [†folly;] plainness; artlessness,
Sim-pli-f'i-cs'tion, n. the act of simplifying

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fuse; to change the position of. Shuf'fie, v. z. to throw cards into a new on to play mean tricks; to shove the feet. Shaf'fle, a. act of shuffling; a trick; quible Shuf'fle-cap, x. a shaking of money in a cu Shuf'fler, a. one who shuffles or plays tricks Shuf'tling, a. disorder; trick; an irregulars Shun, v. a. to avoid; to decline; to keep cir. Shant, s. a turning off to a short railroad.

Shut, v. a. [i. shut; pp. shutting, shut 1 close; to make close or tight; to confer! bar; to exclude; to contract.

Shut, v. n. to be closed; to close itself.
Shut, v. a. close; a small door or cover.
Shut'tor, v. one that shuts; a cover; a doct Shut'tle, n. an instrument used in weaving. Shat'tle-cock, n. a cork stuck with feather, a beaten backward and forward.

beaten backward and forward.

Shy, ar oserved; coy; cautious; snapicios.

Shyly, ad. with shyness; not familiarly.

Shylness, n. state of being shy; coyness.

Shidle\_Spane, (gog), [Wed) a medicine to causes the flow of saliva, &c., from the more Shidlent, a. acunding like the letter s; hist.

Shidlent, n. a hissing letter; as, s.

Shidlent, n. act of hissing; a hissing scal.

Shidlent, n. a prophetess manny the myrans.

Sib'yl, s. a prophetess among the pagans. Sib'yl-line, s. of or belonging to a sibyl. Sic's-more, n. a tree. Sec Sycamore. Sic'ce-tive, a drying; tending to dry.
Sic'cj-ty, w. dryness; want of moisture.
Sice, (siz, 66) s. the number six at dice.

Sick, a afflicted with disease; ill in health; if fected with nausen; sickly; disgusted. Sick'en, (sik'kn) v. a. to become sick. Sick'en, (sik'kn) v. a. to make sick; to impr Sick'ish, a. somewhat sick; nauseating. Sick isn, a book with which corn is cut.
Sic'kled, (sik'kld) a supplied with a sickle.
Sick'li-ness, a the state of being sickly.
Sick'li-ness, a not healthy; not sound; visited #4
sickness; diseased; faint; weak.

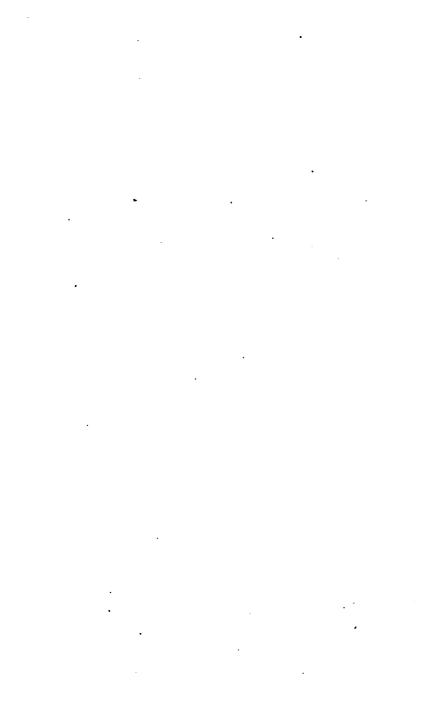
Sick'ness, n. disease; maindy; illness; mark Sic purisis, [L.] so every where. Side, n. the part of an animal fortified by

ribe; a part; margin; edge; party; interes Side, a lateral; oblique; indirect; long; ler

What low many want of have shown them. What would not shrink at such a hideony solements. . Shuffle N int

the one side and the other, - on this side the order of sole by side to be English of the English of the English of the Soles of the hace his services

de lag sick of a fever.



.  It was an sign tolen.

Ke signs his name to the teller page.

From a similation of the prisoner's title or circumstance, with their own.

ide, v. n. to lean on one side; to take a party. Ide board, n. a piece of furniture; side-table. Ide'-box, a. a sent on the side of a theatre. Ide'long, a. lateral; oblique; not direct. ide Eng, ad. laterally; obliquely; on the side. id'er-al, a. starry; astral; sidereal. id'er-al-ed, a. binated; planet-struck. [R.] id-er-a'(top. n. a sudden mortification. [R.] i-de're-al, a. relating to the stars; starry. id-e-ro-griph'ic. \ a relating to siderography, id-e-ro-griph'ic. \ a relating to siderography, id-e-ro-griph'ic. \ a relating to steel. \ id-e-ro-griphy, a the art of engraving on steel. \ ide-ro-griphy, a the art of engraving on steel. \ ide-ro-griphy a woman's seal on horseback. ides man, s. an assistant to a churchwarden. ide walk, (-wak) s. a walk for foot-passen-gers by the side of a street. ide'ways, or Side'wise, ad. on one side. i'dle, v. a. to go sidewise or side foremost.

ege, (sēj) a. act of besetting a fortified place
with an army; act of besieging. l'e-nite, a. a rock or stone resembling granite. es'ta, a. [Sp.] rest; an afternoon's nap. leve, (sIv) a. a vessel with a bottom of network, by which flour is separated from bran, or fine powder from coarse; a seace; a bolter; a basket. it, v. a. to separate by a sieve; to examine. It, v. a. to separate by a sieve; to examine. It, v. a. to sense the breath audibly. Igh, (s1) v. a. to emit the breath audibly. Igh, (s1) a. a violent emission of the breath. Igh (r, (s1'er) a. one who sighs. gn, (sin) a. a token; an indication; a signal; a mark; a miracle; a device; a monument; a symbol: — a constellation in the zodiac. gn, (sin) v. a. to mark; to show; to ratify, gn, (sin) v. a. to make signs or signals, g'mal, a. a sign that gives notice; a mark. g'nal, a. eminent ; memorable ; remarkable g'nal-lze, v. a. to make signal or remarkable. g'nal-ly, ed. remarkably; memorably. g'na-ture, s. a person's name signed; mark; sign; stamp.—(Printing) a letter or figure to distinguish sheets or half-sheets. gn'er, (sîn'er) a. one who signs. gn'er, (sn'er) a. one who signs.

"net, a. a seal, particularly a king's seal,

"nif'i-cance, | n. power of signifying; mean
"nif'i-cance, | ing; force; energy; impor
"nif'i-cant, s. expressive; important. [tance.

"nif'i-cant-ly, ad, in a significant manner.

"nif'i-cant-ly, ad, in a significant manner. -nj-fj-ca'tion, a act of signifying; meaning of a word; sense; import. m a woru; sense; import.
-nif'-ca-live, a. strongly expressive.
-nif'-ca-live-ly, ad. in a significative manner.
-nif'-ca-lor, n. he or that which signifies.
-nif'-ca-lory, n. that which signifies.
[R.]
-nif's, v. a. to declare; to mean; to import.
-nif's, r. n. to express meaning with force. gn'ior, (sen'yer) n. a title. See Seignior. gn-man'y-al, (sin-man'y-a') n. the signature of a king, written with his own hand, rn'post, (sin') », a post on which a sign hangs. to, a. a small stream or rill. [Local.] r, v. a. to strain, as fresh milk. [Local.] lence, π. state of being silent; tacitumity; merecy; stillness; obscurity.

SI/lence, interj. commanding silence; be still. Si'lence, v. a. to forbid to speak ; to still. SI'lent, a. not speaking; mute; still; quiet. †Si-len'ti-2-ry, n. one who keeps silence. Si'lent-ly, ad. without speech or noise. SI'lent-ness, n. state or quality of being silent. St'lez, n. [L.] flint; silica. See Silica. Silhouette, (sil'ò-št') n. [Fr.] a profile likeness. Sil']-ca, n. (Chem.) a chemical earth; the earth of quartz and flint; the scientific term for silez Sj-li'cious, (se-lish'us) a. [silex, silicius, or sili-ceus, L.] relating to or containing silex or silica; flinty : - written also siliceaus. Sj-li''cj-um, (se-lish'e-um) n. (Chem.) the metallic base of allica. SW:-quq, n. [L.] a pod; a seed-vessel.
SII--quose', or SII'i--quous, s. having a pod.
SIIk, n. a fine, soft thread or filament spun by silk-worms; stuff made of the thread.
Silk'en, (silk'kn) a. made of silk; soft; tender
Silk'i-nëss, n. state of being silky; softness. Silk'-mër-cer, n. a dealer in silk. [silk. Silk'-wenv-er, n. one who wenves silk. Silk'-weaver, a. one wine waives sink.

Silk'worm, (silk'wwirm) s. a worm that spins

Silk'y, a. made of silk; soft; tender; silken.

Sil'is-bibb, s. a liquor made of milk, wine, cider,

Sil'is-bibb, s. a liquor made of milk, wine, cider,

Sil'is-ly, ad, in a silly manner.

[&c.

Sil'is-average, sense, solubs, willess Sil'ly, a. artiess; weak; foolish; witless Silt, n. sand, clay, and earth transported by run-ning water. Si-lu'n-an, a noting a series of rocks: — also, a genus of fishes. -le/τμs, π. [L.] a sheath-fish. Sil'van, a. woody. See Sylvan. Sil'van, a. woody. See Sylvan. Sil'var, a. a white; hard, ductile metal; money Sil'ver, a. made of or like silver; white; soft. Sil'ver, v. a. to cover with silver.
Sil'ver-beat'er, x. one who foliates silver.
Sil'ver-ly, ad. with the appearance of silver Silver-smith, a. one who works in silver. Sil'ver-y, a. besprinkled with or like silver. Si-mir', a. a robe; a scarf; a light garment.
Sim'i-q, n. [L.] (Zool.) a genus of animals resea
bling man, including the ape, monkey, &c.
Sim'i-jar, a. having resemblance; like.
Sim-j-jar, a. having resemblance; like.
Sim-j-jar, a. having resemblance. Sim'i-lar-ly, ad. with resemblance. Sim'i-le, n. (Rhet.) a resemblance in things dissimilar; a comparison. Sj-ml'j-tude, a. resemblance; comparison. Sim'i-tar, n. See Symilar and Cimeter. Sim'mer, v. n. to boil gently with a hissing. Si-mo'ni-ac, n. one who practises simony. Sim-on-rac, m. one who precuses amony.
Sim-on-rac, act is relating to simony.
Sim-on-rac, is im-on-rac, s. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.
Sm.; s'im-on-rac, Keerick.] m. the crime of buying or selling church preferment.
Simdom', m. n hot, sufficating wind in Africa
and Arabia: — called also simon and semiel. Sim'per, v. π. to smile : to smile foolishly. Sim'per, n. a smi e; a foolish smile. Sim'per-er, a. one who simpers. Sim'per-ing-ly ad, with a foolish smile. Sim'ple, a. plain; artless; sincere; single; unmingled; not complex:—silly; foolish. Sim'ple, m. a single ingredient ; a drug. Sim'ple-ness, w. the quality of being simple Sim'ple-ton, n. a silly person; a triffer. Sim-plic'j-ty, n. [ffolly;] plainness; artlessnes Sim-plj-fj-ca'tion, n. the act of simplifying

Bhört'ly, ad. quickly; soon; concisely; briefly. Bhört'ness, s. the quality of being short. Shört-sight-ed, (shört'sit-ed) a. not seeing far. Shört-wist-ed, a. having a short body. Shört'-wind-ed, a. short-breathed; asthmatic. Shört'-with-ed, a. simple; foolish; not wise. Shot, i. & p. from Shoot,

Shot, s. the act of shooting; a very small granu-lar bullet; a bullet; balls; a charge.

Shôte, s. a young hog; a pig: — written also, in England, shoot, shoat, shot, &c. Shōt'-frēē, a. clear of reckoning; uninjured. Shot'ten, (shot'tn) a. having ejected spawn. Shough, (shok) a. a shaggy dog; shock. Shough, (shô) interj. begone; shoo:—used in driving away fowls.
Should, (shûd) v. auxiliary and defective, usually

denoting obligation or duty, and regarded as

the preterite of Shall.
Shoul'der, (shol'der) n. the joint which connects
the arm to the body; a prominence.

Shoul'der, v. a. to push; to put on the shoulder. Shoul'der, v. a. to push; to put on the securior Shoul'der-blet, n. a belt crossing the shoulder. Shoul'der-blade, (shol'der-blad) n. the scapula. Shoul'der-knöt, (shol'der-not) n. an epaulet. Shout, n. a loud cry of triumph or exultation. Shout, v. n. to cry in triumph or exultation. Shout, (shuy) v. a. to push; to rush against. Shove, (shuv) a. the act of shoving; a push. Shovel, (shuv) a. the act of showing; a push. Shov'el, (shuv'vi) a. a tool for digging, &c. Shov'el, (shuv'vi) a. a. to throw with a shovel. Shov'el-ler, a. one who shovels:— a duck.

how, (sho) v. a. [i. showed; pp. showing, shown;] to exhibit; to prove; to teach; to direct: — written also show. Show, (sho) v. a.

Show, (sho) v. n. to appear; to look. Shōw, a spectacle; display; exhibition. Shōw'bread, (shō'bread) n. broad of exhibition. Shōw'er, (shō'er) n. one who shows. Show'er, (shou'er) n. a short fall of rain or hail;

any very liberal distribution. Shower, v. n. to rain in showers. Show'er, (shou'er) v. a. to wet; to pour down. Show'er-y, a. raining in showers; rainy. Show'-i-y, (sho'e-le) ad. in a showy way.
Show'-i-ness, (sho'e-nes) a state of being showy.
Show's, (sho'e) or sheer; exhibited.
Show'y, (sho'e) a splendid; gay; ostentations.
†Shrank, i. from Shrink; shrunk, Shred, v. a. [i. shred; pp. shredding, shred;] to

cut into small pieces.

Shrëd, n. a small piece cut off; a fragment.

Shrëd, n. a small piece cut off; a fragment.

Shrëd, n. a small piece cut off; a fragment.

Shrew, (shrd) n. a peevish, brawling woman.

Shrew, (shrd) n. a sty; cunning; sensible.

Shrewish, (shrd'sh) n. froward; clamorous.

Shrew'sh, (shrd'sh) n. froward; clamorous.

Shrew'sh-ty, (shrd'sh)-le) ad. frowardly.

Shrow'sh-tys, (shrd'sh)-le) ad. frowardly.

Shrow'sh-tys, (shrd'sh)-le) ad. frowardly.

Shrow'sh-tys, (shrd'sh)-n. a small animal.

Shriek, (shrek) n. a cry of anguish or horror.

Shriëk, (shrék) n. a steriff.

†Shriëve, (shrëv) n. a steriff. cut into small pieces. Shrift, w. a confession made to a priest. Shrike, a. the butcher-bird.

Shrill, a. sharp, piercing, or tremulous, as sound. Shrill'noss, w. the quality of boing shrill. Shril'ly, ad. with a shrill noise.

Shrimp, n. a small crustaceous fish : - a dwarf. Shrine, a. a case or box to hold things sacred.

Chrink, v. n. (i. strunk; pp. strinking, shrate to contract itself; to shrivel; to fall beck Shrink, n. a corrugation; a contraction. Shrink'er, n. one who shrinks. Shrite, s. a name of the thrush.

(Shrive, v. a. [i. shrive or shrived; pp. shriven; to hear a confession. Shek. Shriv'el, (shriv'vi) v. a. & n. to contract a

contracted into wrinkles; to shrink. Shröad, a. the dress of the dead; winding a Shröud, v. a. to shelter; to cover; to dres. Shröud, v. a. L. (Naut.) large ropes of a she Shröudi, v. pl. (Naut.) large ropes of a she Shröve'tide, h. the Tuesday innects n. the Tuesday immed

Shrive-Tae-day, preceding Ash-Wes day, the first day in Lent.
Shrüb, n. a bush: — spirit with acid and su Shrüb'by-r-y, n. a plantation of shrubs; bush: Shrüb'by, a. full of, or like, shrubs; bush: Shrug, v. a. & n. to draw up the shoulders !

Shrug, n. a contraction of the shoulders Shrunk, i. & p. from Shruk. Shrunk'en, (shrunk'en) p. from Shruk. Shud'der, v. n. to quake with fear; to trens Shud'der, n. a tremor; state of trembling. Shuf'de, v. a. to throw into disorder; in a

fuse; to change the position of.
Shuf'fie, v. n. to throw cards into a new se to play mean tricks; to shove the fact. Shuf 'fle, a. act of shuffling; a trick; quibe Shuf 'fle-cap, a. a shaking of money is a co Shuf'fler, a. one who shuttles or plays tricks Shuf'fling, a. disorder; trick; an irregular Shun, v. a. to avoid; to decline; to keep that Shun, v. n. to decline; to avoid to do a that Shant, s. a turning off to a short railroad Shut, v. a. [i. shut; pp. shutting, shat; close; to make close or tight; to confet

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Shy, a. reserved; coy; cautious; suspicire.

Shy'ly, ad. with shyness; not familiarly.

Shy'ness, n. state of being shy; copyess.

St-d's\_Segue, (-gog) n. (Med.) a medicine is causes the flow of saliva, a.c., from the most Sh'-j-lant, a. sounding like the letter s; heart Sh'-j-lant, n. a thisning letter; as, a.

Sh-j-la'tion, n. act of hissing; a hissing suni Sh'-j-line, a. of or belonging to a sibyl.

Sh'-y-line, a. of or belonging to a sibyl.

Sh'-y-more, n. a tree. See Sycamare.

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Sic c, (siz, 68) a. the number six at dire.
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What too many want to have shown them.

That would not shrink at such a hideons solemunty.

. Shuffle N int

After numberless disappointments on the one side and the other, - on this side the other world, so. of spoken order by side with the English - I air o other's of as he have his server

'he way sick of a fever.



. . 

It was ar sign telen he signs his name to the telle page.

From a similatude of the prisoner's title or circumstances with their own.

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ight (stt) a. the sense of seeing; a show.
ight [ves. (sit']es) a. wanting sight; blind.
ight']n-ses, (sit']e-se's n. comeliness.
ight']n, (sit']e's pleasing to the eye; comely.
ight, a. [wildem, L.] a seal; a signature.
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Sim-on-19-cal-19, ad. with the guilt of simony.

Sim-on-19-cal-19, ad. with the guilt of simony.

Sim-on-19, [sim-on-0, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.

Sm. : s'mon-ne, Kerrick.] a. the crime of buying or selling church preferment.

Si-môon', n. a hot, suffocating wind in Africa
and Arabia: — called also simons and sessiol. Sim'per, v. n. to smile : to smile foolishly. Sim'per, n. a smi e; a foolish smile. Sim'per-er, a one who simpers. Sim'per-ingly ad, with a foolish smile. Sim'ple, a. plain; artless; sincere; single; unmingled; not complex:—silly; foolish. Sim'ple, s. a single ingredient ; a drug.

Sim'ple-ness, a. the quality of being simple

Sim'pli-f 9, v. a. to render simple, plain, or casy. Sim'plist, a. one skilled in simples or plants. Sim'ply, ad in a simple manner; plainly. Sim'y-late, v. a. to feign; to counterfeit.

Sim-u-la'tion, n. a feigning; false pretence. SI-mul-ta'ne-ous, a. acting or existing together. Sin'less ness, a. exempt from sin; innecest. Sin'less ness, a. exemption from sin. Sin'ner, a. one who sins; an irreligious p

have enticed men by singing, and to have voured them; an enticing woman-

liquor from a cask.

Sin'-of-fer-ing, a. an explanton or sacrifice in Sin'-oper, or Sin'oper, a. (Min.) a special Sin'ter-a. a mineral; carbonate of line. qs Sin'u-ate, (sin'u-ate) r. a. to bend in and of SI-mul-ta'ne-ous-ly, at at the same time.

SIn, n. a violation of the laws of God; infinity.

Sin; v. n. to violate the laws of God; to offend. Sin-u-a'tiou, n. a hending in and out. Sin-u-ose'; a. turning in and out; sincon. Sin-u-os'i-ty, a the quality of being surrou Sin's-pism, s. a poultice of mustard-seed, &c. Sin'n-ous, a bending in and out; sincoe. Si'me, n. [L.] a bay of the sea; an openn; Sip, v. a. & n. to drink by small draughts. Since, conj. because that; seeing that. Since, ad. ago; before this; from that time Since, prep. after; from some time past. frupt. Sin-cere', a. honest; not feigned; real; uncor-Sin-cere'ly, ad. honestly; without hypocrisy. Sip, n. a very small draught. Sipe, r. z. to coze or drain out slowly. [Le Sin-cere'ness, n. honesty; sincerity. SI phon, z. a bent pipe or tube used for der Sin-cer' j-ty, w. state of being sincere; honesty; purity; cordiality. Sip/pet, a. a small sup. St'quis, n. [L.] a notification or advertises: beginning, "If any one." Sin'ci-pat, n. (Anat.) the fore part of the head. Sine, n. (Geom.) a straight line drawn from one end of the arc of a circle, perpendicularly to the radius, passing through the other end. Strac, prep. [L.] without; as, "sine invidia," without envy. Sir, n. a word of respect; the title of a kmpl Sire, n. a father; a word of respect to a king Si'ren, n. a goddess or sea-monster, fabri Si'ne-cure, n. an office which has revenue with-out any duties or employment. Sirren, a alluring; bewitching like a sire. Sirrin, a alluring; bewitching like a sire. Sirrinal, a. (Med.) a stroke of the sun. Strick, a. [L.] (Astron.) the great dog stribing thest star visible. out any duties or employments. By 'ne-câ-rist, so. one who holds a since ce.
Si'ne, di'e, [L.] without naming a day.
Si'ne, qua non, [L.] without envy.
Si'ne, qua non, [L.] an indispensable condition.
Sin'ow, (sin'ny) a. a tendon; muscle; nerve.
Sin'ow, (sin'ny) a. a te hold is the sineway. Sin'ew, (sin'nu) v. a. to knit as by sinews. Sin'ewed, (sin'nud) a. having sinews; firm. Sin'ew-less, (sin'ny-les) a. having no sinews. Sin'ewy, (sin'ny-e) a. strong; nervous.
Sin'fül, a. partaking of sin; addicted to sin; unholy; iniquitous; impious; wicked. Sm'ful-4y, ad. in a sinful manner; wickedly. Sm'ful-ness, n. iniquity; wickedness; sin. Sing, v. n. [i. sung or sang; pp. singing, sung;] to form the voice to melody. Sing, v. a. to relate in poetry or song; to celebrate in poetry or song; to utter harmoniously. Singe, (sinj) v. a. to scorch; to burn slightly. Singe, a. a slight burn on the surface. Sing'er, a one who is skilled in singing. Sing'ing, n. the utterance of melodious sounds. Singing-master, n. one who teaches to sing.
Sin'gle, (sing'gl) a one; not double; only;
sole; particular; individual; pure; unmarried. Bin'gle, v. a. to select; to choose from. Sin'gle-nëss, n. state of being single.
Sin'gly, ad. individually; only; by himself.
Sing'song, n. bad singing; bad intonation. Sin'gu-lar, (sing'gu-lar) a. single; only one; not plural; particular; rare; unusual; odd. Sin-gu-lar'i-ty, n. state of being singular; strangeness; peculiarity : a curiosity.

Bin'gu-lar-ly, ad. in a singular manner. Bin'is-ter, a. bad; perverse; corrupt; unfair. Bin'is-ter, or Bi-nis'ter. [sin'is-ter, S. W. P. J. K.

hand; left, not right; unlucky. Sin'is-ter-ly, ad. corruptly; unfairly Sin-is-tror'sal, a. rising from the left to the right,

Sin'is-trous, a. perverse; absurd; sinister. Bink, v. n. [i. sunk or sank ; pp. sinking, sunk ;] to fall gradually ; not to swim ; to decline.

Sink, v. a. to immerse; to delve; to depress. Sink, n. a. drain; a jakes; a place of filth.
Sink'ing-fünd, n a portion of revenue set apart
for the gradual reduction of a public debt.

us a spiral line.

Wb. : se nister, F. Ja. Sm.] a. being on the left

Sir'loin, a. the loin of beef. See Sarlais. Sir'name, n. See Surname.
Sir'oame, n. [It.] a periodical, warm, relation south wind in the south of Italy, a.c. south what in the south of Italy, at:

Sirrab, (atr'rab or atr'rab) [sir'rab, M.F.

E. R.: ser'ra, Ja. Sm.; sir'rab, Mh.; cr'

E.] n. or intery, a term of reproach or med.

\*Sir'up, (sir'rup or sur'rup) [sir'rap, E.

Wh.; ser'rup, F. Ja.; sir'rup, P. R.; sr's
or stir'rup, Sm.] n. vegetable juice holded if

\*Sir'up. v. reasenbling siren. \*Sir'up-y, a. resembling sirup. Sis'kin, n. a bird; the greenfinch. Sis'ter, n. a woman born of the same sures. Sis'ter-hood, (-hûd) n. state or duty of a same a society of women. Sis'ter-in-law, x. a sister of a husband or was Sis'ter-ly, a. like a sister; becoming a siter Sit, v. n. [i. sat; pp. sitting, sat, or site: sitten is nearly obsolete;] to repose on a set to hold a session; to incubate. Site, a. situation; local position; ground par †Sith, conj. since; seeing that. Bithe, n. an instrument for mowing. See See Sithe, v. n. to sigh. [Local and sulgar. 181th ence, ad since; in latter times. Sit'ten, (sil'tin) p. from Sit;— superseded by sil'ting, n. act of resting; session; inculaive Sit'u-ite, or Sit'u-it-ed, p. a. placed; sented Sit-u-a'tion, n. a position; condition; state. Sit'og, n. the third person in the Hindoo tring a. & s. twice three; one more than five Six fold, a. six times told. Six'ponce, a. an English com; half a shilling Six'pen-ny, a. worth sixpence. Six'tēčn, 'six'tēn) a. six and ten. Six'tēčnth, a. the ordinal of sixtecn. Sixth, a. next after the fifth. — n. a sixth part. Sixth'ly, ad. in the sixth place. Six'ti-eth, a. the tenth six times repeated. Six'ty, a. & n. six times ten. Siz'a-ble, a. of considerable or of proper bull SI'zar, n. a student of a low rank at Cambrill England: — written also suss. Si'zer-ship, a rank or station of sizar.

It has been published since his time

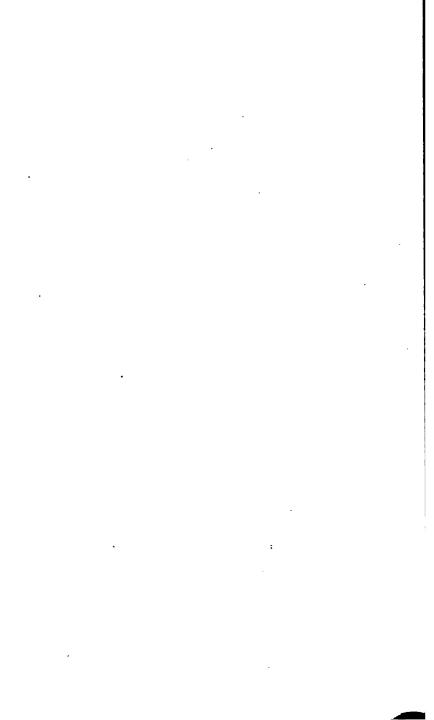
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offer the slaughter by Jezelek.

The people on slaves to laws - day

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n. bulk; bigness: -- a viscous substance. . s. s. to adjust; to fix: - to cover with size. a-ness, m. glutinousness; viscosity.
y, a. relating to size; viscous; glutinous.
in, m. a knot of thread, &c. See Skein. te, m. an iron to slide with on ice : - a fish. te, v. a. to slide with skates on ice. l'e-ton, a all the bones of a human or animal ral situation : - an outline. p'tic, z. a doubter; an infidel. See Sceptic. p'ti-cal, a doubting. See Sceptical.
p'ti-cal-ly, ad doubtingly. See Sceptically.
p'ti-cişm, a doubt. See Scepticasm. p'ti-cize, v. n. to doubt. See Scepticize. tch, v. a. to trace the outlines of; to plan. tch, z. an outline; a rough draught; plan. tch'y, a. relating to, or like, a sketch. 'w'er, z. a small wooden or iron pin. wer, v. a. to fasten with skewers d, m. a timber that preserves a ship's side : a hort piece of timber; a slider. iff, n. a small, light boat. il'ful, a. skilled; knowing; well-versed; able. iffully, ad. dexterously; with skill.
ifful-ness, n. dexterity; art; ability.
ill, n. knowledge; experience; dexterity filed, (skild) a. knowing; versed; skilful. Il'less, a. wanting skill; artless. Il'let, a. a small kettle or boiler. im, v. a. to clear off, as the cream or scum; o pass near the surface of. im, v. v. to pass lightly; to glide along. im'mer, z. one who skims; a shallow vessel. im'-milk, z. milk deprived of the cream. im'ming, s. act of one that skims; that which s skimmed off. In, n. the natural covering of the flesh; hide. In, v. a. to flay : - to cover with skin. In, v. z. to become covered with skin. In'-dēēp, a. slight; superficial. In'film, a. a very niggardly person; a miser. Inned, (skind) a. having skin. In'ner, a. one who skins; a dealer in skins. In'ni-ness, n. the quality of being skinny. In'ny, a. consisting of skin; wanting flesh. Ip, v. π. to pass by lenps; to leap; to jump. Ip, v. c. to pass by : - to miss ; to omit. Ip, s. a light leap or bound; a spring.

Ip/jack, s. an upstart:—a child's toy:—a ren-fish ip'kěn-nel, a. a lackey; a footboy. ip/per, a. one who skips: — a shipmaster. ird, v. n. to scream out. [Local.]
ir mish, n. a slight fight in war; a cortest. ill'mish, r. a. to fight loosely or in parties. ur mish-er, a. one who skirmishes iirt, a. a loose edge ; a murgin ; a border. ifft, v. c. to border; to run along the edge. it, a. a wanton wench:— a renection; a jeer-ift tish, a. shy; easily frighted; fickle; wan-fit'tish-ly, sd. shyly; wantonly; fickly. [ton. fit'tish-sk, a. shynesa; ficklenesa, fit'tish, skit'ulz) w. pl. ninepins; a game. 39, a. a flat-bottomed boat, scow. trean, n. a shelter. Bee Screen talk, s. n. to hide; to lurk in fear or malice. talk'er, a. one who skulks. tall, a. the bony case that encloses the brain; the cranium or brain-pan; the head: - an oar.

W. K.; sk'y, Sm.] n. the apparent arch of vault of heaven; firmament; atmosphere. vault of heaven; nrmament; atmosphere.
\*\$R\$y'-cli-qred, (aki'kil-qrd) a. blue; axure.
\*\$R\$y'-cli-qred, (aki'kil-qrd) a. blue; axure.
\*\$R\$y'-cli-qred, (aki'kil-qrd) a. blue; axure.
\*\$R\$y'lizk, a. a lark that mounts and sings.
\*\$R\$y'lizk, a. a lark sup up hastily; to smear; to drivel; to slaver. \*Slab/ber-er, n. one who slabbers; an idlot. Slab/by, a. thick; viscous; wet; floody. Slack, a. not tense; loose; remiss; not diligent. Slack, v. a. to loosen; to relux; to slacken; to deprive of cohesion, as lime; to slake. SECK, v. n. to become slack; to be remiss; to flag it obate; to slacken.
Slick, n. coal broken in small parts.
Slick'en, (slak'kn) v. a. to relax; to slack.
Slick'en, v. n. to be remise; to flag; to slack. Slack'ly, ad. loosely; negligently; remissly. Slack'ness, n. state of being slack; looseness. Sack riess, a sale to being stack; between Sign, a. the dross or recrement of metal.
Släin, (släin) p. from Slay.
Släke, v. a. to quench; to extinguish: — to de prive of cohesion, as lime; to slack.
Släm, v. a. to shut hard; to crush; to beat.
Släm, v. a. bang: — a defeat, applied at cards.
Släm kin, or Släm'mer-kin, v. a. slut; a trollop Slan'der, (11) v. a. to censure falsely; to defame Slan'der, n. defamation ; reproach ; calumny. Slan'der-er, a. one who slanders. Slån'der-ous, a. falsely abusive; calumnious Slån'der-ous-ly, ad. with false reproach. Slån'der-ous-ness, a. abusiveness. Slån'der-ous-ness, a. abusiveness. Slång, a. low, vulgar language; cant; jargon. tSlang, i. from Sling; slung. Slant, or Slant'ing, a. oblique; aloping. Slant, or a. to turn aslant or aside; to slope. Slant'ly, or Slant'wise, ad. obliquely. Slap, a. a blow with the hand open. Slap, ad. with a sudden and violent blow Slap, v. a. to strike with the open hand. Slap-dash', ad. ail at once; with hurry. Slash, v. a. to cut; to cut with long cuts. Slash, v. n. to cut or strike at random. Slash, n. a cut; a wound; a cut in cloth. Slat, n. a narrow, thin piece of timber in the bottom of a cart; sloat. Slate, a. a kind of stone : - a thin plate of stone. Slate, v. a. to cover with slate, as the roof; to tile. Slat'er, n. one who covers with slates or tiles. Slatting, a. act of covering with slate; a cover-Slat'ter, v. n. to be slovenly or careless. Slat'torn, n. a negligent, untidy woman; a slut. Slat'tern-ly, a. not clean; awkward; slovenly. Skt/tern-ly, ad. awkwardly; negligently. Sla'ty, a. having the form of slate; laminated. Slaugh'(cr, (slaw'ter) n. destruction; butchery. Slaugh'(cr, (slaw'ter) n. a. to slay; to kill. Slaugh'ter-er, (slaw'ter-er) n. a killer. Slaugh'ter-höuse, (slaw'ter-höus) n. a bouse in which beasts are killed by the butcher. Sllugh'ter-ous, (slaw'ter-us) a. destructive. Slave, n. one who is owned by, and subject to the will of, another; a bondman; a drudge. Slave, v. n. to drudge; to toil: - to procure slaves, Slav'er, a. one who slaves; a slave ship. Slav'er, a. spittle running from the mouth. kčili chy, n. a head-piece:— a plant; scutchleria.

Kčili chy, n. a fetid animal of the weasel tribe.

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Kčili, n. a fetid animal of the weasel tribe. Shav'er, v. n. & a. to emit spittle ; to slabber.

Bim'pli-f'9, s. c. to render simple, plain, or casy. Bim'plist, z. one skilled in simples or plants. Sin'less-ness, a. exempt from sin; innocent. Sin'less-ness, a. exemption from sin. Sim'ply, ad. in a simple manner; plainly. Sim'y-late, v. a. to feign; to counterfeit. Sim-y-latton, z. a feigning; false pretence. Sin'her, n. one who sins; an irreligious persisin'-of-fer-Ing,n. an expiation or sucrefice fars Sin'o-per, or Sin'o-ple, n. (Min.) a species Sin'ier, a mineral; carbonate of lime. | que Sin'ier, a mineral; carbonate of lime. | que Sin'ieate, (sin'yu-at) r. a. to bend in and out. Sin-ieately, a turning in and out. Sin-ieately a turning in and out. Si-mul-ta'ne-ous, a. acting or existing together. Si-mul-ta'ne-ous-ly, 4d. at the same time. Sin, n. a violation of the laws of God; industry, Sin, v. n. to violate the laws of God; to offend. Sin's-pism, n. a poultice of mustard seed, &c. Since, conj. because that; seeing that. Min-u-os'j-ty, a. the quality of being simmous. Sin'n-cols, a bending in and out; sinuose.
Si'nus, n. [L.] a bay of the sea; an opening.
Sip, v. a. & n. to drink by small draughts. Since, ad. ago; before this; from that time Since, prep. after; from some time past. frupt. Sin-cere', a. honest; not feigned; real; uncor-Sin-cere'ly, ad. honestly; without hypocrisy. Sin-cere'ness, n. honestly; sincerity. Sip, n. a very small draught. Sipe, r. z. to coze or drain out slowly. SI'phon, a. a bent pipe or tube used for drawn liquor from a cask Sin-cer' j-ty, n. state of being sincere; honesty; Sip pet, n. a small sup.
Sip pet, n. a small sup.
Sip quis, n. [L.] a notification or advertisement
beginning, " If any one." purity; cordiality. SIn'ci-pat, n. (Anal.) the fore part of the head. Sine, n. (Geom.) a straight line drawn from one end of the arc of a circle, perpendicularly to the radius, passing through the other end.

Sl'ae, prep. [L.] without; as, "sine invidia," without envy. Sir, n. a word of respect; the title of a knight Sire, n. a father; a word of respect to a king Si'ren, n. a goddess or sea-monster, fabled! have enticed men by singing, and to have o SI'ne-cure, x. an office which has revenue withvoured them; an enticing woman. St'ren, a. alluring; bewitching like a sirea.
Si-ri's-sis, n. (Med.) a stroke of the sun.
Si-ri's-sis, n. [L.] (Astron.) the great dog-star; is
brightest star visible. out any duties or employment. Si'ne-cd-rist, so one who holds a sinecce.

Si'ne-cd-rist, so one who holds a sinecce.

Si'ne di'e, [L.] without naming a day.

Si'ne in-cid'i-a, [L.] without envy.

Si'ne qud non, [L.] an indispensable condition.

Sin'ow, (sin'nu) a a tendon; muscle; nerve. Syrioin, a. the loin of beef. See Surleis. Sir'name, n. See Sarmane.
Si-rōc'cō, n. [It.] a periodical, warm, relaint south wind in the south of Italy, &c. Sin'ew, (sin'ny) v. a. to knit as by sinews. Sin'ewed, (sin'nud) a. having sinews; firm. Sir'rab, (str'rab or str'rab) [str'rab, S. W. P. F. K.; str'rab, Ja. Sm.; str'rab, W. &.; str'rab, E.] n. or interj. a term of represend or insult Sin'ew-lèss, (sin'ny-lès) a having no sinews. Sin'ew-y, (sin'nu-e) a. strong; nervous. Sin'ful, a. partaking of sin; addicted to sin; un-\*Sir'up, (sir'rup or săr'rup) (săr'rup, & #.

#b.: sēr'rup, F. Ja.: sīr'rup, P. R.; sir're
or săr'rup, Sm.] n. vegetable juice boiled wit holy; iniquitous; impious; wicked. Sin'fûl-19, ad. in a sinful manner; wickedly. Sin'fûl-nëss, n. iniquity; wickedness; sin. Sing, v. n. [i. sung or sang; pp. singing, sung;] \*Sir'up-y, a. resembling sirup. sugu to form the voice to melody. Bis'kin, n. a bird; the greenfinch. Sis'ter, n. a woman born of the same parents. Sis'ter-hood, (-hûd) n. state or duty of a same a society of women. Sing, v. a. to relate in poetry or song; to celebrate in poetry or song; to utter harmoniously. Singe, (sinj) v. a. to scorch; to burn slightly. a society women.
Sis'ter-in-law, x. a sister of a husband or wife
Sis'ter-in-law, x. a sister; becoming a sister.
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Sin'gly, ad. individually; only; by himself.
Sing'song, a bad singing; bad intonation. Sithe, v. n. to sigh. [Local and vulgar. Sith'ence, ad. since; in latter times. Sitt'en, (sit'in) p, from Sit;— superseded by at Sit'ten, (sit'in) p, from Sit;— superseded by at Sit'que, n, act of resting; session; incubacos. Sit'q-āte, or Sit'q-āte, qe, p, a placed; seared. Sit-q-āt'sion, n. a position; condition; state. Sit'oq, n. the third person in the Hindoo triaity Six, a. & n. twice three; one more than fre. Sin'gu-lar, (sing'gu-lar) a. single; only one; not plural; particular; rare; unusual; odd.
Sin-gu-lar'i-ty, s. state of being singular; strangeness; peculiarity: a curiosity. Sin'gu-lar-ly, ad. in a singular manner. Sin'is-ter, a. bad; perverse; corrupt: unfair. Sin'is-ter, or Si-nis'ter. (sin'is-ter, S. W. P. J. K. Six, a. & n. twice three; of Six fold, a. six times told. Wb. : se nister, F. Ja. Sm.] a. being on the left Six'pence, a. an English coin; half a shilling nand; left, not right; unlucky. Sin'is-ter-ly, ad. corruptly; unfairly. Six'pen-ny, a. worth sixpence. Six'teen, (six'ten) a. six and ten. Sin-is-tror'sal, a. rising from the left to the right, as a spiral line. Bix'tëënth, c. the ordinal of sixteen. Sixth, a. next after the fifth. — n. a sixth part. Sixth'ly, ad. in the sixth place. Six'tj-eth, a. the tenth six times repeated. Sin'is-trous, a. perverse; absurd; sinister. Bink, v. n. [i. sunk or sank; pp. sinking, sunk;] to fall gradually; not to swim; to decline. Six'ty, a. & n. six times ten. Siz'a-ble, a. of considerable or of proper balk. Sink, v. c. to immerse; to delve; to depress. Sink, n. a drain; a jakes; a place of filth.
Sink'ing-fönd, n. a portion of revenue set apart
for the gradual reduction of a public debt. SI'zer, n. a student of a low rank at Cambrida England : — written also sizer.

SI'zer-ship, m. rank or station of sizar.

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offten the staughter by Jezabel. The people on slaves to laws - ty

n. bulk ; bigness : — a viscous substance. e v. a. to adjust; to fix:—to cover with size.

¬.nēsa, n. glutinousness; viscosity.

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in, n. a knot of thread, &c. See Skein. ite, m. an iron to slide with on ice : - a fish. te, v. n. to slide with skates on ice. it's ton, a all the bones of a human or animal ody, dried, cleaned, and disposed in their natral situation:—an outline. p'tic, m. a doubter; an infidel. See Scentic. in ti-cal, a doubting. See Sceptical.
in ti-cal ly, ad. doubtingly. See Sceptically.
in ti-cal ly, ad. doubt. See Scepticasm. ep'ti-cize, v. n. to doubt. See Scepticize. Stch, a. an outline; a rough draught; plan. Stch'y, a. relating to, or like, a sketch. ew'er, a. a small wooden or iron pin. e w'er, v. a. to fasten with skewers. Id, a. a timber that preserves a ship's side : a thort piece of timber; a slider.

Iff, m. a small, light boat.

Il'ful, a. skilled; knowing; well-versed; able. Il'fully, ad. dexterously; with skill.
Il'full-ness, m. dexterity; art; ability.
Ill, m. knowledge; experience; dexterity. filed, (saild) a. knowing; versed; skilful. Il'less, s. wanting skill ; artiess. Il'let, a a small kettle or boiler. Im, v. c. to clear off, as the cream or scum; o pass near the surface of. I'm, z. z. to pass lightly; to glide along.
I'm'mer, z. one who skims; a shallow vessel.
I'm'-milk, z. milk deprived of the cream. m'ming, a. act of one that skims; that which is skimmed off. In, a. the natural covering of the flesh; hide. In, v. a. to flay : - to cover with skin. in, v. z. to become covered with skin. in deep, c. slight; superficial. In'film, a. a very niggardly person ; a miser. Inned, (skind) a. having skin. tin'ner, a. one who skins; a dealer in skins.
tin'ni-ness, a. the quality of being skinny. (in'ny, c. consisting of skin; wanting flesh. tip, v. n. to pass by leaps; to leap; to jump. cip, v. a. to pass by : - to miss ; to omit. cip, a. a light leap or bound; a spring. tip'jack, n. an upstart: - a child's toy: - a sea fish. kīp'kēn-nel, z. a lackey; a footboy. kip/per, a. one who skips : - a shipmaster. kirl, v. n. to scream out. [Local.]
kir'mish, n. a slight fight in war; n cortest. kir/mish, r. z. to fight loosely or in parties. kir mish-er, a. one who skirmishee kirt, a. a loose edge ; a murgin ; a border. RIT, s. a toose eige; a inirgin; a correr-kirt, v. s. to border; to run along the edge. klt, a. a wanton wench:—a reflection; a jeer. klt tish, s. shy; essily frighted; fickle; wan-klt/tish-fv. sd. shyly; wantonly; fickly. [Lon. klt/tish-foss, s. shyness: fickleness. klt/dej, sklt/dz) s. pl. ninepins; a game. klt/s. a. fint-bottomed boat; scow. kršūn, s. a shelter. See Screen. kulk, v. a. to hide; to lurk in fear or malice. kulk'er, z. one who skuiks. kull, a the bony case that encloses the brain; the cranium or brain-pan; the head: - an oar. käll'csp, n. a hend-piece:— a plant; ecutellaria. känk, n. a fetid animal of the weasel tribe. Skå, [akī, P. E. Ja. R.; skyī, S. J. F.; sköī,

347 W. K.; sk'y, Sm.] a the apparent arch of vault of heaven; firmament; atmosphere. vanit of neaven; nimament; autospaces\*\$K\$'-c5i-ored, (skī'kŭi-urd) a. blue; azure.
\*\$K\$'-c5i-ored, (skī'kŭi-urd) a. blue; azure.
\*\$K\$'ey, (skī'e) a. ethereni; like the sky.
\*\$K\$'l'iark, n. a lark that mounts and sings.
\*\$K\$'l'ight, (skī'līt) n. a window in a roof.
\*\$K\$'/rōck-et, n. a kind of rising firework.
\*\$K\$'l'iark of the standard of the sta "Say rock-y, n. a kind of rising dreworks." Slab, n. a plane of stone; an outside plank. Slab/ber, slab/ber, J. E. F. Ja. R.; slbb/ber, sl. P. K.; slbb/ber, S. B. V. & n. te. sup up hastily; to smear; to drivel; to slaver. "Slab/ber-er, n. one who slabbers; an iddo. Slab/by, a. thick; viscous; wet; floody. Slick, a. not tense; loose; remiss; not diligent. Slick, v. a. to loosen; to relux; to slacken; to deprive of cohesion, as lime; to slake. Slack, v. n. to become slack; to be remiss; to flag; to abate; to slacken.
Slick, n. coal broken in small parts.
Slick'en, (slak'kn) v. s. to relax; to slack. Slack'en, v. n. to be remiss; to flag; to slack. Slack'ly, ad. loosely; negligently; remissly. Slack'ness, n. state of being slack; looseness. Slag, n. the dross or recrement of metal. Slain, (slan) p. from Slay. Släke, v. a. to quench; to extinguish:— to de prive of cohesion, as lime; to slack.
Släm, v. a. to shut hard; to crush; to beat. Slam, n. a bang: — a defeat, applied at cards. Slam'kin, or Slam'mer-kin, n. a slut; a trollop Sian'der, (11) v. c. to censure falsely ; to defame Slan'der, n. defamation ; reproach ; calumny. cuan-qr, n. detamation; reproace; caumny. Silan-dq-r-qr, n. one who slanders. Silan-dq-r-ous, a. falsely abusive; calumnious Silan-dq-r-ous-ness, a. abusiveness. Silan-dq-rous-ness, a. abusiveness. Silan-qr-ous-ness, a. abusiveness. Silang, n. low, vuigar language; cant; jargon. Staing, R. tow, Vingar language, Catt, Jagot (FRing, i. from Sling; slung.
Slånt, or Slånt'ing, a. oblique; sloping.
Slånt, v. a. to turn aslant or aside; to slope.
Slånt'ly, or Slånt'wise, ad. obliquely.
Sláp, a. ab low with the hand open.
Sláp, a. ab low with the hand open. Slap, v. c. to strike with the open hand. Slap-dash', ad. all at once; with hurry. Slash, v. a. to cut; to cut with long cuts. Slash, v. n. to cut or strike at random. Slash, n. a cut; a wound; a cut in cloth. Shit, n. a narrow, thin piece of timber in the bottom of a cart; sloat. Slate, a. a kind of stone: - a thin plate of stone. Slate, v. a. to cover with slate, as the roof; to tile. Slat'er, n. one who covers with slates or tiles. Slat'ing, n. act of covering with slate; a cover-Slat'ter, v. n. to be slovenly or careless. charter, v. n. to be stoventy or careless. [116]. Slat'tern. n. a negligent, untidy woman; a slut. Slat'tern-ly, a. not clean; awkward; slovenly. Slat'tern-ly, ad. awkwardly; negligently. Slat'ty, a having the form of slate; laminated. Slaugh'ter, (slaw'ter) n. destruction; butchery. Slaugh'ter, (slaw'ter) n. destruction; butchery. Slaugh'ter, (slaw'ter) v. a. to slay; to kill. Slaugh'ter-er, (slaw'ter-er) n. a killer. Slaugh'ter-house, (slaw'ter-hous) n. a bouse in which beasts are killed by the butcher. Slaugh'ter-ous, (slaw'ter-us) a. destructive. Slave, n. one who is owned by, and subject to the will of, another; a bondman; a drudge. Slave, v. n. to drudge; to toil: - to procure slaves. Slav'er, a. one who slaves; a slave-ship. Slav'er, a. spittle running from the mouth. Slav'er, v. n. & a. to emit spittle; to slabber. Shiv'er er, m. a driveller; an idiot.

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Sling'er, n. one who slings, or uses the sling
Slink, v. n. [i. slunk; pp. slinking, slunk;
sneak; to steal away.
 Silv'er-y, n. the state of a slave; servitude.
Blave'-ship, n. a ship used in the slave-trade.
 Blave'-trade, a. the traffic in slaves.
 Blav'jsh, a. servile; mean; base; dependent.
 Slink, v. a. to miscarry, as cows; to cast.
 Silip, v. a. to slide; to glide; to escape; to es
Slip, v. a. to convey secretly; to let loose.
Slip, base step; mistake; an escape:
Slipbard, s. a board sliding in grooves. [OR
Slipbard, s. a bowknot; a knot easily escape
Slipbard, s. a bowknot; a knot easily escape
 Slav'ish-ly, ad. in a slavish manner.
Slav'ish-ness, s. servility; meanness.
Slay, (sla) v. a. [i. slew; pp. slaying, slain;] to kill; to destroy; to butcher.
 Slay'er, (sla'er) n. a killer; a destroyer.
 slip'per, a. one who slipe: — a thin shoe.
Slip'per, a. one who slipe: — a thin shoe.
Slip'per-d, (slip'perd) a. wearing slipsams.
Slip'per-i-n'ess, a. sinpery manuec.
Slip'per-y, a. glib; smooth; caussing to
hard to hold: — uncertain; changeable.
 Sleave, a the knotted part of silk or thread.
 Sleave, v. a. to separate into threads; to sleid.
 Sled, a. a carriage drawn on runner
Sied, s. a to carry or transport on a sied.
Sied, s. a. to carry or transport on a sied.
Siedge, s. a large, heavy hammer:—a sied.
Siezk, a. smooth; glossy; not rough; not harsh.
Siezk, v. a. to render soft, smooth, or glossy.
Siezk'ly, ad. smoothly; glossily; softly.
Siezk'ly, ad. smoothly; glossily; softly.
 slip'shot, a having the shoes not pulsed we
the heels; wearing slippers.
Slip'shop, n. bad liquer. [A cast term.]
Slit, e. a. [i silt or slitted; pp. slitting, six
slitted; to cut lengthwise; to cut.
 Sieck'ness, a. smoothness; glossiness.
Slēčk'y, a. of a sleek or smooth appearance.
Slēčp, v. n. [i. slept; pp. sleeping, slept;] to take
rest; to slumber; to repose; to be dead.
 Slit, n. a long cut, or narrow opening.
Slit'ter, n. one who cuts or slashes.
Slēēp, a. repose; rest; slumber; nap; drowse.
Slēēp er, a. one who sleeps:—a floor-timber.
Slēēp'-i-iy, ad. drowsily; lazily; stupidly.
Slēēp'-i-bess, a. disposition to sleep; druwsiness.
 Slit'ting-mill, a. a mill in which from bers :
 slit into nail-rods, &c.
*Sit'ver, v. a. to split; to tear off; to siz.
 *Sil'ver, or Silv'er, [sil'ver, S. W. P. J. R. Ja. Sm. R.: silv'er, Wb.] n. a piece cut or torn |
Sloat, (slot) n. a narrow piece of timber: a str
 Slēēp'iess, á. wanting sleep ; always awake.
Slēēp'iess-nēss, z. want of sleep.
 Slēēp'y, a. disposed to sleep; drowsy; dull.
 Sleet, a. a kind of smooth, small hail or snow.
 Slöb ber, v. a. to spill upon ; to slaver ; to slabe Slöe, (slö) n. the fruit of the blackthorn ; a phi
Sleet, s. a kind of smooth, sinan nature snow.
Sleet, v. a. to snow with a mixture of rain.
Sleet'y, a. bringing, or consisting of, sleet.
Sleeve less, a. having no sleeves.
Sleid, (ala) v. a. to prepare for the sley.
Sleigh, (sla) a. a vehicle for travelling, drawn
 Sloop, n. a small vessel with one mast: - a #
 sel of war smaller than a frigate.
 Slop, v. a. to drink hastily; to dash with war
 Slöp, w. mean liquor. — pl. ready-made clother
 Slope, a. oblique; not perpendicular; slope
Seeigh, (siz) n. a venuer for traveling, drawn on runners, upon the snow; a siedge.

Sleigh/ing, (slä/ing) n. the act of travelling or transporting with sleighs.

Sleight, (slit) n. art; trick; artifice; dexterity.

Sleight'y, (slit'e) a. crafty; artiful. [R.]

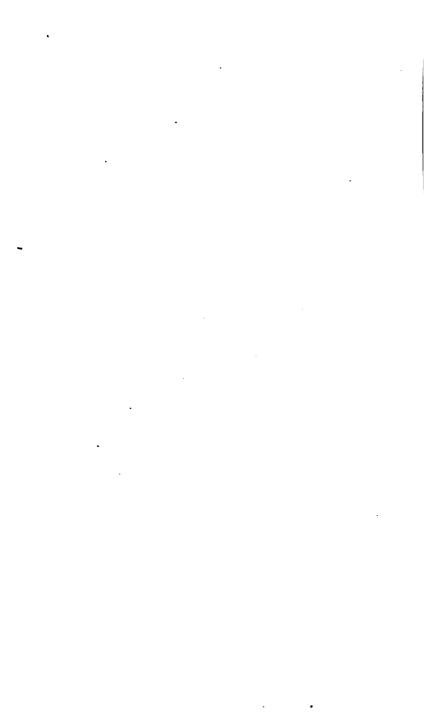
Sleight'y, at this, not bulky artiful.
 Slope, a. an oblique direction : a declivity.
 Slope, v. a. to form to obliquity or declivity.
 Slope, v. n. to take an oblique direction.
Slope ness, n. obliquity; declivity.
 Slope'wise, ad. obliquely; not perpendicular;
Slop'py, a. miry and wet; plashy; sloshy.
Slop'-shop, a. a shop for ready-made clothes.
 Slen'der, a. thin; not bulky; slight; weak.
Slen'der-ly, ad. without bulk; slightly; meanly.
Slen'der-ness, s. quality of being slender.
Slept, i. & p. from Sleep.
Slew, (slū) i. from Slay.
 Slösh, a. snow in a melting state; stars.
Slösh'y, a. plashy; sloppy; stushy.
*Slöth; (aloth, S. W. P. J. F. F. Ja. E. Sa.: slöb
Wb.) a. slowness; tardiness; lazinos: -- z
Sley, (sla) n. a weaver's reed: — written also slay. Sley, (sla) r. n. to part or twist; to sleid.
 animal of very slow motion.
 Sitce, v. a. to cut into thin pieces; to divide.
 *Sloth'fül, a. idle; lazy; sluggish; indolest.

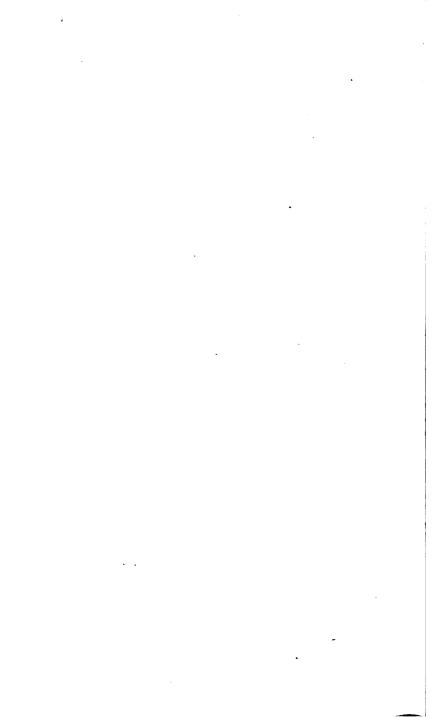
*Sloth'fül-ly, ad. idly; hxlly; with aloth.

*Sloth'fül-ness, n. laziness; sluggishness.
Slice, n. a. to cut into thin pieces; to divide.
Slice, n. a thin, broad piece cut off; a pecl.
Slid, i. & p. from Slide.
Slid, i. & p. from Slide.
Slide, v. n. & a. [i. slid; pp. sliding, slidden or
slide; v. n. & a. [i. slid; pp. sliding, slidden or
slid;] to pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide.
 Slöuch, s. a clown; a clownish gait or mann.
Slöuch, r. s. to have a downcast, clownish lest
 gait, or manner.
 Slödeh, v. a. to depress; to press down.
Slodgh, (sldf) [sldf, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. San. the skin which a serpent casts off:—4
Slide, a. a smooth passage; flow; even course.
Slid'er, n. he or that which slides.
Slid'ing-rûle, a. a mathematical instrument
 part that separates from a foul sore.
Slough, (slif) r. s. to part from the sound field
Slough, (slif) s. s. s. p. J. E. F. Sm. W.
sluf, J. J. s. a deep, miry place.
Slight, (sift) a. small; worthless; weak; feeble;
 slim; superficial; negligent; careless.
Slight, (slit) m. neglect; contempt; scorn.
Slight, (slit) v. a. to neglect; to disregard. Slight'er, (slit'er) n. one who slights. Slight'ly, (slit'le) ad. in a slight manner.
 Slöugh'y, (slöu'e) a. miry; boggy; muddy
Slov'en, n. one carelessly or dirthy dresses
Slight'ness, (slit'nes) n. weakness; neglect.
Sli'ly, ad. cunningly. See Slyly.
Slim, a. weak; slight; slender; thin of shape.
 Slov'en-lj-ness, a. negligence of dress,
 Flov'en-ly, a. indecently negligent of dress.
 slov'en-ly, a.d. in a coarse, inclegant usanser.
Slow, (slo) a. not swift; late; dull; hardy:
used in composition, as, slow-paced.
Slow'ly, (slo'le) al. not swiftly; not rankly.
Slow'lyness, (slo'hea) n. want of velocity; delay.
Slow'worm, (slo'wirm) n. the blind worm.
Slob, n. a roll of wool slightly twisted.
Siline, n. a viscous mire; a glutinous substance.
Sit'mi-ness, a. viscosity; glutinous matter.
Slim'ness, a. the state or quality of being slim.
Sil'my, a. overspread with slime; glutinous.
Sil'ness, z. artful secrecy. See Signess.
Sling, s. a missive weapon for stones; a throw:
—a bandage to sustain a limb.
 Slub, v. a. to form into slubs.
Slub ber, v. a. to stain ; to slobber ; to
Bling, v. a. to throw by a sling; to cast.
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A bag that was slung to his neak.

silow of speech





Smile & his own nosegay.

A mad dos straps at every they

Stute nor-de-gull'ion, n. a base wretch. [Low.] Sludge, n. mire; dirt mixed with water; slosh. Elue, (sla) r. a. to turn about its axis; to turn. Slag, s. a drone:—a hinderance:—a snail: a piece of metal shot from a gun.

Slag, v. n. to lie idle; to play the drone. Slag gard, n. an idler; an inactive, lazy fellow. Slug gord, n. an toler; an inactive, tazy leinow. Slug gord, n. lazy; sluggish. Slug grish, a. dull; lazy; slothful; idle; slow. Slug gish-hase, n. dull; lazily; idly; slowly. Slug gish-hase, n. dulness; sloth; laziness. Sluice, (slus) n. a water-gate; a floodgate; a years for water; a stream of water.

Blaice, (slus) v. a. to emit by floodgates Elui'cy, (du'se) a pouring, as from a sluice. Elum'ber, v. a. to sleep lightly; to doze. Slum'ber, a. light sleep; sleep; repose; doze. Slum'ber-er, a. one who slumbers. Slum'ber-ods, a. causing sleep; sleepy.

Slamp, v. s. to sink, go down, or tread through

snow, ice, rotten ground, &c. Blung, i. & p. from Ming. Slunk, i. & p. from Slink.

Stur, v. s. to sully; to soil; to reproach Blur, m. slight reproach; a trick; a mark. Flüsh, n. snow in a melting state; slosh; sludge. Slat, s. a dirty woman; a slattern: -- a bitch.

Slat, s. a dirty woman; a slattern: -- a bitch.

Slat'ter-y, s. the qualities of a slut.

Slak, ISTUL' ter-y, n. the qualities of a sutt. State, State is h. a. dirty; not nice; not cleanly. Slat 'tish-ly, ad. in a sluttish manner; dirtily. Slat 'tish-nes, n. nastiness; dirtines: Sl?, a. meanly artful; insidious; cunning. Sly it, ad. with secret artiface; insidiously. Sly ness, n. artful secrecy; art; cunning. Sunick, p. n. to kies; to have a tasto. Sunark, p. a. to move, na the line to kies. Smark, v. a. to move, as the lips; to kiss. Smark, z. taste; savor; a loud kiss; small vessel. Small, a. little ; not great ; slender ; minute. Small, a. the small or narrow part of any thing. Small'-beër, a. beer of little strength. [ships.

[ships. Small'-craft, a. a vessel or vessels smaller than Small'ness, z. littleness; want of greatness. Small-pox', z. an eruptive malignant disease. Smal'ly, ed. in a small manner or degree. Smilt, s. a beautiful blue substance, made by fusing glass with oxide of cobalt, &c. Smp-rag'dine, s. made of, or like, emerald.

Smart, a. a quick, pungent, lively pain ; pain. Smart, v. z. to feel quick, lively pain. Smart, a. pungent; sharp; quick; brisk; lively;

cmant, a. pungent; snarp; quick; brink; ilvactive; vigorous; wilty; acute.
Smart'en, (smar'tn) v. a. to make smart.
Smart'ly, ad. sharply; briskly; vigor; briskness.
Smart'ness, n. quickness; vigor; briskness.
Smash, v. a. to break in pieces; to dash. Smash, a. state of being crushed; a crush. Smat'ter, v. a. to talk superficially or ignorantly. Smat ter, a. superficial or slight knowledge. Smat'ter-or, a. one who has a slight knowledge. Smat'ter-ing, w. superficial knowledge; smatter. Smear, v. a. to besmear; to soil; to contaminate. Smear, s. an ointment; any fat liquor. Smeary, s. dauby; adhesive.

Small, v. s. [i. smelt; pp. smelling, smelt;] to perceive by the nose, or by the sense of smell. Small, v. z. to perceive or emit smell; to scent. Smell, s. the power of smelling; scent; odor. Smell feast, s. one who haunts good tables. Small'ing, a. the power of perceiving smells. milit, n. a small sea-fish; a young salmon. milit, v. a. to extract metal from ore.

Smilt'er, a. one who melts ore.

Smerk, v. z. to smile wantonly. See Smirk Smërk, ». an affected smile; smirk.
Smërk'y, a. nice; smart; jaunty. [R.]
Smick'er, v. ». to smirk; to look amorously
Smi'day, v. [L.] a plant; sarsaparilla.
Smile, v. a. look of pleasure or kindness.
Smil'jay, ad with a look of pleasure.
Smil'ying-ly, ad, with a look of pleasure. Smirch, v. a. to cloud; to soil; to smutch Smirk, v. a. to smile affectedly or wantonly. Smirk, z. an affected smile; smerk. Smile, v. a. [L. smote; pp. smilling, smillen of smil;] to strike; to kill; to afflict; to blast

Smite, v. n. to strike ; to collide. Smith, a. one who works in metals. Smith craft, a. the art of a smith. Smith'er-y, n. the shop or work of a smith. Smith'y, n. the shop of a smith; smithery. Smitt, s. a fine, clayey ore, or ochre.

Smit'ten, (smit'tu) p. from Smits; struck.

Smit'tle, v. a. to infect. — a. infectious. [Local.] Smock, z. a woman's under garment; a shift. Smock'-faced, (smok'fast) a. pale; maidenly. Smock'frock, z. a laborer's frock.

Smoke, £ a sooty exhalation or vapor, arising from humning wood, &c. Smoke, v. n. to emit smoke; to use tobacco. Smoke, v. a. to scent or dry by smoke; to find Smok'er, a. one who smokes

Smo'ki-ly, ad. so as to be full of smoke. Smo'tky, a. emitting smoke; fumid; obscure. Smooth, a. even; glossy; soft; bland; midd. Smooth; v. a. to level; to make easy; to soften. Smooth'en, (smo'thn) v. a. to make smooth. Smôdth'-faced, (smôth'fast) a. mild-looking. Smöth'ly, ad. not roughly; evenly; mildly.
Smööth'ness, n. evenness of surface; softness.
Smöth, from Smite.
Smöth'er, v. a. to suffocate; to stifle; to suppress.

Smoth'er, v. n. to be suffocated; to smoke Smoth'er, a. suppression; smoke; thick dust. Smouch, v. a. to salute; to kiss.

| Smoul'der. v. a. to sautte; to kiss.
| Smoul'der. lng, | a. burning and smoking | a. burning and smoking | Smoul'dry, (smol'dre) | without vent.
| Smug, a. nice: spruce; dressed with niceness.
| Smug'gle, v. a. to import or export secretly and | a. burning and smoking | b. burning and smoking unlawfully, or without paying the duties.

Smuggler, a. one who smuggle Smug'gling, a. a secret importation of goods. Smut, w. a spot with sont; mildew; obscenity Smit, v. a. to mark with soot; to soil; to taint with mildew.

Smut, v. w. to gather smut. Smutch, v. a. to blacken with smoke or soot. Smatti, ly, ad. blackly; smokily; obscenely.
Smatti, less, n. state of being amutty.
Smattiy, a. black with smeke; dirty; obscene. Snack, s. a share; a part taken by compact. Snaf'fle, s. a bridle which crosses the nose. Snaf'fle, z. c. to bridle; to hold in a bridle. Snag, n. a protuberance; a tooth; a branch;

jag: - a tree having its roots fastened at the bottom of a river, or a branch of such a tree. Snägʻgod, er Snägʻgy, e. full of snags; jaggy. Snäil, n. a slimy insect; a testaceous animal. Snäil'-paced, (-past) e. moving slowly. Snake, n. a serpent of the oviparous kind. Snake 160t, n. a medicinal plant. Sna'ky, a. serpentine; belonging to a snake. Smip, v. s. [i. snapped or snapt; pp. snapping snapped or snapt;] to break short; to strike to catch st; to bite.

Bnap, v. x. to break short; to crack; to try to; hite; to snark bite; to snar.
Snap, a quick breaking or bite; catch; noise.
Snap, da quick breaking or bite; catch; noise.
Snap, datg-on, a a kind of play:— a plant.
Snap, pish, a cager to bite; peevish; tart.
Snap, pish-ly, ad peevish; tartness.
Snap, pish-ness, a peevishness; tartness. Snare, n. a gin; a net; a noce; a trap. Snare, v. a. to entrap; to ensnare. Snarl, v. n. to growl; to speak roughly. Snarl, v. c. to entangle ; to embarraes ; to twist. Snärl, a. entanglement; a quarrel; a growl. Snärl'er, a. one who snarls; a surly fellow. Snar'y, a. entangling; insidious. [catch. Snatch, v. a. & n. to seize hastily; to bite or Snatch, n. a hasty catch; a broken part; a fit.
Snath, n. the handle of a scythe. [U.S.] In
England, called snead, snead, sneathe, and sneathe.
Sneak, v. n. to creep or withdraw slyly or mean-

ly; to skulk; to truckle.

Snēak, n. a sneaking fellow; a niggard.

Snēak'er, n. a sneak :— a small vessel of drink.

Snēak'ing, p. a. servile; mean; niggardly.

Snēak'ing-ly, ad. meanly; servilely.

Snēak'ing-nēss, n. meanneagt prittulede.

-tSnēak' or tSnēb, v. a. to chide; to reprintand. Freck, s. the latch of a door or casement. Sneer, v. n. to show contempt by looks or ac-

tions; to scoff; to jeer; to gibe. Sneër, n. a look of contempt; scorn; derision.
Sneër'er, n. one who sneers; a scorner.
Sneër'ing-ly, ad. with a look of ludicrous scorn. Sneeze, v. n. to emit wind audibly by the nose. Sneeze, a. an emission of wind by the nose Snoez'ing, a. the act of sneezing; sternutation. Snick'er, v. n. to laugh slyly; to giggle. Sniff, v. z. to draw breath up the nose; to snuff. Snift, v. n. to snort ; to snuff. Snig, n. a kind of eel. [Local.] Snig'ger, v. n. to giggle; to snicker. Snig'gle, v. n. to fish for eels. — v. a. to snare. Snip, v. a. to cut at once with scissors; to clip. Snip, z. a chip; a shred; a share; a snack. Snipe, z. a small fen-fowl with a long bill. †Snīp'pet, z. a small part; a share; a snip. Snīp'snap, z. a tart dialogue, with quick replies ship'snap, s. a cart dialogue, with quick repries.
Shiv'el, (sniv'vl) s. mucus of the nose; snot.
Shiv'el, (sniv'vl) v. s. to run at the nose; to
cry childishly; to complain.
Shiv'el-ler, (sniv'vl-rer) s. a weak lamenter.
Shiv'el-ling, (sniv'vl-ing) a. whining; pitful.

Enod, a. trimmed; smooth: - sly. [Local.] Snôôze, v. n. to slumber. — n. a slumber. Snore, v. n. to breathe hard and audibly through

the nose, as in sleep. Snore, a a noise through the nose in sleep. Snoring, a. loud breathing in sleep. Snort, v. a. to blow hard through the nose. Snort, v. a. to turn up in anger or derision. Snot, a. the secretion or mucus of the nose. Snot'tor, v. n. to snivel; to sob or cry. [Local.] Snot'ty, a. full of snot; dirty; mean. Snout, s. the nose of a beast; the nozle. Snout, v. s. to furnish with a nozle or point. Snout'y, s. resembling a beast's snout. [sel. Show, (sno) s. vapor frozen in finkes:— Show, (sno) v. z. to fall in snow or flakes. Show ball, z. a round lump of snow. Snow-bef-ry, n. a small garden shrub. Snow'-bef-ry, n. a small garden shrub. Snow'-white, a. white as snow. Snow'-white, a. white as snow. Bnub, n. a snag; a knot in wood; a check.

Snüb, s. a. to check; to reprimend; to min.
Snüb'-nöged, (snüb'nözd) a having a fint nor fSnudge, s. a. to lie idle, close, or saug. Snuff, a. the burnt wick of a candle: — pr dered tobacco taken by the nose Snuff, v. a. to inhale; to smell:— to crop is snuff, as of a candle. Snutf, v. s. to snort; to draw breath by the ass to sniff in contempt. Snuff'box, s. a box in which anuff is carried. Snuff 'er, a. one who snuffs. Snuff 'ere, a. pl. a utensil to snuff candles. Suuf'fie, v. z. to speak through the nos Snuf flet, n. one who speaks through the se Snuf flet, n. pl. obstruction in the num. Snuf fak-er, n. one who takes snuff. Snuff'y, a soiled with smuff: - a Snig, v. n. to lie close; to snuggle.
Snig, s. close; concealed; convenient; next.
Snig els, v. n. to lie close; to lie snug or wan.
Snig els, d. in a snug manner; closely. Snug'ness, s. retiredness; closeness. 96, ad. in like manner; thus; therefore; the same; in the same manner or degree. Soak, (50k) it at to steep.— t. a. to be steeped. Soak (cr. a. offe who soaks ; a great drinker. Soaph (50) a. a. alstanog compounded of oil and a shell suced in washing and shaving. Tanhall, streams wasning and snaving. Stap'bill-or, n. one who makes soap.
Stap'stone, n. a magnerian stone; stratits.
Stap'stole, n. a terrimpregnated with soap.
Stap'wort, (-würt) n. a genus of plants.
Stap'y, a. resembling soap; soft.
Star, n. n. to fly aloft; to tower; to mount Soar, (sor) n. a towering flight; ascent. Soaring, n. the act of mounting aloft. Sob, v. a. to sigh with sorrow and conve Sob, n. a convulsive sigh; audible mich So'ber, a. temperate ; regular ; calm ; serious. So'ber, v. a. to make sober; to calm. Sô'ber-ly, ad. temperately; calmly; seriously. Sô'ber-mind'ed, a. calm; regular; temperate 86'ber-ness, a. temperance ; calmness. So brī (-ty, a. temperance; soberness; calaars Sobriquet, (sōb'rē-kā') s. [Fr.] a ulckname. Sōc, s. a jurisdiction; a circuit; a privüege. Soc age, a. an ancient tenure of lands by me vice: — written also soccays.

80c's-\$cr, m. a tenant by soccays.

80c's-\$cr, m. a tenant by soccay.

80c's-\$cr, m. a tenant by soccay.

80c's-\$cr, m. a tenant by soccay.

80c's-\$cr, m. a tenant by socay.

80c's-ble, (so'shc-\$-bl) [so'shc-\$-bl, W. P. I.

J. S. M.; so'shc-\$-bl) s. S. J. a familiar; inclusito company; affable; conversable; nocal.

80c's-ble-nèm, (so'shc-\$-bl) s. conversably.

80c's-ble-nèm, (so'shc-\$-bl) s. conversably.

80c's-ble-nèm, (so'shc-\$-bl) s. conversably.

80c's-la-la, (so'shc-la-bl) s. conversably.

80c's-la-la, (so'shc-la-la, social state in which there is community of property.

80c's-la-la, (so'shc-la-la) s. socialness.

80c's-la-la, (so'shc-la-la) s. socialness.

80c's-la-la, (so'shc-la-la) s. the being social.

80c's-la-la, (so'shc-la-la) s. the being social.

80c's-la-la, s. socialness, (so'shc-la-la) s. the being social.

80c's-la-la, s. company; partnership. vice : - written also soccage So-Cin'i-an, a color of sociates.

So-Cin'i-an, a color obelonging to Sociates.

So-Cin'i-an-igm, a the doctrines of Sociates.

So-Cin'i-an-igm, a the doctrines of Sociates.

Sociates.

Sociates.

Sock'et, a a short stocking; a covering for the foot; the shoe of the ancient tragic actors.

Söck'et, a a hollow; the receptacle of the eye.

To spean at with which it slaves in 1 cla ota . Alora. I the merchant & of every he approximates only in se for as he begins to confine himself to it So that it shall pass int circulation The world gave him so very bad a sa caption. They are to sumerous, that they actually make up the bulk of natural history.

Nothing is to easy as to bushoppe any man's manner. The Chinese are always concise, so is he.
There is nothing so vide whom that has with
at some time them said by some philosopher
so some or this is it care with any are put.
There, I then has acquired exchangeable when
- just so so soon as they are willy to give
when the result of any labor has exchange
the value. So for an regards this

though small of influence. 6 Sm le & his own nosegy.

A mad dog straps at every this

Fifth per-de-gall'ion, n. a base wretch. [Low.] Sidde, a. mire; dirt mixed with water; sloan Side, (sid) c. a. to turn about its axis; to turn. Sing. n. a drone: - a hinderance: - a snad: a piece of metal shot from a gun.

Slug, v. a. to lie idle; to play the drone. Sluggard, a. an idler; an inactive, lazy fellow. Slüg gard, s. lazy; sluggish. Slüg gish, s. dull; lazy; slothful; idle; slow. Slüg gish-by, ss. dully; lazily; idly; slowly. Slüg gish-ness, s. dulness; sloth; laziness. Sluice, (slus) n. a water-gate; a floodgate; a vent for water; a stream of water.

Sidice, (sidu) v. a. to emit by floodgates.
Sidi'cy, (sid'se) a. pouring, as from a sluice.
Sidin'ber, v. a. to sleep lightly; to doze. Slum'ber, n. light sleep; sleep; repose; doze. Slum'ber-er, n. one who slumbers. Slum'ber-ous, a. causing sleep; sleepy. Slump, v. s. to sink, go down, or tread through

snow, ice, rotten ground, &c. Slung, i. & p. from Sting. Slunk, i. & p. from Stink. Slur, v. a. to sully; to soil; to reproach. Slur, a. slight reproach; a trick; a mark. Slush, a. snow in a melting state; slosh; sludge. Eigh, s. snow in a melting state; sloch; sludge.
Slut, s. a dirty woman; a sluttern:—a bitch.
fSlut'tery, s. the qualities of a slut. Space,
Slut'tish, a. dirty; not nice; not cleanly.
Slut'tish-nics, s. nastiness; dirtiness.
Slit'tish-nics, s. nastiness; dirtiness.
Slit, a. meanly artful; insidious; cunning.
Slyly, ad. with secret artifice; insidiously.
Slynes, s. artful socrecy; art; cunning.
Sunck, c. s. to kiss; to have a faste. Smick, v. n. to kiss; to have a taste Smark, v. a. to move, as the lips; to kiss. Smark, a. taste; savor; a loud kiss; small vessel. Small, a. little ; not great ; slender ; minute. Small at the small or narrow part of any thing. Small hear, a beer of little strength. (ships. [ships. Small'-craft, a. a vessel or vessels smaller than Small'ness, a. littleness; want of greatness. Smill-pox', s. an eruptive malignant disease. Smil'ly, sd. in a small manner or degree.

Smilt, s. a beautiful blue subtance, made by fusing glass with oxide of cobalt, &c. Sms-rag'dine, a. made of, or like, emerald. Smirt, a. a quick, pungent, lively pain ; pain. Smart, v. z. to feel quick, lively pain. Smart, a. pungent; sharp; quick; brisk; lively;

Smart, a. pangent; sharp; quick; shas, invactive; vigorous; witty; ncute.
Smart'en, (smart'in) v. a. to make smart.
Smart'ly, ad. sharply; briskly; vigorously.
Smart'neae, n. quicknese; vigor; brisknese.
Sunish, v. a. to break in pieces; to dash. Smash, a state of being crushed; a crush. Smat'ter, v. s. to talk superficially or ignorantly. Smat'ter, a. superficial or slight knowledge. Smit'ter-er, n. one who has a slight knowledge. Smatter-ing, w. superficial knowledge; smatter. Smear, v. c. to besmear; to soil; to contaminate. Smëar, s. an ointment; any fut liquor. Smēar'y, a. dauby; adhesive.

Smell, v. c. (i. smelt; pp. smelling, smelt;) to perceive by the nose, or by the sense of smell. mall, v. n. to perceive or emit smell; to scent. n. the power of smelling; scent; odor. mell feast, n. one who haunts good table Small'ing, a. the power of perceiving smells. Small, i. & p. from Smell. milk, s. a small sea-fish; a young salmon. imilk, s. a. to extract metal from ore. imilk'er, s. one who melts ore.

Směrk, v. z. to smile wantonly. See Směrk Smerk, v. a. to smile wannony. See Smerk Smerk, v. a. naffected smile; smirk. Smerk'y, a. nice; smark; jaunty. [R.] Smick'er, v. a. to smirk; to look amorously Smil'āx, v. [L.] a plant; sarsaparilla. Smile, v. a. look of pleasure or kindness. Smil'ing.ly, ad. with a look of pleasure. Smil'ing.ly, ad. with a look of pleasure. Smirch, v. a. to cloud; to soil; to smutch. Smirk, v. a. to smile affectedly or wantonly. Smirk, s. an affected smile; smerk. Smite, v. a. [i. smote; pp. smiting, smitten of smit;] to strike; to kill; to afflict; to blast Smite, v. n. to strike ; to collide. Smith, n. one who works in metals. Smith'craft, n. the art of a smith. Smith'er-y, n. the shop or work of a smith. Smith'y, n. the shop of a smith; smithery. Sinitt, n. a fine, clayey ore, or ochre.
Smit'ten, (smit'tu) p. from Smits; struck.
Smit'tle, v. s. to infect. — s. infectious. [Local.] Smock, z. a woman's under garment; a shift. Smock'-faced, (smok'fast) a. pule; maidenly. Smock'frock, n. a laborer's frock. Smoke, & a sooty exhalation or vapor, arising from busning wood, &c.

Smoke, v. z. to emit smoke; to use tobacco. Smoke, v. a. to scent or dry by smoke; to find Smok'er, z. one who smokes. Smo'ki-ly, ad. so as to be full of smoke. Smo'ky, a. emitting smoke; fumid; obscure Smööth, a. even; glossy; soft; bland; mild. Smööth, v. a. to level; to make easy; to soften. Smööth'en, (smö'thn) v. a. to make smooth. Smôsth'-faced, (smôth'fast) a. mild-looking Smö5th'ly, ad. not roughly; evenly; mildly. Smö5th'ness, n. evenness of surface; softness. Smöte, i. from Smite. Smöth'er, v. a. to suffocate; to stifle; to suppress.

Smoth'er, v. n. to be suffocated; to smoke. Smoth'er, a. suppression; smoke; thick dust. Smouch, v. a. to salute ; to kiss. Smoul'der, v. z. to burn and smoke without flame. Smoul'der-Ing, a. burning and smoking †Smoul'dry, (smol'dre) without vent. Smug, a. nico: spruce; dressed with niceness.

Smag gle, r. a. to import or export secretly and unlawfully, or without paying the duties. Smag'gler, a. one who smuggles. Smug'gling, s. a secret importation of goods. Smut, s. a spot with soot; mildew; obscenity. Smut, v. a. to mark with soot; to soil; to taint with mildew.

Smut, v. w. to gather smut. Smutch, v. a. to blacken with smoke or soot. Sinŭt'ti ly, od. blackly; smokily; obecenely. Sinŭt'ti-nëss, x. state of being smutty. Smut'ty, a. black with smoke; dirty; obscene. Snack, s. a share; a part taken by compact. Snaffile, s. a bridle which crosses the nose. Snaf'fie, v. c. to bridle; to hold in a bridle. Snag, s. a protuberance; a to-th; a branch;

jag:—a tree having its roots fastened at the bottom of a tree, having its roots fastened at the bottom of a river, or a branch of such a tree. Snag ged, or Snag gy, a. full of snags; jaggy. Snail, m. a slimy insect; a testaceous animal. Snail'-paced, (-past) a. moving slowly. Snake, m. a serpent of the oviparous kind. Snake root, m. a medicinal plant. Snake root, a rementing: belonging to a snake. Snä'ky, a. serpentine; belonging to a snake. Snäp, v. a. [t. snapped or snapt; pp. snapping snapped or snapt;] to break short; to strike to catch at; to bits.

Baip, v. n. to break abort; to crack; to try to bite; to snart.

Baip, v. n. a constrict of play: — a plant.

Baip, dragon, n. a kind of play: — a plant.

Baip'dragon, n. a kind of play: — a plant.

Baip'dragon, n. a kind of play: — a plant.

Baip'dragon, n. a kind of play: — a plant.

Baip'dragon, n. a kind of play: — a plant.

Baip'dragon, n. a kind of play: — a plant.

Baip'dragon, n. a kind of play: — a plant.

Baip'dragon, n. a ko locide, close, or snug.

Bailf, n. a to licide, close, or snug.

Bailf, n. to licide, close, or snug.

Bailf, n. to licide, close, or snug.

Bailf, n. a to licide, close, or snug.

Bailf, n. to licide, close, or snug.

Bailf, n. a to licide, close, or snug.

Bailf, n. to chort wick of a candle: —

Bailf, n. a. to end to inhele; to snuff, n. a. to snuff, n.

ly; to skulk; to truckle.

Snëak, ». a sneaking fellow; a niggard.

Snëak'n, ». a sneaking fellow; a niggard.

Snëak'ng, ». a. servile; mean; niggardly.

Snëak'ng, ». a. servile; mean; niggardly.

Snëak'ng-lysa, ». meannesst pittingels.

Snëak'ng-lysa, ». meannesst pittingels.

Snëak'n, ». the latch of a door or casement.

Snëck, ». the latch of a door or casement.

Snëck, ». to show contempt by looks or actions; to scoff; to jeer; to gibe.

Sneër, \*\* a look of contempt; scorn; derision. Sneër'er, \*\* a look of contempt; scorn; derision. Sneër'er, \*\* a now who sneers; a scorner. Sneër'er, \*\* a ne mission of wind by the nose. Sneëze', \*\* a. to emit wind audibly by the nose. Sneëze', \*\* a. to emit wind audibly by the nose. Sneëze', \*\* a. to laugh slyly; to giggle. Sniff, \*\* a. to draw breath up the nose; to snuff. Sniff, \*\* a. to draw breath up the nose; to snuff. Sniff, \*\* a. to snort; to snuff. [R.] Snig, \*\* a. kind of eel. [Local.]
Snig se, \*\* a. to giggle; to snicker. Snig se, \*\* a. to cut at once with scissors; to clip. Snip, \*\* a. to cut at once with scissors; to clip. Snip, \*\* a. a to cut at once with scissors; to clip. Snip, \*\* a. a small part; a share; a snaek. Snipe, \*\* a. small part; a share; a snip. Snip'enap, \*\* a start dialogue, with quick replies. Sniv'el, (sniv'vi) \*\* a. mucus of the nose; snot. Sniv'el, (sniv'vi) \*\* a. to run at the nose; to cry childishly; to complain.
Sniv'el-ler, (sniv'vi) \*\* a. weak lamenter.
Sniv'el-ler, (sniv'vi)-tray \*\* a. weak lamenter.

cry childishly; to complain.

Shiv'cl-ler, (anlv'vl-r), a weak lamenter.

Shiv'cl-ling, (sniv'vl-ling) a whining; pitiful.

Shöl, a trimmed; smooth: — sly. [Local.]

Shôdze, v. a. to slumber. — a. a slumber.

Shôre, v. a. to breathe hard and audibly through
the none, as in sleep.

Snöre, n. a noise through the nose in sleep.
Snöri, n. n. to blow hard through the nose.
Snöri, v. n. to blow hard through the nose.
Snöri, v. n. to blow hard through the nose.
Snöri, v. n. to low hard through the nose.
Snöri'ter, v. n. to snivel; to sob or cry. [Local.]
Snöri'ter, v. n. to snivel; to sob or cry. [Local.]
Snöri't, a. full of suot; dirty; mean.
Snößi, n. the nose of a beast; the nozle.
Snößi, v. a. to furnish with a nozle or point.
Snößi, v. a. to furnish with a nozle or point.
Snößi't, n. recembling a beast's snout. [sel.
Snöw, (snö) n. vapor frozen in flakes:—a vesSnöw, (snö) n. n. to fall in snow or flakes.
Snöw'-bēr-ry, n. a small garden shrub.
Snöw'-bër-ry, n. a small garden shrub.
Snöw'-bër, n. a plant and very early flower.
Snöw'-white, a. white as snow.
Snöw'-white, a. white as snow.
Snöw', a. full of snow; white like snow.
Snöw, a. spal sknot in wood; a check.

†Snudge, v. a. to lie idle, close, or snug. Snuff, a. the burnt wick of a candle:dered tobacco taken by the nose. Snuff, v. s. to inhale; to smell: - to crop the snuff, as of a candle Snutf, v. s. to snort ; to draw breath by the non to sniff in contempt. Snuff'box, n. a box in which snuff is corried Snuff'er, n. one who snuffs. Snuff ere, n. pl. a utensil to snuff candles. Shulf'fle, v. n. to speak through the nose. Shulf'fler, n. one who speaks through the no Snuf fles, s. pl. obstruction in the muse. Snuff 'tak-er, s. one who takes snuff. Snuff 'y, a. soiled with snuff:—sulky. Snag, v. n. to lie close; to snuggle. Snug, a. close; concealed; convenient; nest. Snug gle, v. a. to lie close; to lie snug or warn. Snug'ly, ad in a snug manner; closely. Snug'ness, n. retiredness; closeness. So, ad. in like manner; thus; therefore; the son, aa. in like manner; thus; therefore; the same; in the same manner of degree.
Soak, (36k) vt. a. to steep.— t. a. to be steeped.
Soak'et, a. one who soaks; a great drinker.
Soap'etop) a. a substance compounded of oil and
Soap'etop's a consumer of the same steeped.
Soap'etop's one who make staying. Scap'boil-er, n. one who makes soap. Scap'stone, n. a magnesian stone; stratite. Sonp'sude, n. water impregnated with soap. Sonp'wort, (-wurt) a. a genus of plants. Soap'y, a. resembling soap; soft. Soar, v. z. to fly aloft; to tower; to mount Soar, (edr) n. a towering flight; ascent. Soar ing, n. the act of mounting aloft. Sob, v. n. to sigh with sorrow and convelsion Sob, n. a convulsive sigh; audible srief. So'ber, a. temperate; regular; calm; serious. So'ber, v. a. to make sober; to calm. So'ber-ly, ad. temperately; calmly; seriously. So'ber-mind'ed, a. calm; regular; temperate. So'her-ness, a. temperance ; calmness So-bri'e-ty, n. temperance; soberness; calumess Sobriquet, (söb'rē-kā') n. [Fr.] a ulckname. Soc. n. a jurisdiction; a circuit; a privilege. Soc age, n. an ancient tenure of lands by set vice: — written also soccage.

Sôc'a-fer, n. a tenant by socage.

Sôc'a-ble, (sô'ahe-bl) [sô'ahe-a-bl, Mr. P. F.

Ja. Sm.; sô'ahe-bl, S. J] a familiar; inclued to company; affable; conversable; social.

Sô'c'a-ble, (sô'ahe-bl-bl) n. a kind of phaston.

Sô'c'a-ble, (sô'ahe-a-ble) sa. conversably.

Sô'c'a-bly, (sô'ahe-a-ble) sa. conversably.

Sô'c'a-bly, (sô'ahe-a-ble) sc. conversably.

Sô'c'a-bly, (sô'ahe-a-ble) sc. conversably.

Sô'c'a-l'a-fe, n. a social state in which there is a community of property.

Sô-c'a-l'-t-t, (sô'aha-le) sc. in a social way.

Sô'c'a-l-sâc, (sô'aha-le) sc. in a social way.

Sô'c'a-l-sâc, (sô'aha-le) sc. in a social way.

Sô'c'a-l-sâc, (sô'aha-le) sc. in a social way. vice: - written also soccage. So-cl'e-ty, n. union of a number in one interest a community; a company; partnership. So-cin'i-an, a. of or belonging to Social Sp-cin jun, at the doctrines of Societa.
Sick, a short stocking; a covering for the foot; the shoe of the ancient tragic actors. Sock'et, m. a hollow; the receptacle of the eye.

it still it stand in I de our stand of every has approximates only in so for a she segan to confine himself to it.

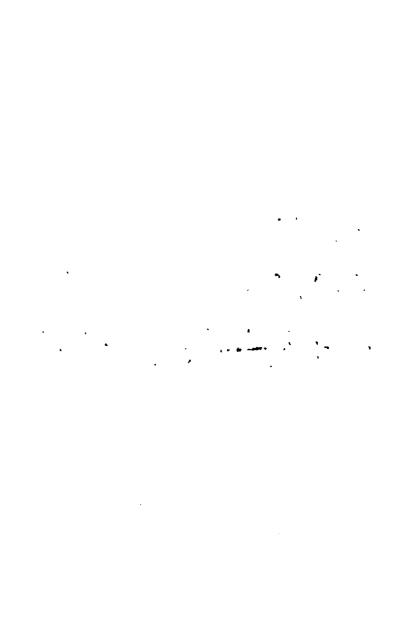
They are so remerous that they actual make up the bulk of natural history.

Rothing is to easy as to backeyin any men's memours.

The Chinese are always concise, so is he others is nothing so sidiculous that has upleat some time them said by rown philosoph so soon as this is the case with any and subtered.

Then, I then has acquired exchangeable with a purity to so soon as they are willy to gain without to room as they are willy to gain when the result of any labors has exchange the rolumn.

So for a regards this



## how great soever

It softens all other minds into tonderness.

The namerous solicitations made by a criminal primes for mercy.

Solicitous of raising. - Solicitous & show that he might could write - not for riches but freedom.

He finds less solicitude for evils t com

c'le, [sök'ki, & Sm.; sö'ki, W. K. Fb.] n. a; square member or piece of masonry; a pedesc'man, a a sort of tenant; a socager. [zocle. cratije, or So-cratijeal, a relating to Socrates.
d, m. a turf; a clod. — a. made of turf.
d, i. from Sectie; seethed.

d, i. from Seatie; seethen.
/da, m. a fixed, mineral alkali. — Seda-water, water impregnated with carbonic-acid gas.

-dislif-ty, s. a fellowship; a fraternity.

d'den, (söd'dn) p. from Seethe; seethed.

id'dy, a turfy; full of sods.

id'er, [söd'er, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. R. Wh.; sö'der, F.; siw'der, K. Sm.] v. a. to unite with
cernent; to cement; to solder. See Solder.

id'er, m. metallic cement. See Solder.

y'cl;-tim, s. (Chem.) the metallic base of sods.

id'o-my, s. a unnatural crime.

y-ev'er, ad. a word usually inited with

p-ev'er, ad. a word usually joined with a pro-

2-Ever, al. a word usually joined with a promount or adverb, as wheeever, homeover. Offa, m. a long, soft, easy seat.

of fig., n. part of a cornice.

Soft, soft or sawt, 21 [soft, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Seat.; sawft, S. K. Neres.] a. not hard; yielding; tender; easy; mild; low; weak; simple. Soft, enter, hold; stop; not so fast.

Soft'en, (soft'fn) v. n. to grow soft or less hard.

Soft'en, (soft'fn) v. n. to grow soft or less hard.

Soft'-heart-ed, a. kind-hearted; gentle.

Softf'heart-ed, a. kind-hearted; gentle.

Soft/ing, n. an effeminate person.
Soft/ly, ad. without hardness or noise; gently.
Soft/ness, s. quality of being soft; mildness. Sog Ey, a. moist; damp; steaming with damp. 35-ind, sater; a form of calling from a distance. Soi-disent, (swifds-sing') a. [Fr.] self-called; pretended; would-be.

Stil, v. a. to foul; to dirty; to pollute; to sully:
— to feed with green fodder, as cattle.
Stil, a. dirt; ground; earth; dung; compost.
Stil'ing, a. act of one who soils; act of feeding

Souring, n. act of one who some; act of feeding cattle with green fodder.

Sourie, (swi-fi') n. [Fr.] an evening party.

Sologra, [solyam, S. W. J. F. J. R. Son. R.; solyam or so-jura', P.; so-jura', Kesrick, Entick.] v. n. to dwell awhile in a place.

race. j. r. t. u west awnise in a pace.

\*So'journ, (so'jurn) s. a temporary residence.

\*So'journ-er, n. a temporary dwelter.

\*So'journ-er, n. a temporary residence.

\*So', n. [L.] the sun.— [Fr.] a French copper

coin; a sou. See Sou.

851, [sol, Ja. K. R.: sol, Wb.] n. a note in music. 851/sec, v. a. to comfort; to console; to cheer. 851/sec, n. comfort in grief; consolation; allevia-

833/9cc, n. comfort in grief; consolation; allevia-tion; recreation; pleasure.
80-Barder, n. a disease in horses.
83/lan-gôtee, 83/land-gôtee, n. an aquatic fowl.
85-Lâr, n. [Sn.] a hot wind which blowl on the south-east part of Spain.
9-Lâr, n. [L.] (Sac) a genus of plants.—Sp-Lâr, n. [L.] (Sac) a genus of plants.—Sp-Lâr, n. erialing to, or measured by, the sun.
834, t. & p. from Sall.
834/dan, n. the emperor of Turkey. See Sultan. \*836/der. (80/der or al/der) [s3/der. W. P. J.

SSG'der, (sô'der or sa'der) [sō'der, W. P. J. R.: sa'der, K. Sm.; sō'der, S.: sb'der or sa'der, S.: sō'der, F. D. a. to unite or fasten with metallic cement; to soder.

•Sol'der, s. a metallic cement. See Soder. Sol'digr. (sòl'jer) a. a fighting man; a warrior.
Sol'digr.like, (sòl'jer-lik) a. martial; soldierly.
Sol'digr.ly, (sòl'jer-le) a. martial; warlike.

Söl'dier-ship, n. martial qualities or akill.
Söl'dier-y, (söl'jer-e) n. a hody of soldiers
Söle, n. the bottom of the foot or shoe: — a fis [ried Sole, v. a. to furnish with soles. Sole, a. single; only; alone. — (Law) not man Sol'e-cişm, n. an offence against the rules of grammar; an impropriety in language.

Sole'ly, ad, singly; only; separately.

Sole'ny, ad, singiy; only; separately. Sol'emn, (sol'em) a nanivorsary; religiously grave; awful; formal; ritual; serious. Sol'em-nëss, a. the quality of being solemn. Sol-lam'nity, a. an shinuar ur regious coramo-ny; a rite; seriousness; gravity.

ny; a rite; seriousness; gravity.
Sol-em-niza'tion, a. the act of solemnizing.
Sol'em-nize, v. a. to celebrate in due form; to perform religiously; to make solemn or se-Sol'em-ny, ad. in a solemn manner. [rious.
Sol-fa', [sol-fa', Ja. K. Sm. R.; sol-fa', Wb.]
v. n. to pronounce the musical notes.

So-lic'it-ous, a. anxious; careful; concerned. So-lic'it-ous-ly, ad. anxiously; carefully.

So-licit-ress, n. a woman who solicits.

So lic'i fude, a anxiety; carefulness; concorn. Salid, a not fluid; compact; firm; real; grave. Solid, a a firm, compact body or substance.

So-lid-i-f j-ca'tion, n. act of making solid. Solid | fy, v. a. to make solid or firm. Solid | ty, n. firmness; compactness; density.

Sol'id-ly, ad. firmly; densely; compactly.

Sol'id-ness, a. solidity; firmness; density.

Söl-j-dun'gy-late, n. a soliped. Sči i-dun'gu-lous, a. whole-hoofed, as a horse.

Sol-j-fid'j-an, n. one who holds to faith alone. Sdi-fid'i-an, a. relating to the Solifidians. Sol i fid an lam, a the tenets of Solifidians.

So-lil'o-quize, v. s. to utter a soliloquy.

So-Ill'o-quy, n. a discourse to one's self. Söl'i-ped, n. an animal having a single hoof on each foot; a solidungulate.

Sol-j-taire', (sol-e-tar') a. [Fr.] a hermit: — an or-nament for the neck: — a game with cards.

SSI'-1-1-1y, ad. in solitude; with loneliness. SSI'-1-1-ri-ness, n. solitude; retirement. SSI'-1-1-ry, a. living alone; retired; single.

Sol';-ta-ry, a. nowing alone; retired; single.
Sol';-ta-ry, m. one who lives alone; a hermit.
Sol';-tade, m. a lonely life or place; a desert.
Sol'stice, m. ft.] a tune played by one person.
Sol'stice, m. the time when the sun is farthest from the equator, and the days are longest or shortest, viz. midsummer and midwinter.
Sol-stl'/tigl. (s)l-stlsh'sl\ a. belonging to the sol-

stice; happening at the solstice. 851-u-hl'i-ty, n. state of being soluble. 851'u-ble, a. that may be dissolved; solvable; capable of dissolution; relaxing.

So-la'tion, a. act of solving; explanation.

80-13'tion, m. act of solving; explanation.
830'u-tive, a. laxative; causing relaxation.
830'u-tive, a. laxative; causing relaxation.
830'u-a-bil';-ty, m. state of being solvable.
830'u-a-bil, m. a. to clear; to explain; to resolve.
830'u'-a-cy, m. state of being solvent; ability tagay all debts.
830'u-a-d. a. having nower to dissolved.
830'u-a-d. a. having nower to dissolve; dissolving!

Sölv'ent, a having power to dissolve; dissolving:
— able to pay all debts.

352 My'ent, n. a fluid or substance that dissolves. Bolv'er, a. whoever or whatever solves. Bol'vi-ble, a. solvable. See Solvable. Bo'ma-tist, a. a materialist. Sô-ma-tôl'o-ky, a the doctrine of material substances; materialism. Som'bre, (som'ber) [som'ber, Ja. E. Sm. R.] a. [Fr.] dark; gloomy; sombrous. Som'brous, or Som'brous, s. dark; gloomy; sombre Sôme, (sŭm) a. more or less; certain; any, Sôme'bod-y, (sŭm'bod-e) n. one; a person indeterminate; morron of consideration.

Some how; ad. Oie way or other.
Som/er-set, n. a leap with heels over head. Some thing, a. a thing indeterminate; a part. Sôme'thing, ad. in some degree. Some'time, ed. once; formerly; at one time. Same'times, ad. not never; now and then. Some'what, (sum'hwot) z. something; part. Some'what, (sum'hwot) ad. in some degree. Sôme'whêre, (săm'hwâr) ad. in some place. Som-nam'būle, n. a somnambulist. Som-nam/bu-lic, a. relating to somnambulism Som-nam'bu-lism, s. the act of walking in sleep; sleep-walking. Som-nam'by-list, a. one who walks in sleep. Bom-nif'er-ous, a. causing sleep; soporiferous. Som-nif ic, a. causing sleep; somniferous. Som-nil'o-quence, n. act of talking in sleep. Som-nil'o-quism, n. same as somniloquence. Som-nil'o-quist, n. one who talks in sleep. Som'no-lence, or Som'no-len-cy, a. sleepines Bom'no-lent, a. inclined to sleep; sleepy. Sôn, n. a male child; a native; a descendant to so-main a so-main so-m a poem ; a lay ; a strain. Song'ster, n. a person or bird that sings. Song'stress, s. a female singer. So-n'if'er-ous, a. giving or bringing sound. Son'-in-law, s. a man married to one's daughter. Son'net, n. a short poem; specially, a poem consisting of 14 lines. Bon-net-cer', n. a writer of sonnets; a small Son-o-rif'ic, a. producing sound. So-no'rous, a. loud; shrill; high-sounding. So-nō'rous-ly, ed. with high sound.
So-nō'rous-ness, s. quality of being sonorous.
Son'ship, s. the relation of a son; filiation. Soon, ad. before long; shortly; quickly; early.

\*Soot, (sot or sot) [sot, W. K. R.: sot, J. E. R.

Ja. Sm. Wb.: sot, S. P.] s. condensed smoke.

\*Soot'ed, (sot'ed or sot'ed) a. smeared with soot. Sôôt'er-kin, w. a kind of false birth. Sôoth, n. truth; reality: - prognostication Boothe, r. a. to flatter; to calm; to mollify; to allay; to soften; to pacify; to mitigate. Booth'er, n. one who southes. Sooth'say, v. n. to predict; to foretell. Booth'say-or, n. a forcteller; a predicter. Sooth'say-ing, a. prediction; a foretelling.

\*Soot's ness, s. quality of being sooty.

\*Sooty, (sôt'e or sût'e) (sôt'e, S. W. K. R.; sût'e, J. E. P. Ja. Sm.; sût'e, P. Ja. consisting of or covered with soot; fuliginous; black. Sop, n. any thing steeped in gravy or liquor. Soli, v. a. to steep in gravy or any liquid.
Soli, n. a disputant; a student; a sophomore.
Solphi, sol'(p) n. [Pen.] the king of Persia.
Sophi; an, n. a fallacious argument; a fallacy. Soph'ist, z. a captious or fallacious reasoner.

Soph'je-ter, n. a captious disputant or legicies a sophist: — an undergraduate. So-phis'tic, a. logically described; partaking So-phis'ti-cal, of sophistry; failactous. So-phis'ti-cal-ly, ad. with failactous subtility. So-phis'ti-cate, v. a. to adulterate ; to corres So-phis'ti-cate, p. a. adulterate ; not genuine. So-phis-tj-ca'tion, a act of sophisticating. So-philo'ti-ca-tor, n. one who sophisticates.
Sophi's-try, n. fallacious reasoning; a subtle fi-lacy; false logic. [lege in his second yes.
Soph'o-more, n. a student in an American co-\*Söp-o-rif'er-ous, a. causing sleep; sommiferon \*Söp-o-rif'er-ous-ness, a. state of being separate \*Sop-o-rif'je, [sop-o-rif'jk, W. J. F. Ja. Sm.: s-po-rif'jk, S. P. E.] a. causing sleep; naredu \*Sop-o-rif'je, n. a soporific medicine; a naredu Sor'cer-er, n. a conjurer ; a magician ; wisart-Sor'cer-see, n. a female imagician ; conchantium. Sor'cer-ous, a containing exchantaments. Sor'cer-y, a magic; enchantment; witchend. Sord, a corrupted from second. See Second. Sor'did, a. vile; base; covetous; miggardly. Sor'did-ly, ad. meanly; poorly; coversualy.
Sör'did-ly, ad. meanly; poorly; coversualy.
Sör'did-nöss, n. baseness; niggardliness.
Spr-dine', [spr-din', W. P. Ja. K.; sor'din, Ss.
n. [sourdins, Fr.] a small pipe in a trumpst.
Söre, n. n place tender and painful; am alore.
Söre, n. n place tender and painful; painful; and sorted to the touch to mainful; and sorted to the touch to the sorted to Sore, a tender to the touch; painful; each vexed; afflictive; grievous.
185rc, sd. intensely; in a great degree.
Sor'el, P. & Son. R.: st'rel, S. W. J. E.
sr. a buck in his third year. See Serrel. Sore'ly, ad. with great pain or distres Sterily, ad. with great pain or distress.
Sterings, n. state of being sore; tendermen.
Steri, n. pl. (Bot.) the fructification of forms.
Steril, n. pl. (Bot.) the fructification of forms of stating a series of syllogisms.
Seriet'-cide, [sp-th'e-std, W. P. Ja.; sp-th-std, S. Sm., n. marter or murderer of a siste.
Stering, n. blades of green wheat or barley.
Steril, a. reddish; inclined to redness.
Steril, a. a dina nearty manner. meanly.

Sor'ri-ly, ed. in a sorfy manner; meanly. Sör'ri-Ny, ad. in a sorry manner; meanly.
Sör'ri-Nw, (sör'rö) v. n. to grieve; to be sad.
Sör'röw, (sör'rö) v. n. to grieve; to be sad.
Sör'röw, (sör'rö) v. n. grier; sadness; sffliction.
Sör'röw-Ril-a, sad; mournful; grievung; sszy.
Sör'röw-Ril-sad, in a sorrowful manner.
Sör'röw-Ril-sad, n. state of being sorrowful.
Sör'ry, a. grieved; sorrowful: — patiful; vike.
Sört, n. a kind; species; manner; class; rank.
Sört, n. a to separate: to conjune: to separat. Sort, e. a. to separate ; to conjoin ; to as Sort, v. a. to separate; to join; to suit; to fit.
Sort, v. a. to consort; to join; to suit; to fit.
Sort,-ble, a. that may be sorted; suitable.
Sir-ti-fit, (sort-ti') n. [Fr.] a sally; sudden attack
Sir-ti-fite, n. the act of drawing lots.
[Sort-ti-fite, n. the cottof drawing lots.
[Sort-ti-fite, n. the cottof drawing lots. †Sophi'tion, (sor-tish'un) n. selection by lots. †Sort'ment, n. act of sorting; assortment.

Sot, n. an habitual drunkard: — [a dolt. Sat.]

Sot, v. a. to stupefy; to besot. — v. n. to tipple.

Sot'tish. a dull with intemperance; drunken.

Sot'tish-ness, n. state of being sortish; supsidy.

Sot, (ab. n. [Fr.] pl. sour; a French copper com.

Sou., chōng', (ab-abōng') [ab-abōng', P. A. K. Sa.

Fr.) pl. sour; a kind of compensation of the compen Sought, (sawt) i. & p. from Seek. Soul, (soi) n. the immortal spirit of man; mind the vital principle ; life ; spirit ; a human being

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Sow-thistle, royxos (Zoxa'y)

enled, (sold) a. furnished with mind. oul'less (sol'les) a. without soul; mean; low. not erroneous; strong; vulid; stout; deep. 54nd, s. any thing audible; noise: — a shallow sea: — the air-bladder of a fish. ound, v. w. to make or emit a noise. ound, v. a. to try the depth of; to examine: - to cause to make a noise; to celebrate by sound. ounding, a having sound; sonorous. —a place fathomable at sea. Sand'ny, ad. heartily; stoutly; rightly; fast. Sand'ness, n. state of being sound; health. Sup, (sop) n. a decoction of flesh for food. Bûr, a. acid; crabbed; tart; sharp; harsh; acrimonious; peevish; morose; severe. War, n. acid substance. Sur, e. a. to make acid; to make uneasy.
Sur, e. a. to become acid or peevish.
Surce, (sors) [sors, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.
WB.; sors, P. Kesrick.] a. a spring; a fountain; a head; an origin; first cause.
Sur', krSur, a. a German dish made of cabbage. Sür'ly, ad. with acidity; with acrimony.
Sür'nyasa, n. acidity; austereness; asperity.
Sus, [65] [65, S. P. J. E. F. J. E. Sm.: söüs or
sö, [7] n. [sol or son, Fr.] a French penny. See Sex. Måse, w. food made of pigs' feet and ears pickied; pickle; brine:—a plunge. Siase, (stas) v. a. to parboil and steep in pickle: - to strike; to throw into water. Scase, v. s. to fall as a bird on its prey. idase, ed. with a sudden plunge. Shu'ter-rain, (sô'ter-ran) n. [Fr.] a grotto.

60th, n. one of the cardinal points; opposed to
the north; the part where the sun is to us at DOOR. Muth, a. southern; meridional. with, ad towards the south; from the south fouth-east', a. point between the east and south.

Süth-East', a between the south and east. South'er-le, S. P. Ja. K.; süth'er-le, S. P. Ja. K.; süth'er-le, or söüth'er-le, W. J. Sm.] a lying towards the south; relating to the south; southern. Soüth'ern, F. F. Ja. Sm.] a belonging to the south; meridional; southerly. Soüth'ern-er, a an inhabitant of the south. Soüth'ern-most, a furthest towards the south. Soüth'ern-wood, (süth'ern-wid) n. a plant. Söüth'ern-wood, (süth'ern-wid) n. a plant. lögth'ing, so the passing of a heavenly body over the meridian :— distance to the south. öüth'möst, a. furthest towards the south. buth'ron, a. an inhabitant of the south. South'ward, or South'ward, [suth'ard, S. P. J. E. R.; south'ward or suth'ard, W. F. Sm.; south'ward, Ja.] s. the southern regions. South'ward, South'ward, ad. towards the south. S. W. P. J. F. K. K.; 200'cf-an, Ja.; 200'cf-in, Spagn, a. a violent convenion; cramp. Sam.] a. supreme in power; effectual; powerfull. Spag-möd'(c, a. having spagn; convulsive. Söv'qr-eign, (sŭv'qr-in-) at supreme ruler; a Spat, i. from Spit; spit. [Nearly obsolete.] Spa-tha'(cops, (spa-tha'ahps) a. relating to, or Spot-and cops, i. gapathe. Söv'qr-eign-ty, (sŭv'qr-in-te) a. supreme power. Spathe, n. (Set.) a bract; a kind of sheath.

South ward, south ward, at owners we south with wast, a point between south and west. Suth-wast, a between the south and west. Suver-sir, (sov'ner) x. [Fr.] a remembrancer. Sov'er-sign, (sov'er-in or sov'er-in) [suv'er-in, s. W. P. J. F. R. R.; sov'er-in, Ja.; sov'er-in, s. W. P. J. F. R. R.; sov'er-in, s. So

Sow, n. a female pig; the female of a boar. Sow, (so) v. a. [i. sowed; pp. sowing, sown or sowed;] to scatter, as seed; to spread. Sow (so) v. n. to scatter seed; to plant. Sow'er, (so'er) n. one who sows; a scatterer. Sow'ins, n. pl. flummery made of octume soured: — written also some and sewers.

Sown, (son) p. from Som.
Soy, n. a kind of sauce from Japan. Spå, a a mineral water, as at the town of Spa. Späce, a. room; extension; quantity of time. Späcee, a. room; extension; quantity of time. Späcious, (spä'shua-le) ad. extensive; roomy Spä'cious-ly, (spä'shua-le) ad. extensively. Spä'dous-nëss, (spä'shua-nës) a. roominess. Späd'dle, a. a little spade. Spade, n. a sort of shovel: — a su Spade bone, n. the shoulder-blade. - a suit of cards.

Spa-di'/ceous, (spa-dish'us) a. of a light red color. Spa-dille', (spa-dish'us) a. of a light red color. Spa-dille', (spa-dil') n. [Fr.] the ace of spades. Spake, i. from Speak; spuke. Span, a. the space from the end of the thumb to

the end of the little finger, extended; nine inches; any short duration: —a pair. [U, S]Span, v. a. to measure by the hand extended. Span'cel, a. a rope to tie a cow's hinder legs. Späu'cel, n. a rope to tie a cow's hinder legs. Spän'cel, v. a. to tie the legs of a horse or cow Spän'gle, n. a small plate of shining metal. Spän'gle, v. a. to besprinkle with spangles. Spän'iard, (spän'yard) n. a native of Spain. Spän'iard, (spän'yard) n. a native of Spain. Spän'ial, (spän'yard) n. a native of Spain. Spän'ial, spän'ial, p.] n. a sporting dog. Spän'ial, n. the language of Spain. Spän'jal, a. relating to Spain.
Spän'jal, a. relating to Spain.
Spän'jal, a. to strike with the onen hand; to slan.

Spank, v. a. to strike with the open hand; to slap. Spank er, n. a small coin: — a stout person. Spank'er, a. a small coin: — a stoot person.
Spink'ing, a. large; fine; strong. [Low.]
Spän'-new, (spän'nd) a. quite new; brand-new.
Spär, a. a mineral; fituate of lime: — a rather: —
a round piece of timber.
Spär, v. a. to fight; to quarrel; to dispute.

Spar's-blc, m. a small nail for shoes.

Spare, v. a. to forbear; to omit; to save; to use frugally; to afford; to grant; to forgive. Spare, v. z. to be frugal, tender, or merciful.

Spare, a. scanty; frugal: — lean; thin: — super-fluous; not in use; not wanted. Spare'ly, ad. in a spare manner; sparingly. Spare'ness, a state of being spare; leanness. Spare ness, w. state or being spare, ream.
Spare rie, n. one who avoids expense.
Spare rib, n. ribs of pork with little flesh. Spairing, a frugal; scanty; saving; forbearing.
Spairing-ly, ad. not abundantly; frugally.
Spairing-ness, n. parsimony; caution.
Spairk, n. a particle of fire:—a gallant; a lover.
Spairk/fdl, or Spairk/ish, a. airy; gay; showy. Spar'kle, n. a spark ; a luminous particle. Spar'kle, v. n. to emit sparks ; to shine, glitter. Spark'ling-nees, z. a vivid, twinkling lustre. Spar'ing, a a smelt. [Local, Eng.]
Spar'iroy, a a smelt. [Local, Eng.]
Spar'row, (spar'ro) n. a small bird.
Spar'row-hawk, or Spar'hawk, n. a small hawk.
Spar'row-hawk, or Spar'hawk, n. a small hawk.
Spar'ry, a. consisting of, or resembling, spar.
Sparse, a thinly scattered; set here and there
Sparse by, ad. in a sparse manner; thinly. Spasin, a. a violent convulsion; cramp.

Rps-thōer', a. relating to, or formed like, a Sps-thous, spathe; spathe; spathe; spathacoous. Sps-thous, spathe; spathacoous. Sps-ther, v. a. to sprinkle; to throw; to asperse. Sps-ther, v. a. to smake a speech, in constant Spēech'i-fy, s. s. to make a speech, in contest Spat'ter-dash-ee, n. pl. coverings for the lega. Sp-t'u-la, n. an apothecary's utensil or knife. Spēēch'less, a. deprived of speech ; dumb : == Spēēch'less nēss, n. state of being speechkes Spēšch' mak er, s. one who makes speeche. Spēšd, v. n. [i sped ; pp. speeding, sped make haste ; to move fast ; to succeed. Spav'in, a. a disease on a horse's hough. Spav'ined, (spav'ind) a, diseased with spavin. topawi, a. spittle ; saliva. Dryden. Spawn, n. the eggs of fish or frogs; offspring. Spēēd, v. a. to hasten; to despatch; to as Spawn, r. a. & s. to produce, as fishes; to gen-Spēed, n. quickness; celerity; haste; despa Spēed er, n. one who speeds:— a nachme. Spawn'er, z. the female fish. [erate. Spāy, v. a. to castrate, as female animals.

Spēak, (spēk) v. z. [i. spoke; pp. speaking, spoken;] to utter words; to talk; to discourse. Speed'i-ly, ad. with haste or speed; quickly Speed'i-ness, w. the quality of being speedy. Speed'y, a. quick; swift; numble; not ska Spell, n. a charm; a turn of work; a shor:::
Spell, v. a. & n. [i. spelled or spelt; ps. spex.
spelled or spelt;] to read; to discormarks; to charm; to form words of letters: Speak, r. a. to utter; to pronounce; to tell. Speak's-ble, a. possible to be spoken. Speak'er, a. one who speaks: - the presiding officer in a deliberative assembly. Spear, s. a long, pointed weapon; a lance. Spear, s. a. to kill or pierce with a spear. to relieve by taking a turn at work. Spell'er, n. one who spells. Spelt, n. a kind of grain or wheat.

Spelter, n. a kind of semi-metal; impure ze-Spear, v. a. to shoot or sprout. Spear'man, s. one who carries a spear. Spear'mint, a. a species of mint. Spen'cer, a. a short, outer garment. Ppe"cial, (speah'al) a. particular; peculiar; ex-Spend, v. c. [i. spent; pp. spending, spent consume; to exhaust; to waste; to expa traordinary; uncommon; especial. Spa"cial-ly, (spesh'al-e) ad. particularly; chiefly. Spënd, v. n. to make expense; to be lust. Spënd er, n. one who spends; a lavader. Spe"cial-ty, (spesh'al-te) a. particularity. - (Lar) a writing or deed, under the hand and seal of Spend'thrift, n. a prodigal; a lavisher. the parties. [per, as currency. Specie, (special) s. coin; gold, silver, and cop-Spere, r. a. & n. to ask; to inquire; to pri Sperm, n. animal seed; spawn; spenmert.
Sperma-ct'ti, (spir-ma-sc'te, W. P. F. L. Spir-ma-dt'te, S. J. E. H.) n. a schurobtained from the oil found in the host-Spē'cies, (spē'shez) n. a class comprehended under a genus; a s. rt; a kind; a subdivision; a class of nature; a single order. Spe-cif'ic, a. a specific or efficacious medicine. some species of whales, used for candles. Spe-ciffic, a. that makes a thing of the spe-spe-ciffical, cies of which it is distinguishing the head of the whale Sper-mat'ic, or Sper-mat'i-cal, a seminal guishing one from another; peculiar. Sper-mat'o-cèle, a. bernia in a testicle. Spe-cif'i-cal-ly, ad. according to the species. Sper-mol'o-gist, n. one who treats of seei Spew, spu) v. a. to vomit; to cast forth. tope-cif'i-cate, v. a. to discriminate; to specify. speç-i-fj-ca'tion, a distinct notati n; mention. Spew, (spu) r. n. to vonsit; to ease the some Sphar, e-ids, (sfas/o-ids) n. [Gr.] a gangree. Spec'i-fy, v. a. to mention particularly; to note distinctly; to particularize. phene, z. a wedge : — a mineral Sphere, (ster) h. a solid body, bounded he surface of which every point is equally derifted the centre within; a globe; orb. cure-Spēcious, (spēchus) a. plausible; showy; colorable; superficially, not solidly, right. Sp8'cious-16, (sp8'shus-1e) ad. plausibly.

Sp8'cious-16ss, n. the quality of being specious.

Sp8ck, n. a small discoloration; a spot; a stain. province; compans of knowledge or sout Sphere, v. e. to form or place in a sphere. Spher'je, a relating to, or formed ike Spher'jealdy, ad in the farm of a sphere. Speck, v. a. to spot; to stain in drops or spots. Spēc'kle, (spēk'kl) n. a speck; a little spot. Spēc'kle, v. a. to mark with small spots. Spēc'kled, (spěk'kld) a. marked with spots. Spher's cal-ness, a. retundity ; sphericay Spheric'i-ty, n. quality of being spherical. Spherics, n. pl. the doctring and properties if Spec'ta-cle, a. a show; an exhibition; a gazing stock. — pl. glasses to assist the sight.
Spěc'ta-cled, (spěk'ta-kld) s. wearing spectacles. the sphere; spherical trigonometry. Sphe'roid, [sfe'roid, S. W. P. J. P. ; sp. rild. Sm. Wb.] u. n body resembling a sphere. Spec-tac'u-lar, a. relating to spectacles or shows. Spec-ta'tor, n. a looker-on; a beholder. Sphe-röld'at, Sphe-röld'-cot, a. like a sphera: Sphe-röld'-ty, a. quality of being spheroids. Spher'ale, (sfdr'ral) a. a little glabe or sphero-Spec-ta/tor-ship, a. the quality of a spectator. Spec'tre, (spek'ter) a. an apparition ; a ghost. Sphine ter, m. (And.) a constrictory muck.

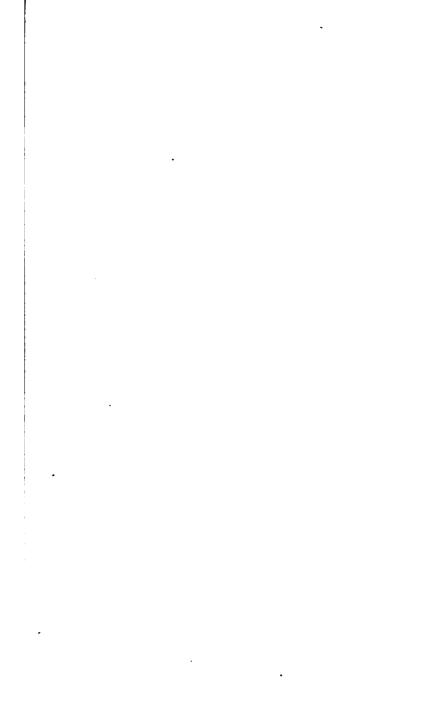
Sphina, m. [Gi.] an Egyptian mounter, have
the face of a virgin and the body of a loss. [17] Spēc'trum, w. [L.] any image; a visible form. Hpec'u-lar, a. relating to a mirror or glass. Spec'u-late, v. n. to meditate; to theorize: - to Spice, n. an aromatic substance : - a small 4:11 buy in order to sell again; to traffic. Spice, v. a. to season with spice; to inches. Spec-u-lation, n. act of speculating; view; spy; examination; contemplation; scheme. Spl'cer, a. one who spices or deals in spice. Spi'cur-y, a. spices; a repository of spice.
Spic'u-lo, a. [L.] pl. spic'u-le; a small spit
Spic'u-ler, a. resembling a dart; pointed. Spec'u-la-tist, a. a speculator; a theorist. Spec'u-la-tive, a. contemplative; theoretical. Spēc'u-la-tīve-ly, ad. ideally; theoretically. Spēc'u-la-tīve-ness, a. state of being speculative. Spic'y-late, v. a. to-make sharp at the post. Spi'cy, a. abounding in spice; arometic. Spi'der, v. an animal that spins a web for se Spec'u-la-tor, n. one who speculates. Spēc'ų-la-to-ry, s. exercising speculation. Spēc'ų-lūm, n. [L.] a mirror; a looking-glass. - a sort of iron stewpan. Sped, i. & p. from Speed. Spig'et, s. a pin or peg to stop a fameet.

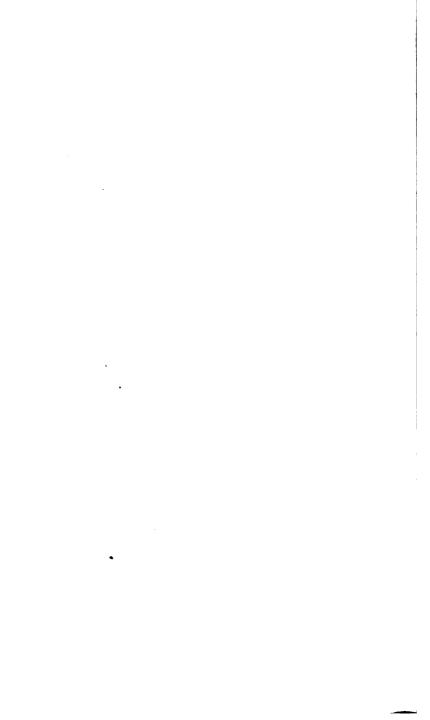
Specially is this the case when they

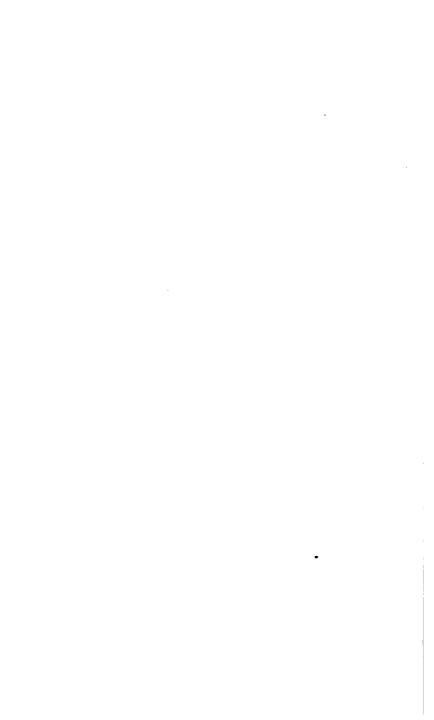
A spectable for thom that shall come after to behold.

Speculations on He is a spendthrift of his tought. Shak.

,







Bplle, San eqrof corn; a shoot:—a large nail.

Bplle, v. a. to fasten or set with spikes, &c.

Bplled, (spikt) a. having ears or spikes.

Spike'let, n. a little spike.

Spike'nard, [spik'nard, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. R.

Sm. R.: spik'nard, F. Wb. Elphiaston.] n. a

plant and its oil or bulsum.

Spi'ky, a having spikes; having a sharp point.

Spile, z. a peg; a wooden pin; a spigot.

Spill, v. a. i. spilt or spilled; pp. spilling, spilt
or spilled; it os shed; to lose by shedding.

Spill, v. z. to waste; to be shed.

pin, v. a. & z. [i. spun; pp. spinning, spun;] to draw out into threads; to form threads; to protract; to draw out.

Spin'ach, a. a garden plant, cultivated for the

table: — written also *spinage*.
Spi'nal, a. belonging to the spine or back-bone. Spin'dle, w. a pin used in spinning; a stalk. Spin'dle, v. e. to shoot into a long, small stalk Spin'dle-shanked, (shangkt) a. having small Spin'dling, a. long and slender. [legs. Spine, s. the back-bone: —a large thorn.
Spi'nel, [spi'nel, W. P. J. Ja.; spin'el, S. K. Sm.]

a. a species of ruby; a gem.

Mp. nelle', a a ruhy; spinel.
Spin'et, or Spinet', [spin'et, W. P. F. Ja. Wb.; spenet', S. J. K. Sm.] a. a musical, stringed instrument; a small harpsichord; a virginal. Spi-nif'er-ous, a bearing thorns. Spink, (spingk) a. a finch; a bird

Spin'ner, w. one who spins; a spider. Spin'ning-jen'ny, n. an engine or machine for spinning cutton or wook

Spin'ning-wheel, a a wheel for spinning. SpI-nos'i-ty, a. state of being spiny or thorny. Epl'nous, a. thorny; full of thorns; spiny

Spin'ster, n. a woman that spins; a maiden. (Law) an unmarried woman.

Spin'stry, a. the work of spinning. Spi'ny, a. thorny; briery; perplexed.

Spir'a-cle, or Spi'ra-cle, [spir'a-kl, W. J. F. Ja.

We.; spi'ra-kl, S. P. E. K. Sm. R.] n. a

breathing-hole; a vent; a pore. Spi'ral, a. winding or circular, like a screw.

Spi'ral-ly, ad. in a spiral form. Spire, n. a curve line; a wreath: - a steeple. Spire, v. n. to shoot up pyramidically.

Spired, (spired) a having a steeple or spire. Spirit, a an intelligent being imperceptible to the corporcal senses; an immaterial substance; the soul; a ghost: --temper; disposition; excitement; ardor; vigor; life:—strong liquor. Spir'it, v. a. to animate; to excite; to inspirit.

Spirit-ed, a. lively; vivacious; full of fire.
Spirit-ed ly, ad. in a lively or strong manner.
Spirit-ed-ness, a. state of being spirited.
Spirit-less, a. wanting spirit; dejected; low.
Spirit-less, a. wanting spirit; dejected; low.
Spirit-less, a. the spirit.
Spirit-less, a. be spirited.

Spir it-less-ness, n. the state of being spiritless. Spirit-ous, a. partaking of spirit; refined; fine; ardent; active; spirituous.

Spīr'it-ous-ness, n. a refined state; activity. Spīr'it-u-al, (spīr'it-yu-al) a. relating to the spirit or soul; partaking of spirit; immaterial; incorporeal; holy; pure; heavenly; ecclesiastical.

trit n.al-tşm, s. spiritual nature or doctrine; opposed to materialism. [rent to spiritualism Spirit-p-al-lst, n. one who is spiritual; an addi Spir k-pil'j-ty, n. state of being spiritual; in-corpority; immateriality; pure devotion. Spir-k-pil-j-si'tion, n. the act of spiritualizing.

Spir'it-q-al-ize, v. a. to render spiritual; to se fine; to purify: — to raise by distillation.

Spir'it-q-al-ly, ad. in a spiritual manner.

spir'i-u-q-i-y, ad. in a spiritual manner.
Spir'i-u-q-i-ty, n. the ecclesiastical body.
Spir'i-u-ous, (spir'it-yu-us) a. having the quality
of spirit; refined; active; ardent; spirituous.
Spir'i-u-ous-mess, n. quality of being spirituous.
Spir'i, v. a. & n. to stream or throw out, as a

fluid; to throw out: - written also spuri Spirt, n. an ejection; a short effort; a spurt. Spirt'tle, v. a. to shoot scatteringly; to spirt.

Spi'ry, a. pyramidal; wreathed; spiral.

Spis's;-tide, a. grossness; thickness.

Spit, v. a. &. a. [i. spit ag spat; yp. spitting, spit or spat; pp. spitting, spit or spat; pp. spitting, spit or spat; pp. spitting, s lete;] to throw out saliva or spittle.

Spit, n. what is thrown from the mouth; spittle. Spit, a. a utensil for roasting meat. Spit, v. a. [i. & p. spitted;] to put on a spit. Spit'al, a. a charitable foundation; hospital. Spit'hox, n. a box to spit in ; a spittoon.

Spite, n. malice; rancor; hate; malignity. Spite, v. a. to mischief; to vex; to thwart; te Spite/ful, a. malicious; malignant. [offend

Spite'ful-ly, ad. maliciously; malignantly. Spite'ful-ness, s. malice; malignity. Spit'ten, (spit'tn) p. from Spit. See Spit. Spit'ter, n. one who spits: — a young deer Spit'tle, n. moisture of the mouth; saliva.

Spit-tôôn', z. a vessel or box to spit in. Splanch-nol'o-gy, s. a treatise on the viscera. Splash, v. a. to spatter with water or mud.

Splash, a. water and mud thrown about.
Splash'y, a. full of dirty water; wet and muddy. Splay, v. a. to dislocate or break : - to slope. Spläy, a. displayed; turned outward. Spläy'-foot, (splä'füt) { a. havit

Splāy'-foot, (splā'fūt) | a. having the foot Splāy'-foot-ed, (splā'fūt-ed) | turned outward. Splāy'-möūth, n. a mouth widened by design.

Spieen, a. the milt:— ill-will; spite; ill-humor Spieen'ful, a. peevish; fretful; melancholy. Spieen'y, a. peevish; fretful; spienctic. Splen'dent, a. shining; glossy; resplendent. Splen'did, a. showy; magnificent; pompous.

Spiën'did-ly, ad. magnificently; pompously.
Spiën'dor, n. [L.] lustre; magnificence; pomp.
Spiën'der, c. [L.] lustre; magnificence; pomp.
Spiën'der, c. [spiën'derth, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja.
Sm. R.; spienet'ik, K. Ask.] a. fretful; peer-Splen'ic, a belonging to the spleen.

Spien'ish, a. fretful; peevish; spienetic. [R. Spienī'tis, n. (Med.) an inflammation of the Splent, z. a callous substance; a splint. [spleen. Splice, z. the joining of two ropes without a knot; a part added or spliced on.

Splice, v. a. to join the ends of a rope, &c. Splint, or Splin'ter, n. a thin piece of wood. Splint, v. a. to secure by splints; to splinter. Splin'ter, v. a. to shiver; to split; to support. Splin'ter-y, a. having splinters; scaly.

Split, v. a. [i. split; pp. splitting, split;] to part
asunder; to cleave; to divide.

Split, v. n. to burst in sunder; to crack.
Splitt'ter, n. hustle; tumult. [Vulgar.]
Splitt'ter, v. n. to spenk hastily and confusedly. Spani, v. a. to plunder; to rob; to corrupt; to man Spoil, v. u. to practise robbery; to decay.
Spoil v. plunder; pillage; booty; robbery.
Spoil v. v. one who spoils; a plunderer.
Spoke, w. a bar of a wheel; a spar of a ladder. Spoke, i. from Speak.

Spöken, (spökn) p. from Speak. Spöken man, n. one who speaks for another.

Spoli-ate, v. a. to rob; to plunder. [2.]

Spö-lj-&'tion, n. act of robbing; robbery; plunder. | Bpon-da'ic, Spon-da'i-cal, a. of or like a spondec. Spön'dēe, a. a foot of two long syllables. Spön'dōle, a. a joint of the spine; vertebre. Sponge, (spanj) n. a soft, porous substance; a substance for wiping and cleaning, or for imbibing moisture : - soft dough. Sponge, v. a. to blot ; to wipe, as with a sponge; to squeeze; to harnes; to oppress. Sponge, v. z. to imbibe; to live by mean arts. rponge, r. z. to imbide; to live by mean arta.
Spon'g; z. z. one who sponges.
Spon'g; nëss, z. quality of being spongy.
Spon'ging-bidee, z. a bailif's house,
Spon'gy, z. soft and full of small holes; wet.
Spon'eal, a. relating to fharriage. Spon'sion, a. the act of becoming a surety. spon-syn, a. use act or occurring a surety.

Spon-syn, a. surety; a godfather or godmother.

Spon-ta-ne';-ty, a. voluntariness.

Spon-ta'ne-ous, a. acting of itself; voluntary.

Spon-ta'ne-ous, a. acting of itself; voluntary.

Spon-ta'ne-ous-ness, a. voluntarily.

Spon-ta'ne-ous-ness, a. voluntarily.

Spon-ta'ne-ous-ness, a. voluntariness.

Spon-ta'ne-ous-ness, a. voluntariness. Spool, v. a. to wind, as on a spool.

Spoom, v. n. (Naul.) to be driven by the wind. Spôôn, a. a utensil used in eating liquids. Spoon v. n. to lade with a spoon. Spoon vill, n. a bird of the heron tribe Spôôn'fûl, z. as much as a spoon can bold. Spôon'meat, a. food taken with a spoon. Spo-rad'ic, a. scattered; sporadical. Spo-rad'i-cal, a. scattered; not epidemical. Spore, (m. (Bot.) the reproductive substance Spor'tile, of a flowerless plant. Sport, s. diversion; frolic; mirth; diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, and fishing. Sport, v. a. to divert; to make merry; to play. Sport, v. z. to play; to frolic; to game.
Sport/ful, a. full of sport; merry; sportive.
Sport/ful-ty, ad. wantonly; merrily; in jest.
Sport/ful-ness, z. wantonness; play; frolic.

Spört/ful-nées, n. wantonness; play; frolic.
Spört/ive-ly, ad. in a sportive manner.
Spört/ive-ly, ad. in a sportive manner.
Spört/ive-néss, n. gayety; play; wantonness.
Spörts/man, n.; pl. spörts/men; one who pursues field-sports, — hunting, fishing, &c.
Spöt, n. a blot; taint; disgrace; a small place.
Spöt, n. a to mark with spots; to disgrace.
Spöt/ess.afes, n. the state of being spotless.
Spöt/ted, a. having spots; maculated.
Spöt/ted, a. having spots; maculated.
Spöt/ty, a. full of spots; maculated.
Spöt/ty, a. full of spots; maculated; spotled.
Spöd/ty, n. marriage nuptial. See Esposale. Spid'sal, a marriage nuptials. See Esponsal. Spiuse, n. a husband or wife; a person married. †Spouse, v. a. to espouse. See Espouse. Spouse'less, a. wanting a husband or wife.

Spout, m. a pipe or projecting mouth of a vessel; a water-spout; a falling stream. Spout, v. a. to pour with violence; to mouth.
Spout, v. n. to issue as from a spout. Sprain, v. a. to overstrain the ligaments. Sprain, s. a strain of ligaments without disloca

tion; a violent straining; a wrench.
Spräng, i from Spring; sprung. See Spring.
Sprät, s. a small see-fish.
Spräwl, v. z. to struggle; to tumble or creep.

sprawn, v. n. to struggle; to tumble or creep.

Bprës, n. the foam of the sea; a twig or shoot.

Bprëad, (sprëd) v. a. [i. spread; pp. spreading,
spread;] to extend; to expend; to divulge; to
duseminate; to diffuse.

Sprëad, (sprëd) v. n. to extend itself.

Spread, (spred) n. extent; expansion Spread ex, (spred er) n. one who spreads Sprest, n. a noisy frodic; a drinking bout. (Sprest, p. sprinkled Sprig, n. a small branch; a twig; a brad. Sprig, p. a. to mark or adorn with sprigs.

Sprig gy, a. full of small branches or sprigs. Spright, a. tull of small retanches or spright.

Spright, (sprit) m. a spirit; a shade; a saud.

Spright, (di., (sprit)(di.) a. gay; sprightly.

Shall, (sprit)(di.) a. gay; sprightly.

Spright, (di.) a. gay; sprightly.

Spright, (sprit)(di.) a. dull; sluggiah.

Spright, (sprit)(di.) a. gay; brisk; lively.

Spright, (sprit)(di.) a. gay; brisk; lively. spring, v. n. [i. spring or spring; pp. spring; spring;] to begin to grow; to issue; to are:

— to bound; to leap; to start. Spring, v. a. to start ; to rouse ; to discharge Spring, a. the vernal season : - an clastic body

or contrivance; elastic force; a bound; a leap:—a fountain; a source; original.

leap: — a fountain; a source; original.
Springe, a. a gin; a none to catch by a jerk.
Springe, v. a. to enanare; to catch in a trap.
Spring'er, n. one who springs; a young plant.
Spring'falk, n. a lameness or harring by which a
horse twitches up his loga.
Spring'falk, a. a fountain; a source of water.
Spring'falk, n. elasticity; wetness.
Spring'falk, n. high tide at new and fall meet spring friest, a character; we check Spring fide, a. high tide at new and full most Spring y, a. full of springs and fountains. Spring y, spring y, P. J. E. Ja. E. San. spring S.; spring y or sprin ye, W. F.] a. chastc. Spring kle, u. a. to scatter; to besprinkle; we democes to bedow to wrank

disperse; to bedew; to wash. Sprin'kle, v. s. to scatter drops; to rain-Sprin'kle, a. a small quantity scattered. Sprink'ler, a. one who sprinkles. spring; n. a scattering in small drops.

Sprint, n. a sprout:—a small boom or pole.

Sprit, n. a sprout: to sprout:— to spirt.

Sprite, n. a spirit; a spright. See Spright.

Sprite, n. (Next.) the sail on a ship's bownpri. Sprout, v. n. to germinate; to shoot; to grow. Sprout, n. the shoot of a vegetable. Sprüce, a. nice; trim; neal without elegance. Sprüce, v. n. to dress with affected neatness. price, v. a. to trim; to dress; to prink. Sprüce', n. an evergreen tree; a species of fr. Sprüce'-bēër, n. beer tinctured with sprace. Sprüce'ly, ad. in a spruce or nice manner. Sprace'ness, s. neatness; trimness; fines Spring, i. & p. from Spring. Spry, a. nimble; active; lively. [Collegue is

America, and previncial in England. Spud, n. a short knife; a tool to cut weeds. Spame, v. n. to foam ; to froth. - n. foam ; fron Spalmous, or Spalmy, a frothy; framy. Spalmous, or Spalmy, a frothy; framy. Spainte, a soft substance. See Spange. Spaintey, a like a sponge; wet. See Spange.

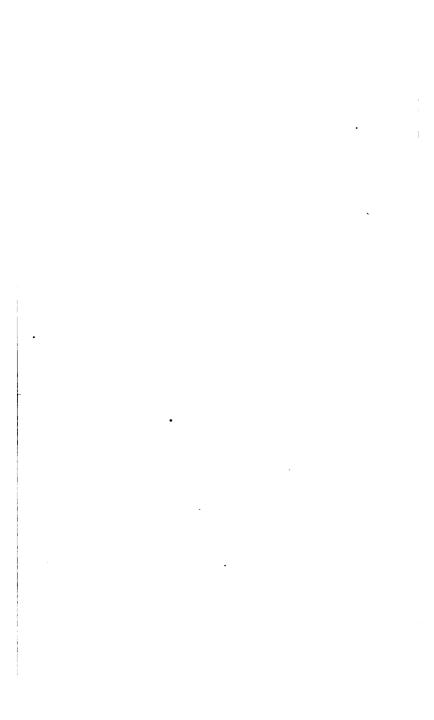
rpan'gy, a like a sponge; wet. See Spage. Spank, w. touchwood; rotten wood:—span, mettle. [Vulger.] Spank'y, a spirited; flery; brisk. [Collegnal' Spir, a a sharp point or good worn on the bed by horsemen; an incitement.

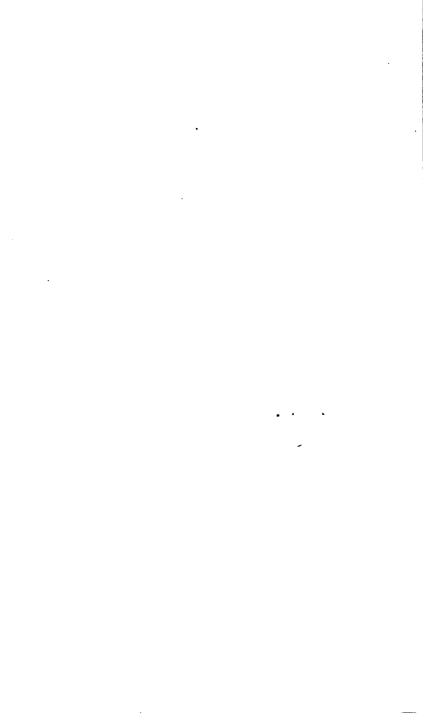
by horsemen; an incitement; a snag; a branch; a branch of a mountain-range. Epiir, v. c. to prick ; to incite ; to urge forward Epair, e. a. to price; to incise; to urge service Spiir gall, s. a. to wound with a spur. Spiir gall, s. a wound made by a spur. Spiir, s. a plant violently purgative. Highir, ing, s. the act of purging; discharga. Spiir, oas, a. counterfelt; lake; not legitlest Spiir, oas, a. counterfelt; lake; not legitlest Spiir, oas, s. the state of being apurious

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū. f, long ; ŭ, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ÿ, abert ; e, e, i, e, y, y, eboura.—Care, far, flut, fall ; bbir, bir

He stood sponson to my pro-

He clapped spuis to his horse.





Spum at it.

Squill, oxixa.

his garmen - led lee - stains

Ara, e. a. to kick; to reject with disdain; to scorn; to despise; to disdain. Aira, s. a. to manifest disdain; to kick zirn, n. a kick ; contemptuous treatment. dired, (spiled) a wearing spurs. pur ror, n. one who uses spurs. odr'n-er, n. one who makes spore.

nir'nig-el, n. an ancient, Emplish gold coin.

nirt, n. a sudden ejection; short effort; spirt.

nirt, v. n. &c. to fly or throw out. See Spirt. sit'ter, v. n. to emit moisture or drops of water; to speak hastily; to spit much. oft'ter, v. s. to throw out with noise. out'ter, a. moisture thrown out in drops. μι'ter-er, π. one who sputters. by, a a secret emissary sent to watch the actions of an enemy; one who watches another's actions.  $p\hat{y}$ , v. a. to discover at a distance; to search. py, c. m. to search narrowly; to act as a spy. '-glass, s. a small or short telescop quab, (skwöb) a unfeathered; thick and stout. quab, (skwöb) z. a kind of sofa; a cushion: a short, fat person : — a young pigeon. luab, (skwöb) ad. with a heavy, sudden fall. luab bjsh, (skwöb bjsh) a. thick ; heavy ; fleshy. quab'bie, (skwob'bl) v. n. to quarrel; to fight; to struggle in contest; to scuffle. quab'ble, (skwöb'bi) a. a low brawl; a quarrel. quab'ble, (skw5b'bl) s. a low brawl; a quarrel, quab'bler, (akw5b'bl) s. a pie made of squable. quab'-ple, (akw5b'pl) s. a pie made of squabs. quad, (skw5d) s. a company of armed men. qnad'rpn, (akw5d'\taun) s. a body of armed men; a part of a feet. qual'id, (skw5d'\taup) s. a part of a feet. gnal'id, (skw5d'\taup) s. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; skw5l'\taup', E. ] a. foul; nasty; filthy, qual'id-nēss, (skw5l'\taup', a. the quality of being squalid. qual'id-nēss, (skw5l'\taup', a. shoulty of being squalid. quall, v. n. to scream out, as a child; to cry. quali, n. a loud scream: — a gust of wind. quali er, n. a screamer; one who screams. quairy, n. a screamer; one wito screams, quality, a: windy; gusty; stormy, sud'ffr, n. [L.] coarseness; squalidness, quairmons, a. scaly; covered with scales, quan'der, (akwān'der) v. a. to spend profusely, quan'der, (skwān'der) v. a. to spend brieft, quare, b. having four equal sides and four right angles; four-cornered; parallel; equal; exact; well set; exactly suitable; honest; fair. quare, m. a figure with four right angles and four equal sides; a square space; an open space in a town : - a measuring rule. quare, v. a. to form with right angles; to fit. quare, v. n. to suit with; to fit with. quare ness, n. the state of being square. quar-rôse', a. (Bot.) jagged; rough. quash, (skwösh) v. a. to crush into pulp. quash, (skwösh) s. any thing soft : — a garden vegetable and its fruit ; quash. quat, (akwöt) s. n. to sit close to the ground:
— to settle on new lands without a title. iquat, (skwöt) a. cowering; short and thick. iquat, (skwöt) s. a lying close; a sudden fall. quat'ter, (skwot'ter) s. one who squats. quaw, s. an Indian woman or wife. queak, v. s. to make a shrill noise; to cry out. queak, a. a cry of pain ; a shrill, quick cry. queak er, n. one who squeaks. queal, s. a shrill, sharp cry. quest, w. s. to cry with a shrill, sharp voice; to cry with pain, as a pig. quesm'jeh, a. fastidious; easily disgusted.

Squeam'ish-ly, ad. in a fastidious manner. Squeam'ish-ness, n. niceness; fastidiousness fSqueas'y, a. queasy; squeamish; fastidious. Squēēze, v. a. to press; to oppress; to crush. Squēēze, v. n. to urge one's way; to crowd. Squēēze, s. act of squeezing; a compression.
Squib, s. a paper pipe, with wild-fire; a flash.
Squil, s. a bulbouts, medicinal root; a sea
onion: — a shell-fish: — an insect. Squint, a. having an oblique look; awry. Squint, v. n. to look obliquely, or awry.
Squint, e-ged, (skwint/id) a. having squint eyes;
having oblique vision; indirect. Squire, n. a contraction of esquire. See Esquire. Squire, v. a. to attend; to wait on; to esquire. Squ'rm, v. z. to wind or twist about, as an eel. Squirrel, (skwirrel, skwerrel, or skwurrel)
[skwerrel, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; skwurrel, E. R. Wb. Kenrick.] n. a small, active animal, that lives in the woods. Squirt, v. c. to throw out in a quick stream. Squ'irt, n. a pipe to eject liquor; a stream. Squ'irt'er, n. one who squirts. Stab, v. a. to pierce; to wound mortally. Stab, v. n. to give a wound; to offer a stab SEAD, s. n. to give a would; to offer a stab.
SEAD, n. a wound with a sharp weapon; a blow
SEAD'ber, n. one who stabe; a privy murderer.
SEAD'li-ment, n. support; firmness.
SEAD'li-ment, n. support; firmness,
SEA'ble, n. a kouse for horses and cattle.
SEA'ble, n. a house for horses and cattle. Stā'ble, z. z. to dwell in a stable, as beasts. Sta'ble, v. a. to put into a stable. Sta ble-ness, a. steadiness; constancy; stability Sta'bling, n. a house or room for beasta. Stab'lish, v. a. to establish. Spenser. Sta'bly, ad. in a stable manner; firmly. Stack, s. a large pile of hay, straw, or grain: — number or a column of chimneys or funnels. number or a count of chimneys of tunness.
Stick, v. a. to pile up regularly in stacks.
Stic'te, n. [L.] a resinous, odoriferous gum.
Stid'die, n. a young tree; standard.
Stid'die, n. a young tree; standard.
Stid'si-im, n. [L.] pl. stid'di-q; a race-ground; a
race; one eighth of a Roman mile; fails feet.
Stid'hold-er, (stit'hold-er) n. formerly, the chief
magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland. Staff, n. ; pl. staves; a stick used in walking; a prop; a support; ensign of office. See Staves. Staff, n. ; pl. staffs; a set of officers attached to a commander of an army.
Stag, n. a male red deer; the male of the hind. —a bull castrated when grown up.

Stage, n a raised floor or platform: —the theatre:—a place in which rest is taken on a journey; a step; a stop:—a stage-coach. Stige-coach, (staj/kōch) n. a public coach. Stige-play n. theatrical entertainment. Stage-player, n. an actor on the stage. Starger, s. a four-year-old stag.
Starger, s. a. to reel; to faint; to hesitate.
Starger, s. a. to make to reel; to alarm Stager, pl. a kind of horse apoplexy.

Stager, a pl. a kind of horse apoplexy.

Stager, a partie of Stagera:—applied as pecially to Aristotle.
Stag'nan-cy, n. the state of being stagnant. Stag nant, a. motioniers; still; not flowing. Stag'nate, v. n. to have no course or stream Stag-na'tion, n. a comation of motion; stop. St. . . ober; grave; regular; steady.
Stain n. . . . sobriety; gravity; regularity.
Stain, v. . . to blot; to maculate; to thage; to
color; to discolor: — to tagnish; to diagrace.

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Stain, n. a blot; a spot; a taint of guilt; shame.
Stain er, n. one who stains; a dyer.
 Sunding, p. a. settled; lasting; stagment
 Stain'ios, a. free from blots or spots ; pure.
Stair, a. a step.—pl. a series of steps.
Stair case, n. a whole set of stairs, with the frame
 or walls supporting the steps.
Stake, n. a post:—a wager; a pledge; hazard.
Stake, v. a. to defend with posts or stakes:—to
put to hazard; to hazard; to wager. [titic.
Sta-lac'ti-cal, a relating to a stalactite; stalac-
Sta-lac'tite, a a concretion of carbonate of lime,
Stal-ac-tit'jc, | a. relating to stalactites; formed
Stal-ac-tit'j-cal, | like stalactites
Stal-ac-tit's a
 Sta-lag'mite, a. stalactitical deposit of carbonate
 of lime : - a plant.
 Stal-ag-mit'ic, a. relating to stalagmites.
 Stale, a. old; not fresh; vapid; tasteless from
 age; worn-out; long-kept.
 Stale, n. a long handle : - a decoy : - urine.
Stäle, on to void urine, as a beast.
Stäle ness, n. state of being stale; vapidness,
Stälk, (stäwk) v. n. to walk with high steps.
 Stalk, (stawk) at the stem of a plant, of a quill.
 &c.: - a stately step.
Stålk'er, (ståwk'er) n. one who stalks: — a net.
Stålk'ing-hörse, (ståwk'ing-hörs) n. a horse used
 by fowlers:—a mask; a pretence.
Stalk'y, (stawk'e) a. hard like a stalk.
 Stall, n. a crib for horses, &c. ; a bench ; a seat :
 a place where something is sold.
— a place where something is sold.

Ställ, v. a. to place or keep in a stall.

Ställ-fed, a. fed not with grass, but dry feed.

Ställ-fed, a. fed not with grass, but dry feed.

Ställ-fed, v. a. to feed with dry fodder.

Ställ-word, (-with) a. a tout; strong; brave;

Stål-word, (-with) bold. [Local.]

Stål-word, (-with) bold. [Local.]

Stål-word, (-with) pl. stäm-j-mq; foundation; taxture.

på. first principles of any thing; the solids of the human body.

Stål-wen, n. ; s. stäm-fenns; (Bot.) the fertilizing
Stä'men, n.; pl. stä'mens; (Bet.) the fertilizing organ of a flower, consisting of filament, an-
ther, and pollen.

Stim'i-nel, Stim'i-nete, a. relating to stamens.

Stemin'e-out, a. consisting of stamens.
 Stim'mer, v. z. to falter in speaking; to stutter.
 Stam'mer-er, a. one who stammers.
Stam'mer-ing, p. a. hesitating in speech.
Stam'mer-ing-ly, ad. in a stammering manner.
Stimp, v. a. to strike with the foot; to mark; to
 impress with some mark or figure; to coin.
 Stamp, v. n. to strike the foot downward.
Stamp, s. an instrument for making an impre-
sion; a mark; an impression; a print; a cut;
a picture; authority; cast: form.
Stimp'er, s. he or that which stamps.
 Stanch, v. a. to under from running; to stop
 Stanch, a. sound; firm; trusty; bearty; strong.
Stanch, v. s. to cease to flow; to stop.
Stanch'er, s. one who stanches or stops blood.
Stanch'er, m. one who stanches or stops blood.
Stanch'no, (stan'shun) m. a prop; a support.
Stand, v. m. [i. stood; pp. standing, stood;] to be upon the feet; to remain erect; to halt; to be persist; to abide; to stay; to stop; to be fixed.,
Stand, v. a. to endure; to abide; to suffer.
Stand, n. a station; a halt; perplexity; a small table; a frame to place things on.
 Stand'ard, a. an eneign of war: — a rule ; a cri-
 terion; a test; a rate: -- a standing tree.
Stind'ard, a affording a test to others; fixed.
Stind'ard-bear'er, m. a bearer of a standard.
Stind'er, m. one who stands.
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countrying, p. a. souther; instring; singmant. Stind'ing, n. continuance; station; ranh. Stind'ish, n. a stand or case for yeu and ink Stang, n. a long bar; a pole; shoft of a cast. Stank, n. a dam, or bank, to stop water. ISaink, i. from Sink; stank. Stan'ne-ry, s. a tin-mine; tin-works. Stan'ne-ry, a. relating to tin-mines. Stan-nifer-olis, a producing tim. Stan'za, a set of lines adjusted to each obin a poem or hymn; a strophe. Sta'ple, n. a mart ; an emporium ; an ere= material of a manufacture; a chief cos or article-of-produce:—a loop of irus. Stärple, a settled; established; princips Sta'pler, n. a dealer; as, "a wool-stapler."
Star, n. an apparently small, luminous, haves
body:—a mark of honor:—a distanguan performer : - an asterisk. Star'board, a. the right hand side of the shap Starch, n. a substance to stiffen linen with Starch, a. stiff; precise; rigid; starched. Starch, v. e. to stiffen with starch. Star'-cham-ber, s. an English court of crisiss jurisdiction, in the time of Charles I. jurisdiction, in the time of Unanes I. Starched, (saïncht) p. a. stiffened; formality. Starch'ed-ness, n. stiffness; formality. Starch'ed, n. stiffness; formality. Starch'ly, ad. stiffly; precisely. Starch'ness, n. stiffness; preciseness. Starch'ness, n. stiffness; preciseness. Starch', a. partaking of, or like, starch. Starc, e. n. to look with fixed eyes; to gas. Starch. - a. to affect or influence by gares. Stare, v. a. do affect or influence by stares.
Stare, v. a. do affect or influence by stares.
Stare, v. a. fixed look:—a bird; staring.
Star'er, v. one who looks with fixed eyes.
Star'finch, v. a beautiful bird. Star'fish, s. a molluscous, marine animal Star'-gaz-er, a. an astronomer, or astrologic. Stark, a. mere ; simple ; plain ; gross. Stark, ad. wholly ; entirely ; in a high depos-Starless, a. baving no light of stars. Starlight, (starlit) n. the light of the stars Starlight, (starlit) n. lighted by the stars. Starlitke, a. stellated; bright; illustrious. Star'ling, a. a bird : - a defence to piers. Starred, (stard) a decorated with stars.
Starry, a consisting of, or like, stars; stells:
Start, v. n. to rise, or nove taddenly; to shrek Start, v. a. to alarm, to startle; to rouse; to puin motion; to produce. Start, n. a motion of serror; a quick spring. Start'er, n. one that starts or sbrinks. Start'ing-pôst, n. a place to start from. Start'ite, v. n. to sbrink with sudden fest. Star'tle, v. a. to fright; to shock; to deter-Star'tle, a. sudden alarm ; a shock ; terrer. Start'ling, p. a. that startles; shocking. Starve, s. a. to perish with hunger; to start hunger; to perish with cold. Starve, v. a. to kill with hunger; to make sure Starve ling, v. a lean, meagre animal. Starve'ling, a. hungry; lean; pining. State, s. condition; situation; rank, depre-crisis; pomp; dignity; civil power; a help politic; a kingdom or republic. - pl. nobis; State, v. a. to settle; to tell, to represent. Stat'ed, p. a. regular; fixed; established. Stat'ed-ly, ad. regulari; nxed : exactissed.
Stat'ed-ly, ad. regulariy; not occasionally.
State'ly, e. grand; lofty; majestic, angulary.
State'ny, e. grand; lofty; majestic, angulary.
State'ment, n. the act of stating; a restal.
State'-rôom, n. a magnific ent apartment; a restal. in a packet or steam-vessel.

Stakes of xap = \$.

If a slamped his character upon their and fithe stamped his foot in any part of stall roops would spring up.

The eleteneuts respectly than by him

They stord up in their own defen a \_ Stands upon his defence \_ they store on their own.

ofhere is no universal standard for

They stared him in the face.

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4-Stem, as of a bunch of grapes, xp exactor.

STE ites fen'er al, n. pl. a legislative assembly composed of different orders. at'je, a. relating to statics, or the art of at'jeal, weighing. At'ica, a. pl. science or art of weighing bodies. a'tion, s. a fixed place; a place of stopping; situation; post; office; state; rank; condition. A'tion, v. a. to place in a certain post or rank; to set; to fix; to establish. a'tion-al, a relating to a station. Li'tion-e-ry, a fixed; not progressive; standing.
Li'tion-er, n. a dealer in books, paper, &c.
Li'tion-er-y, n. the wares of a stationer, as books, paper, quilis, pens, ink, &c.
stā'tist, s. a statesman. Stak.
t3-1Is'tic, or Sta-tis'ti-cal, a relating to statistics. ta-tis'ti-cal-ly, ad. in a statistical manner.

tat-is-ti'cian, (stat-is-tish'sn) n. one who is

ta-tis-tics, n. pl. the science which treats of the

strength and resources of nations; national resources, population, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, &c. a statue, or collection of statues; a sculptor; tat'ue, (stat'yù) a. an image of marble, bronze, or other substance. tat'ure, (stat'yur) a. the height of any animal. tat'u-ta-ble, a. according to statute. tat'u-ta-bly, ad. in a manner agreeable to law. tat'ute, (stat'yūt) n. a law enacted by a legislative body; a positive law; edict. tat'u-to-ry, a enacted by statute.
thunch, (stanch) v. a. & n. See Stanch. tave, v. a. to break in pieces; to push away. tave, w. a thin piece of timber in a barrel, or other cask:—a metrical portion; a staff. Liveg, or Stäveg, [stävz, S. W. P. E. Ja. Sm.; stävz, Fr. tay, v. z. [i. staid or stayed; pp. staying, staid or stayed;] to continue; to wait; to stop; to dwell. tay, w. a. to stop ; to restrain ; to prop ; to support. Lay, 8. d. to sup; to restrain; to prop; to support.
Lay, a. continuance; a stop; a prop; a support.
Layed, (stad) p. a. fixed; settled; grave; staid.
Layed'ny, (stad'lo) ad. gravely; staidys.
Layed'nys, (stad'ny) a. gravity; staidness.
Laye'er, a. one who stops, holds, or supports. kāy'er, a. one who stops, holis, or supports.
tāy'lāce, a. a lace to fasten stays with.
tāy'-daāk-er, a. one who makes stays.
tāys, a. pl. bodice, or a waistoat for women:
— large ropes to support a ship's mast.
kēad, (sčēd) a. room; place; the frame of a
bed:— preceded by ia; aa, in his stad.
tēad'fast, (sčēd'fast) a. firm; fixed; constant.
usad'fast-lv. (sčēd'fast-lo) ad. firmly; steadily. kēad'fast, (stēd'fast) a. firm; fixed; constant. Rēad'fast-ly, (stēd'fast-le) ad. firmly; steadly. Rēad'fast-bass, (stēd'fast-bas) a. firmness. Rēad'fast-bass, (stēd'pat-bas) a. firmness. Rēad';-bāss, (stēd'e-le) ad. with steadiness. Rēad';-bāss, (stēd'e-le) ad. with steadiness. Rēad'y, (stēd'e) a. firm; regular; constant, Rēad'y, (stēd'e) v. a. to make or keep steady. Reak, (stēl) v. a. [f. stole; ps. stealing, stolen;] to take by theft; to withdraw privily. Rēal, v. a. to withdraw privily; to practise theft. Rēal'er, n. one who steals; a thief. Rēal'er, n. one who steals; a thief. Rèalh', (stēlih) n. [fitcht]; a secret act; privacy. Rēalth'y, (stēlih'e) a. performed by stealth. Ridem, n. an elastic fluid, into which water is converted by heat; vapor.

converted by heat; vapor. Meam, v. z. to send up vapors ; to fame. Steam, v. a. to heat with, or expose to, steam; to apply steam to. Steam'-bont, n. a vossel propelled by steam. Steam'-en-gine, n. an engine acted upon by the expansive force of steam. Stëam'er, n. one who steams:—a vessel or ship propelled by steam. Steam'-pack-et, a. a vessel carrying passengers, letters, &c., propelled by steam. Steam'-ship, n. a ship propelled by steam. Ste'a-tite, n. soap-stone, unctuous to the touch. Steed, n. a horse for state or war. Steel, n. iron refined and hardened; a weapon. Steel, a. made of steel. Stěři, v. a. to edge with steel; to make hard. Stěři vard, [stěř/yard, S. W. P. E. Ja. K.; stil'-yard, J. F.; stěř/yard or stěř/yard, Sm.] n. a kind of balance for weighlie! Stööp, a. rising or descending with great inclina-tion; precipitous. Steep, n. a precipice ; a steep ascent or descent. Steep, n. a. to soak; to macorate; to dip. Steeple, n. a turret of a church; a spire. Steeple, (ste'pid) a adorned with steeples. Steeply, ad. with precipitous declivity. Steep/ness, n. state of being steep. Steep'y, a. a poetical word for steep. Steer, n. a young bullock or ox. Steer, v. a. to direct; to guide in a passage. Steer, v. n. to direct a course.
Steer age, n. act of steering; direction:—the stern or hinder part of a shi Steer'er, Steers'man, z. one who steers; a plict. Steg, n. a gander. [Local.] Steg.a-nog'ra-play, n. the art of secret writing.
Ste'le, n. [Gr.] a sepulchral pillar or stone.
Stel'lar, or Stel'la-ry, a. relating to the stars. Stěl'inte, or Stěl'iat-ed, a. radiated as a star. Stel-lif'er-ous, a. having or bearing stars. Stem, s. the stalk of a plant or tree; a stalk; twig: — a family; race: — the prow of a ship.
Stem, p. e. to oppose, as a current; to dop.
Stench, n. a stink; a fetid or bad single: Stěn'cil, s. an instrument used in painting paperhangings: - a mark. Stěn'cil, v. a. to paint or form with a stencil. Stę-nog'ra-pher, n. one versed in stenography scen-e-graph/ic, a relating to stenography, Stěn-e-graph/i-cal, or short-hand. Stenograph Stěn-o-graph'i-cal, or short-hand.
Ste nog'ra-phy, n. art of writing in short-hand.
Sten-to'ri-an, a. relating to Stentor; vociferous. Step, r. z. to move with the feet ; to go ; to walk Stěp, s. a pace ; a footstep ; a stair ; a round of a ladder ; a degree ; an action ; a proceeding. ladder; a degree; an action; a proceeding.—
Step, used as a prefix in composition, denotes
related by marriage; as, a step-mother.
Step ping-stone, n. a stone laid for the foot.
Ster-cp-riccone, (-shup) a belonging to dung.
Ster-cp-riccone, (-shup) a belonging to dung.
Ster-cp-griph'; c. a relating to stereography.
Ster-cp-griph'; c. a relating to stereography.
Ster-cp-grip-phy, n. the art of drawing the forms
of solid bodies upon a plane.
Ster-cp-tip-, ster-cp-tip, P. J. Ja. Sm. R. Wh.:
ster-cp-tip-, ster-cp-tip, P. J. Ja. Sm. R. Wh.:
ster-cp-tip-, ster-cp-tip, p. ster-cp-tip- grate of fixed metallic
type for printing: the art of forming metallic store of tip, 17.] n. a plate of fixed metallic type for printing; the art of forming metallic plates for printing.

Stör'e-o-type, v. a. to make type-metal plates, of plates of fixed metallic types to print from. lates for printing. Ster'e-o-type, a. pertaining to stereotype. \*Ster'e-o-typ-er, a. one who stereotypes \*Stěr-o-o-ty-pog'ra-phy, s. stereotype printing. Stěr'jie, s. barren ; unfrukful ; not fertile.

Sto-fil'i-ty, z. barrenness; unfruitfulness. Stor'il-ize, v. a. to make barren. Stim'p-la-tor, s. one who stimulates. Stim'w-life, n. [L.] pl. stim'w-li; a spor; incoment; that which stimulates; a stimulate. [ ey. Sterling, a. genuine : - applied to English me Sting, v. a. [i. stung; pp. stinging, stang.]
plerce of wound with a point or sting; to ps.
Sting, n. a sharp point; any thing that pr
pain; remorae of conscience. Stern, a severe of look or manner; harsh; rigid. Stern, z. the hind part of a ship, &c. Stër'nel, a. relating to the sternum. Stërned, (stërnd) a. having a stern. Stern'ly, ad. in a stern manner; severely. Sting'er, a. whatever stings or vexes Stern'ness, s. severity of look; harshness.
Ster'ness, [Gr.] Ster'ness, [L.] s. the breast-bone.
Ster-ny-ta'tion, s. the act of eneezing. Stin'gi-ness, a. covetousness; niggardiness. Stin'go, a. old, sharp, or strong beer. [Pales Stin'gy, a. covetous; niggardly; avaricion Stink, v. s. [i. stunk or stank; pp. staks stunk;] to emit an offensive smell. Ster-nu'ta-tive, a provoking to sneeze Ster-nu'ta-to-ry, n. medicine for sneezing. stunk; j to emit an onensive susses.

Stink, a. a. no ofensive smell.

Stink'ard, n. a mean, stinking, pakry fellow.

Stink'pot, n. a mixture ofensive to the smel.

Stint, n. a though; to limit; to confise.

Stint, n. a limit; a bound; a quantity assign Ster-nu'ta-to-ry, a. causing sneezing. Ster'to-rous, a. respiring deeply; snoring. Steth'9-scope, n. (Med.) an instrument used in auscultation, for exploring the chest. Steve'dore, s. a man employed in loading and unloading vessels. Stint'er, n. whatever or whoever stusts. Stew, (stil) v. a. to boil or seethe slowly. Stew, (stil) v. n. to be seethed slowly. Stipe, n. the stalk of a fern leaf; a ster supe, a the state of a fern leaf; a stem.

Sti'pend, a. wages; a settled pay; misry.

Sti'pend, a. a. to pay by settled wages. i.t.

"Sti-pen'dis-ry, sti-pen'des-re, P. J. la. s.

sti-pen'des-re, er sti-pen'ges-re, W. i.s.

lating the strendt in receives re. Slew, n. meat stewed:—a hot-house; a brothel.
Stew'srd, n. a manager of another's affairs.
Stew'srd-shlp, n. the office of a steward.
Stew'sish, a. suiting the brother or stews. Stew pan, a. a pan used for stewing. lating to a stipend; receiving pay. Stib'i-al, a. relating to antimony; antimonial. Stib'i-im, n. [L.] antimony. Stich'o-man-cy, n. divination by verses. \*Sti-pen'di-a-ry, n. one who receives a state Stip'ple, c. n. to engrave by means of dots. Stip'tic, a. See Styptic. Stj-chom'e-try, n. list of the books of Scripture.
Stick, n. a small piece of wood; a staff; a stab.
Stick, v. a. [i. suck; pp. sticking, stuck;] to
fasten on; to affix; to set: — to stab; to pierce. Stip'u-late, v. u. to contract ; to settle terms Stip-u-lattion, n. a contract; a bargain; here-Stip-u-la-tor, n. one who contracts or bargas-Stip'ule, (stip'pul) n. (Bol.) a scale at the 🖼 of a leaf-stalk or peduncle. Stick, v. n. to adhere; to stop; to remain; to be constant : - to hesitate ; to scruple. Styr, v. e. to move; to agitate; to incite; to rus Stir, v. n. to move; to be in motion. Stick'i-ness, n. adhesive quality; viscosity. Stick'-lac, n. lac in its natural state Stir, a. tumult; commotion; disturbance Stic'kle, v. n. to contest; to altercate; to trim. Styr's-bout, a a dish of oatmeal boiled in wife Stick'ler, n. an obstinate contender; defender. Stir'rer, s. one who stirs; an instigator. Stir'rup, (stur'rup er stir'rup) [stur'rup, & W.?. J. E. K.; ster'rup, F. Ja. Sa.; stir'rup, k Stick'y, a. viscous; adhesive; glutinous. Stiff, a rigid, infexible; stubborn; formal, stiffice, (stiffin) s.g. & n. to make narrow stiff. Strange, de, in the students, stiff', necked, (stif'nekt) a stubborn; obstinate. n. an iron for a horseman's foot. Stitce; v. a. a.n. to new; to foin; to unit; u work with a needle. Stiff ness, a. state of being stiff. Stitch, n. a pass of a needle : — a sharp min Stitch'er-y, n. needlework. Shak. [R] Sti'fie, v. a. to suffocate; to e. smother; to choke; to suppress. v. a. to suffocate; to extinguish; to Stith'y, z. an anvil : — a disease in ozen Stig'ma, s. a brand; a mark of infamy; a blot.

— (Bot.) the top of the pistil. [marked.
Stig-mat'ic., or Stig-mat'i.c.], a. branded or
Stig'ma-tize, v. a. to mark with infamy; to fix Stive, v. a. to stuff up; to press; to make be. Stiver, n. a Dutch coin; — value nearly a ces. Stoat, n. an animal of the wearel kind. Stock, a. the trunk or body of a phast or tree. I log:—a close neck-cloth:—lineage; nece-cattle in general:—a store; a fund of most a stigma upon; to reproach.

Str'lar, a belonging to the stile or style of a dial.

Strilar, a selon stops: — a dial-pin. See Style.

So: Tr'lo, n. [It.] a small, round, pointed dagger.

Still, v. a. to make silent; to appease.

Still, a silent; quiet; calm; motionless. caute in general:—a store; a rund of meet — the frame of a gun; a handle. Stöck, n. a. to store; to fill sufficiently. Stöck-def, n. a. to fortify with pointed stakes. Stöck-def, n. a. to fortify with pointed stakes. Stöck-brö-ker, n. one who deals in stocks. Still, ad. till now; nevertheless; always; ever. Still, n. a vessel for distillation; an alembic. Stilla-to-ry, n. an alembic; a laboratory. Stock'dove, (stok'dův) z. a ringdova. Stock'f Ish, a. codfish dried hard. Still'birth, a. state of being stillborn. Stock'hold-er, a. an owner of stock ; sheebolder Still'born, a. born lifeless; dead at the birth Stock'ing, a. a covering for the leg. Stock'sh, a. hard; blockish; stocky. Still'-life, w. a representation of vegetable life. Still'ness, naquietness; silence; tackurnity. Stil'ly, ad. silently; not loudly; calmly. Stock'-job-ber, s. one who deals in stocks a public funds; stock-broker. Stěck'-jěb-bjng, a. speculation in stocks. Stilt, v. a. to raise on stilts; to elevate. Stocks, n. pl. prison for the legs; public fund Stock'-et'll, a. motionless as logs; quite still Stilts, n. pl. walking supports used by hoys. Stilm'u-lant, a. stimulating; exciting. Stock'y, a. stout ; short and thick. Stim'u-lant, a. a stimulating medicine Stim'y-late, v. c. to excite; to spur on; to quicke Sto'ic, n. a philosopher of the sect of Zeso; who is stoical or unfeeting.

Sto'je, } a. relating to the Stoics; sold; was
Sto'je-şl, ing feeling or sensibility; assess. Stim-y-la'tion, n. act of stimulating; excitement. Stim'y-la-tive, a. stimulating.

Stim'y-la-tive, n. that which stimulates.

Still longer, anjer papition.

othey ere stimulater to Desolope it.

It is a stronger stiender & i cross exerting

Who is stented in soon.

To stipulate for another condition

Stock of a tree, mp & prov. Stock of a truck of grapes, xq e par mip.

Thou puttish my ned in ste sticks.

o sione a ship .

·

. .

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Stone of puit, mapois.

to store a ship with water by provisions.

To stoop to engthing

He is a strange to generasity. - 'ing

to i-cal-ly, ed. in a stoical manner; austercly. to ictum, a. the system, doctrines, or manners of the Stoics; insensibility. tole, a. a long vest; a robe : - a shoot or sprout. tole, i. from Steal.

to'len, (sto'ln) p. from Steal.
to-lid'i-ty, n. stupidity; want of sense.
tou'ach, n. the ventricle in which food is di-

gested; appetite: - anger; temper; pride. tom'sch, v. a. to receive : - to recent ; to brook. tom's-cher, a. an ornament for the breast.

to-mach'ic, a. a medicine for the stomach to-mach'ic, or Sto-mach'ical, a of the stomach.
tone, a a mineral not ductile or malleable; a
gens:—a concretion in the kidneys or bladder: - a weight of fourteen pounds: monument: - a case containing a kernel or

tone, a made or consisting of stone. seed. tone, v. a. to beat or kill with stones.

Mône'coal, a. mineral or fossil coal. kone'căt-ter, n. one who hews stones. köne'fråit, n. peaches, plums, apricots, &c. töne'-heart-ed, or Stön'y-heart-ed, a. cruel. köne'hörse, n. a horse not castrated; stallion.

tone pit, a. a pit where stones are dug; quarry. ton'er, s. one who stones.

be thrown; cast of a stone. [stone. köne'-work, (-wurk) n. work consisting of kön'-mēss, n. the state of being stony.

Non'y, a. made of or full of stones; hard.

tood, (stad) i. &. p. from Stand. Stock, [stok, Ja. K.; stok, Pb.] n. a shock of corn containing twelve sheaves.

Stock, v. a. to set up in stocks. tôôl, n. a seat without a back : -

 evacuation. toon, v. a. to put bags of herbs, &c., into wine. Steep, b. m. to bend down; to bend forward; to yield; to submit; to condescend.

steep, m. the act of stooping:—a vessel of

liquor: - a porch with steps; door-steps.

kôdp'er, z. one who stoops.

itoρ, v. c. to hinder; to obstruct; to close up. 46p, v. n. to cease to proceed; to stay; to pause. Mop, n. a pause ; a cessation ; obstruction ; a mark or point in writing; regulation in music; obsta-top cock, n. a pipe made to let out liquor. [cle. kop'page, a. the act of stopping; an obstruction.
Sop'p'r, a. that by which any hole or the
sop'ple, mouth of any vessel is filled up. tor'sge, a. act of, or pay for, storing.

ko'rax, n. a plant ; a resinous gum.

Nore, n. a large quantity; pleuty; a storehouse. Nore, v. e. to furnish; to lay up; to hoard. tore house, n. a magazine ; a warehouse.

hor'se, [stor'je, Sm. Ash; storj, R. Wb.] n. [Gr.] natural affection; parental instinct. No'ried, (stô'rid) a. furnished with stories;

Nork, s. a large bird of passage.

Morm, a. a tempest; rain or snew accompanied by wind; a high wind: - a violent assault:

tumult ; bustle. storm, v. a. to attack by open force or violence. Störm, v. a. to raise tempests; to rage; to blow. Störm beat, a. injured by storm.

Storm'finch, s. a bird; the petrel. \*3rm'j-ness, z. the quality of being stormy. torin'y, a. tempestuous; windy; violent.

m. a tale ; a narrative : of a building; a loft; a set of rooms. - a stage or floor

Stö'ry-tëll-or, n. one who relates tales or stories, Stöut, a. strong; lusty; vallant; brave; bold Stöut, n. a cant name for strong beer. Stout'ly, ad lustily; boldly; obstinately. Stout'ness, a. strength; valor; boldness. Stove, n. a hot-house; a close place for a fire. Stove, v. a. to keep warm in a house heated. Sto'ver, n. fodder for cattle ; hay ; straw. Stow, (86) v. a. to lay up; to reposit in order. Stow, (86) v. a. to lay up; to reposit in order. Stowing; room; deposit. Strabismus. Strabismus. Strabismus. Strabismus.

the eye; a squinting.
Strad'die, v. n. to walk wide and awkwardly. Strad'die, n. divarication; stride. Strag'gle, v. n. to wander; to rove; to ramble. strag'gie, v. n. to wander; to rove; to ramide.
Sträg'gier, n. a wanderer; a rover.
Sträight, (strät) a. not crooked; direct; right.
Sträight (strät) ad. innmediately; directiy.
Sträight'en. (strä't) n. a. to make straight.
Sträight'for-ward, a. direct; upright.
Sträight'for-ward, a. direct; upright.
Sträight'nçss, (strät'nes) n. rectitude.
Sträight'wäy, (strät'nes) n. rectitude.
Sträight'wäy, a. to purity by filtration: to filter:

Strain, v. a. to purify by filtration; to filter: —
to sprain; to make tense; to force; to conStrain, v. s. to make violent efforts. [strain] Strain, n. a violent effort; sprain: - a style of speaking; a song; a note: - turn; tendency. Strain's-ble, a that may be strained. Strain'er, n. he or that which strains: Strait, a. narrow; close; strict; difficult.

curan, a. narrow; close; strict; difficult.
Sträit, m. a narrow pass; distress; difficulty.
Sträit'en, (strä'in) v. a. to make narrow of
close; to contract; to confine; to distress.
Sträit'-jáck'et, m. an apparatus to confine the
limbs of a distracted person.
Sträit'läced, (strä'läst) a. stiff; strict; figid.
Sträit'laced, narrowby. strictly closely.

Strait'ly, ad. narrowly; strictly; closely. Strait'ness, a. narrowness ; rigor ; distres Strake, n. the iron band or tire of a wheel. Strim'ash, n. a crash; catastrophe. [Lecal.]
Strs-min'e-ous, a. strawy; light; chaffy.
Stram'o-ny, n. a narcotic plant; thorn-apple.
Strand, n. the verge of the sea or a river; shore
Strand, n. the verge of the sea or a river; shore Strand, v. a. to drive or force on the shallows. swanq, r. 4. to drive or more on me sanatows. Strange, e. foreign; unknown; odd; unusual Strange'ly, ad. in a strange manner; oddly. Strange'ness, n. the quality of being strange. Strange'r, n. a foreigner; one unknown. Strange, v. a. to choke; to sufficate; to sufficient one who stranged in case. Stran'gler, a. one who strangles. [press Stran'gles, a. pl. swellings in a horse's throat. Stran-gu-la'tion, a. the act of strangling. Stran'gy-ry, a. a difficulty in discharging urine. Strap, z. a narrow, long strip of leather; a strop. Strap, v. a. to beat or sharpen with a strap. Strap. v. a. to beat or sharpen with a strap. Strap.pa'dô, n. a chastisement with a strap. Strap'ping, a. vast; largo; bulky. [Low.] Stra'to, n. pl. [L.] beds; layers. See Sorsisma. Stra'to-g'est, n. nu ratice in war; a trick. Stra'to-g'est'ica, n. pl. tactics; strategy. Stra'to-g'est, n. one versed in strategy. Stra'to-gy, n. military science; tactics. Strat'-i'l-ca'tion, n. arrangement in layers. Stra'ti-f'o, v. a. to range in beds or layers. Strat'i-fy, s. a. to range in beds or layers.
Stra-to-ra-cy, s. a military government.
Stra-to-ra-cy, s. a description of an army.
Stra-to-ra-cy, s. [a. pl. stra'ta; a layer; a bed of grayel north strate or strate.

gravel, earth, stone, or rocks.
Straw, z. the stalk of grain, as wheat, rye, &c.
Straw, z. a. to scattor. See Straw and Straw.

Straw'ber-ry, n. a plant and its fruit. Straw'-bulk, (straw'bik) n. made of straw. Straw'-cal-ored, (straw'kil-yrd) a. light yellow. Straw'y, a. made of straw; like straw; light. Stray, v. n. to wander; to rove; to err; to de-Stray, n. an animal lost by wandering. [vinte. Stray er, n. one who strays; a wanderer. Strēak, n. a line of color; a long stripe; mark. Strēak, v. a. to stripe; to variegate; to dapple. Strēak'y, a. striped; variegated by hues. Stream, a. a running water; a current; course. Strēam, v. z. to flow; to run; to issue forth. Strēam'er, z. an ensign; a flag; a pennon. Strēam'et, (strēm'et) z. a small stream. Stream'y, a. abounding in streams; flowing. Streek, v. a. to lay out a dead body. [Local.] Street, n. a public way in a town or city; a way; a paved way between houses. Ströšt'-wålk-er, (ströt'wå-k-er) n. a prostitute. Streight, (strät) n. a passage. See Stræit. Ströngth, n. active power; passive power; mus-Strength, n. active power; passive power; mus-cular force; force; vigor; support. Streng'then, (streng'thn) v. a. to make strong. Streng'then, (streng'thn) v. n. to grow strong. Streng'then, qr. n. he or that which strengthens. Streny-ois, a. bold; active; ardent; zealous; earnest; urgent; vehement. Streny-ois-ly, ad. in a strenuous manner. Streny-ois-ly, ad. in a strenuous manner. Streny-ois-ly, ad. in a strenuous manner. Strëss, n: importance; weight; violence; force. Stretch, v. a. to extend; to expand; to draw out. Stretch, v. n. to be extended or drawn out. Stretch, v. w. to be extended to draw dot.

Stretch, v. extension; reach; effort; extent.

Stretch'er, v. he or that which stretches.

Strew, (strd or stro) [strd, S. J. Ja. K. Sm.; stro,
W. E. F.] v. a. [i. strewed; pp. strewing,

strewed or strewn;] to spread; to scatter; to strow. See Strom. Stri'ste, or Stri'steed, a formed in strim. Stric'ken, (strik'kn) p. from Strike; afflicted; far gone; advanced in years. [dutiquated.] Stric'kle, n. an instrument for whetting scythes; a rifle : - a levelling instrument. Strict, a. exact; severe; rigorous; confined. Strict'ly, ad. exactly; rigorously; severely. Strict'ness, n. exactness; severity; rigor. Strict'ure, (strikt'yur) n. a stroke; contraction; a touch of criticism; a remark; a censure. Stride, n. a long step; a straddle.

Stride, v. n. [i. strode or strid; pp. striding, striden or strid;] to walk with long steps.

Strid-y-loas, a. making a small noise; creaking. Strife, n. contention; contest; discord. Stri-gose', a. (Bot.) covered with stiff hair. Strike, v. a. [i. struck; pp. striking, struck or stricken;] to hit with a blow; to beat; to impress; to contract; to lower, as colors. Strike, v. x. to make a blow ; to collide. Strike, n. n. a bushel; a dry measure; strickle.
Strike, n. a bushel; a dry measure; strickle.
Strik'er, n. a person or thing that strikes.
Strik'ing, p. a. surprising; wonderful.
Strik'ing-ly, ad. so as to affect or surprise.
Strik'ing-ness, n. the power of surprise. String, n. a slender rope; cord; tendon; serie String, v. c. [i. strung; pp. stringing, strung or stringed;] to furnish with strings; to put in tune:— to deprive of strings:— to file on

a string.

Stringed, (stringd) a having strings. Stringent, a binding; contracting; rigid. Stringer, a one who makes strings. Stringer, a one who makes strings.

String'y, a. fibrous; filamentous; ropy-Strip, v. c. to make naked ; to divest ; to m Strip, a. a long narrow shred or piece; a si Stripe, v. c. to variegate with lines : - to be Stripe, a. a colored streak; a blow; a tash. Striped, a. having stripes or colored streaks. Strip'ling, s. a young person; a youth; a lad Strip pings, s. pl. after-milkings.
Strive, v. s. [i. strove; pp. striving, strives:] s
struggle; to labor; to contend; to vie. Striv'er, n. one who strives or labora. Strö'kal, n. an instrument used by glass makes. Ströke, n. a blow; a knock; a sound; a touch Stroke, v.a. to rub gently; to soothe. Strok'er, n. one who strokes. Stroll, v. a. to wander; to ramble; to reve. Ströll, n. a ramble; a wandering; vagrancy. Ströll'er, n. a vagrant; a wanderer. Ströng, a. vigorous; powerful; mighty; hais Ströng-höld, n. a fortress; a fortified place. Ströng ly, as. with strength; powerfully. Strong'-wa-ter, n. distilled spirits. Stron ti-a, (stron'she-a) n. (Min.) a white carth. Strop, a. a piece of rope; a razor-strop; a strap Strop, v. a. to apply a strop to ; to strap. Stropher n. a division of a Greek charal poss or ode; a stanza. Strove, i. from Strive. Ströw, (strö) v. a. [i. strowed pp. strowing, strowed or strown;] to spread; to scatter; stroke, i. & p. from Strike. Strüct'ure, (strükt'yer) a. form; an edifice. Strüg'gie, v. a. to labor; to strive; to contact. Strug'gle, a. labor; effort; contest; agony. Strug'gler, a. one who struggles; a strives. oring gipt, n. one wno struggies; a striver.
Strá'mo, n. [L.] glandular swelling; scrolate
Strá'moise; a. having wens; strumous.
Strá'mois, a. scrolulous; strumous.
Strám'pet, n. a lewd woman; a prostitute
String, i. & p. from String.
Stritt, v. n. to walk with affected dignity. Strüt, n. an affected, stately walk:—support.
Strüt'ter, n. one who struts.
Strych'ni-p., | n. an alkaline principle or m.
Strych'ni-p., stance, used in medicine.
Stab, n. a thick, short stock; a log; a block.
Stab'ped, a. truncated; short and thick.
Stab'ped, a. truncated; short and thick. Stub bed-ness, a state of being short and that Stüb'ble, n. stalks of grain after reaping. Stüb'born, a. obstinate; inflexible; stuf. Stüb'born-ly, ad. obstinately; inflexibly. Stüb'born-ness, n. obstinacy; contumacy. Stub'by, a. full of stubs; short and thick. Stub'nail, a. a nail broken off; a short nail Stuc'co, n. [It.] a kind of fine plaster for walk. Stüc'co, v. a. to plaster walls with stucco.
Stück, i. & p. from Stick.
Stüd, n. a piece of timber for a support: a post:
— a knob:— a set of horses and mares. Stud, v. a. to adorn with stude or shining know Student, z. one devoted to study; a scholar. stu'dent, z. one devoted to study; a schosz. Stůd'jed, (stůd'jd) a. learned; versed in stady; preměditated; precise; formal. Stř'dje-5. z. [11. lan artisi's workshop. \*Stů'dj-ōūs, [stů'dç-ūs, P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; stů' jus, S. stů'dyus, E. K.; stů'dę-ūs or stříjus, N.] a. devoted to study; diligent; careful \*Stů'dj-oūs-by, ad. with study; diligent; careful \*Stů'dj-oūs-bēss, z. addiction to study. Stůd'y, z. application to books and learning attention; meditation: ... a morn the study. Stud'y, s. application to worse and stady. attention; meditation:—a room for stady. Stud'y, v. z. to think closely; to muse. Stud'y, v. a. to consider attentively; to lears.

Strovberg, xapaixipagion, pipaixaxon

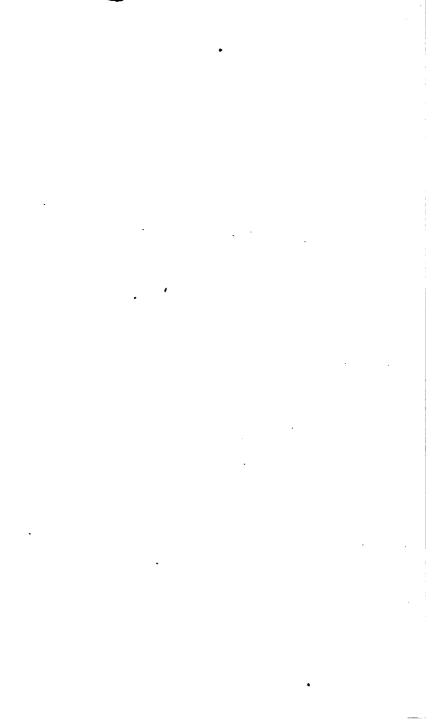
great sters is put upon is.

It stickes one with astonishment. \_ To strike at the heart - was struck with and at the other struck their tents = and super

To strine after - to strive to resume

their struggle for a constant show the structures of shows le letween have studied themselves int a habit





They stumbled at that stumblighter.

I've embelishments of style.

Subjection to the

taff, m. any matter; materials; worthiess matter : - cloth ; fabric : - furniture ; goods. · cour; raine: — turnture; goods. · catf, v. a. to fill very full; to swell out. · catf, v. a. to feed gluttonously. · caff; jag, a. act of filling; stuff; that by which any thing is filled. Stain, s. must; new or unfermented wine.

Thim ble, e. s. to trip in walking; to slip; to

Stan ble, s. a trip in walking; a failure. [err.

Stan bler, s. one that stumbles. tim bling-block, a. a cause of stumbling, error, tum bling-stone, or offence. tump, a the part of a body left after amputation; the stub of a tree, &c.

Stump, w. a. to lop. — v. n. to walk clumeily.

Stump y, a. full of stumpe; short; stubby.

Stan, v. a. to confound with noise or a blow. Stung, i. & p. from Sting. Stank, i. & p. from Stink. Stant, v. a. to hinder from growth ; to stint. Stupe, n. medicated cloth, &c., fug a sore.
Stupe, v. a. to foment; to dress with stupes.
Etu-pe-fiction, n. insensibility; stupidity. Std-po-fac'tive, a. causing insensibility. Std-po-facer, n. ho or that which stupefies Sta po-fy, v. a. to make stupid; to benumb. Sty-pen dous, a. wonderful; astonishing; vast. Sty-pēn'doys, a. wonderful; astoniahing; wast Sty-pēn'doys-nēss, n. wonderful manner. Sty-pēn'doys-nēss, n. wonderfulness. Sta'pēd, a. dull; iasensible; sluggish; foolish. Sta'pēd, ty, n. dulness; heaviness of miad. Sta'pēd-ŋ, ad. in a stupid manner; dully. Sta'pēd-nēss, n. dulness; stupidity. Sta'pēr, n. [L.] numbness; insensibility Sta'prāte, v. a. to ravish; to violate. [R.] Sta'prāte, v. at. stupidity: pestinately: presolutely. Stirfdilly, ed. stoutly; obstinately; resolutely. Stirfdi-ness, s. stoutness; hardiness. Stur'dy, a. hardy; stout; obstinate; strong. Stur'geon, (stur'jun) n. a large catable fish. Sturk, n. a young ox or heifer. [Local.] Sturter, n. hesitation in speech. Sturter, v. n. to speak badly; to stimmer. Stat'ter-er, w. one who stutters; a stammerer. Fty, m. a pen for swine : - a little tumor on the Sty, v. a. to shut in a sty. [eyelid.
Style-an, a. pertaining to the Styx; infernal.
Style-an, a. pertaining to the style of a dial.
Style, a. manner of writing, speaking, &c.; mode

of painting: - appellation; title: - a graver: - the pin of a dial: - the stalk of a stigma; a filament: - mode of reckoning time; as, old

style, or new style. Style, v. a. to call; to name; to entitle. Stylish, a. showy; medish; finical. -log'ra-phy, a. art of writing with a style. Styrite, z. an astringent medicine or lotion. Styrite, or Styrit-cal, a. very astringent. Styrite'j-ty, z. the power of stanching blood. |Nua'si-ble, (swa'se-bl) a. easy to be persuaded. Suā'ṣiọn, (swā'zhun) a. the act of persuading. Suā'sive, (swā'siv) a. able to persuade. [R.] Pairo, ry, (awā'so-re) a. tending to persunde. Sude' - ter in mo'ds, [L.] gentle in manner. Susy'-ty, (away'jee) n. midnoss; softness. Sub, a Latin prefix signifying under or below. In

composition, it denotes a subordinate degree. Sab-ac'id. 4. sour in a small degree. Sab-ac'rid, 4. moderately acrid or sharp. Sab-ac'tion, n. the act of reducing to any state. \*Sab'al-tern, or Sub al tern, [sab'al-tern, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R.: sub-al'tern or sub-al'tern, K.; sab-öl'tern, Wb. - Bailey, Johnson, Sub-mit', v. a. to resign; to yield; to refer.

Barclay, Fenning, Ash, and Richardson, place the accent on the second syllable.] a. inferior; subordinate; lower than a captain \*Sub'al-tern, or Sub-Al'tern, n. a subaltern officer. or one under the rank of captain Sub-a'que-ous, a. lying under water. Sub-as'tral, a. beneath the stars. Sub-au-di"tion, n. an implied meaning. Suc-aa-a'': van, n. an impice meaning.
Süb-chant'er, n. an under-chanter.
Süb-com-mit'tee, n. a subordinate committee.
Süb-da'con, (süb-da'kn) n. an under-deacon.
Süb-da'con, n. the vicegerent of a dean.
Süb-dan', n. the vicegerent of a dean.
Süb-dan', n. the vicegerent of a dean.
Süb-dan', n. the vicegerent of a dean. Sub-di-vide', v. a. to divide again; to divide what has been already divided. Sub-di-v'/sion, (sub-de-v'/zh/un) s. act of subdi-viding; division of a part.

†Süb'do-loŭs, a. cunning; subtle; sly.
Sub-dū'a-ble, a. that may be subdued.
Sub-dūce', or Sub-dūct', v. a. to take away. Sub-duc'tion, a. the act of taking away. Sub-due', (sub-du') v. a. to crush; to conquer. Sub-diver, (sub-au') v. a. to crush; to conquer.
Sub-ji-cent, a. lying under.
Sub-ji-cent, a. lying under; to enslave; to sub-mit; to make liable; to expose.
Sub'ji-cet, a. placed under; exposed; liable.
Sub'ji-cet, a. placed under; exposed; liable.

Sub'ject, a. one who lives under the dominion of another: - a matter treated of; a theme. Suh-jec'tion, a. act of subjecting; state of being subject; submission.

Sub-jec'tive, a relating to the subject; relating to the conscious subject; not objective. Sub-jec'tive-ly, ed. in relation to the subject. Sub-jim, v. a. to add to the end; to annex.
Sub-jim's, v. a. to add to the end; to annex.
Sub-ji-ga'te, [L.] before the judge.
Sub-ji-ga'tion, m. act of subduing; conquest.
Sub-ji-ga'tion, m. act of subjoining; addition.
Sub-junc'tion, m. act of subjoining; addition. Sub-janc'tive, a. subjoined to something.
Sub-jap-sa'ri-an, Sub-jap'sa-ry, a. after the fall.
Sub-ja'tion, n. the act of taking away. Sub-let', v. a. to underlet, as land. Sub-li'niz-ble, a. that may be sublimed. Sub'li-mate, v. a to raise by chemical fire; exalt.

Sŭb'li-mate, n. a substance sublimated. Sŭb-li-ma'tion, n. exaltation ; a chemical operation which raises bodies in a vessel by fire. Sub-lime', a. partaking of sublimity; place or style; lofty; grand; elevated.
Sub-lime', n. a grand or lofty style; sublimity.
Sub-lime', n. a. to raise; to exalt; to sublimate;

to raise into vapor by heat. Sub-lime'ly, ed. in a sublime manner; grandly. Sub-lime/ness, a. sublimity.

Sub-lim'i-ty, n. state of being sublime; grand-eur; loftiness of style or sentimen...

Sub-lin'gual, a. being under the tongue. Sub-la'nar, { a. situated beneath the moon; Sub-la'na-ry, } terrestrial; of this world. Sub-ma-rine', a lying or acting under the sea. Sub-merge', v. a. to drown; to put under water. – v. n. to go under water. [merge. Sub-merse', v. a. to put under water; to sub-Sub-mer'sion, a. act of submerging; a drowning. Sub-min'is-trant, a. subservient. [A.] Syb-mis'sion, (sub-mish'un) a. act of submitting;

compliance; resignation; obedience. Sub-mis'sive, a. yielding; obedient; humble. Sub-mis'sive-ly, ad. with submission; humbly. Sub-mis'sive-ness, a. submissive disposition.

mien, str; môve, nôr, sôn; bûll, bûr, rûle.--Ç, Ç, ç, g, saft; E, A, Ç, Ş, hard; ş as z ; ş as gz; -- thia.

43 m/. \_

Bub-mit', v. z. to be subject; to surrender. Bub-mit'ter, z. one who submits. Sub-mul'ti-ple, z. an aliquot part of a number. Bub-nas'cont, a. growing beneath something. Sub-or'dj-na-cy, n. state of being subordinate Sub-or'di-nate, a. inferior in order, authority, rank, nature, or power; subject. Sub-or'di-nate, a. one who is inferior or subject. Sub-or'dj-nate, v. c. to make subordinate. Sub-or'dj-nate-ly, ad. in a subordinate manner. Sub-or-di-na'tion, n. inferiority; subjection. Sub-orn', v. a. to procure by improper means. Sub-or-na'tion, n. the act of suborning. Sub-orn'er, n. one who suborns. Sub-pe'ng, (sub-pe'ng) a. (Law) a writ or process to cause the attendance of a witness. Sub-por'na, v. c. to serve with a subpona. Sub-pri'or, n. the vicegerent of a prior. Sub-reption, m. fraud; surprise; surreption. Sub-rep-ti"tious, a. See Surreptitions. Sub ro'sq, [L.] under the rose; secretly. Sub'salt, n. a weak kind of salt. Sub-scribe', v. s. to write or annex one's name to; to sign; to consent to; to attest. Sub-scribe, v. n. to give consent or promise. Sub-scrib'er, a. one who subscribes. Sab'script, a. something underwritten. Sub-scrip/tion, n. act of subscribing; that which is subscribed; a signature; an attestation. Sub-sec'u-tive, a. following in train. Sub'se-quence, n. state of following; conse-Sub'se-quent, a. following; not preceding; being later; posterior; consequent. Sub-serve', v. a. to he subservient to; to promote; to serve instrumentally. Sub-servi-ënce, / s. state of being subservicnt; Sub-servi-ënce, / fitness; use. Sub-servi-ënt, s. instrumental; serviceable. Sub-sidev, v. s. to sink; to tend downwards. Sub-sl'dence, Sub-sl'den-cy, n. act of sinking. Sub-si'dence, Bub-si'den-cy, n. act of sinking.
Sub-sid'i-g-ry, [sub-sid'o-g-re, P.J. Ja.; sub-sid'
ya-re, S. E. R. K. Sm.; sub-sid'c-q-re or subsid'j-g-re, W.] a. assistant; aiding.
Süb'si-dze, n. a. to furnish with a subsidy.
Süb'si-dy, a. aid in money to a foreign power to
enable it to carry on a war; a supply; a tax.
Süb-sign', (süb-sin') r. a. to sign under.
Süb si-län'i-d, (-sc-lön'shp-d) [L.] in silence.
Süb si-t r. n. to continue: to be; to have exist-Sub-sist', v. n. to continue; to be; to have exist-ence; to inhere; to have means of living. Sub-sist'ence, a. real being; means of support.
Sub-sist'ence, a. real being; means of support. Sub'soil, n. a layer of soil under the surface. Sub'stance a something existing; essential part; something real; body; goods; estate. Sub-stan'tial, (sub-stan'shal) a relating to sub-stan'tial, stance; having substance; real; solid.
Sub-stan-tj-al'i-ty, (sub-stan-she-al'e-te) u. state
of being substantial; reality; materiality. Sub-stan'tial-ly, ad. in substance; truly. Sub-stan'tial-ness, n. state of being substantial. Sub-stau'tials, u. pl. emontial parts. Sub-stan'ti-ate, (sub-stan'she-at) v. s. to establish by proof; to prove; to verify. Sub'stan-tive, a. any thing that exists; a noun. Sub'stan-tive, a. betokening existence. Sub'stan-tive-ly, ad. as a substantive. Sub'sti-tute, v. a. to put in the place of another. Sub'sti-tute, a one put or acting in place of an-other; a person or thing substituted.

364 Sub-sti-tā'tion, n. act of substituting; state d being substituted; thing substituted. Sub-sti-tu'tion-al, a. relating to substitution. Sub-struct', v. a. See Subtract. Süb-strüc'i, v. a. See Subract.
Süb-strüc'iş; a sizstus
lying under another stratum; subsoil.
Süb-strüc'ison, a. n under-buildung. Süb-strüct'ere, (süb-strükt'yarı n. a foundation. Süb'stÿle, n. (Dialling) the right line on what the style or gnomon is fixed. W. E. F.; sub-shi'to-ry, [sab'sul-thr-e, 1 W. E. F.; sub-shi'tur-e, P. J. E. Sm. Wh.] a moving by starts. Sub-thr/ept, s. the line of a curve which deter-mines the intersection of a tangent. Sub-tend', v. c. to be extended under. Sub-tense', n. the chord of an arch. Sub-tër'flu-ent, Sub-tër'flu-offs, a. ranning under. Sub-ter-rivent, specier up-tens, a running music.
Sub-ter-rivent, a shift; an evasion; a trick.
Sub-ter-rive-on, a lying under the earth:
Sub-ter-rive-on, bacod below the surface.
Sub-tile, [aŭb-til, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.; sab-tile
or sut-til, P. K.] a thin; nice; fine:—acune;
cunning; subtle. See Subtle. Cunning; suches, see Sante.

Süb'tile-ly, ad. in a subtile manner; thinly.

Süb'tile-nies, m. fineness; subtilly.

Süb'til-tz, süb'til-tz, s. W. Ja. Sm.; shi'd is or süb'til-tz, p.] v. a. to make thin; to refine in argument.

Süb'til-tze, v. m. to refine in argument. Sub'til-ty, a. state of being subtile; thisness; fineness; nicety:—cunning. See Subtlets. Sub'tle, (sut'tl) a. aly; artful; acute; cumm Sub'tle-ty, (sut'tl-te) n. state of being subse; artfulness; cunning. Sub'tly, (sut'le) ad. slyly; artfully; cannaings. Sub-tract', e. a. to take a smaller number from a greater; to deduct; to withdraw. Sub-tract'er, a. one who subtracts. Sub-traction, a. act of subtracting; dedaction. Sub-tra-bond', n. the number to be subtracted. Sub-tra-bond', n. the number to be subtracted. Sub-tra-bond', n. a. inhabiting a suburb. Sub-tra'pan, a. inhabiting a suburb. Sub-van'tion, n. the act of coming under; sid. Sub-vor'sion, a. act of subverting; overthrow. Sub-ver'sive, a. tending to subvert; destructive. Sub-vert', v. a. to overthrow; to overthere; w destroy; to corrupt; to ruin destroy; to corrupt; to run.

Sab-ver(re, s. one who subverts; a destroyer.

Sab-work'er, (sib-werk'er) s. an under-works

Sac-e-da's-o-oda, a acting as a substitute.

Sac-e-da's-da's-da, s. [L.] something substitutes.

Syc-e-8d', v. s. to follow in order; to prouper.

Syc-e-8d', v. a. to follow; to be subsequent to: - to prosper; to make successful. Suc-ceeds; successor. Suc-cess', s. the happy termination of set affair; prosperity; good fortune; luck. Suc-cess'ful, a. prosperous; fortunate; lucky Suc-ces'sion-al, a relating to succession Suc-ces'sive, a. following in order; continuous Suc-ces'sive-by, ad. in succession or order.
Suc-ces'sive-ness, n. state of being successive.
Successive, Successive ness successive.
Successive ness successive ness successive. W. R.] n. one who follows another. Suc-cinct', a. short; concise; brief; summary. Suc-cinct'ly, ad. buiefly; concisely; shortly.

Suc-cinct'ness, a brevity; conciseness.

ā, 8, 1, 8, û, 9, long; ā, ĕ, ī, ĕ, ŭ, ā, ÿ, atart; ş, ç, i, q, p, y, obscure. — fáxo, fûx, fûxi, fûxi; bûx; 3 1.4

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4 makes it form subordinato charato. To which they in subject. Subject it to our command - to be subjected to. By this we become good subjects to our Son bregnest & the opinion of time Subscrient to you .. subservience to them. for fits neighborn. measure by the supo for the substitute anyther in its form of the substitute anyther in against faculty for another. — It results in the I something more tangelle. The same thing in other, succeeding on this He succeeded serjuncting in the sel Type. - He suce de his fait so on the invest of that u - He succeeded to the throne

. • modifying the meaning in such way as to express the new ideas.

here in view to indicate the line of a regular which educates to one don't

judge avon conservence hate - in such a case Such low presumption - A conviction that such event will come to par . - exam res former application - to fall int such a step on aly mention fore once took. Sucker, Hapapua's, μόσχευμα (removed and plas) out ell en - judden (vsinger) do suffer some distortion from ext. - Suffer it & com Sufficient for the purposes of life - to re-pell - a cottage, sufficient to lodge his little famile - Mis unant is apprient tillustile of new ... every company - mita to persuade 9000) mitalie for travel -2. to day condition Sumach, poùs

ic'cj-nois, a relating to amber. ic'opr, v. a. to help; to amist; to relieve. ic cor, z. aid; assistance; relief; help. Re cor, m. aid; assistance; relief; help.

Re'cor-er, m. a helper; an assistant; a reliever.

Re'co-tash, m. food made of unripe maize and beans boiled. [An Indian word.]

Re'cy-bis, m. [L.] a pretended kind of demon.

Re'cy-bis, m. [L.] a pretended kind; so sink.

Re'cy-sa'lton, m. a trot; succussion.

Lec-cas'sion, m. act of shaking; a shaking.

Rick, m. a. & m. to draw with the mouth; to im
bibe; to draw the breast; to linkale. bibe; to draw the breast; to inhale. luck'er, m. he or that which sucks; embolus of a pump, &c. : - a shoot of a plant : - a fish. dc'kle, v. a. to nurse at the breas fack'ling, a. a young creature fed by the pap. ic'tion, a act of sucking; a drawing in. we-to ri-al, a adapted to sucking. y-da'tion, n. the act of swenung; swear, ind'ds-to-ry, n. a hot-house; a sweating-bath.
'dd'dea, a. without notice; hasty; precipitate.
'dd'dea, n. an unexpected lime; as, "on a sudd'dea, n. an unexpected lime; da'dd, n. da'dd dea, n. an unexpected lime; as, "on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as," on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as, "on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as," on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as, "on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as," on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as, "on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as," on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as, "on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as," on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as, "on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as," on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as, "on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as," on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as, "on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as," on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as, "on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as," on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as, "on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as," on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as, "on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as," on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as, "on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as," on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as, "on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as," on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as, "on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as," on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as, "on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as," on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as, "on a suddidea, n. an unexpected lime; as," on a suddidea, n. an un -da'tion, a. the act of sweating; sweat. " on a sudidd quarty, m. an unexpected time; as, "on a didd quarty, ad without notice; hearity. [d. idd quarter and the state of being sudden. ld-do-ill'ic, a provoking or causing sweat. ld-do-ill'ic, n a medicine promoting sweat. ld-do-ill'ic, n a medicine promoting sweat. ld-do-ill'ic, n a medicine promoting sweat. ld-do-ill-ic, n a medicine promoting sweat. ue, (sa) v. a. to prosecute by law : - to follow. ide, c. n. to beg; to entreat; to petition. id'et-y, a. consisting of, or like, suct. sustain; to tolerate; to allow; to permit.

14(fer, w. s. to bear; to undergo; to endure; to sustain; to tolerate; to allow; to permit.

14(fer, w. s. to endure pain of body or mind. 341 fer-s-ble, a that may be borne; tolerable. d'for-s-ble-nëss, n. tolerableness inf for a bly, ad. so as to be endured. 'uf'fer-suce, w. pain ; patience ; permission. 'ul'fer-er, n. one who suffers or endures. 'df-for-ing, m. pain suffered; endurance.
'uf-fice', (suf-fiz', 66) v. n. to be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to. id-fice', (suf-fiz') v. s. to supply; to satisfy. rufficient; enough; competence.

of-fi'cient, (suf-fish'ent) a. equal to; adequate; competent; qualified for; enough. quate; competent; quatient nor; enough-hefffriently, ad. in a sufficient degree. Suffix, a. a letter or word annexed; affix. Suffix, v. a. to add or annex a letter or word. Suffix-to, v. a. to smother; to stiff o; to choke. Suffix-to, v. a. to smother; to stiff o; to choke. diffo-ca-tive, a having the power to choke. Sufforsion, (suffosh'un) n. a digging under. Siffra-gan, n. a subordinate or assistant bishop. suffra-gan, a. subordinate ; assisting. diffige, m. a vote; a voice given in a contest. bif-fa'mi-gate, v. a. to apply snoke under. yf-fag-, v. a. to spread over with something.
'of-fa'gin, (suf-fa'zhun) z. an overspreading.
'dg'ar, (shag'ar, 92) z. a sweet substance; the concrete fuice of the sugar-cane, &c.; a salt.
'dg'ar, (ahūg'ar) v. a. to sweeten with sugar.
'dg'ar-can'dy, (shūg'ar-kān'de) s. candy made of sugar; sugar candied or crystallized.

Sig'ar-cane, (shug'ar-kan) a. a cane from the
jaice of which sugar is made.

Sûg'ar-lêaf, (shûg'-) n. a conical mass of sugas Sûg'ar-of-lêad', n. an acetate of lead.
Sûg'ar-of-lêad', n. an acetate of lead.
Sûg'ar-yn, (shûg'ar-e) a. sweet; insting of sugar 'Sugg'ear', (sug-jêat', W. P. J. F. R.; sud-jêat', S. E. A. E. Sm.) v. a. to hint; to intimate.
'Sug-fêat'er, n. one who suggests or hints.
'Sug-fêat'ion, n. private hint; intimation.
'Sug-fêat'ive, a. making suggestions.
'Sug-fêat'ive, a. making suggestions. Sa-j-ci'dal, ) a. relating to suicide; partaking Sa-j-cid'j-cal, of suicide. Su'j-cide, n. self-murder; a self-murderer. Su'i gen'e-ris, [L.] of its own kind; singular. Suit, (sut) a. a set of the same kind, as clothes, a petition; courtship; prosecution; retinue. Suit, v. z. to agree; to accord. Suit, v. a. to fit; to adapt to; to agree with. Suit'a-ble, (su'ta-bl) a. fit; apt; meet; proper. Suit'a-ble-ness, n. fitness; agreeableness. Suit's-bly, ad. agreeably; according to.
Suite, (swêt) [swêt, S. W. J. F. K. Sm.] n. [Fr.]
retinue; a train of followers; series; a suit.
Suit'or, s. one who suos; a wooer; a lover. Sul'cat-ed, a. having furrows; furrowed. Sul'ki-ly, ad. in the sulks; morosely. Sul'ki-ness, a. sullenness; moroseness Sŭl'ky, a. silently sullen; morose; sour; dull. Sŭl'ky, s. a carringe for one person. Sül'len, s. solitary; sour; gloomy; obstinate. Sül'len-ly, ad. in a sullen manner; gloomily. Sül'len-nëss, n. moroseness; sluggish anger. Săl'ly, v. a. to soil ; to tarnish ; to spot ; to foul. Sul'phate, n. (Chem.) a sait or substance formed of sulphuric acid and an oxidized base. Sul'phur, n. a mineral substance; brimstone. Sul'phu-rate, a. of or belonging to sulphur. Sul'phy-rate, v. a. to combine with sulphur. Sul-phy-ra'tion, s. act of dressing with sulphur. Sul-phu're-ous, a. containing sulphur; impreg Sul'phur-ous, anted with sulphur. Sul'phur-ous, ad in a sulphur.
Sul-phu're-ous-ly, ad in a sulphureous manner.
Sul-phu're-ous-ness, n. the being sulphureous. Sul-pha're-ous-noss, n. the being sulphureous. Sul'phu-rett, n. (Chem.) a combination of sulphur with an alkali, earth, or metal.

Sul-phu'ric, (121) a. relating to sulphur.— Sulphuric acid, a combination of sulphur and oxygen; oil of vitriol.

Sul'phury, a. partaking of sulphur.

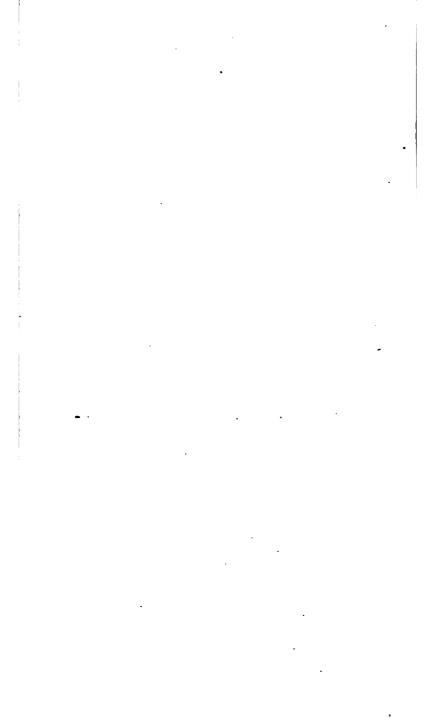
Sul'ian, n. the Turkish or Ottoman emperor.

Sultain, s. Sultain, [Sultain, S. M. P. J. P. Sul-ta'ng, or Sul-ta'ng, [spl-ta'ng, S. W. P. J. P. Sm.; spl-ta'ng, J. K.] n. a sultan's consort. Sul'ian-ses, n. the sume as sultana. Sul'tri-nëse, n. the state of being sultry.
Sul'tri-nëse, n. the state of being sultry.
Sul'try, c. hot and close; hot, cloudy, and moist.
Sum, n. the whole amount; a quantity of money. Sum, v. a. to compute; to cast up; to add. Sá'mach, (shá'mak, 92) n. a tree or shrub used in medicine, dyeing, and tanning. Sum'ma-rj-ly, ed. in a summary manner. Sum'ma-ry, a. short; brief; compendious. Săm'ma-ry, a. a compendium ; an abridgment. Sum'mer, s. the hot season of the year:—a Sum'mer, v. s. to pass the summer. [beam. Săm'mer-făl-low, v. a. to plough and let lie fallow for a time, as land. Sum'mer-höuse, n. a pleasure-house; an arbor. Sum'mer-set, n. a high leap. See Somerset. Sum'mit, a. the highest point; the top. Sum'mit-lev-el, a. the highest level. Sam'mon, v. s. to call with authority; to cite. Săm'mon-er, a. one who cites or summons.
Săm'mone, a.; pl. săm'mone-eş; a call of authority.—(Lew) a writ; a citation.

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Sim'mum bo'num, [L.] the greatest good.
Bump'ter, (sum'ter) n. a pack horse or mule.
 Sū-per-ēr'o-gāte, u.a. to do more than daty.
Sümpt'u-ry, (cam'yu-re) a pack morse or mule.
Bümpt'u-ry, (căm'yu-re) a. relating to ex-
pense; regulating the cost of living.
Sămpt'u-cus, (cămt'yu-cus) a. costly; expensive;
spiendid; luxurious.
 Sû-per-er-o-ga'tion, n. performance of more than
 duty requires.
 Su-per-ex'e-ga-to-ry, a. exceeding duty.
Su-per-ex'eel-lent, a. uncommonly excellent
spieddid; iuarrous.
Sümpt'u-oùs-bas, a. expensively; spiendidly.
Sümpt'u-oùs-bas, a. expensiveness; costliness.
Sün, a. the luminary that enlightens and warms
the earth and the other planets; a sunny place.
Sün, v. a. to expose to, or warm in, the sun.
Edn'beam, (sün'bēm) a. aray of the sun.
 Su-per-fe-ta tion, a. a second conception.
 Sa'per-fice, n. the outside; superficies. [2.]
Sa'per-fi'(cipl. (sa'per-fish'al) a being on t
surface; shallow; slight; not profotad.
Sa'per-fi'(cipl.ly, (sa'per-fish'al-le) ed in a
 perficial manner; on the surface.
oun-ouam, tuan pem) a. a ray of the sun.
Sün'bäta, p. a. shone on fercely by the sun.
Sün'bird, a. a small, beautiful bird.
Sün'bird, t. (aŭn'birt) a. bright, like the sun.
Sün'birm, p. a. scorched by the sun; tanned.
Sün'day, (sün'da) a. the Christian Sabbath.
 Su-per-fi"cial-ness, z. shallowness.
 Sū-per-fī"ciēs, (sū-per-fish'ex) m. the exterior
 face of a body; outside; surface.
Su-per-fine', a eminently fine; very fine.
Su-per-fin', ty, n more than enough; excess.
 Su-për'flu-ous, a. exuberant ; unnecessa
Su-për'flu-ous-nëse, n. the being superfis
 Sun'der, v. s. to part ; to separate ; to divide.
 Sun'der, a two parts, or a severance into two
 Så-per-fö-lj-å'tion, n. an excess of foliation.
 parts; as, in sunder
parts; as, in sender.
San'dew, a. a plant of the genus drasers.
San'di-si, a. a plate which shows the hour.
San'di-si, a. a plate which shows the hour.
San'di-si, a. sunset. [U. S. & Scotland.]
San'd-ried, (aan'drid) p. a. dried by the sun.
San'dries, a. pl. several things.
 Su-per-hu/man, a above what is human.
Su-per-im-pose, v. a. to lay upon something.
 Sû-per-in-cum'bent, a. lying or resting on
 Su-per-in-duce', v. a. to bring in as an addition
Su-per-in-duc-tion, n. the act of superinducing.
Sun'dries, n. pl. several things.
Sun'dry, a. several; various; more than one.
Sun'fish, n. a species of fish; the diodou.
Sun'fish, n. a species of fish; the diodou.
Sun'fish, n. a series of fish; the diodou.
Sun'fish'er, n. a large plant and flower.
Sung, i. & p. from Sink.
Sunk'en, (-kn) p. a. from Sink; low; sunk.
Sun'less, a. wanting sun; wanting warmth.
Sun'light, (sun'lit) n. the light of the sun.
Sun'ny, a. bright; clear; exposed to the sun.
Sun'ny, a. bright; clear; exposed to the sun.
Sun'ris-ing, | morning; the east.
Sun'set, n. the time of the setting of the sun; close of the day; evening; the west.
 Su-per-in-tend', v. a. to oversee; to manage.
Su-per-in-tend'ence, a. act of superintending;
Su-per-in-tend'en-cy, direction; care.
 Su-per-in-tend'ent, n. a director; a chief over
 Su-per-in-tend'ent, a directing.
 STEE.
 Su-pë ri-or, a. higher; greater; preferable.
Su-pë ri-or, a. one who is above another.
Su-pë-ri-or i-ty, a. preëminence; higher ras k.
 Special tive, a implying the highest degree.
Special tive-ly, ad. in the highest degree.
 Su-per'la-Live-ness, a. superlative quality.
 Super lamery, a above the moon; not of the world.
 close of the day; evening; the west.
Săn'shīne, n. the radiant light of the sun.
Săn'shīne, Săn'shīne, y, a. bright with the sun.
Săn'stroke, z. a stroke or injury produced by the
 So per'not, a placed above; celestial.
 Su-per-na tant, a. swimming on the ten
 Su-per-nat'u-ral, a being above the powers of
 violent heat of the sun; insolution; siriasis. 82'0 js're, [L.] (Less) by his own right. 88'0 min'te, [L.] by his own exertion.
Sup, v. a. to drink by sups. — v. n. to cat supper.
 nature ; miraculous.
 Sa per nat's ral-lem, u. the doctrine of supersal-
 ural influence, agency, or power.
So per-unt'u-ral-ist, s. one who believes in se-
pernatural influence or ngency.
 Sup, a a mail draught or quantity of liquor. Super, a Latin preposition signifying abore, ever. In composition, it denotes ere, so recer. Super-s-ble, a that may be overcome; vincible.
 Su-per-net werslely, ad. above nature's power.
 Ed per numers sy, a above a stated number.
 Superational, a satisfactor of thing above
the action and, or required number.
Number of the satisfactor of the satisfactor of the
Superationals, s. a. to supply to excess.
 Su'per-s-use, a. state of being conquerable.
Su'per-s-bly, ad. so as may be overcome.
Su-per-s-böünd', v. n. to be exuberant.
 Su per seribe", v. a. to subscribe on the outse
 Sa-per-a-bound'ing, p. a. very abundant.
 Su-per-s-bun'dance, a. more than enough.
 Fü per-acrip'tion, n. a writing on the outside.
 Su-per-s-bun'dant, a being more than enough.
 Su-per-sec'u-lar, a being above the world.
 Su-per-a-bun'dant-ly, ad. more than sufficiently.
Su-per-add', v. a. to add over and above.
Su-per-ad-di''tion, n. act of superadding.
 Super-sede, v. a. to make void; to set aside.
Super-sede a. v. [L.] (Less) a writ containing
 a command to stay proceedings.
 Su-per-an-gel'ic, a. superior to the angels.
Su-per-an'ny-ate, v. a. to impair by age.
 Su-per-ati'tion, (su-per-stish'um) n. a false or spurious religion or worship; weak credulity.
Sa-per-an'ny-at-ed, p. a. disqualified by age.
Sa-per-an'ny-at-ed, p. a. disqualification by age.
Sa-per-by, a. grand; pompous; august; stately.
Sy-perb'ly, ad. in a superb manner; grandly.
Sa-per-car'go, m. an officer in a merchant-ship
 Su-per-sti"tion-let, n. a superstitious person
 Sū per-sti'tiom, (sū-per-stīsh'us) a. addacted to
superstition; weakly scrupulous.
 Super-structure, ad. with superstition.
Super-structure, is to build upon any thing.
Super-structure, a to build upon any thing.
Super-structure, a an edifice raised on any thing.
who manages the sales and purchases.

*Sū-per-cil'joūs, or Sū-per-cil'ious, [sū-per-sil'-yus, W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; sū-per-sil'o-ūs,
 Su per-struc'tive, a. built on something else.
Su per-struct'ure, (-strukt'yur) n. that which is
built on a foundation; an edifice.
 yus, W. E. F. Ja. H. om. R., P. J.] a. haughty; dictatorial.
*Su-per-cil'j-ous-ly, ad. haughtily; dictatorially. *Su-per-cil'j-ous-ness, n. haughtiness.
 Sû-per-vêne', s. s. to come in unexpectedly.
Sû-per-vê'nj-ent, s. added; additional.
Sû-per-vên'tiqu, s. the act of supervening.
Su-per-em'i-nence, a. superior eminence.
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Its moneity over all to war



75 Murmount it with aglob

•

Cay surround themselfe, 4 the several.

The supervision exerces our Supply thative ignorance with material; for conversation. Suppose the lator sensing at some. Supposing it about known.

on the supposition that they had not resource sure of making his fortune. - the wife was sure the was right. Surface, at the, in The isomeson. To be come a surety for motion. He that is jurety for another have smart for or surety for another. He lacours surety for another. Those who are supelly for others. surprised by a nessage. You will no doubt be surprised with this author; affronting. — To be surprised at the put. omission of the actions - I am surprises that the people are found - It surprized mo what could be his motives my surprise in his coming.

-per-vi'eal, z. inspection; supervision. -per-vipe', v. d. to overlook; to superintend. -per-vi'eion, (sû-per-vizh'un) z. inspection. i-per-vi'gor, a. an overseer; an inspector. i-per-vive', v. z. to overlive; to outlive. [R.] i-pi-už'tion, n. the state of being supine. ligent; careless; indolent; drowsy.
l'pine, m. (Lat. Gram.) a kind of verbal noun.
p-pine'ly, ad. with the face upward; drowsily. p-pine'ness, a. the state of being supine. piper, a, one who supe:—the last meal of the day; the evening repast, pyper-less, a. destitute of supper. pphint; v. a. to displace by stratagem; to displace; to turn out; to set haide. deprace; to turn out; to set saids.

hp-plant'er, a. one who supplants.

hp'ple, a. pliant; yielding; soft; fawning.

hp'ple, v. a. to grow soft; to grow pilant.

hp'ple-ment'al, a. an addition to supply defects.

hp-ple-ment'al, a. arelating to or containing. up-pie-ment'al, / a. relating to or containing up-pie-ment'a-ry, | a supplement; additional. apple-ment; additional. apple-ment; additional. apple-ment, and pieces; flexibility; facility. up ple-to-ry, a. supplementary. up pli-ent, a. entreating; beseeching. ap pli ant, n. a petitioner; a supplicant. ap pli aut-ly, ad. in a submissive manner. up plicant, a one who supplicates. up plicant, a. entreating; petitioning. up plicate, v. s. to implore; to entreat; to beg. up-pli-ca'tion, n. a humble petition ; entreaty. up'ph-ca-to-ry, a. petitionary; entreating.
up pli'er, s. one who supplies.
up pli', v. a. to fill up; to aford; to furnish.
up ply', s. relief of want; sufficiency; a gran որ-թիչ՛՛, ու relief of want; sufficiency; a grant. op-port', թ. a. to sustain to hand , v. a. to sustain ; to bear up ; to endure ; to uphold; to favor; to maintain. up-port', n. a prop; a maintenance; a supply. up-port's-ble, a. endurable; telerable. ap-port's-bie-ness, a. state of being tolerable. ap-port'er, n. one who supports; a sustainer.
ap-pos's-ble, a. that may be supposed. 49-pose στος a that may be supposed.

γ-pose γ. α. to assume or admit without proof; to imagine; to believe; to think.

up-pose γ. α. one who supposes.

up-pose γ. (μ/μp-pose).

supposed (π/μp-pose).

supposed (π/μp-pose). up-py-si"tion-al, a. implying supposition. pp pag-11/tiops, (appp.piz-c-tish/us) s. n.s geg-une; counterfeit; supposed; not real, 2-p-p-i-ti/tiops-ly, 2d. by supposition. 9-p-pag-11/tiops-ness, n. spuriousness. up-pos'i-tive, a. supposed; suppositional. up-pos'i-tive, s. a word implying supposition. ηρ-pοσ'/-liv.-ly, αλ. upon supposition.
up press', ν. α. to crush; to subdue; to conceal.
up-press'sion, (sup-press'un) π. act of suppressing; the thing suppressed; concealment. up-pressive, a suppressing; concealing. up pross'or, n. one who suppresses. ap'pp-rate, v. a. to generate pus or matter in. ap'py-rate, v. n. to generate or form pus. ip-py-ra'tion, s. the act of suppurating; pus. dp/pu-ra-tive, a digestive; generating pus. up py-ry-tive, n. a suppurating medicine.
a'pra, [L.] a Latin preposition, used in composition, and signifying above, or before. 4-pra-mun'dane, a above the world. u-pra-nat'u-ral-ist, m. a supernaturalist. u-pra dr'bi-tal, a. above the orbit. y-prem's-cy, a. the highest authority or power. y-preme', a. highest in dignity and power. y-preme'ly, ad. in the highest degree.

Sa'ral, a. heing in the calf of the leg. Sur'base, n. (Arch.) a cornice or moulding above the base of a pediment, podium, &c. the base or a peniment, ponium, ecc. 'gur-charge', v. n. to be at an end; to cease. Sur-charge', v. a. to overload; to overburden. Sur-charge', n. an excessive load or charge. Sur-charge', n. an exhibit sairdle of a cassock. Sur-charge = n. a girth; a girdle of a cassock. Sur'cle, n. a shoot; a twig; a sucker. Sur'coat, n. a short cont worn over the dress. Surd, a. not expressed by any term. Surd, s. an incommensurable or irrational number or quantity \*Sûre, (shûr, 92) [shûr, S. F. Ja. K. Sm.; shûr, W. P. J. E.] a. cortain; unfailing; infallible; confident; undoubting; safe; firm; steady. \*Sdre (shdr) ad. certainly; without doubt.
\*Sdre/foot-ed, (shdr/fut-ed) a. not stumbling.
\*Sdre'ly, (shdr/le) ad. certainly; without doubt. \*Sdre'nys, (shar'nes) a. certainty; surety.

\*Sdre'ty, (shar'te) a. certainty; safety; security
against loss or damage; a hostage; bail.

\*Sdre'ty-ship, a. the office or state of a surety. Sürf, n. the swell or dashing of the sea. Sürface, n. the superficies; the outside. Surfeit, surfit) v. a. to feed to excess; to cloy. Surfeit, (surfit) v. a. to be fed to satisty. Surfeit, (surfit) a. excess in eating; satisty. Sür'feit-er, (sür'fit-er) n. one who surfeits. Sür'feit-wû-tor, n. water that cures surfeits. Sürge, n. a swelling sea; a wave; a billow. Sürge, v. n. to swell; to rise high. Sür'geon, (sür'jun) w. a professor of surgery. Sür'geon-cy, w. office of surgeon in the army. Sür'ger-y, w. art of curing by hand, by instru ments, or external applications. Sur'gi-cal, a. pertaining to surgery.
Sur'gy, a. full of surges; rising in billows.
Sur'li-ly, ad. in a surly manner. Sur'li-ness, z. moroseness; sour anger. Sur'löin, z. the loin of beef; sirioin. Sur'ly, a. morose; rough; uncivil; sour; sulky Sur-misely v. a. to suspect; to conjecture; to fancy; to hint; to intimate.
Sur-mīşe', n. an imperfect notion; a suspicion. Sur-mis(e', n. an imperieur noton; a suspicious. Sur-mis(er, n. one who surmises. Sur-mis(nt', v. a. to conquer; to overcome; to rise above; to surpass; to exceed. Sur-mis(nt', e-)te, a. conquerable; superable. Sur-mis(nt', e-)te, a. a fish, estermed a delicacy. Sur-mis(n. a. the family name of a person. Sur'name, a. the family name of a person. Sur-name, v. a. to name by an appellation. Sur-pass', v. a. to excel; to exceed; to go beyond. Sur-pass's-ble, a. that may be excelled. Sur pass'ing, p. a. excellent in a high degree.

Sur-passing-ly, ad. in a very excellent manner. Sür'plice, n. a clergyman's white garment. Sür'plice-füce', n. pl. fees paid to the clergy. Sur'plus, n. an overplus; remaining part. Sur'plus-zgo, a. overplus; surplus.
Sur-pri'esi, a. act of surprising; surprise.
Sur-pri'esi, a. act of surprising; a taking unawonder; sudden confusion; astonwares: ishment

Sur-prise', v. a. to take unawares; to astonish.
Sur-prise', v. a. to take unawares; to astonish.
Sur-prise'ing, p. a. wonderful; astonishing.
Sur-prise'ing-ly, ad in a surprising manner.
Sur-re-join'der, a. (Law) answer to a rebutter.
Sur-re-join'der, a. an answer to a rejoinder. Sur-ren'der, v. a. & n. to yield; to deliver up. Sur-ren'der, n. act of surrendering; a yielding. Sur-ren'dry, a same as surrender.

Sur-rep-tives, s. a secret invasion or intrusion. Sur-rep-tiv'tious, (sur-rep-tish'us) a. done stealth; obtained or produced fraudulently. Sur-rep-ti'tious-ly, ad. by stealth; by fraud.

N. J. a jugge of probate.

Sur-rödnd', v. a. to encompass; to enclose.

Sur-rödnd', p. a. being on all sides.

Sur-söl', a. the fifth power of any number.

Sur-tout', (sur-tot') n. [Fr.] an outside coat.

Sur-vey', (sur-va') v. a. to view; to oversee.

Sur-vey', (sur-va') v. a. to view; to oversee.

Sur-vey', (sur'va' or sur-va', 14] [sul'va', S. P.

J. F. Ja. San. R. Wb.; sur-vg', E. K.; sur-va'
or sul'va', W.] n. view; prupetta, angeluntation.

Sur-vey', (a., (sur-va'), 1. n. the same as surrey.

Sur-vey', inc. (sur-va'), inc. the sart or not of

Sur-vey'ing, (sur-va'ing) s. the art or act of measuring land.

Syr-vey'or, (syr-va'or) n. one who surveys; an overseer; a measurer of land. [surveyor. Sur-vey'or-whip, (sur-ve'or-ship) n. the office of a Sur-vey'val, or Sur-ve'vance, n. survivorship. Sur-vive', v. a. & n. to outlive; to remain alive. Sur-viv'ing, p. a. outliving others. Sur-vi'vor, a. one who outlives or survives. Sur-vi'vor-ship, a. state of outliving another. Bus-cep-ti-bil'i-ty, n. state of being susceptible. Bus-cep'ti-ble, a. capable of admitting; feeling;

tender; sensitive; sensible. Sux-cap't ble ness, n. susceptibility Sos-cep'tive, a. susceptible : admitting Sos-cep-tivi-ty, a. susceptibility. [R.] Sus-cip'i-en-cy, a. reception; admission. Sus-clp/j-ont, a, one who admits or receives Sus-cip's ent, a receiving; admitting. [R.] Sus-pect', r. a. to have suspicion of; to mistrust;

to think guilty; to apprehend; to doubt. Sus-pect', r. n. to imagine guilt; to fear. Sus-pect's-ble, a. that may be suspected. Bus-pect'ed-ness, a. the state of being suspected. Sus-pect'er, a. one who suspects. Sus-pend', v. a. to hang; to interrupt; to delay;

to hinder; to keep in suspense or uncertainty. Bus-pend'er, n. one who suspends or delays. pl. straps to sustain a garment.

Sus-pense', a uncertainty; indecision; a stop. Sys-pen'sion, n. act of suspending; state of being suspended: a cessation; a temporary privation of an office or station.

Bus pen'sive, a. doubtful.

Eqs-pen'so-ry, a. suspending; doubtful. Sus-pi''cion, (sus-pish'un) s. act of suspecting; want of confidence; jealousy; mistrust. Sus-pi''cious, (sus-pish'us) a. inclined to suspect;

liable to suspicion; causing suspicion. Bus-pi"cious-ly, ad. in a suspicious manner. Sus-pil'cious-ness, a. tendency to suspicion.

Sus-pi'ral, u. a breathing-hole : a ventiduct. Sus-py-ra tion, at the act of sighing ; a sigh-Sus-pire', r. a. to sigh; to fetch a deep breath Systain', r. a. to hear; to hold up; to support; to maintain; to help; to endure.

Sys-tain'a-ble, a. capable of being sustained. Sus-tain er, w. one who sustains or supports. Sus'te-nance, a that which sustains life; subsistence; maintannee; food; victuals.

Sus-ten-ta'tion, a. support ; maintenance. 80'tile, a. done by statching; sewed. But'ler, a. a seller of victuals and liquor in a camp. Sug-tee', n. (India) a widow who is burnt on the

funeral pile of her deceased husband; the

self-immelation of a widow.

Sut'ure, (sut'yur) n. a sewing up of wounds, a. Swab, (swob) n. a kind of mop to clean floors, Swab, (swob) v. e. to clean with a mop. Swab ber, (swob'ber) n. a sweeper of the dect. Swad'dle, (swod'dl) v. a. to swatte; to bind. Swad'dle, (swod'dl) z. clothes bound tight. Swag, r. n. to sink down by its weight; to mg. Swag bel-lied, (-lid) a. having a large belly. | Swage, r. a. to assuage. Milton. See darage Swag zer, n. an empty boast; a bluster. Swag zer, r. n. to bluster; to bully; to brag. Swag zer-er, n. n blusterer; a turbulent fellow Swag'gy, a. dependent by its weight. Swain, a a young man; a pastoral young; a ra Swale, a allow part of dynd; a vale. [Len. Swale, a h. & arerwaste; to men; to conse Swalllaw, (swalls) w. a small bird of passage:-

Swal'low, (swol'lo) r. a. to take down the throat; to absorb; to take in; to engrees. Swam, i. from Suim.

Swamp, (swömp) n. a marsh; a bog; a fea. Swamp, (swömp) r. a. to whelm or sink:—u embarrass; to entangle with difficulties.

Swamp'y, (swom pe) a. begy; fenny; manby Swam, (swon) n. a large writer-fowl. Swan's'-down, (swonz'down) n. a fine, safi, tine, woollen cloth.

Swan'skin, (swon'skin) z. a warm finand:-i very thick, coarse, woollen cloth. Swap, (swop) v. a. to harter. See Swap Swap, (swop) n. (to blow :) exchange; swap, (swop) ad, hashly; with had violence Sward, n. the surface of the ground; tork Sware, i. from Swear; swore. See Sweet Swarm, n. a multitude of bees, &c.; a crowl Swarm, v. n. & u. to rise, as bees; to appear a

inultitudes; to crowd; to throng. †Swart, †Swarth, a. black, brown; swarthy. Swarth' j.ly, ad. blackly; duskily; tawaih. Swarth'j-ness, a darkness of complexion Ewarth'y, e. dark of complexion; black; many Swash, (swosh) v. (Arch.) nu oval figure:-1 noise; a violent impulse of water

Swash, (swoch) or Ewash'y, (on Ceh'e) a set Swash, (nwosh) r. n. to litustary to spirat. Swash buck-ler, (swosh-) n. a bully. Swash'er, (swosh'er) n. a blusterer. Swath, (swoth) [swoth, P. K. Sm. Wh.: mith E.: swath, Ja.] n. a lune of grass or com, at

down by the mower with a reythe. Swathe, s. a bandage; a band; a filet-Swathe, e. a. to bind with bands; to coaffee Sway, r. e. to wield ; to bias ; to govern ; to rek. Sway, r. n. to have weight; to bear rule Sway, n. power; rule; influence; direction Swanl, r. a. & n. to singe; — to melt. See Swal Swear, (swar) r. n. [i. swore ; pp. swearn] sworn : to declare or promise upon out

Swear, (swar) e. a. to bind by an oath. Swearer, (swarer) a one who swears Swearing, s. the act of declaring upon out. Sweat, (swet) s. perspiration; a fluid; laber; kd Sweat, (swet) v. n. [i. sweat, swet, or sweated,

pp. sweating, sweat, swet, or sweated be emit moisture; to perspire; to sweater; to the total to the sweater; Sweat, (swet) r. a. to emit as sweat; to met to sweat; to swelter.

to sweat; in sweater.
Sweat'; , (swet'er) n. one who sweats.
Sweat'; -ness, n. the state of being sweat.
Sweat'y, a. covered or moist with sweat.
Swe'dish, n. the language of the Sweden
Swe'dish, a. relating to Sweden or the Swe

susceptible of an alterature

- vias he had nover suspected to exist

The suspicion of having lear copies - from a suspicion that he should not be the same person

un-suspicions of him

They show with one accoss that he would be hanged.

360

Sim'mum b5'mum, [L.] the greatest good. Sump'ter, (sum'ter) n. a pack horse or mule. 86-per-ëm'i-nënt-ly, ad. very eminently. Sō-per-ër-o-gā/tiọn, n. performance of more than Bumpt'u-e-ry, (sumt'yu-e-ro) a. relating to ex-pense; regulating the cost of living. duty requires. duty requires.

\$0.per-5r'oga-to-ry, a. exceeding daty.

\$0.per-5r'oga-to-ry, a. exceeding daty.

\$0.per-6-ta'tipn, n. a second conception.

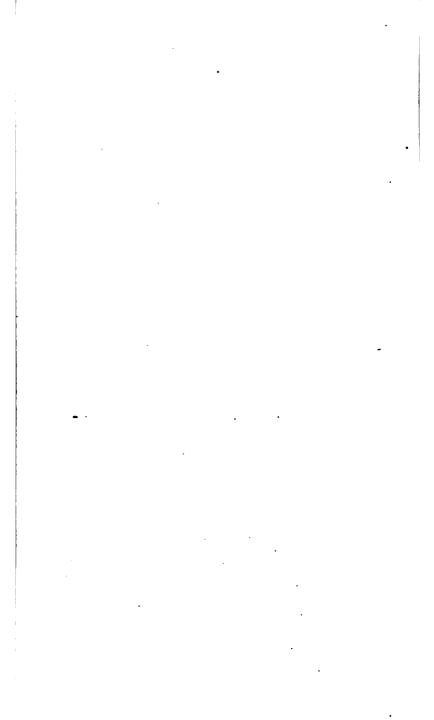
\$0'per-foce, n. the outside; superficies. [R.]

\$0.per-foce, n. the outside; superficies. [R.]

\$0.per-for-ry'cial-by, (s0-per-fuh's1-le) ad in a soperficial manner; on the surface.

\$0.per-fu'/cial-bys. n. s. shallowness. Sampt'u-ous, (samt'yu-us) a. costly; expensive; splendid; luxurious. Sumpt'u-ous-ly, ad. expensively; splendidly. Sumpt'u-ous-ness, n. expensiveness; costlines San, a. the luminary that enlightens and warms the earth and the other planets; a sunny place. Sun, v. a. to expose to, or warm in, the sun. Sun'beam, (sun'bem) a. a ray of the sun. 86-per-fi"cial-ness, a. shallowness. Sun'beat, p. a. shone on hercely by the sun. Sun'bird, s. a small, beautiful bird. Su-per-fivile, (di-per-fish'dz) m. the exterior face of a body; outside; surface. Su-per-fix', o. eminently fine; very fine. Su-per-fix'; y. more than enough; excess. Sun'bright, (sun'brit) a. bright, like the sun Sun'burnt, p. a. scorched by the sun; tanned. Sun'day, (sun'da) n. the Christian Sabbath. Se-per du-jay, a more than enough; excess Se-per du-ous, a cruberant; unnecessary. Se-per-du-ous-ness, a the being superfluous. Se-per-du-man, a above what is human. Se-per-im-pose, v. a. to lay upon something. Săn'der, v. a. to part ; to separate ; to divide. Sun'der, a two parts, or a severance into two parts; as, in sunder.
Sun'dew, n. a plant of the genus drasers.
Sun'dI-si, n. a plate which shows the hour. Sun'down, n. sunset. [U. S. & Scotland.] Sun'-dried, (sun'drid) p. a. dried by the sun. Sun'dries, n. pl. several things. 84-per-in-cum bent, a lying or resting on Su-per-in-duce', v. a. to bring in as an addition. Su-per-in-duc'tion, a. the act of superinducing. Sun'dry, a. several; various; more than one. Sun'fish, n. a species of fish; the diodou. Su-per-in-tend', v. a. to oversee; to manage.
Su-per-in-tend'ence, } a. act of superintending;
Su-per-in-tend'en-cy, } direction; care. Sun'flow-er, n. a large plant and flower. Sung, i. & p. from Sing. Sunk, i. & p. from Sink. Sunk, i. & p. from Sink. Sunk'en, (-kn) p. s. from Sink; low; sunk. Su-per-in-tend'ent, n. a director; a chief over-Sù-per-in-tend'ent, a. directing. Su-pe'ri-or, a higher; greater; preferable. Sun'ess, a. wanting sun; wanting warmth.
Sun'itght, (sun'ith) w. the light of the sun.
Sun'ny, a. bright; clear; exposed to the sun.
Sun'ny, a. bright; clear; exposed to the sun.
Sun'rise, p. the time of the raing of the sun;
Sun'rise, p., morning; the cast.
Sun'est, s. the time of the setting of the sun; Superior, a one who is above another. Superiority, a preëminence; higher rank. Superiority, a implying the highest degree. Su-per la-tive-ly, ad in the highest degree. Su-per la-t. ve-ness, n. superlative quality. Su-per-10/nar, (a above the moon; not of the Su-per-10/na-ry, world. close of the day; evening; the west. ciose of the day; evening; the west.
Săn'shīne, n. the radiant light of the san.
Săn'shīne, Săn'shīn-y, a. bright with the san.
Săn'strōke, n. a stroke or injury produced by the
violent heat of the sun; insolution; siriasis.
Sa'ō ja're, [L.] (Laso) by his own right.
Sa'ō ma'te, [L.] by his own exertion.
Săp, v. a. to drink by sups.—v. n. to eat supper.
Săp, v. a. small drawabt or quantity. fliance Su peringl, a. placed above; celestial. Su-per-nations, a swimming on the top.
Su-per-national, a being above the powers of nature; miraculous. Su-per-nat'y-ral-ism, n. the doctrine of supernatural influence, agency, or power.
Su-per-nat'y-ral-ist, n. one who believes in supernatural influence or agency. Sap, a a small draught or quantity of liquor. Saper, a Latin preposition signifying abore, over. In composition, it denotes excess or over. Saper-a-ble, a that may be overcome; vincible. Su-per-nat'y-ral-ly, ad. above nature's power. Su per-nu'me-ra-ry, a. ahove a stated number. Su per nu me-ra-ry, w. a person or thing above the stated, usual, or required number. Su-per sail, w. a sail with an excess of acid. Su-per-saily-rate, w. a. to supply to excess. Su'per-s-ble-nèss, a state of being conquerable.
Su'per-s-ble-nèss, a sus sus y be overcome.
Su-per-s-bônné, e a to be couberant.
Su-per-s-bônné, e a to be couberant.
Su-per-s-bônné, e a to be couberant. Su-per-scribe, v. a. to subscribe on the outside. Sũ-pẹr-ş-bũn'dance, z. more than enough. Sũ-pẹr-ş-bũn'dant, a. being more than enough. Su-per-scrip/tion, a. a writing on the outside. Su-per-sec'u-lar, a being above the world. Sä-per-a-bän'dant-ly, ad. more than sufficiently. Sä-per-add', v. a. to add over and above. Sä-per-ad-d'''tion, n. act of superadding. Su-per-sede', v. a. to make void; to set aside.
Su-per-sede-de, u. [L.] (Law) a writ containing a command to stay proceedings. Sa-per-an-gel'ic, a. superior to the angels. 86.per-sti"tion, (sū-per-stish'qu) n. a faise of spurious religion or worship; weak credatisy. Sū-per-sti"tion-īst, n. a superstitious person. Sū-per-an'ny-ate, r. a. to impair by age. Sū-per-an'ny-at-ed, p. a. disqualified by age. Sū-per-an-ny-a'tion, n. disqualification by age Sū per-sti'tious, (sū-per-stish'us) a addicted to superstition; weakly scrupulous. Sū-per-sti'tious-ly, ad. with superstition. Su-përb', a. grand; pompous; august; stately. Su-përb'ly, ad. in a superb manner; grandly. Su-per-car'go, n. an officer in a merchant-ship Su-per-structive, s. a. to build upon any thing.
Su-per-structive, s. a. to build upon any thing.
Su-per-struction, s. an edifice raised on any thing. who manages the sales and purchases.
\*8å-per-cil'j-oùs, or Sù-per-cil'lous, [sù-per-sil'yus, W. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; sù-per-sil'e-ùs,
P. J.] a. haughty; dictatorial. Sü-per-strüc'tive, a. built on something else. Sü-per-strüct'ure, (-strükt'yur) n. that which is built on a foundation; an edifice. \*Su-per-cul'i-ous-ly, ad. haughtily; dictatorially. \*Su-per-cul'i-ous-ness, n. haughtiness. Sū-per-vēne', v. n. to come in unexpectedly. Su-per-em'j-nence, a. superior eminence. Su-per-ve'ni-ent, a. added; additional. Ba-per-em'i-nent, a eminent in a high degree. Su-per-ven'tion, n. the act of supervening.

Its separate our all to use



7: Murmount it with aglob

One surrened themselfes to the several.

exercise our The supervision Supply thative ignorance with materials suppose the lator seasing at some. Supposing it about the proof . - If we sup-on the supposition that they had not renounce Sure of making his fortune. - the wife was sure the was right .. Surface, at the, in The Promison To be come a surety for another. most for surety for another new He lacomes suret for anto. Those who are system, for others. no doubt be surprised with this author? effrontey. \_ To be surprised at to fut. omission of the action \_ I am surprised that the people are found \_ It surprised mo what could be his motives my surprise in his coming.

l-per-vi'eal, n. inspection; supervision. l-per-vipe', v. a. to overlook; to superintend. l-per-vi'eion, (sd-per-vizh'un) n. inspection. 1-per-v1/sor, n. an overseer; an inspector. 1-per-vive', v. z. to overlive; to outlive. [R.] u-pi-na/tion, n. the state of being supine. u-pine', a. lying with the face upward: — neghgent; careless; indolent; drowsy.
d'pine, n. (Lat. Gram.) a kind of verbal noun.
z-pine'ly, ad. with the face upward; drowsily. spine by, as, with the tace apward; arowsny, upine ness, s. the state of being supine. Express, a one who supe;—the last meal of the day; the evening repast. The destinate of supper. Sppkint, v. a. to displace by stratagem; to displace; to turn out; to set aside. up-plant'er, n. one who supplants.

ly ple, a. pliant; yielding; soft; fawning.

ly ple, v. n. to grow soft; to grow plant.

lip ple, what, n. an addition to supply defects.

lip ple-ment'al, ar relating to or containing in ple-ment'al, a relating to or containing in ple-ment'a-ry, a supplement; additional. in ple-mess, n. pliantness; flexibility; facility. iup ple-to-ry, a. supplementary. dp'pli-ant, n. a petitioner; a supplicant. up plicant, a. one who supplicates. in plicant, a entreating; petitioning. lap pli cate, v. n. to implore; to entreat; to beg. ap pi-cate, v. n. to impure; to entereat; to see pi-cate, v. ne impure; to entereaty. The pi-ca-to-ry, a. petitionary; entreating. The pi-ca-to-ry, a. petitionary; entreating. The pi-ca-to-ry, a. to fill up; to afford; to furnish. The pi-cate of want; sufficiency; a grant of the pi-cate of ip ply, a. relief of want; sufficiency; a grant. to uphold; to favor; to maintain. hp-port', n. a prop; a maintenance; a supply. hp-port's-ble, a. endurable; tolerable. 'up-port's-ble-noss, a state of being tolerable.
'up-port'er, a. one who supports; a sustainer.
'up-port'er, a. that may be supposed. supposed; v. a. to assume or admit without proof; to imagine; to believe; to think. Supposed; m. a. one who supposes. Supposed; c. a. one who supposes. Supposed; c. a. one who supposed; c. one wh Suppose temperate; an hypothesis.
Suppose; temperate; an implying supposition.
Suppose; if 'tipn-si, a. implying supposition.
Suppose; in on teal.
Suppose; in on teal.
Suppose; in the supposed in our particle of the supposed in the supposed in supposition.
Suppose; if we, a. supposed; supposition. Sup-pos'i-tive, s. a word implying supposition. Sup-poyi-tive-ly, ad. upon supposition.
Sup-press', r. a. to crush; to subdue; to conceal.
Sup-press'sion, (sup-press'un) m. act of suppressing; the thing suppressed; concealment. Sup-pres'sive, a suppressing; concealing. Sep press'or, a. one who suppresses. Sup pu-rate, v. a. to generate pus or matter in. Nap'pu-rate, v. n. to generate or form pus. Sip-po-ra'tion, a the act of suppurating; pus. op'pp-ra-tive, a. digestive; generating pus. Salprustive, a suppurating medicine.
Salprustive, a suppurating medicine.
Salprustion, and signifying above, or before.

sa pra-mun'dane, a above the world. Fü-pra-nat'u-ral-list, n. a supernaturalist. Fü-pra-or'bj-tal, a. above the orbit. Sy-preme'ly, as in the highest authority or power.
Sy-preme', a. highest in dignity and power.
Sy-preme'ly, as in the highest degree.

Sû'ral, a. heing in the calf of the leg. Sûr'base, n. (Arch.) a cornice or moulding above the base of a pediment, podium, &c. the base or a pediment, podium, continued in Sur-charge', v. z. to be at an end; to coase. Sur-charge', v. a. to overload; to overburden. Sur-charge', n. an excessive load or charge. Sur-charge', n. and who overburdens. Sur-charge, z. a girth; a girdle of a cassock. Sur'cle, a. a shoot; a twig; a sucker. Sur'coat, n. a short cont worn over the dress. Surd, a. not expressed by any term. Surd, a. an incommensurable or irrational number or quantity.

\*Sûre, (shûr, 92) [shûr, S. F. Ja. K. Sm.; shûr, W. P. J. E.] a. certain; unfailing; infallible; confident; undoubting; safe; firm; steady. \*Sare, (shar) ad. certainly; without doubt.
\*Sare foot-ed, (shar/fit-ed) a. not stumbling.
\*Sare y, (shar/e) ad. certainly; without doubt. \*Sdre/ness, (shdr'nes) a certainty; surety.
\*Sdre/ty, (shdr'te) a certainty; safety; security
against loss or damage; a hostage; ball.
\*Sdre'ty-shlp, a the office or state of a surety.

Sürf, a. the swell or dashing of the sea. Sur'face, a. the superficies; the outside. Surfeit, (surfit) v. a. to feed to excess; to cloy. Surfeit, (surfit) v. a. to be fed to extent. Surfeit, (surfit) n. excess in eating; satiety. Sur'feit-er, (sur'fit-er) n. one who surfeits. Bur'feit-wa-tor, a. water that cures surfeits. Surge, a. a swelling sea; a wave; a billow. Surge, v. z. to swell ; to rise high. Sur geon, (sur'jun) a. a professor of surgery. Sur'geon-cy, a. office of surgeon in the army. Sur'ger-y, a. art of curing by hand, by instru ments, or external applications.

Sur'gi-cal, a pertaining to surgery.
Sur'gi-cal, a pertaining to surgery.
Sur'gi-ly, a. full of surges; rising in billows.
Sur'li-li-ly, ad. in a surly manner.
Sur'li-li-liss, m. moroseness; sour anger.
Sur'liolin, m. the loin of beef; sirloin. Sur'ly, a. morose; rough; uncivil; sour; sulky Syr-mise's v. a. to suspect; to conjecture; to fancy; to hint; to intimate.
Sur-mişe', z. an imperfect notion; a suspicion. Sur-mis(et, a. one who surmises.
Sur-mount, v. a. to conquer; to overcome; te
rise above; to surpase; to exceed.
Sur-mount's-bie, a. conquerable; superable. Sur-mount one who surmount Sur-mul'let, n. a fish, esteemed a delicacy. Sur'name, a. the family name of a person. Sur-name', v. a. to name by an appellation. Sur-pass', r. a. to excel; to exceed; to go beyond. Sur-pass's-ble, a. that may be excelled. Sur pass'ing, p. a. excellent in a high degree. Sur-pass'ing-ly, ad. in a very excellent manner. Sür'plice, n. a clergyman's white garment. Sür'plice-fee, n. pl. fees paid to the clergy. Sur'plus, z. an overplus; remaining part. Sur'plus-age, s. overplus; surplus. Sur-prival, a. act of surprising; surprise.
Sur-prival, a. act of surprising; a taking unawares; wonder; sudden confusion; aston-

Sur-prise', v. a. to take unawares; to astonish.
Sur-prise', v. a. to take unawares; to astonish.
Sur-prise'ing-ly, ad. in a surprising manner.
Sur-prise'iter, n. (Law) answer to a rebutter.
Sur-re-join'der, n. an answer to a rejoinder. Sur-ren'der, v. a. & z. to yield; to deliver up. Sur-ren'der, z. act of surrendering; a yielding. Sur-ren'dry, a same as surrender.

Sat'ure, (sit'yur) n. a sewing up of wounds, has Swab, (sw3b) n. a kind of mop to clean floors. Swab, (sw3b) n. a. to clean with a mop. Swab'ber, (sw3b'ber) n. a sweeper of the deck. Swad'die, (sw3d'di) n. a. to swathe; to bind. Swad'die, (sw3d'di) n. clothes bound tight. Sur-reptition, s. a secret invasion or intrusion.
Sur-repti'(tous, (sur-rep-lish'us) s. done by stealth; obtained or produced fraudulently.
Sur-rep-li'(tious-ly, sd. by stealth; by fraud. Sur'ro-gate, v. a. to put in the place of another. Sur'ro-gate, n. a deputy; a delegate. — (N. Y. 4) owau une, (swar in) a ciornes bound tight.
Swag, r. a. to sink down by its weight; to sag.
Swag, bel-lied, (-lid) a having a large belly.
Swag'er, r. a. to assuage. Milton. See Assuage
Swag'er, r. a. to bluster; to belly; to brag.
Swag'er, r. a. to bluster; to belly; to brag.
Swag'er, r. a. blusterer; a turbulent fellow.
Swag'ey, a. dependent by its weight.
Swag'ey, a. dependent by a weight. N. J.) a judge of probate. N. J.) a judge of probate.

Sur-röünd', v. a. to encompass; to enclose.

Sur-röünd'ing, p. a. being on all sides.

Sur-sül'id, a. the fifth power of any number.

Sur-vel', (sur-vel') v. a. to view; to oversee.

Sur-vey', (sur-vel') v. a. to view; to oversee.

Sur-vey', (sur-vel') v. a. to view; to oversee.

Sur-vey', (sur-vel') v. a. to view; to oversee.

J. F. Ja. San. R. Wb.; sur-vel', 1.14) [uir'vi, S. P.
J. F. Ja. San. R. Wb.; sur-vel', f. E. E.; sur-vel'
or sur-vel', (sur-vel'), n. the same as surrey.

Sur-vey', (sur-vel'), sur-vel'), sur-vel', sur-vel'), s Swain, a. a young man; a pastoral youth; a ras-Swain, a. a low that of tand; a vale. [Lecal] Swaie, a. th. & a riv wate; in melt; to consume Swai!/iow. (awo!/io) a. a snall bird of passage:— Sur-vey'ing, (sur-va'ing) m. the art or act of measuring land. the throat; voracity; a gulp. Sur-vey'or, (sur-vă'or) n. one who surveys; an overseer; a measurer of land. [surveyor. Swal'low, (swol'lo) r. a. to take down the throat; to absorb; to take in; to engross. Sur-vey'or-ship, (sur-va'or-ship) a the office of a Sur-vi'val, or Sur-vi'vance, n. survivorship. Swam, i. from Suim. Swamp, (swomp) s. a marsh; a bog; a fea. Swamp, (swomp) r. a. to whelm or sink:-Sur-vive', v. a. & n. to outlive ; to remain alive. Sur-viv'ing, p. a. outliving others. embarrass; to entangle with difficulties. Sur-vivor, a. one who outlives or survives Swamp'y, (awom'pe) a boggy; fenny; manis. Swan, (swon) พ. a large witer-fowl. Swan y'-down, (swonz'down) พ. a fine, sca, thm. woollen cloth. Sur-vi'vor-ship, n. state of outliving another. Pus-cep-ti-bil'i-ty, a. state of being susceptible. Sys-cep'ti-ble, a. capable of admitting; feeling; woonen cloth.

Swan'skin, (awön'skin) n. a warm finned:—t
very thick, coarse, woodlen cloth.
Swap, (swöp) n. a. to harter. See Sacop.
Swap, (swöp) n. (ta blow.) eichange; swop.
Swap, (swöp) ad. hastly; with hasty violence.
Sward, n. the surface of the ground; tark. tender; sensitive; sensible. Sus-cep'ti-ble-ness, a. susceptibility Bus-cep'tive, a. susceptible; admitting Sus-cep-tiv'i-ty, a. susceptibility. [R.] Sus-cip'i-en-cy, a. reception; admission. [Sus-cip'i-ent, a. one who admits or receives Sware, i. from Swear; swore. See Sweet. Sus-cip's-ent, a. receiving; admitting. [R.] †Sus-ci-ta'tion, n. resuscitation. Swarm, z. a multitude of bees, &c.; a crowd. | Sus-pet', v. a. to have suspicion of; to mistrust; to think guilty; to apprehend; to doubt. Sus-pet', v. a. to imagine guilt; to fear. Sus-pet', v. a. to imagine guilt; to fear. Sus-pet'd-he, a. the state of being suspected. Sus-pet'd-ness, a. the state of being suspected. Swarm, v. n. & u. to rise, as bees; to appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng. †Swart, †Swarth, a. black, brown; swarthy. Swarth'; ly, ad. blackly; duskily; tawnily. Swarth'i-ness, a. darkness of templexion. Sus-pect'er, n. one who suspects.
Sus-pend', v. a. to hang; to interrupt; to delay;
to hinder; to keep in suspense or uncertainty. Swarth'y, a. dark of complexion; black; taway Swash, (swosh) v. (Arcs.) au oval figure:-a noise; a violent impulse of water. Swash, (swosh) or Ewash'y, (swosh'e) a set Bus-pend'er, n. one who suspends or delays. pl. straps to sustain a garment. Sus-pense', a. uncertainty; indecision; a stop. Sys-pen'sion, n. act of suspending; state of being suspended; a cessation; a temporary Swath, (swoth) [swoth, P. K. Sm. Wb.: swath. E.; swath, Ja.] n. a line of grass or corn, est down by the mower with a reythe. privation of an office or station. Bus pen'sive, a doubtful. Bus-pen'so-ry, a. suspending; doubtful. Swathe, n. a bandage; a band; a fillet. Swathe, v. a. to bind with bands; to confine. Sys-ph''cion, (sys-pish'un) a. act of suspecting; want of confidence; jealousy; mistrust. Sys-ph''cious, (sys-pish'us) a. inclined to suspect; Sway, r. c. to wield; to bias; to govern; to rule. Sway, v. n. to have weight; to bear rule. liable to suspicion; causing suspicion. Sway, a. power; rule; influence; direction. Swaul, r. a. & n. to singe: — to melt. See See Sus-pl"cious-ly, ad. in a suspicious manner. Sus-pi"cious-ness, a. tendency to suspicion. Swear, (swar) v. n. [i. swore; pp. swearing, sworn;] to declare or promise upon oath. Sus-pi'ral, s. a breathing-hole; a ventiduct. Swear, (swar) v. a. to bind by an ooth. Swear'er, (swar'er) n. one who swears. Sus-pi-ra'tion, at the act of sighing; a sight Sus-pire', v. a. to sigh; to fetch a deep breath. Sys-tain', v. a. to bear; to hold up; to support; Swearing, n. the act of declaring upon onth. to maintain; to help; to endure. Bus tāin/a-ble, a. capable of being sustained. Sweat, (swet) a perspiration; a fluid; labor; toll Sweat, (swet) v. n. (i. sweat, swet, or sweated, pp. sweating, sweat, or sweated; to emit moisture; to perspire; to sweater; to make Sweat; (sweat) r. a. to emit as sweat; to make Bus-tain er, w. one who sustains or supports. Sus'te-nance, a. that which sustains life; sub sistence; maintenance; food; victuals. Sus-ten-ta/tion, n. support; maintenance. to sweat; to swelter. to sweat; to sweater.

Sweat's, (swel'er) a. one who sweats.

Sweat's, a. the state of being sweaty.

Sweat's, a. covered or moist with sweat.

Swe'dish, a. the language of the Swedes.

Swe'dish, a. relating to Sweden or the Swed Su'tile, a. done by staching; sewed.

Suttler, n. a seller of victuals and liquor in a camp. Sut-tee, n. (India) a widow who is burnt on the funeral pile of her deceased husband; the

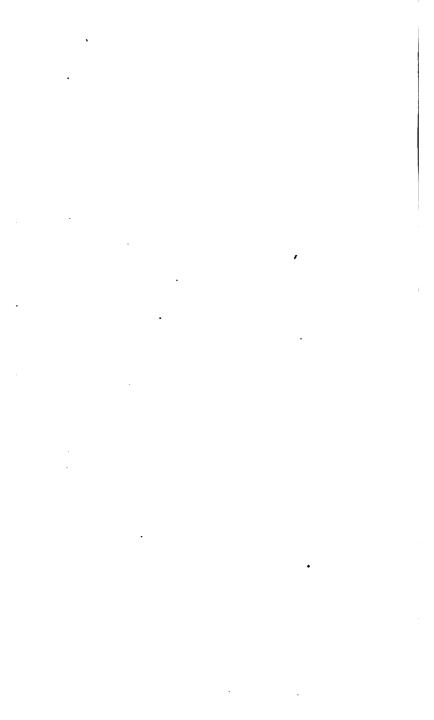
self-immulation of a widow.

Susceptible of an altereture

- vias he had nover suspected to exist

The suspicion of having been egriced - from a suspicion that he should not be the suspicion of him

They show with one accord that he would be hanged.



•

Swelling with large troughts.

Sweep, v. a. [i. swept; pp. sweeping, swept;] to clean with a broom; to brush; to drive off at once. Sweep, v. n. to pass with violence or pomp. Sweep, n. the act of sweeping; a dash: — an engine for drawing water; swipe. Sweep'er, n. one who sweeps.
Sweep'er, n. one who sweeps.
Sweep'ings, n. pl. things swept away.
Sweep'ings, n. pl. things swept away.
Sweep'ings, n. pl. things or Horse-racing)
one who wins all: — a prize in a horse-race. Swöt, a pleasing to any sense; not sour; sac-charine; fragrant; mild; soft; gentle; grate-Swöt, a sweetness; something pleasing. [ful. Swöt, a sweetness; something pleasing. [ful. Sweet'bri-er, z. a fragrant shrub; eglantine. Sweet'en, (swe'in) v. a. to make sweet. Sweet'en, (swe'tn) v. n. to grow sweet. Sweet'en-er, (swe'tn-er) n. whatever sweetens. Sweet'en-ing, (swe'tn-ing) n. act of making sweet; that which sweetens. Sweet'-fern, z. a small, aromatic shrub. Sweet'heart, n. a lover or mistress. Sweet'ing, a. a sweet, luscious apple. Sweet'ish, a. somewhat sweet. Sweet'ly, ad in a sweet manner; gently. Sweet'meat, a. fruit preserved with sugar. weet'ness, n. the quality of being sweet. weet-willliam, a. a garden flower. weet-wil'low, (swet-wil'lo) z. a plant. swell, v. z. [i. swelled; pp. swelling, swelled, swollen, or swoln;] to grow larger or turgid; to tumefy; to look big; to be inflated. well, v.a. to make turnid; to heighten. m. an extension of bulk; an increase. ·wěll well'ing, a. act of enlarging in bulk; inflation;
— morbid tumor; a protuberance. wel'ter, v. n. to suffer heat; to sweat. wel'ter, v. a. to parch, or oppress with heat. wept, i. & p. from Sweep. swerve, v. n. to wander; to deviate; to bend. werving, n. a departure from rule or duty. wet, i. & p. from Sweat. wift, a. quick; fleet; nimble; rapid; ready. species of lizard; a small reptile.
'wift'-foot, (swift'fut) a. nimble; swift-footed. wift'-foot-ed, (-fat-ed) a. swift of foot.
wift'ly, ad. fleetly; rapidly; nimbly.
wift'ness, a. speed; nimbleness; celerity.
wig, r. s. & a. to drink greedily. [Low.] wig, a. a large draught. [Vulgar.] will, v. a. to drink grossly; to drench. will, or Swill'ings, n. wash given to swine. will'er, n. a gross drinker; a drunkard. wim, v. n. [i. swam or swum; pp. swimming, swum;] to float on the water; to move in the water; to glide along; to be dizzy. wim, v. a. to pass by swimming. wim, z. a motion in liquid; a sliding motion. wim mer, z. one who swims. wim'ming, a. act of floating on or in the water. wim'ming-ly, ad. with great success; smoothly. win'dle, v. a. to cheat in trade; to defraud. win'dier, a. one who swindles; a cheat wine, n. sing. & pl. a hog; a pig: — hogs col-wine herd, n. a keeper of hogs. [lectively. wine'-sty, n. a sty or pen for swine; pigsty. wing, v. n. [i. swung; pp. swinging, swung;] to wave to and fro, hanging loosely; to

wing, s. c. to make to play loosely; to wave.

vibrate.

Swing, a a waving motion, free course; an sparatus for swinging.
Swinge, v. a. to whip; to bastinade; to punish.
Swinge, iv. that part of a fiall which swings, of
which beats out the grain; swipple. Swing'er, a. one who swings; a numer.
Swing'er, (swin'jer) a. a great falsehood. [Low.]
Swing'ing, a. vibrating. — Swing'ing, a. great;
Swing'ing, b. od vastly: greatly.
[huge. Swin ging-ly, ad. vastly; greatly. [huge. Swin gie, a a wooden instrument or knife by which flax is beaten:—called also swinglingknife, staff, or wand. Swin'gle, v. a. to beat, as flax. - v. n. to dangle. Swi'nish, a. befitting swine; gross; brutal.
Swipe, n. an engine for drawing water; a
Swipes, n. bad small-beer. [Local.] [sweep.
Swip'p'ple, n. the part of a fiall by which grain is struck; swingel. Farm Ency.
Swiss, a. of or belonging to Switzerland.
Switch, s. a small, flexible twig:— a movable rail or contrivance for transferring cars from one track of a railroad to another. Switch, v. a. to lash; to whip; to jerk. Switch, v. n. to walk with a kind of jerk. Swiv'el, (swiv'yl) n. a ring which turns upon a staple; a small cannon, turning on a swivel. Swollen, (swoln) p. from Swell. Swoon, v. n. to faint. - n. a fainting fit. Sweep, v. a. to seize at once; to catch up. Swôop, n. a seizing upon, as a bird of prey. Swop, n. an exchange; a barter. [Low.] Swop, n. an exchange; to barter.
Swop, n. a. to exchange; to barter.
Sword, (sord) [sord, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; sword or sord, Wb.] n. a military weapon.
Sword'cd, (sord'ed) a. girt with a sword.
Sword'-knot, (sord'not) n. a ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword. Sword; na soldier; a fighting man. Swore, i. from Succer. Sworn, p. from Swear. Swom, i. & p. from Swim. Swung, i. & p. from Swing. fton Syb-a-rit'ic, or Syb-a-rit'i-cal, a. luxurious; wan-Syc's-more, n. the plane-tree; the buttonwood. Sy-cee', n. (China) pure, native silver. Syc'o-phan-cy, n. mean flattery; servility. Syc'o-phant, w. a mean flatterer; a parasite. Syc-o-phan'tic, or Syc-o-phan'ti-cal, a flattering Syl-lab'i-cal-ly, ad, in a syllabical manner. Syl-lab-j-ca'tion, s. the formation of syllables Syl'la-ble, n. as much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation the neip of one vowel, or one articulation Syl'12-būs, n. Sec Sillabub. Syl'13-būs, n. [L.] a compendium containing the heads of a discourse; an abstract. Syl-lbp'sis, n. [Gr.] (Gram.) a figure by which a word is referred to another word, to which it does not belong; substitution. Syl-löp'ti-cal, a. relating to syllepsis. Sylvo-giam, n. (Logic) an argument or form of reasoning consisting of three propositions, the first two called the premises, the third, the concasson.

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Byl'sq, n. [L.] a collection of poetical pieces: the trees of a country collectively.

Byl'yan, a. relating to woods; woody; ahady.

Byl'yan, a. a fabled deity of the woods; a satyr.

Bym'bol, a. type; emblem:—abstract; a compendium: - a religious creed or confession. Sym-böl'ic, a relating to, or represented by, Sym-böl'i-cal, symbols; emblematical. Sym-böl'i-cal-ly, ad in a symbolic manner. Sym'bol-igm, n. an exposition of symbols. Sym-bol-iza'tion, n. the act of symbolizing. Sym'bol-iza't on, n. to have a resemblance. Sym'bol-Ize, v. a. to cause to represent. Sym-met'ri-an, / n. one studious of symmetry or Sym'me-trist, | proportion. Sym-met'ri-cel, a. having symmetry; harmoni-ous; proportional in parts. Sym'me-trize, v. a. to make proportionate.

Sym'me-try, w. a due proportion; harmony.

Sym-pa-the'(c. ) a. having sympathy; having

Sym-pa-the'(-cal, ) a feeling in commen.

Sym-pa-the'(-cal, ) a. d. with sympathy.

Sym-pa-the'(-cal, ) a. to feel with or for another.

Sym-pa-thize, v. w. to feel with or for another. Sym'ps-thy, n. fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; mutual affection; tenderness. [mor. Sym-ps'ps', n. [Gr.] (Med.) concoction of a hu-sym-ps' n-oss, a. harmonicus; musical. Sim pho-nize, v. a. to agree; to be in unison. Sym'pho-ny, n. harmony of mingled sounds. Sym'phy-sis, n. u growing together, as bones. Sym-po'si-ac, a. making merry; convivial. Sym-po'si-am, n. [L.] act of drinking together; a banquet; a merry-making. Symp'tom, (sim'tom) s. a sign; an indication. cymp-to-mat/ic, a relating to, or containing, symptoms: indication. Symp-to-mat'i-cal-ly, ad. by symptom. Syn's-gogue, (sin's-gog) n. an assembly of the Jews for worship; a Jewish house of worship.

Sin-g-le pha, n. [L.] (Gram.) the clision of the
final vowel of a word when the next word begins with a vowel; as, ant' illum for ante illum. Syn-ar-thro'sis, a. a conjunction of two bones. Syn'chro-nal, a happening at the same time. Syn-chron'i-cal, a synchronal; synchronous. Syn'chro-nişm, a. concurrence in time of two or more events; a happening together. Byn'chro-nize, v. n. to agree in regard to time. Syn'chro-nous, a happening at the same time.
Syn'co-pate, v. a. to contract, as a word.
Syn'co-pc, a. the omission of one or more letters in the middle of a word. - (Med.) a fainting fit. Syn'co-pize, v. a. same as syncopate. [R.]
Syn'cre-tişm, n. the blending of the tenets of different schools or sects into one system. Syn'dic, a. a magistrate; a curator; a deputy. Bjn'dj-cate, v. n. to pass sentence ; to judge. Syn'dro-mê, a. a concurrence of symptoms.
Sy-nèc'do-chê, n. (Rhet.) a figure by which a part
is taken for the whole, or the whole for a part.
Syn-ec-dèch'i-cal, a. implying a synecdoche.

370 TAB Syn-oc-doch'i-cal-ly, ed. with synecdothe. Syn-ge-ne'si-a, n. pl. (Bot.) a genus of plan Syn-ge-ne si-a, n. pl. (Bot.) a genus of plants. Syn-neu-ro sis, n. (Anst.) a union of one box with another, by means of membranes.

Syn'od, n. an ecclesiastical assembly or council

the syn'odel, n. a payment to a bishop. n'o-dal, a relating to a synod; synodic. Sy-nod'ic, a. relating to a synod; transcenses.
Sy-nod'i-cal, in a synod. Sy-nod'i-cal-ly, ad. in a synodical manner. Sy non'y ma, n. pl. [I..] names or words which signify the same thing; synonymes. Synonyme, s. a word of the same or similar meaning: — written also synonym. Sy-non'y-mist, s. one who explains symmymes Sy-non'y-mize, v. a to express or interpret by words of the same meaning. Sy-non'y-mods, a having the same measing.
Sy-non'y-mods-ly, ad. in a synonymous manes.
Sy-non'y-my, n. the quality of expressing by different words the same thing. Sy-nöp'sis, n.; yh. sy nöp'ség; a collective view of any subject; a general view; an epitama Sy-nöp'ti-cal, a. affording a general view. Sy-nop'ti-cal-ly, ad. in a synoptical manner. Sy-no'vi-a, n. (dnat.) a fluid between the joints. Syn-tac'ti-cal, a. pertaining to syntax. Syn'tax, n. that part of grammar which teacher the proper construction of words in a sestence; construction. Syn'the-sis, n.; pl. syn'the-ses; act of puting together; composition; — opposed to ensyst together; composition; — opposed to make Syn-thët';c, } d. relating to synthesis; com Syn-thët';-cal, } pounding; not analytic. Syn-thët';-cal-ty, ad. by synthesis. Synl-ilit, n. (Mad.) the veneral disease. Synl-ilit(ic, a. contaminated with synhilis. Synl-ilit(ic, a. contaminated with synhilis. Synl-ilit, n. a. tube. See Syhon. Syri-ac, n. the language of ancient Syria. Syri-ac, n. relating to Syria or its language. Swrin's a. (Rad.) a remus of shrubs. Syrin'ga, s. (Bet.) a genus of shrubs.
Syringe, s. a pipe to squirt liquor with.
Syr'inge, c. e. to spout or wash with a symp Syringc, c. a. us spout or wash wha a syring-Syringch(-my, n. (Med.) the cutting of same Syritis, (SYritis) n. [L.] a quick-sand; a bop. Syritis, n. [Gr.] consistence; consistence. Syritem, n. a combination of parts into a whit; a complete body; a method; scheme. Syste-matic, (a. relating to a system; mp Syste-matical, lar; methodical, Syste-matically, ad in form of a system. System-a-tist, (n. one who reduces thing a System-a-tiz-er, ) any kind of system-a-tiz-er s'tem-a-tize, (sis'tem-a-tiz, P. Ja f. & R.; sis-tem'a-tiz, W.) v. a. to reduce to a m tem; to methodize; to regulate.

In a mute consonant, has always, at the begin-less in and end of words, the same sound, ex-cept when placed before A.—For the sound of

th, see page 19.
Tab ard, s. a short gown; a herald's coat.

Tib by, a. a kind of rich, waved silk Tab by, v. 4. to give a wavy appearance to

(Rhet.) the shortening of a long syllable.

be two diameters apart.

Sythe, n. See Scythe.

Sys'tyle, a. an arrangement of columns som

Syz'y-gy, (siz'ç-je) n. a conjunction of any two

[of the heavenly belief

ā, 8 I, 8, 9, long; 1, 8, 1, 8, 1, 8, 11, 3, abort; 9, 9, 1, 9, 1, 9, obscure.—fire, für, füst, fill; bib; iii

Symbolical of Chr. our person.

A hourt that sympathices at human happines.

"The so stem of wasifying

Sur-rép'tion, a. a secret invasion or intrusion. Sur-rep-ti''tious, (sur-rep-tish'us) a. done by stealth; obtained or produced fraudulently. Sur-rep-ti'tious-ly, ad. by stealth; by fraud. Sur'ry-gite, v. a. to put in the place of another.
Sur'ry-gite, z. a deputy; a delegate.—(N. Y. &
N. J.) a judge of probate.

M. J.) a judge of probate.

Sur-risind', v. a. to encompass; to enclose.

Sur-sin'/d, a. the fifth power of any number.

Sur-sin'/d, a. the fifth power of any number.

Sur-tout', (sur-tou') n. [Fr.] an outside coat.

Sur-vey', (sur-va') v. a. to view; to oversee.

Sur'vey, (sur'va' v. a. to view; prospecta memburation.

Sur-vey'ain, sur-va'(ain a. the same as surrey.

Sur-vey'ain, sur-va'(ain a. the same as surrey.

Sur-vey'ing, (sur-va'ing) m. the art or act of measuring land.

Sur-vey'or, (sur-va'or) n. one who surveys; an overseer; a measurer of land. [surveyor. [surveyor. Sur-vey'or-ship, (sur-va'or-ship) n, the office of a Sur-vi'val, or Sur-vi'vance, n, survivorship. Sur-vive', v. a. & n. to outlive; to remain alive. Sur-viving, p. a. outliving others. Sur-vi'vor, a. one who outlives or survives. Sur-vi'vor-ship, a. state of outliving another.

Sys-cep-ti-hil'i-ty, n. state of being susceptible. Bus-cep'ti-ble, a. capable of admitting; feeling; tender; sensitive; sensible.

Sus-cep'ti-ble ness, w. susceptibility. Sys-cep'tive, a. susceptible; admitting. Sus-cop-tly/j-ty, n. susceptibility. [R.] Sys-cip jen-cy, n. reception; admission. [. Sys-cip jent, n. one who admits or receives. Sus-clp'i-ent, a receiving; admitting. [R.] †Sas-ci-ta'tion, a. resuscitation.

Sos-pect', v. a. to have suspicion of; to mistrust; to think guilty; to apprehend; to doubt. Sus-pect, v. n. to imagine guilt; to fear. Sus-pect'a-ble, a that may be suspected. Sus-pect/ed-ness, a the state of being suspected.

Sus pond', v. u. to hang; to interrupt; to delay; to hinder; to keep in suspense or uncertainty. Sus-pend'er, v. one who suspends or delays.

pl. straps to sustain a garment.
Sus-pense', a. uncertainty; indecision; a stop. Sys-pen'sion, n. act of suspending; state of being suspended; a cessation; a temporary privation of an office or station.

Bus-pen'sive, a. doubtful.

Bus-pen'so-ry, a. suspending; doubtful. Sus-ph'/cion, (sus-pish'un) s. act of suspecting; want of confidence; jealousy; mistrust. Sus-ph'/cions, (sus-pish'us) a. inclined to suspect;

liable to suspicion; causing suspicion. Sus-pi"cious-ly, ast. in a suspicious manner. Sus-pi"cious-ness, a. tendency to suspicion. Sys-pi'ral, w. a breathing-hole; a ventiduct Sus-pi-ra'tion, a. the act of sighing; a sigh.

Sus-pire', v. a. to sigh; to fetch a deep breath. Sus-tain', v. a. to bear; to hold up; to support; to maintain; to help; to endure. Sus-tain'a-ble, a. capable of being sustained.

Sus-tain er, w. one who sustains or supports. Sus'te-nance, a. that which sustains life; sub-

sistence; maintenance; food; victuals. Sus-ten-ta'tion, v. support; maintenance. Bu'tile, a. done by stitching; sewed.

Sut'ler, n. a seller of victuals and liquor in a camp. Sut-tet, n. (India) a widow who is burnt on the , u. (India) a widow who is burnt on the funeral pile of her deceased husband; the self-immelation of a widow.

Süt'ure, (süt'yur) n. a sewing up of wounds, his Swah, (swöh) n. a kind of mop to clean floors. Swah), (swöh) n. a kind of mop to clean floors. Swah) (swöh) n. a. to clean with a mop. Swah'der, (swöd'd') n. a. to swattle; to hind. Swad'dle, (swöd'd') n. a. to swattle; to hind. Swad'dle, (swöd'd') n. clothes bound tight. Swag', bel-lied, (-lid) a. having a large belly. Swag', c. n. a. to assuage. Mithou. See Assage Swag'ger, n. an empty boast; a bluster. Swag'ger, r. n. to bluster; to bully; to brag. Swag'ger, r. n. a blustere; a turbulent feltor. Swag'gy, a. dependent by its weight. Swain, a. a young man; a pastoral youth; a rs Swain, a. a low that of angle; a rate. [Loss Swaie, n. a. a arrawate; to man; to consus Swail on, a. a arrawate; to man; to consus Swail on, (awoi'lo) n. a small bird of passage:the throat; vorueity; a gulp.

Swal'low, (swol'lo) r. a. to take down the throat; to absorb; to take in; to engrees.

Swam, i. from Swim.

Ewamp, (swomp) s. a marsh; a bog; a fea. Swamp, (swomp) r. a. to whelm or sink:-1 embarrass; to entangle with difficulties. Swamp'y, (swom'pp') a. beggy; fenny; manb; Swan, (swon) a. a large water-fowl. Swan'y-down, (swonz'down) z. a fine, coft, the, woollen cloth.

wooden cloth.
Swan/skin, (swön/skin) n. a warm flaned:-1
very thick, coarse, woollen cloth.
Swap, (swöp) n. a. ti-harter. See Samp.
Swap, (swöp) n. [†a blow.] exchange; swap.
Swap, (swöp) ad. hastily; with hasty violent.
Sward, n. the surface of the ground; turf. Sware, i. from Swear; swore. See Sweet. Swarm, s. a multitude of bees, &c.; a crowl

Swarm, v. n. & a. to rise, as bees; to appear a multitudes; to crowd; to throng. †Swart, †Swarth, a. black; brown; swarthy. Swarth', 4y, ad. blackly; duskily; tawaity. Swarth'i-ness, n. darkness of complexion. Swarth'y, a. dark of complexion; black; many Swash, (swosh) n. (Arch.) au oval figure:-1

noise; a violent impulse of water. Swash, (swesh) or Swash'y, (swesh'e) a set Swash, (swösh) r. n. to bluster; 30 splash. Swash'buck-ler, (swösh-) n. a bully. Alka. Swash'er, (swösh'er) n. a blusterer.

Swath, (swoth) [swoth, P. K. Sm. Wh.: swith, E.; swath, Ja.] n. a line of grass or com, of down by the mower with a reythe. Swathe, n. a bandage; a band; a filet-Swathe, v. a. to bind with bands; to confine. Sway, r. e. to wield ; to bias ; to govern ; to rek. Sway, v. n. to have weight; to bear rule. Sway, n. power; rule; influence; direction. Swal, r. c. & n. to singe: — to melt. See See Swear, (swar) v. n. [i. swore ; pp. sweares

sworn :] to declare or promise upon cath. Swear, (swar) c. a. to bind by an oath Ewear'er, (swar'er) a. one who swears Swearing, a. the act of declaring upon outh Sweat, (swet) a. perspiration ; a fluid ; labor ;

owens, (swel) n. perspiration; a fluid; labor; issued, (swel) c. n. [L. swent, swel, or swented pp. sweating, swent, swel, or swented; mem it moisture; to perspire; to swelte; to make to swent; to swelter. L. to emit as swent; to make to swent; to swelter.

to sweat; to swetter.

Sweat!';-ness, n. the state of being sweat.

Sweat!';-ness, n. the state of being sweat.

Sweat!';-a. covered or most with sweat.

Swe'dish, n. the language of the Swede.

Swe'dish, a. relating to Sweden or the Sweat.

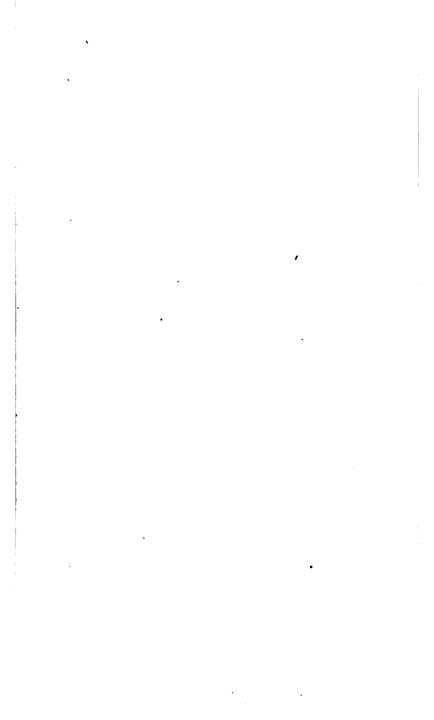
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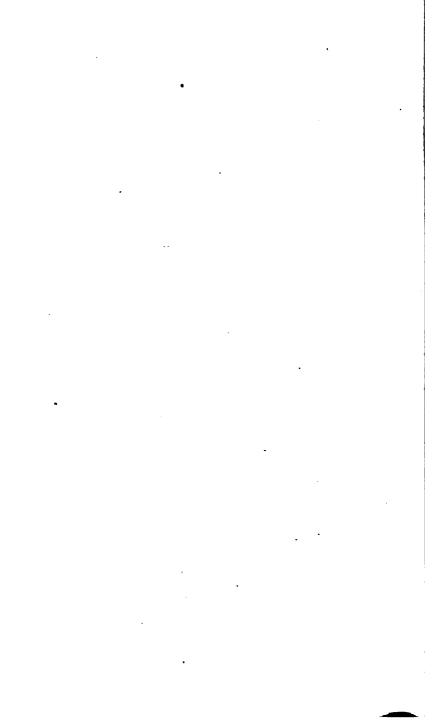
- vias he had nover supported to exist

The suspicion of having lear copsied -- from a suspicion that he should not be the serie person

un-suspicions of him

They show with one accoss that he would be hanged.





Swelling with large thoughts.

weep, v. a. [i. swept; pp. sweeping, swept;] to clean with a broom; to brush; to drive of at once. w&Ep, s. z. to pass with violence or pomp. w&Ep, z. the act of sweeping; a dash: — an engine for drawing water; swipe. weep'er, a. one who sweeps.
weep'ing, a. pt. things swept away.
weep'ing, a. pt. things swept away.
weep'stakes, a. sing. (Gening or Horse-racing)
one who wins all:— a prize in a horse-race. weet, a pleasing to any sense; not sour; sac-charine; fragrant; mild; soft; gentle; grate-weet, a. sweetnes; something pleasing. [ful. weet/brieg, a. the papereas of a calf. weet/brieg, a. fragrant shrub; eglantine. wēēt'en, (swē'tn) v. a. to make sweet. wēūt'en, (swē'tn) v. n. to grow sweet. w&t'en-er, (swe'tn-er) n. whatever sweetens. weet'en-ing, (swe'th-ing) n. act of making sweet; that which sweetens. weet'-fern, s. a small, aromatic shrub. weet'heart, a. a lover or mistress. weet'ing, a. a sweet, luscious apple. weet'ish, a. somewhat sweet. weet'ly, ad in a sweet manner; gently. weet'meat, a. fruit preserved with sugar. wēēt'ness, n. the quality of being sweet. wēēt'-po-tā'tō, n. an esculent root. weet-wil'liam, a. a garden flower. wēēt-wīl'low, (swēt-wīl'lo) s. a plant. well, s. s. [i. swelled; pp. swelling, swelled, swollen, or swoln ;] to grow larger or turgid ; to tumefy; to look big; to be inflated. well, v. a. to make tumid; to heighten. well, s. an extension of bulk; an increase.
well/ing, s. act of enlarging in bulk; inflation;
— morbid tumor; a protuberance.
well/ter, v. s. to suffer heat; to sweat. wel'ter, v. a. to parch, or oppress with heat. wel'try, a. suffocating with heat; sultry. wept, i. & p. from Sweep. werve, v. n. to wander; to deviate; to bend. werv'ing, n. a departure from rule or duty. wet, i. & p. from Sweat. wet, L & P. From Sec21.

wift, a. quick; fleet; nimble; rapid; ready.

wift, a. a bird like a swallow; a marten:—
species of lizard; a small reptile.

wift-foot, (swift fift) a. nimble; swift-footed.

iwift-footed, (-fit-ed) a. swift of foot.

iwifty, ad. fleetly; rapidly; nimbly.

lwift ness, n. speed; numbleness; celerity. wig, r. n. & a. to drink greedily. [Low.] wig, m. a large draught. [Vulgar.] will, v. a. to drink grossly; to drench. will, or Swill'ings, n. wash given to swine. will'er, s. a gross drinker; a drunkard. iwin, v. a. [i, swam or swum; pp. swimming, swum;] to float on the water; to move in the water; to glide along; to be dizzy. wim, v. a. to pass by swimming.
wim, a. a motion in liquid; a sliding motion. wim'mer, a. one who swims. wim'ming, a. act of floating on or in the water. wim'ming-ly, ad. with great success; smoothly.
win'dle, v. a. to cheat in trade; to defraud. win'dler, a. one who swindles; a cheat. wine, n. sing. & pl. a bog; a pig:—hogs col-wine herd, n. a keeper of hogs. [lectively. wine-sty, n. a sty or pen for swine; pigsty.
wing, v. n. [i. swung; pp. swinging, swung;]
to wave to and fro, hanging loosely; to vibrate. wing, a. a. to make to play loosely; to wave.

Swing, a. a waving motion, free course; an apparatus for swinging.
Swinge, v. a. to whip; to bastinade; to punish.
Swinge, i. a. that part of a fiall which swings, of
which beats out the grain; swipple. Swing'er, a. one who swings; a hurler Swin'ger, (swin'jer) n. a great falsehood. [Low.] Swinging, a vibrating. — Swinging, a great; Swinging-ly, ad. vastly; greatly. [huge. Swingle, a. a wooden instrument or knife by which flax is beaten : - called also swinglingknife, staff, or wand. Swin'gle, v. a. to beat, as flax. - v. n. to dangle. Swifnigh, a. befitting swine; gross; brutal.
Swipe, n. an engine for drawing water; a
Swipes, n. bad small-beer. [Local.] [sweep.
Swip'ple, n. the part of a fiall by which grain is
struck; swingel. Farm. Ency.
Swiss, a. of or belonging to Switzerland.
Switch, n. a small, flexible twig:— a movable rail or contrivance for transferring cars from one track of a railroad to another. Switch, v. a. to lash; to whip; to jerk. Switch, v. n. to walk with a kind of jerk. Swiv'el, (swiv'vl) n. a ring which turns upon staple; a small cannon, turning on a swivel. Swollen, (swoln) p. from Swell. Swoon, v. n. to faint. - n. a fainting fit. Swôôp, v. a. to seize at once; to catch up. Swôôp, a. a scizing upon, as a bird of prey. Swop, a. an exchange; a barter. [Low.] Swop, v. a. to exchange; to barter.

Swop, v. a. to exchange; to barter.

Sword, (sord) [sord, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.;

sword or sord, Wb.] v. a military weapon.

Sword'ed, (sord'ed) a. girt with a sword.

Sword'-knot, (sord'not) v. a ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword. Swörd'-plāy-çr, (sörd'plā-er) n. a fencer. Swörde'man, (sördz'man) n. one who carries a sword; a soldier; a fighting man. Swore, i. from Swear. Sworn, p. from Swear. Swum, i. & p. from Swim. Swung, i. & p. from Swing. [ton Syb-a-rit'ical, a. luxurious; wanthic's-mine, a. the sycamore. Syc's more, n. the plane-tree; the buttonwood. Sy-cee', n. (China) pure, native silver. Syc'o-phan-cy, n. mean flattery; servility. Syc'o-phant, s. a mean flatterer; a parasite Syc-o-phan'tic, or Syc-o-phan'ti-cal, a. flattering Syl-lab'ic, Syl-lab'i-cal, a. relating to syllables. Syl-lab'i-cal-ly, ad. in a syllabical manner. Syl-lab-j-ca'tion, n. the formation of syllables Syl'la-ble, n. as much of a word as is uttered by Sylvig-Die, R. as much of a word as is ducred by the help of one vowel, or one articulation Sylvig-Dib, R. See Sillabab.

Sylvig-Dis, R. [L.] a compendium containing the heads of a discourse; an abstract.

Syl-löp'sis, R. [G.] (Gram.) a figure by which a word is referred to another word, to which it does not belong; substitution. Syl-löp'ti-cal, a. relating to syllepsis. Syl'logium, n. (Logic) an argument or form of reasoning consisting of three propositions, the first two called the premises, the third, the conclusion Casson.

Syl-lo-gis'tic, ] a. relating to a syllogism; conSyl-lo-gis'ti-cal, } sisting of a syllogism.

Syllo-gis'ti-cal-ly, ad. with syllogism.

Syllo-gize, v. a. to reason by syllogism.

Syllo-gize, r. a. to be syllogism.

Sylph, a. a fabled being of the air: — a moth.

Bÿl'va, n. [L.] a collection of poetical pieces: the trees of a country collectively. Byl'van, u. relating to woods; woody; shady. Byl'van, n. a fabled delty of the woods; a satyr. Bym'hol, n. type ; emblem : - abstract ; a compendium: - a religious creed or confession. Sym-bol'ic, a relating to, or represented by, Sym-bol'i-cal, symbols; emblematical. Sym-böl'-cal, symbols; emblematical. Sym-böl'-cal-ly, ad in a symbolic manner. Sym'bol-iza'lton, n. the act of symbols. Sym-bol-iza'lton, n. the act of symbolizing. Sym'bol ize, v. n. to have a resemblance. Sym'bol-fize, v. a. to cause to represent. Sym-met'ri-an, in one studious of symmetry or Sym-met'ri-cal, a. having symmetry; harmonious : proportional in parts. Sym'me-trize, v. a. to make proportionate. Sym'me-try, n. a due proportion; harmony Sym-po-thet'ic, la. having sympathy; h Sim-pa-thet'ic, a having sympathy; having sympathy; having a feeling in commen. Sym-pa-thet'i-cally, ad. with sympathy. Sym'pa-thize, e. s. to feel with or for another. Sym'pu-thy, n. fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; mutual affection; tenderness. [mor. Sym-pep'sis, n. [Gr.] (Med.) concoction of a hu-Sym-pho'nj-ous, a. harmonious; musical. Sym pho-nize, p. u. to agree; to be in unison. Sym'pho-ny, a harmony of mingled sounds. Sym'phy-sis, a a growing together, as bones. Sym-po'si-ac, a. making merry; convivial. Sym-po'si-am, a. [L.] act of drinking together; a banquet; a inery-making.
Symp'tom, (sim'tom) n. a sign; an indication.
Symp-o-mat'(c. ) a. relating to, or containing,
Symp-to-mat'i-cal, ) symptoms; indicative. Simpto-matic, (a. relating to, or containing.
Simpto-mati-jeal-ly, such by symptom.
Symp-to-mati-jeal-ly, such by symptom.
Syn's-gégue, (sin's-gég) n. an assembly of the
Jews for worship; a Jewish house of worship,
Syn-s-le'pha, n. [L.] (Gram.) the clision of the
final vowel of a word when the next word begins with a vowel; as, ant' illum for ante illum Syn-ar-thro'sis, a. a conjunction of two bones. Syn'chro-nal, a. happening at the same time. Syn-chron'i-cal, a. synchronal; synchronous. Syn'chro-nişm, a. concurrence in time of two or more events; a happening together. Syn'chro-nize, v. s. to agree in regard to time. Syn'chry-nous, a. happening at the same time.
Syn'co-pate, v. a. to contract, as a word.
Syn'co-pa, v. the omission of one or more letters
in the middle of a word. — (Med.) a fainting fit. Syn'co-pize, v. a. same as syncopate. [R.]
Syn'cro-tism, n. the blending of the tenets of different schools or sects into one system. Syn'dic, n. a magistrate; a curator; a deputy. Syn'di-cate, v. n. to pass sentence ; to judge. Syn'dro-me, a. a concurrence of symptoms. Sy-nec'do-che, n. (Rhet.) a figure by which a part is taken for the whole, or the whole for a part. Syn-ec-doch'i-cal, a. implying a synecdoche.

Syn-ec-döch' epi-ly, ad. with synectoche.
Syn-be-ne'si-a, n. pl. (Bat.) a genus of plants.
Syn-neu-roisis, n. (Bat.) a union of one has
with another, by means of membranes. Syn'od, n. an occlesizatical assembly or council tSyn'o-dal, n. a payment to a bishop. Syn'o-dal, a relating to a synod; synodic. Sy-nod'ic, a. relating to a synod; transacti Sy-nod'i-cal, in a synod. Sy-nod'i-cal-ly, ad. in a synodical manner. Synonyma, n. pl. [L.] names or words which signify the same thing; synonymes. Synonyme, n. a word of the same or same meaning: - written also synonym. Sy-non'y-mist, a. one who explains synonymes Sy-non'y-mize, v. a to express or interpret by words of the same meaning. Sy-non'y-mous, a. having the same meaning. Sy-non'y-mous-ly, ad. in a synonymous manes. Sy-non'y-my, n. the quality of expressing by different words the same thing. Sy-nop'sis, n.; pl. sy nop'scs; a collective vizw of any subject; a general view; an epitoms. Sy-nop'ti-cal, a affording a general view. Sy-nop'ti-cal-ly, ad. in a synoptical manner. Sy-no'vi-a, n. (dnat.) a fluid between the joint. yn-tac'ti-cal, a. pertaining to syntax Syn'tax, a that part of grammar which teacher the proper construction of words in a #2tence; construction. Syn'the sis, w. ; pl. syn'the ses; act of posint together; composition; - opposed to an Syn-thetical, c. relating to synthesis; com-Syn-thet' [cal.] pounding; not analytic. Syn-thet' [cal.], ad. by synthesis. Syn-thet' [cal.] the venereal disease. Syn-thet' [cal.] contaminated with syphilis. Sy phon, a, a tube. See Sinhon Sy phon, n. a tube. See Siphon. Syriac, n. the language of ancient Syria. Syr'i-ac, a. relating to Syria or its language. Sy-rin'go, w. (Bot.) a genus of shrub Syringe, u. a pipe to squirt liquor with. Syringe, v. a. to spout or wash with a syringe. Sy that should be should wash with a synap-sh in-gold-my, n. (Mod.) the cutting of facilities Sy that sh, n. (E.) consistence; constitution System, n. a combination of parts into a whole; a complete body; a method; scheme. Sys-to-matic, / a relating to a system; rep-Sys-to-matical, hr; methodical ye-te-mat'i-cal-ly, ad in form of a system a. one who reduces thing is System-a-tist, Sys'tem-a-tiz-cr, any kind of system. Sys'tem-p-tize, (sis'tem-p-tiz, P. Ja. K. S. R.; sis-tem'a-tiz, W.] v. a. to reduce was:

tem; to methodize; to regulate.
S§s'to-le, n. (Anat.) a contraction of the heat. (Rhet.) the shortening of a long syllable. Sys'tyle, s. an arrangement of columns some be two diameters apart.

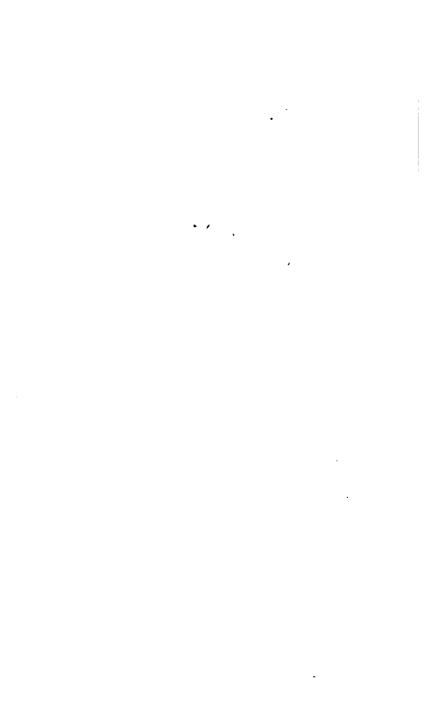
[of the heavenly hodiss. Bythe, n. See Scythe. Syz'y-gy, (siz'e-je) n. a conjunction of any two

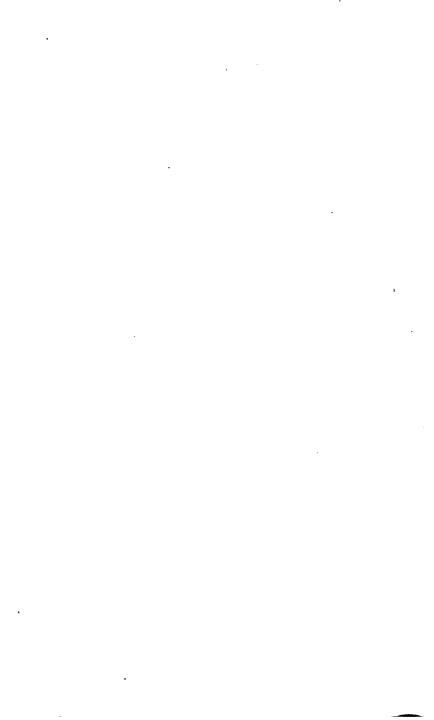
a mute consonant, has always, at the begin-ning and end of words, the same sound, ex-cept when placed before A.— For the sound of th, see page 19.
Tab'ard, n. a short gown; a herald's coat.

Tab'by, m. a kind of rich, waved silk. Tab'by, v. a. to give a wavy appearance to Symbolical of Chr. on parson.

A hourt that sympathices at human coppines.

" "ine so stem of wasifying





Vail. (one party generally turns tail (in a begover charge) = gives way.

lermine. — they took que for the religions leaves.

No talk of the weather.

Thi/lor-ess, n. a female tailor.

ib'by, a brinded; brindled; varied in color.

h-c-fic'tion, n. the act of wasting away. ab-y-tsc ups, a. the act of wasting away.
ab'p-ts, v. n. to waste away; to emaciate.
ab'p-ts-as-cle, n. a temporary habitation; a tent;
among the israelites, a place of worship.
ab'et-ns-cle, v. n. to dwell; to house.
ab'et, n. [L] (Med.) emaciation.
ab'id, a. wasted by disease; consumptive. ab'id-ness, s. consumptiveness; a wasting.
ab'id-ture, s. a painting on walls:—the use of letters or characters to express sounds. a'ble, a any flat or level surface; a piece of furniture; a tablet; a board; fare; an index; a collection of heads; a catalogue. T'ble, v. n. to board. - v. a. to set down "blean, (thb-lö') n. [Fr.] pl. tableauz, (thb-löz';)
a picture; a representation; a table.
"ble-böör, n. beer for the table. able cloth, n. linen spread on a table. a'hler, a. one who tables or boards. `a'bles, z. pl. draughts, a game. ib let, a. a small table; a surface written on.
ible-talk, (ta'h-tawk) a. discourse at table.
b-bbb', a. (Polysesis) a religious interdict.
b-bbb', v. a. to interdict; to prohibit. bor, s. a drum beaten with one stick. T'hor-er, n. one who beats the tabor. 'ab'or-it, z. a small tabor ; a tabret ab-our-tne', n. a tabor ; a small drum. ab'ret, a. a small tabor; a taboret. hb's-lar, a. relating to a table; being in the form of tables or synopses; laminated. b'p-late, v. a. to reduce to tables ; to flatten. highest, s. a. to reduce to tables; to matter, high-like, q. a. hring a flat surface; tabular. hc-pmp-lace', s. a tree; a resin.
hc-phg'ra-phy, s. the art of quick writing.
hc'k, a. silent; implied; not expressed.
hc'-tim, a. silent; uttering little; reserved.
hc'-tim, a. silent; uttering little; reserved.
hc'-tim'-ty, s. habitual silence or reserve.
hc'-tim' ty, to join; to unite: — to turn about. lack, v. a. to join ; to unite : - to turn about. fack, v. n. to turn about, as a ship. fack, a. a small nail: - the course of a ship; a rope or corner of a sail. Cac'kle, m. rigging; instruments of action; a pulloy or system of pulleys. lackling, m. a. to supply with tackle; to harness. let, a skill; nice discernment; expertness.

\*\*ac'tic, Tac'ti-cal, a relating to tactics.

\*ac'tic'sin, (-tish'an) n. one skilled in tactics.

\*ac'tics, n. pd. the science of disposing military and raval armaments for battle. lac'tile, a. susceptible of touch; tangible. lac'tili-ty, a. perceptibility by the touch. lac'tion, a. the act of touching; tangency. lad'pile, a. a young unformed frog or toad. [4] en, (fin) a poetical contraction of takes.
[4] 'fo-ty, n. a thin, smooth, glossy silk stuff: written also taffets. "aff'rail, w. a rail round, or carved work on, a ship's stern : - written also tafforch et, s. a metal at the end of a string: — a play of children; tig. ag, v. a. to fit any thing with an end; to join. lg rag, a. the lowest people; the rabble. લેવી, a. the hinder part or appendage of an animal; end; a catkin. —(Law) a limited fee. [all'age, (tal'aj) n. a piece, —(Law) a toll or tax. [all'age, (tal'd) a. furnished with a tail. hi'lor, (th'lur) a. one who makes clothes. Wiler, s. a. to perform the business of a tailor.

Täil'piēce, n. a piece added; appendage Täint, v. c. to sully; to infect; to poison; te corrupt; to defile; to pollute.

Taint, n. a stain; infection; corruption; soil. Taint, s. a stain; insection; corruption; soil.
Taint, s. (tant, s. taint; defilement.
Take, s. a. [i. took; pp. taking, taken;] to receive; to selze; to catch; to accept; to hold; to copy; to endure; to bear; to admit; to suppose; to hire; to use, as an oath.
Take s. to incline to use, as an oath. Take, v. z. to incline; to gain reception. Tā'ken, (tā'kn) p. from Take. Ta'ker, a. one who takes Tāk'ing, n. a seizure ; a portrait : — distress. Tak'ing, p. a. pleasing: — infectious.

Tāk'ing, p. a. pleasing: — infectious.

Tāk'ing-nēss, s. quality of pleasing.

Tāk'ing-nēss, s. quality of pleasing.

Tāk'c, tākk, W. Ja. Sm.; tāk, S. P.] s. (Mis.) a
foliated, nagnesian mineral, of pearly lustre.

Tal-cēse', a. of the nature of take; taleky. Talck'y, { a. relating to, or resembling, talc; Tal'cous, { talcose. Tale, n. a narrative; a story; fable:— a numer-ni account; a reckoning; a number. Tale'bear-er, n. an officious, malignant telltale. Tale'bear-ing, n. the act of informing. Tal'ent, s. a weight anciently used for mouey:
\_\_a faculty; gift; ability. Tal'ent ed, s. possessing talents or abilities.

Ta'les, n. pl. [L.] (Law) persons summoned to serve on a jury from by-standers or persons present in court : - called also talesmen Tal'is-man, n. a magical character or figure. Tal-is-man'ic, a. relating to talismans; magical. Talk, (tawk) v. n. to speak ; to converse. Talk, (tawk) s. oral conversation; discourse. Talk's-tive, (tawk's-tiv) a. loquacious. Talk's-tive-ness, (tawk's-tiv-nes) s. loquacity. Talk'er, (tawk'er) n. one who talks; a prattler.
Talk'er, (tawk'er) n. one who talks; a prattler.
Talk'er, (tal'ke) s. See Talcky.
Tall, a. high in stature; high; lofty; elevated.
Tall'age, n. an ancient tax. See Tailage. Tall'ness, a. height of stature; procerity. Tal'low, n. a sort of animal fat; candle-grease. Tal'low, (tal'lo) v. a. to smear with tallow. Tál'low-chând-ler, s. a maker of tallow candles. Tál'low-faced, (tál'lo-fast) a. pale and sickly. Tál'low-Ish, a. resembling tallow; tallowy. Tal'low-y, a. resembling tallow; greasy.
Tal'ly, v. a. to make to fit; to fit; to suit. Tal'ly, n. any thing made to suit another; a stick notched to keep accounts; an account. Tal'ly, v. m. to be fitted; to conform. Tal'ly-man, n. one who keeps a tally or account:

—a sort of trader or dealer. 7th" mud, n. a book containing the traditions or unwritten laws of the Jews. Tal-mud'ic, or Tal'mud-lc, [tal-mud'ik, Ja. Sm., tal'mud-lk, K. R. Wb.] a. belonging to the Talmud; talmudical. Tal-mud'i-cal, a. belonging to the Talmud. Tal'mud-ist, s. one well versed in the Talmud. Tal'on, n. the claw of a bird of prey. Ta'lus, n. [L.] the ankle-bone: — a slope in a rampart: — a heap of fragments at the foot of a great rock. Tam'a-ble, s. that may be tamed. Tam'a-rind, s. a tree bearing an acid fruit. a preserve made of the seed-pods of the fruit. Tam's-risk, s. a flowering tree or shrub.

Tam'bôur, (tām'bôu') s. [Fr.] a musical instrument; a tambourine; a little drum.

Tam-bou-rine', (tam-bo-rin') a. a kind of drum.

Byl'eq, n. [L.] a collection of poetical pieces:the trees of a country collectively. Bji'van, a relating to woods; woody; ahady.
Bji'van, a a fabled deity of the woods; a sutyr.
Bjm'bol, a. type; emblem:—abstract; a compendium: - a religious creed or confession. Sym-böl'ic, a relating to, or represented by, Sym-böl'ical, symbols; emblematical Sym-bol/j-cal-ly, ad in a symbolic manner. Sym'bol-lam, n. an exposition of symbols. Sym-bol-j-za'tion, n. the act of symbolizing. Sym'bol-Ize, v. a. to have a resemblance. Sym'bol-ize, v. c. to cause to represent. Sym-met'n-an, / a. one studious of symmetry or Sym'me-trist, proportion.
Sym-met'n-cal, a. having symmetry; harmonious; proportional in parts. Sym'me-trize, v. a. to make proportionate. Sym'me-try, n. a due proportion; harmony. Sym-pa-thet'ic, | a. having sympathy; having Sym-pa-thet'i-cal, | a feeling in commen. Sym-pa-thet/j-cal-ly, ad. with sympathy. Sym-pa-thize, v. n. to feel with or for another. Sym'pa-thy, n. fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; mutual affection; tenderness. [mor. Sym-pep'sis, n. [Gr.] (Med.) concection of a hu-Sym-phō'ni-oùs, a. harmonious; musical. Sym'pho-nize, v. a. to agree; to be in unison. Sym pho-ny, n. harmony of mingled sounds. Sym phy-sis, n. a growing together, as bones. Sym-po'si-ac, a. making merry; convivial.

Sym-po'si-am, w. [L.] act of drinking together;
a banquet; a merry-making. Symp'tom, (sim'tom) n. a sign; an indication. Symp-to-mat'ic, d. relating to, or containing, Symp-to-mat'ical, symptoms: indicative ymp-to-mat'i-cal-ly, ad. by symptom. Syn'a-gogue, (sin'a-gog) u. an assembly of the Jews for worship, a Jewish house of worship. Syn-a-le'pha, n. [L.] (Gram.) the clision of the final vowel of a word when the next word begins with a vowel; as, ant' illum for ante Syn-ar-thro'sis, m. a conjunction of two bones. Syn'chro-nal, a. happening at the same time. Syn-chron'i-cal, a. synchronal; synchronous. Syn'chro-nism, a concurrence in time of two or more events; a happening together. Byn'chro-nize, v. n. to agree in regard to time. Syn'chry-nous, a. happening at the same time.
Syn'co-pate, v. a. to contract, as a word.
Syn'co-pe, n. the omission of one or more letters in the middle of a word. - (Med.) a fainting fit. Syn'co-pize, v. a. same as syncopate. [R.]
Syn'cre-tişm, n. the blending of the tenets of different schools or sects into one system. Syn'dic, a. a magistrate; a curator; a deputy. Syn'di-cate, v. n. to pass sentence ; to judge. Byn'dro-me, a. a concurrence of symptoms. Sy-nec'do-che, n. (Rhet.) a figure by which a part is taken for the whole, or the whole for a part.

Syn-oc-doch'i-cal-ly, ad. with synectoche.
Syn-by-ne'si-s, n. pt. (Bat.) a genus of plants.
Syn-neu-ro'as; n. (Anat.) a union of one bos
with another, by means of membranes. Syn'od, a. an ecclesiastical assembly or council tSyn'o-dal, n. a payment to a bishop. Syn'o-dal, a relating to a synod; synodic. Syn'd-qai, & retaing to a synou; synouse.
Sy-nôd'[-cal.], in a synod.
Sy-nôd'[-cal.], in a synod.
Sy-nôd'[-cal.], ad in a synodical manner.
Synôn'[-cal.], ad in a synodical manner.
Synôn'[-cal.], a word of the same or similar
manner.

William also recomment. meaning: - written alse synonym. Sy-non'y-mist, a. one who explains synonymes. Sy-non'y-mize, v. a. to express or interpret by words of the same meaning. Sy-non'y-mous a having the same meaning. Sy-non'y-mous-ly, ad in a sy-nonymous manes. Sy-non'y-my, a the quality of expressing by different words the same thing. Sy-nop'sis, n.; pl. sy nop'ses; a collective view of any subject; a general view; an epitome. Sy-nôp'ti-cal, a. affording a general view.
Sy-nôp'ti-cal-ly, ad. in a synoptical manner.
Sy-nôy's, n. (Anal.) a fluid between the joints.
Syn-tac'ti-cal, a. pertaining to syntax. Syn'tax, n. that part of grammar which teaches the proper construction of words in a seatence; construction. Syn'the sis, m.; pl. syn'the ess; act of putting together; composition; — opposed to analysis. wester; compositor, - opposed to sample syn-thetic, /a relating to synthesis; come Syn-thetically, ab ys synthesis; syn-thetically, ab ys synthesis. Syn-thetically, ab ys synthesis. Syn-thetically, ab ys synthesis. Syn-thetic, a contaminated with synthis. Sylphon, n. a tube. See Siphon. Syr'i-ac, n. the language of ancient Syria.
Syr'i-ac, a. relating to Syria or its language.
Syr'inge, n. (Bot.) a genus of shrubs.
Syr'inge, n. a pipe to squirt liquor with. Syringe, v. a. to spout or wash with a syringe.
Syringe, v. a. to spout or wash with a syringe.
Syringe, (rivin) n. [L. ] a quicks and; a bog.
Syring, (rivin) n. [L. ] a quicks and; a bog.
Syring, a. [Gr.] consistence; constitution.
Syringen, a. combination of parts into a whole;
a complete body; a method; scheme. sys-te-matic, (a. relating to a system; rep-Sys-te-matical,) lar; methodic Sys-te-mat'i-cal, lar; methodical. Sys-te-mat'i-cal-ly, ad in form of a system Sys'tem-s-tist, /n. one who reduces things in Sys'tem-s-tiz-er, any kind of system. Sys'tem-s-tiz-er, sis'tem-s-tiz, P. Ja. E. Sa. Sys'tem-a-tize, [sis'tem-a-tiz, P. Ja. K. Sa. R.; sis-tem'a-tiz, W.] v. a. to reduce to a system; to methodize; to regulate.

Sys'to-le, n. (Anat.) a contraction of the heart. — (Rhet.) the shortening of a long syllable. Sys'tyle, s. an arrangement of columns so as w

be two diameters apart. Sythe, n. See Scuthe. of the heavenly bodies. Syz'y-gy, (siz'e-je) n. a conjunction of any two

N a mute consonant, has always, at the begin- | o ning and end of words, the same sound, except when placed before A. — For the sound of see page 19.

Tab ard, n. a short gown; a herald's coat.

Syn-ec-doch'i-cal, a. implying a synecdoche.

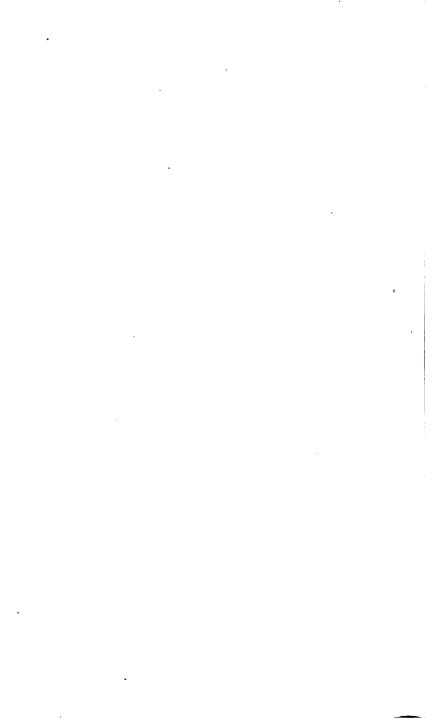
Tab'ard-er, s. one who wears a tabard.
Tab-a-cheer', s. a white, porous, medicinal substance, obtained from the joints of the bambos Tab'by, a. a kind of rich, waved silk. Tab'by, v. a. to give a wavy appearance to.

5 ymbolical of 6hr. ou parson.

A heart that sympathices at human happines.

The system of wasifying

. , ,



vie la lagouet charge) = gives way.

lernine. — they took que for the religions lower.

do talk of the weather.

Tāi'lor-ĕse, n. a female tailor. Tail'piece, a. a piece added; appendage

hb'by, a. brinded; brindled; varied in color. ab-e-tac upa, m. use act of wasting away.

ab'e-f-n, m. to waste away; to emaciate.

ab'e-n-a-cle, m. a temporary habitation; a tent;
among the israelites, a place of worship.

ab'e-n-a-cle, m. at odwell; to house.

a'be, m. [L.] (Med.) emaciation.

ab'id, a wasted by disease; consumptive. ab'id-ness, m. consumptiveness; a wasting. letters or characters to express sounds.

[a'ble, n. any flat or level surface; a piece of furniture; a tablet; a board; fare; an index; a collection of heads; a catalogue. Ti'ble, v. n. to board. — v. a. to set down.

Tableau, (tab-lo') n. [Fr.] pl. tableaux, (tab-loz';)
a picture; a representation; a table.

Ta'ble-beer, n. beer for the table. Table-cloth, n. linen spread on a table.
Table & hote, (ta'bl-dot') [Fr.] an ordinary. la'bler, m. one who tables or boards. la'bles, n. pl. draughts, a game. sb'let, a. a small table; a surface written on. Ta'ble-talk, (ta'bl-tawk) n. discourse at table.

Ta-b66', n. (Polynesia) a religious interdict.

Ta-b60', v. a. to interdict; to prohibit. la'bor, a. a drum beaten with one stick. Ta'bor-er, n. one who beats the tabor.
Tab'or-ët, n. a small tabor; a tabret. 'ab-our-fne', n. a tabor ; a small drum. lab'ret, m. a small tabor : a taboret. lab's-lar, a relating to a table; being in the form of tables or synopses; laminated. l'ab'q-late, v. a. to reduce to tables ; to flatten. The g-late, s. a. to reduce to tables; to nation. The g-lat-ed, a. having a flat surface; tabular. The g-ma-haic', s. a tree; a resin. The g-lag's, a. silent; implied; not expressed. The g'is, a. silent; implied; not expressed. The g'is, a. silent; in the grant words. [ho-i-turn, a. silent; uttering little; reserved. [ho-i-turn/i-ty, n. habitual silence or reserve. lack, v. a. to join ; to unite : - to turn about. Fack, v. m. to turn about, as a ship.
Fack, n. n small nail: — the course of a ship; a rope or corner of a sail. Fackle, n. rigging; instruments of action; a pulley or system of pulleys. lac'kle, v. a. to supply with tackle; to harness. Fack'ling, s. furniture of a mast, &c.; tackle. Fact, s. skill; nice discernment; expertness. Pac'tic, Tac'ti-cal, a. relating to tactics.
[ac-ti'cian, (-tish'an) n. one skilled in tactics.
[ac'tics, n. pl. the science of disposing military and naval armainents for battle. fac'tile, a. susceptible of touch; tangible. lac'tion, a. the act of touching ; tangency Tad'pôle, n. a young unformed frog or toad.
Ta'en, (tan) a poetical contraction of taken. 'af 'fe-ty, s. a thin, smooth, glossy silk stuff :written also taffeta. l'aff'rail, n. a rail round, or carved work on, a ship's stern : - written also tafferol. ac, n. a metal at the end of a string: — a play of children; tig. 2g, v. s. to fit any thing with an end : to join. 'ag'-rag, m. the lowest people; the rabble. ail, a the hinder part or appendage of an animal; end; a catkin. — (Law) a limited fee.

[al'aje, (tā'|aj) a a piece. — (Law) a toli or tax.

[alied, (tal)d a furnished with a tail.

[alied, (tā'|ar) a one who makes clothes.

Taint, v. a. to sully; to infect; to poison; to corrupt; to defile; to pollute.

Taint, n. a stain; infection; corruption; soil. Tainty re, (tanty up; n. taint; defilement.

Take, v. a. [i. took; pp. taking, taken;] to receive; to seize; to catch; to accept; to hold; to copy; to endure; to bear; to admit; to suppose; to hire; to use, as an oath. Take, v. z. to incline; to gain reception. Taken, (takn) p. from Take. Taker, a one who takes. Tak'ing, n. a seizure ; a portrait : — distress. Tak'ing, p. a. pleasing: — infectious.
Tāk'ing, p. a. pleasing: — infectious.
Tāk'ing-nēss, n. quality of pleasing.
Tāk'po, n. a hound; a sort of hunting dog.
Tāke, [tālk, W. Ja. Sm.; tālk, S. P.] n. (Min.) a
foliated, magnesian mineral, of pearly lustre.
Tal-cēse', a. of the nature of take; talcky. Talck'y, \ a. relating to, or resembling, talc; Tal'cous, \ talcose. Tale, n. a narrative ; a story ; fable : - a numeral account; a reckoning; a number.
Tale bear-er, n. an officious, malignant telltale.
Tale bear-ing, n. the act of informing. Tal'ent, n. a weight anciently used for money:
\_\_\_\_\_\_ a faculty; gift; ability. Tal'ent-ed, a possessing talents or abilities.

Ta'lēş, n. pl. (L.) (Law) persons summoned to serve on a jury from by-standers or persons present in court : - called also talesmen. Tal'is-man, n. a magical character or figure.
Tal-is-man'ic, a. relating to talismans; magical. Tali-g-man';c, a. relating to talismans; magical. Talk, (tawk) v. n. to speak; to converse. Talk, (tawk) n. oral conversation; discourse. Talk, (tawk) n. oral conversation; discourse. Talk'a-tive-mess, (tawk'g-tiv-ness) n. loquacity. Talk'g-tiv-ness, (tawk'g-1) n. one who talks; a prattler. Tal'ky, (tal'ke) a. See Taleky.
Tall, a. high in stature; high; loft; elevated. Tal'lage, n. an ancient tax. See Talege. Tall'ness, z. height of stature; procerity. Tal'low, n. a sort of animal fat; candle-grease. Tal'low, (tal'lo) v. a. to smear with tallow. Tal'low-chând-ier, s. a maker of tallow candles.
Tal'low-faced, (tal'lo-fast) a. pale and sickly.
Tal'low-ish, a. resembling tallow; tallowy. Tal'low-y, a. resembling tallow; greasy. Tal'ly, v. a. to make to fit; to fit; to suit. Tal'ly, n. any thing made to suit another; a stick notched to keep accounts; an account. Tal'ly, v. m. to be fitted; to conform. Tai'ly-man, n. one who keeps a taily or account:

—a sort of trader or dealer. Tal'mud, a. a book containing the traditions or unwritten laws of the Jews Tal-mud'ic, or Tal'mud-Ic, [tal-mud'ik, Ja. Sm., tal'mud-Ik, K. R. Wb.] a. belonging to the Talmud; taluudical. Tal-mud'i-cal, a. belonging to the Talmud. Tal'mud-Ist, n. one well versed in the Talmud. Tal'on, a. the claw of a bird of prey. Ta'lus, n. [L.] the ankie-bone: - a slope in a rampart: --a heap of fragments at the foot of a great rock. Tam'a-ble, a. that may be tamed. Tam'a-rind, s. a tree bearing an acid fruit. a preserve made of the seed-pods of the fruit. Tam'seriek, s. a flowering tree or shrub.

Tam'seur, (tam'ber) s. [Fr.] a musical instrument; a tambourine; a little drum. Miler, v. n. to perform the business of a tailor. Tam-bou-rine', (tam-bo-rin') z. a kind of drum.

Time, a not wild; domestic; accustomed to Tire, n. a genus of plants; a vetch; a weed:
domestic life; gentle; subdued; spirkless. domestic life; gentle; subdued; spiritless. l'ame, v. a. to make gentle or tame. l'ame'ly, ad. not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly. Tame'ress, n. the quality of being tame.
Tam'res, n. one who tames; a subduer.
Tam'i-ny, n. a sort of worsted stuff; tammy. Tam'my, z. a thin woollen stuff: -- a bolter. Tam'per, v. n. to meddle : to practise secretly. Tan, v. a. to convert skins into leather; to make tawny; to embrown by the sun.

Tán, a. the bark of the oak, &c., bruised; ooze.

Tán'dem, s. a two-wheeled pleasure carriage,
drawn by two horses, one before the other. Tang, s. a strong taste; a relish: - a sea-weed. Tanga, a. a strong taste; a reism:—a sea-weet Tan'gan-cy, a act of touching; taction.
Tan'gin-ty, a. a right line touching a curve line.
Tan'gi-bli', a. that may be touched.
Tan'gi-ble, a. that may be touched.
Tan'gie, (tang'gi) v. a. to implicate; to entrap.
Tan'gie, (tang'gi) v. a. to be entangled.
Tan'gie, a. a knot of things interwoven. Tan'ist, n. (Ireland) a kind of captain. Spenser. Tan'is-try, n. (Irdand) a tenure of lands. Tank, n. a cistern or basin of water; a reservoir. Tank'ard, n. a drinking vessel with a cover. Tan'ner, a. one who tans leather. Tan'ner-y, n. a place for tunning; a tanyard. Tan'nin, a. the substance which tans leather. Tan'ning, n. the process of preparing leather. Tan'pit, n. a pit in which leather is tanned. Tan'sy, n. an odorous plant or herb. Tan'ta-lişm, n. act of tantalizing. Tan ta li um, n. (Min.) a rare metal. Tan ta lize, v. a. to torment with false hopes; to tense; to provoke; to irritate. Tan'ta-liz-er, n. one who tantalizes. Tan't-mount of an arrangement of an arrangement of a full of a ful Tan'yard, s. a place for tanning; tannery. Tap, v. a. to touch lightly : - to pierce ; to broach. Tap, n. a gentle blow : - a pipe ; a spile. Tape, s. a narrow fillet or band of linen. Ta'per, a. a wax candle ; a small light. Ta'per, a growing gradually smaller toward the end; regularly narrowed; conical; tapering. Ta'per, v. n. to grow gradually smaller. Ta'per, v. a. to make gradually smaller. Ta'per-ing, p. a. growing gradually smaller.

Ta'per-ness, n. the state of being taper.

Ta'per-ness, v. the state of being taper.

Tape'tre, S. J.: tape'tre p. P. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.;

tape'tre, S. J.: tape'tre or tap'es-tre, W.] n. ornamental, figured cloth for lining walls, &c. \*Tap'es-try, v. a. to adorn with tapestry.

Tap'house, a. house where liquors are retailed. Tap-j-o'ca, n. a glutinous and nutritious substance from the root of the cassava plant. Tā'pir, ». an animal resembling the hog. Tapis, (tap'ë) [tap'ë, Sm.; th'pe, Ja. K.; th'pis, Wb.] n. [Fr.] tapestry; a cloth for a table.
Tap'pet, n. (Steam-engine) a small lever. Tup'root, at the principal stem of a root. Tap'ster, n. one who draws beer, &c. Tar, n. a dark, liquid pitch: — a sailor. Tar, v. a. to smear over with tar. Tar, v. a. to smear over with tar.

'Tar-que-liq, v. [It.] a vulgar Italian dance.

Ta-ran'tu-la, a. a venomous sort of spider.

Tar'di-lay, ad. in a tardy manner; alowly.

Tar'di-lae, n. slowness; lateness; reluctance.

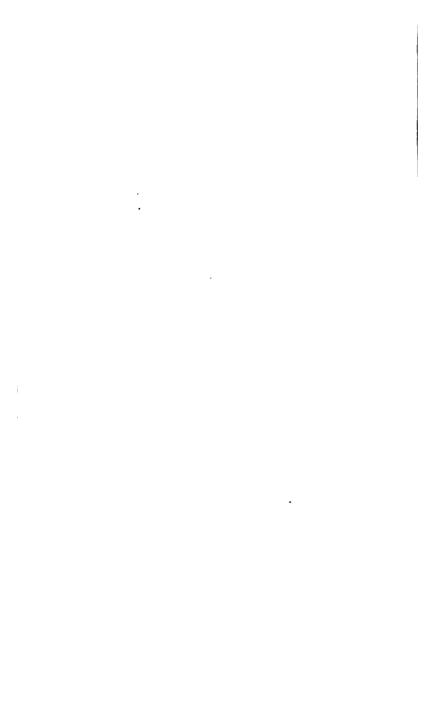
Tar'dy, a. slow; sluggish; dilatory; late.

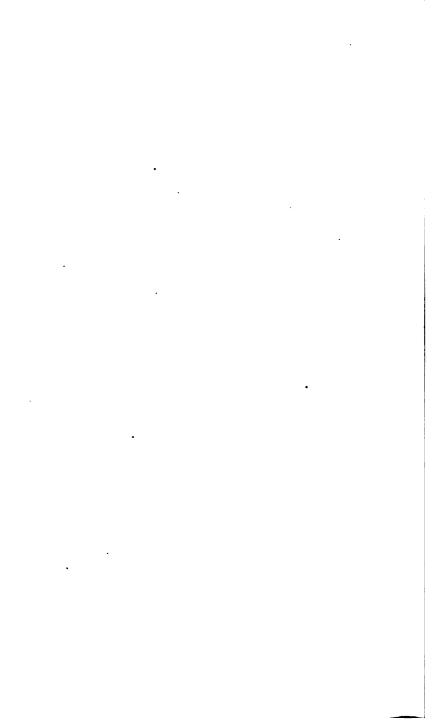
Tare, i. from Tear ; tore. Target, a. a kind of buckler or shield were a the left arm : - a mark to be shot at Target.ier, s. one armed with a target.
Targun, s. [Heb.] a Jewish paraphrase on see
portion of Scripture in Chaldee. Tar'gum-Ist, s. a writer in the targums. Tar'iff, s. a table or schedule of duties payable to government on merchandise. Tarn, z. a mountain lake ; a fen ; a pool [Lank iarn, n. a mountain lake; a ren; a pool. [Loss Thr'nish, v. a. to sully; to soll; to stain.
Tar'nish, v. a. to lose brightness; to be said.
Tar-paul/ing, n. tarred canvas: —a saior: written also tarpasoting and tarpasitin.
Tar're-gon, n. a plant, called hard-drages.
There-go, a. a poor of besider or strong-saster. Tar'ras, a. a sort of plaster or strong m Tar'ry, v. n. to stay ; to delay ; to wait. Tar'ry, a. consisting of tar; resembling tar.
Tart, a. sour; acid; sharp; keen; sovera.
Tart, a. a small pie made of fruit. Tar'tan, n. a kind of checked woollen staff:-1 small coasting vessel with one mast. Tur'tar, n. an acid ; a concrete salt : - a mir of Tartary: — a person of irritable temper. Tar ta're-an, a. infernal; tartareous. Tar-ta're-ous, a consisting of tartar: - inform.
Tar-tar-i-za'tion, w the act of tartarising. Tar tar-lize, v. a. to impregnate with tarter. Tar'tar-ous, a consisting of, or like, tarter Tart'ly, ad. sharply; sourly; with acidity. Tart'ness, n. sharpness; sourness; severity.
Tar'tryte, n. (Chem.) a salt composed of tarter
acid and a base. Tar-tuffe', n. [Fr.] a hypocrite: -- a moreow por Tar'-wa-ter, n. water with an infusion of tar. Task, a. employment; business imposed; thing to be done; a leason. Task, v. a. to impose on or burden as with a task Task er, n. one who tasks; taskmaster. Task'mas-ter, n. one who imposes tasks The sel, (tas sel or the sel) [tis sel, W. P. J. F. & Sm. R. Wh.: the sel, S. K.] m. an ornament bunch of silk, ribbon, &cc.:—the head of the sel of the s plant, as of maize. \*Tas'sci, v. z. to put forth a tassel, as maire.
\*Tas'sciled, (tis'scid) a adorned with tasses. Tas'ses, n. pl. armor for the thighs.
Tast's-ble, a. that may be tasted; savory.
Taste, v. a. to perceive by the palate; to reish Taste, v. n. to try by the mouth; to cal. Taste, s. the act of tasting ; relish ; nice percent tion; intellectual discernment or relui Tüst'ed, a. having a particular relish or tiste. Tüste'fül, a. high-relished; savory; tasty. Taste'less, a having no taste; insipid Taste less-ness, n. insipidity; want of taste. Tast'y, a having taste; nice; fine; tasteful Tat'ter, v. s. to lear; to rend.
Tat'ter, v. a rag. — pl. rage; a ragged dress.
Tat-ter-de-mail'ion, (-yun) s. a ragged fellow. Tat'tle, v. n. to prate; to talk idly; to blab. Tat'tle, a. prate ; idle chat ; triffing talk. Tat'tler, n. an idie talker; a prater. Tat-tåb', n. a beat of drum: — a puncture, or a figure formed by punctures, on the body. Tat-tôb', v. a. to form figures on the body of puncturing the skin and staining it. Taught, (tiwt) i. & p. from Teach.
Taught, (tiwt) (Nant.) stretched out; tense.
\*Thunt, (tint or tiwnt) [tint, J. F. Su. R. W.) To lamper with their own sacred books.

Tangled with brians

tantamount to the assertion

They have a tuste for





- reaches to supply our wants, si, us - reaches them that god made no difference.

in his will that he should he in state.

u. a. to reproach; to insult; to revile.

Paunt, (fint) a. insult; sarcastic reproach.

Paunt'er, u. one who taunts or reproaches.

Paunt'ing-ly, (tant'ing-le) ad. with insult.

Bu-ri-cot nous, a. having horns like a bull.

Bu'riya, u. [L.] the Bull; second sign in the zo
la-tog', u. an American sea-fish. [diac.

la-to-log'-col, a. repeating the same thing.

Bu-to-log'-fiet, u. one who mass trutchlow "a-td'o-gist, s. one who uses tuutology.
"a-td'o-gist, v. n. to repent the same thing.
"a-td'o-gy, n. repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

La-seph'o-ny, n. repetition of the same sound.

La-seph'o-ny, n. a house where liquor is sold; an inn. Yv'ern-or, a. same as tevern-keeper.
Yv'ern-ing, a. the act of feasting at taverns. 'av'ern-këëp-er, n. one who keeps a tavern. lw, v. c. to dress white or alum leather. hw, s. a marble to play with; a game.

hw'dri-ly, ed. in a tawdry manner.

hw'dry-nees, s. gaudy or setentatious finery.

hw'dry, a. showy without elegance; finical.

hwed, (tawd) s. a. dressed and made white. "lw'or, n. a dresser of white leather. lw'er-y, a. the manufacture of white leather. lw'ny, a. dusky yellow, like things tanned. Mx, s. an impost; a tribute; charge; consurs. Mx, s. c. to load with imposts; to charge; to hr's-ble, a. that may be taxed. (census hr-gation, a. the act of taxing; impost; tax. hr'e, a. one who taxes.

Li's-ber-mist, a. one yersed in taxidermy. (censure. "LE' der-my, a. art of arranging and preserving specimens of natural history, as skins, &c.
ča, (tò) a. a Chinese plant; liquor made of it.
čach, (tòch) v. a. [i. taught; pp. teaching,
taught;] to instruct; to inform; to show. tach, (tech) v. w. to give instruction. tach a-ble, a willing or apt to learn; docile. cach's-ble-ness, π. docility; aptness to learn. dach'er, a. one who teaches; an instructor. ta'cup, a. a small cup to drink tea from. Sague, (182) a. an Irishman, in confempt.
Sak, a. the East-Indian oak, valued for timber.
Sakket-tle, a. a kettle for beiling water for tea. ial, a. a wild fowl of the duck kind. Sam, s. a number of bornes or ozen harnessed together for drawing a carriage, &c. am'ster, z. a driver of a team ca'pit, a. a vessel in which ten is made. der, (ter) n. water from the eyes ; moisture, ear, (tar) v. s. [i. tore; pp. tearing, torn;] to pall in pieces; to rend; to knniate; to rack. eir, (thr) v. n. to fume; to rave; to rant.

eir, (thr) v. n. to fume; to rave; to rant.

eir, (thr) n. a rent; flavure; laceration.

eir, (thr) n. one who rends or tears.

ear/fal, (ter/fal) a. full of tears; weeping. 'ear'ionn, a. destitute of tears. 'eage, (tes) v. a. to comb ; to scratch, as cloth : to very with importunity; to annoy.

[a'gel, (18'zl) [18'zl, P. E. J. P. K. Sm. Wb.;

18'zel, Ja.] n. a prickly plant and its burr: written also tessia cas'er, (taz'er) n. whoever or whatever team n'spôde, n. a spoon used in drinking tea. at, [181, S. W. J. E. F. Js. K. Sm.; III, Kenrick, Mare. ] n. a dug; a pap; a nipple. Sathe, s. a. to feed on turnips, as sheep, &c., Sa'sie, n. a prickly plant: — sume as tessel. Ta'zie, u. a. to raise a map on cloth; to tease.
Tich'i-i, a., psevishiy; frotfully; frowardly.
Tich'i-nies, n. psevishness; fretfulness.

TEM thwnt, S. P. E. E.; that or thwnt, W. Ja.] Tech'ni-cal, a belonging to art or science; not in common or popular use. Tech-nj-cal'i-ty, n. state of being technical-Tech-ni-cal'-ty, a. state of being technical. Tech-ni-cal-ty, ad. in a technical manner.
Tech-ne-log'-cal, a. relating to the arts.
Tech-ne-log'-cal, a. relating to the arts; a treatise on the arts, or a terms used in the arts.
Tech-va'-(c, a. pertaining to building.
Ted, v. a. to spread abroad new-mown grass.
Ted der, n. a. v. a. Sec Teber. Të dë'un, n. [L.] a hyma sung in the church.

Të'dious, (të'dyus) [të'dyus, S. E. F. K.; të'deüs, J. Ja.; të'de-üs or të'je-üs, W. P. Sm.] a. us, J. Ja.; E'de-ds or tëlje-üs, W. P. Sm.] a. wearisome; irksome; tiresome; prolix. \*To'dious-ly, ad. in such a manner as to weary \*To'dious-nëss, m. wearisomeness; prolixity. Tô'di-un, n. [L.] irksomeness; weariness. Tôdm, v. n. to be pregnant; to be full. Tôdm, v. n. to be fing forth; to produce. Tôdm/er, n. one that brings young.
Têdm, n. pl. the years between twelve and Tôdh, n. pl. of Tooth. [twenty Tôth, n. pl. of Tooth.] Testh, v. n. to breed teeth. Teg-u-s, a. to oreed teeth.
Teg-u-s, a. relating to, or like, tiles.
Teg-u-ment, s. a natural covering; the skin.
Teg-u-ment's-ry, a. relating to teguments.
Te-hee', v. s. to laugh; to titter.— s. a laugh.
Tesl, s. the lime or linden tree. Teint, (tin) n. color; shade. See Tint.
Tella-ry, [të/ia-re, P. Ja. Sm. R.; tël/a-re, E.
FF.] a. relating to spinning; spinning. Tell'e-graph, w. a machine or contrivance to convey intelligence to a distance by signals.
Tell-e-graph're, a relating to a telegraph.
Telle-dl'o-gy, w. the doctrine of final causes. Tel'e-scope, a. an optical instrument for viewing distant objects. Tel-o-scop/ic, }
Tel-o-scop/i-cal, } belonging to a telescope;
 seeing at a distance. Tel-esop (cut, )
Tel-esop, a. a magical charm; talisman.
Tel-esoftich, s. a poem of which the final letters
of all the lines make up a name. Tell, v. a. [i. told; pp. telling, told;] to make known by words; to utter; to express; to relate; to inform; to betray; to count. Tell, v. z. to give an account; to speak. Tell'er, z. one who tells:— an officer of a bank who receives and pays money. Tell'tale, s. an officious tale-bearer. Tell'tile, a. blabbing; telling tales. [rium. Tel-lü'ric, (121) a. relating to the earth or tellu-Tel-lü'ri-um, s. (Min.) a rare kind of metal. Tem-e-ra'ri-ous, a. rash; bondy; adventurous. Te-mer'i-ty, s. rashness ; extreme boldnes Tem'per, v. 4. to mingle; to modify; to soften ; to form to a proper hardness, as metals. Tem'per, a. due mixture of contrary qualities; disposition of mind; moderation; state of a metal as to hardness:—passion; irritation. Tem'per-s-ment, a. constitution ; medium ; due mixture ; disposition ; temper. Tem-per-a-ment'al, a. constitutional. f.R. Tem'per-ance, n. moderation, especially in drink; sobriety; calmness. Tem'per-ste, a. moderate in drink and food; abstinent ; not excessive ; calm. Tem'per-sto-ly, ad. moderately; calmly. Tem'per-sto-ness, s. freedom from excess. Tem'per-stive, a. having power to temper. ëm'per-e-ture, s. constitution of nature; state of the air as to heat and cold. Tem'pered, (tem'perd) a. disposed; softened.

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Tame, a not wild; domestic; accustomed to domestic life; gentle; subdued; spiritless. Tame, v. s. to make gentle or tame. Tame'ly, ad. not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly. Tame'ness, n. the quality of being tame. Tam'er, n. one who tames; a subduer. Tam'i-ny, n. a sort of worsted stuff; tammy. Tam'my, a. a thin woollen stuff: - a bolter. Tam'per, v. n. to meddle : to practise secretly Tan, v. a. to convert skins into leather; to make tawny; to embrown by the sun. Tan, s. the bark of the oak, &c., bruised; coze. Tan'dem, s. a two-wheeled pleasure carriage, drawn by two horses, one before the other. Tang, a. a strong taste; a relish: —a sea-weed. Tan'gen-cy, x. act of touching; taction.
Tan'gent, x. a right line touching a curve line.
Tan-gi-bl'<sub>i</sub>-ty, x. the quality of being tangible.
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Tan'ty-l'z-er, m. one who tantalizes.

Tan'ty-wount, a. equivalent; equal.

Tan-tiv'y, or Tan'ti-vy, (tan-tiv'e, P. J. E. F. K.

Sm., tan'te-ve, Ja. Wb. | ad. at great speed.

Tan'trung, m. pl. high airs or freaks; bursts of passion or ill-humor. [Vulger.]

Tan'yard, m. a place for tanning; tannery.

Tan m. a. to touch limits: —to pierce; to broach. Tap, v. a. to touch lightly : -to pierce ; to broach. Tap, n. a gentle blow : - a pipe; a spile. Tape, n. a narrow fillet or band of linea. Ta'per, n. a wax candle; n small light. Ta'per, a. growing gradually smaller toward the end; regularly narrowed; conical; tapering. Ta'per, v. n. to grow gradually smaller. Ta'per, v. a. to make gradually smaller.

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Ta'per-ness, s. the state of being taper.

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\*Ta'per-try, [tap'es-tre, P. F. Ja. E. Sm. Wb.;

taps'tre, S. J.: taps'tre or tap'es-tre, W.] s.

\*\*commental fourted city' for thing weath for ornamental, figured cloth for lining walls, &c. \*Tap'es-try, v. a. to adorn with tapestry. Tap house, a. house where liquors are retailed. Tap-j-ocs, m. a glutinous and nutritious substance from the root of the cassava plant.

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Ta-Tan-Pulla, s. [It.] a vulgar Italian dance.

Ta-Tan'tu-la, s. a venomous sort of spider.

Tar'di-ly, ad. in a tardy manner; slowly.

Tar'dy-ses, s. slowness; lateness; reluctance.

Tar'dy, a. slow; aluggish; dilatory; late.

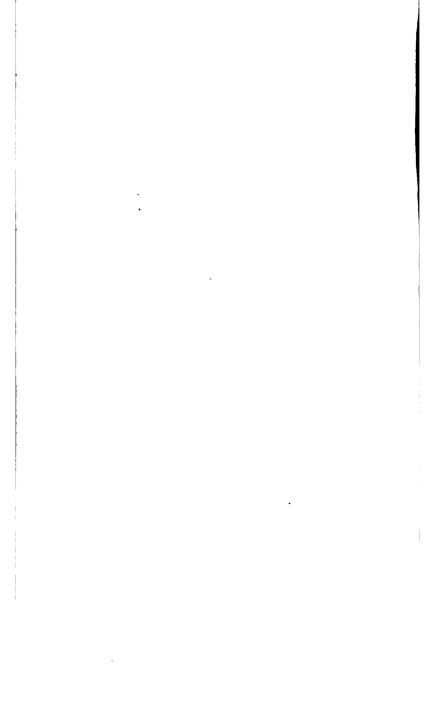
Tare, n. a genus of plants; a vetch; a weed: an allowance in weight for the cask, bag, & Tare, i. from Tear; tore Tar'get, z. a kind of buckler or shield were the left arm : - a mark to be shot at Tar-get-ier', n. one armed with a target.
Tar'gum, n. [Heb.] a Jewish paraphrase on sum
portion of Scripture in Chaldee. Tar'gum-ist, n. a writer in the targums. Tar'iff, n. a table or schedule of duties payable to government on merchandise. Tarn, z. a mountain lake ; a fen ; a pool. [Les Tir'nich, v. a. to sully; to soil; to stain Tar'nish, v. a. to Samy; to Som; to Sama.
Tar'nish, v. a. to lose brightness; to be saled.
Tar-panil'ing, n. tarred carras:—a saler:—written also tarpareting and tarparetin.
Tar'ra-gon, n. a plant, called herb-drague.
Tar'ras, n. a sort of planter or strong motter.
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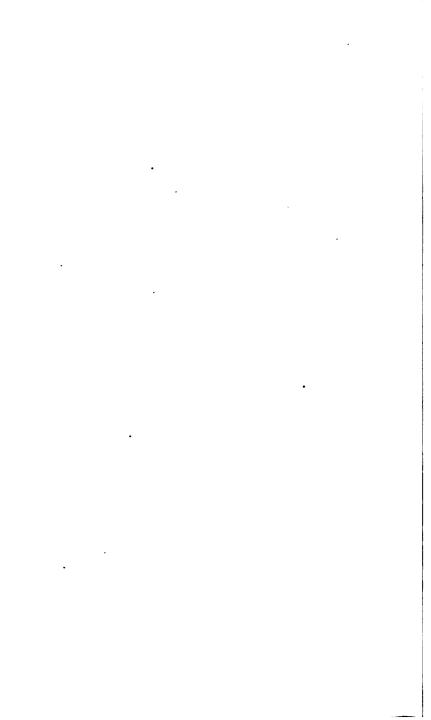
\*Tas'sel, (tas'sel or tos'si) [tas'sel, W. P. J. F. k Sm. R. Wb.; tos'l, S. K.] a. an ornances bunch of silk, ribbon, &cc.:—the head of plant, as of maize. \*Tas'scl, v. s. to put forth a tassel, as make. \*Tas'selled, (tas'seld) a adorned with tases. Tas'see, n. pl. armor for the thighs. Tast'a-ble, a that may be tasted; savory. Taste, v. a. to perceive by the palate; to reish Taste, a. the act of tasting ; relish ; nice perce; tion; intellectual discernment or relish Tast'ed, a. having a particular relish or tast. Taste'ful, a. high-relished; savory; tasty. Taste'less, a. having no taste; insipid Taste'less-ness, n. insipidity; want of taste. Tast'y, a. having taste; nice; fine; tastele. Tat'icr, v. a. to tear; to rend. Tát'ter, n. n rag. — pl. rags ; a ragged dres. Tát-ter-de-mál'ion, (-yun) n. a ragged fellos. Tat'tle, v. n. to prate; to talk idly; to blab Tat'tle, n. prate; idle chat; trifling tatk.
Tat'tle, n. an idle talker; a prater.
Tat-tlo', n. a beat of drum:—a puncture, o figure formed by punctures, on the body. Tat-tôô', v. a. to form figures on the body. puncturing the skin and staining it.
Taught, (tawt) i. & p. from Teach.
Taught, (tawt) (Next.) stretched out; tense. \*Taunt, (tant or tawnt) [tant, J. P. Sn. R. W. To lamper with their own second books.

Tangled with brian

tantomount to the assertion

They have a tuste for





- Teaches to supply our wants, si, us - Jeaching them that god made nor Difference.

in his will that he should his in state.

. a. to reproach; to insult; to revile. s. a. to reproach; to insult; to revile.

Teams, (Tath) s. insult; earcastic reproach.

Teams(sp. n. one who taunts or reproaches.

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Teams(sp. n. one who is seen that is a bull.) hately of its, n. one who uses tautology.
hately of its, v. n. to repeat the same thing.
hately of y, n. repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

au-soph'o-ny, n. repetition of the same sound.

by'orn, n. a house where liquor is sold; an inn. hv'ern-or, n. same as tevern-keeper. hv'ern-ing, n. the act of feasting at taverns. iv'orn-kēcp-er, π. one who keeps a tavern. lw, s. c. to dress white or alum leather. hw, as a marble to play with; a game.
hw'dri-ly, ed. in a tawdry manner.
hw'dri-des, a gaudy or petentations finery.
hw'dry, a. showy without bisgance; finical. lwed, (thwd) p. a. drossed and made white. lw'or, a a dresser of white leather. Lw'er-y, s. the manufacture of white leather. hw'ny, a dasky yellow, like things tunned.
'ax, a. an impost; a tribute; charge; consure.
'ax, a. a. to load with imposts; to charge; to
'ax's ble, a. that may be taxed. [censure. ar y-we, a man may be disting; impost; tax, 'ar'et, a. one who taxes.'
'ar'et, a. one who taxes.'
'ar'et, are man, a. one versed in taxidermy,
'ar'i-der-my, s. art of arranging and preserving specimens of natural history, as skins, &c.

da, (id) s. a Chinese plant; liquor made of it.

feach, (id-bi) v. a. [is taught; pp. teaching,
taught;] to instruct; to inform; to show. Tach (tich) s. s. to give instruction.
Tach s-ble, a. willing or apt to learn; doelle.
Tach's-ble-nies, s. doellity; aptness to learn. tach'er, a. one who teaches; an instructor. Carcip, s. a small cup to drink tea from. Cague, (tig) a. an Irishman, in confempt.
Cak, a. the East-Indian oak, valued for timber.
Carket-tle, a. a kettle for beiling water for tea. "al, n. a wild fowl of the duck kind. barn, s. a number of horses or oxen harnessed together for drawing a carriage, &c. Sam'ster, z. a driver of a team ea'pet, a. a vessel in which ton is made. Tear, (187) n. water from the eyes; moisture, fedr, (târ) v. a. [i. tore; pp. tearing, torn;] to pull in pieces; to rend; to luniate; to rack. Cear, (tar) v. n. to finne; to rave; to rant.
Tear, (tar) n. a rent; fissure; laceration.
Tearing, (tar'er) n. one who rends or tears.
Tearing, (ter'ful) a. full of tears; weeping. Tearless, a. destitute of tears. Teape, (tex) v. a. to comb ; to scratch, as cloth : - to vex with importunity; to annoy.

[ba'qai, (tā'zi) [tā'zi, P. E. J. F. E. Sa. Wb.;

tā'zei, Ja.] n. a prickly plant and its burr:— Written also testia day'er, (tex'er) n. whoever or whatever ter Tel'spète, s. a spoon used in drinking tea. Teat, [181, S. W. J. E. P. Je. K. Sm.; tit, Kenrick, Mires,] n. n. dug; a pap; a nipple. Tathe, s. a. to God on turnips, as sheep, &c. Tarite, n. a prickly plant:— some as seed.
Tarite, n. a. to raise a map on cloth; to tease.
Tarite, n. a. to raise a map on cloth; to tease.
Tarite, n. a. pervishes; frefully; frowardly.
Tarity, ed. pervishes; frefulnes.

thwat, S. P. E. E.; tint or thwat, W. Je.] [ Tech'ni-cal, a belonging to art or science; act in common or popular use. in common or popular use.

Tech-ni-cal-ty, a state of being technical.
Tech-ni-cal-ty, ad in a technical manner.
Tech-no-log';-cal, a relating to the arts.
Tech-no-log';-cal, a relating to the arts; a treation on the arts, or on terms used in the arts.
Tech-no-log';-cal, pervish; fretful; irritable; touchy.
Techez';c, a pertaining to building.
Techez';c, a pertaining to building. Ted der, n. a. to spread abroad new-mown grass. Të dëjua, n. [L.] a hymn sung in the church.

"Të/dioue, (të/dyus) [të/dyus, S. E. F. K.; të/deus, J. Ja.; të/de-us or të/je-us, W. P. Sm.] a. we arisome; irksome; tiresome; prolix.

\*TE'dious-ly, ad. in such a manner as to weary

\*TE'dious-ness, n. wearisomeness; prolixity.

Të'di-un, n. [L.] irksomeness; weariness.

Tëëm, v. n. to bie pregnant; to be full.

Tëëm, v. a. to bring forth; to produce.

Tëëm v. n. to bring forth; to produce. Teens, a. pl. the years between twelve and Teeth, a. pl. of Tooth. [twenty Teath, v. n. to breed teeth. Tegu-a, a. m. to roce teem.
Tegu-a, a. relating to, or like, tiles.
Tegu-ment, a. a natural covering; the skin.
Tegu-ment'a-ry, a. relating to teguments.
Tebu-a, a. to laugh; to titter.— a. a laugh.
Teu, a. the time or linden tree. ieu, n. me mme of inden tree.
Teint, (tin!) n. color; shade. See Tint.
Te'la-ry, [tê'la-re, P. Ja. Sm. R. : tê'l-re, E.
F\*\[ \text{F}\] a. relating to spinning; spinning.
Te'l-\( \text{griph}\), n. a machine or contrivance to convey intelligence to a distance by signals. Tel-o-graph'ic, a. relating to a telegraph.
Tel-o-gr, n. the doctrine of final cause Tel'e-scope, a. an optical instrument for viewing distant objects. Tel-o-ecop';c, } a. belonging to a telescope; Tel-o-ecop';cal, seeing at a distance. seeing at a distance. Tel-p-ecty'; cai, seeing at a distance.
Tel-es'igh, s. a magical charm; talisman.
Tel-es'igh, s. a poem of which the final letters of all the lines make up a name.
Tell, v. a. [i. told; pp. telling, told;] to make known by words; to utter; to express; to relate; to inform; to betray; to count. Tell, v. n. to give an account; to speak. Tell'er, n. one who tells : — an officer of a bank who receives and pays money. Tell'tale, n. an officious tale-bearer. [rlum. Tell'tale, a. blabbing; telling tales. [rium. Tel-lu'ric, (191) a. relating to the earth or tellu-Tol-la'ri-um, n. (Min.) a rare kind of metal. Tem-o-ra'ri-ous, a. rash; heady; adventurous. Te-mer'ı-ty, a. rashness ; extreme boldne Tem'per, v. a. to mingle; to modify; to soften; to form to a proper hardness, as metals. Tem'per, a. due mixture of contrary qualities; disposition of mind; moderation; state of a metal as to hardness: — passion; irritation. Tem'per-s-ment, a. constitution; medium; due mixture; disposition; temper. Tem-per-a-ment'al, a. constitutional. fr. Temperature, as moderation, especially in drink; sobriety; calmass. Temperate, a moderate in drink and food; ab-stinent; not excessive; calm. Tem'per-sto-ly, ad. moderately; calmly. Tem'per-sto-ness, n. freedom from excess. Tem'per-s-tive, a. having power to temper. Tem'per-sture, s. constitution of nature; state of the air as to heat and cold. Tem'pered, (tem'perd) a. disposed; softened.

Tame, a not wild; domestic; accustomed to Tare, a genus of plants; a vetch; a weed domestic life; gentle; subdued; spiritless. l'ame, v. a. to make gentle or tame. l'ame'ly, ad. not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly. Tame'ness, n. the quality of being tame. Tam'er, n. one who tames; a subduer. Tam'i-ny, a. a sort of worsted stuff; tammy. Tam'my, a. a thin woollen stuff: - a bolter. Tam'per, v. n. to meddle : to practise secretly Tan, v. a. to convert skins into leather; to make tawny; to embrown by the sun. Tan, a. the bark of the oak, &c., bruised; ooze.
Tan dem, a. a two-wheeled pleasure carriage,
drawn by two horses, one before the other. Tang, u. a strong taste; a relish: —a sea-weed. Tan'gen-cy, s. act of touching; taction. Tan'gent, s. a right line touching a curve line. Tan-gi-bil',-ty, s. the quality of being tangible. Tan'gi-ble, a. that may be touched. Tan'gle, (tang'gl) v. a. to implicate; to entrap. Tan'gle, (tang'gl) v. a. to be entangled. Tán'gle, n. a knot of things interwoven. †Tán'ist, n. (Ireland) a kind of captain. Spenser. Tan'is-try, n. (Ireland) a tenure of lands. Tank, n. a cistern or hasin of water; a reservoir. Tank'ard, n. a drinking vessel with a cover. Tan'ner, a one who tans leather. Tan'ner-y, n. a place for tunning; a tanyard. Tan'nin, a. the substance which tans leather. Tan'ning, n. the process of preparing leather. Tan'pit, a. a pit in which leather is tanned. Tan'sy, z. an odorous plant or herb. Tan'ta-lişm, z. act of tantalizing. Tan-ta'li-um, n. (Min.) a rare metal. Tan'ta-lize, v. a. to torment with false hopes; to tense; to provoke; to irritate. Tan'ta-liz-er, a. one who tantalizes. Tan'ty-moon to tanianzes.

Tan'ty-moon to count under ty equal.

Tan'ty'vy, or Tan'ty-vy, (tan-tiv'e, P. J. E. F. K.

San', tan'ty-vy, Ja. Wb.] ad. at great speed.

Tan'trymy, s. pl. high airs or freaks; bursts of passion or ill-humor. [Vulgar.] Tan'yard, s. a place for tanning; tannery. Tap, v. a. to touch lightly : -to pierce ; to broach. Tap, n. a gentle blow : — a pipe ; a spile. Tape, n. a narrow fillet or band of linea. Ta per, a. a wax candle; a small light. Ta'per, a. growing gradually smaller toward the end; regularly narrowed; conical; tapering. Ta'per, v. n. to grow gradually smaller. Ta'per, v. a. to make gradually smaller. Ta'per-Ing, p. a. growing gradually smaller. Ta'per-ness, n. the state of being taper. Tap'es-try, [tap'es-tre, P. F. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; tape'tre, S. J.: tape'tre or tap'es-tre, W.] n. ornamental, figured cloth for lining walls, &c. \*Tap'es-try, v. a. to adorn with tapestry. Tap house, a. house where liquors are retailed. Tap-j-o'ca, n. a glutinous and nutritious sub-stance from the root of the cassava plant. Ta'pir, n. an animal resembling the hog. Tapir, (tap'é) [tap'é, Sm.: ta'pē, Ja. K.; ta'pis, Wb.] n. [Fr.] tapestry; a cloth for a table. They'et, a. (Soom-engine) a small lever. Tap'réét, n. the principal stem of a root. Tap'ster, s. one who draws beer, &c. Tar, n. a dark, liquid pitch : - a sailor. Tar, v. a. to smear over with tar. Târ-an-ti'la, n. [IL] a vulgar Italian dance. Tar-in'tu-le, n. a venomous sort of spider. Tar'di-ly, ad. in a tardy manner; slowly. Tur'di-ness, n. slowness; lateness; reluctance. Tur'dy, a slow; sluggish; dilatory; late.

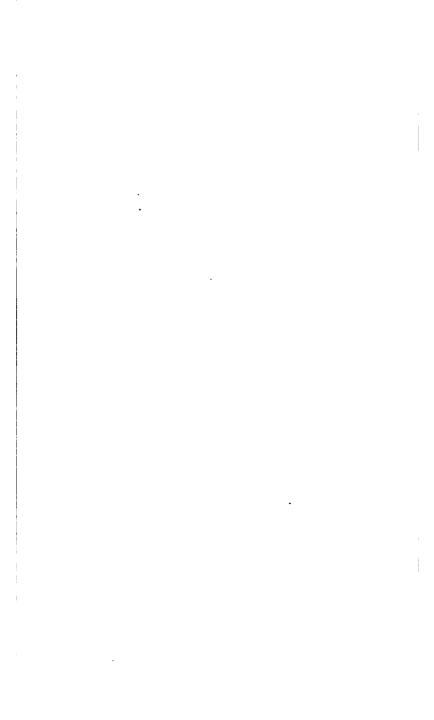
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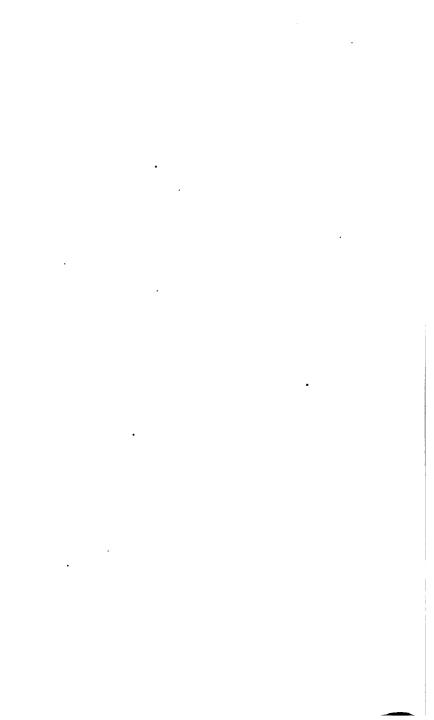
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Nav'ny, a. dunky yellow, like things tanned.

Na, n. an impost; a tribute; charge; censure.

Na, n. a. to load with impost; to charge; to

Na's-ble, a. that may be taxed. (censure.

Na's'tion, n. the act of taxing; impost; tax.

Na'or, n. one who taxes.

Na'i-der-mist, n. one versed in taxidormy.

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n. a. to reproach; to insult; to revila.

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Těch'der, n. & v. a. See Tester.
Těch'der, n. & v. a. See Tester. 77 dē'um, n. [L.] a hymn sung in the church. \*Tē'dious, (tē'dyus) [tē'dyus, S. E. F. K.; tē'do-us, J. Je.; tē'do-us or tē'jo-us, W. P. Sm.] a. wearisome; irksome; tiresome; prolix. wearsome; irksome; threatme; prolix.
\*T6'dious-néss, \*\*. wearisomeness; prolixity.
\*T6'di-un, \*\*. [L.] irksomeness; weariness.
\*T8'di-un, \*\*. to be pregnant; to be full.
\*T8'm, \*\*. a. to bring forth; to produce.
\*T8'm, \*\*. a. to bring forth; to produce. Teem'er, a. one that brings young. Teens, n. pl. the years between twelve and Teeth, n. pl. of Tooth. [twenty Testh, v. n. to breed teeth. Teg-u-a, a relating to, or like, tiles.
Teg-u-a, a relating to, or like, tiles.
Teg-u-a, relating to teguments.
Teint, (tint) n. color; shade. See Tint.
Teint, (tint) n. color; shade. See Tint.
Teila-ry, [teila-re, P. Ja. Sm. R.; teila-re, E.
Wh.] a. relating to spinning; spinning. Tell'e-graph, a. a machine or contrivance to convey intelligence to a distance by signals.
Tell-e-graph'c, a. relating to a telegraph.
Tell-e-droph'c, a. relating to a telegraph. Tel'e-scope, a. an optical instrument for viewing distant objects. Tel-e-ecop'ic, } a belonging to a telescope;
Tel-e-ecop'i-cal, seeing at a distance. seeing at a distance. Tell-pecopy-cqu, seeing at a distance.
Tell-Sem, a a magical charm; talisman.
Tell-les'tich, s. a poem of which the final letters of all the lines make up a name.
Tell, s. a. [i. told; pp. telling, told;] to make known by words; to utter; to express; to relate; to inform; to betray; to count. Tell, v. n. to give an account; to speak. Tell'er, n. one who tells : - an officer of a bank who receives and pays money. Tell'tale, s. an officious tale-bearer. Tell'tikle, a blabbing; telling tales. [rium. Tel-lü'ric, (191) a relating to the earth or tellu-Tel-lü'ri-üm, a (Min.) a rare kind of metal. Tem-e-ra'ri-ous, a. rash; heady; adventurous. Te-mer'i-ty, a. rashness ; extrem e boldnes Tem'per, v. s. to mingle; to modify; to soften; to form to a proper hardness, as metals. Tem'per, n. due mixture of contrary qualities; disposition of mind; moderation; state of a metal as to hardness:—passion; irritation. Tem'per-s-ment, a. constitution ; medium ; due mixture ; disposition ; temper. maxure; disposition; temper.

Tém-per-aménifsi, a constitutional. [R.]

Tém/per-ance, s. moderation, especially in
drink; sobriety; calanness.

Tém/per-sie, a moderate in drink and food; abstinent; not excessive; calm. Tēm'per-sto-ly, ad. moderately; calmly. Tēm'per-sto-ness, n. freedom from excess. Tēm'per-s-tive, s. having power to temper. Tem'per-a-ture, s. constitution of nature; state of the air as to heat and cold. Tem'pered, (tom'perd) a. disposed; softened.

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Têm'post, s. a violent wind; a commotion.
Têm'post-tôst, a driven about by storms.
Tem-pôst'y-oës, (ţem-pôst'yu-ūs) a abounding
in temposts; stormy; turbulent.
Tem-pôst'y-oūs-ly, ad. in a stormy manner.
Tem-pôst'y-oūs-nôse, s. the being tempostuous.
Têm'plar, s. a student in the law.
Têm'diste, s. a student in plate; templet. Tëm'plate, s. a thin plate; templet. Tem pie, s. an edifice appropriated to religious worship:—the upper part of the side of the head, where the pulse is felt. Tem'plet, z. a piece of timber in a building. Tem'po-ral, a. measured by time; not eternal; secular; not spiritual:—placed at the temsecular; not spiritual:—placed at the Tem-po-ral'i-ty, a. secular possessions. If Tem'po-ral-iy, ad. with respect to this life. Tem'po-ral-ness, a. secularity; worldiness. Tem po-rais, a. pt. secular possessions.
Tem po-rais, a. the laity; temporality.
Tem po-rai-raises, n. state of being temporary.
Tem po-ra-ry, a. lasting only for a limited time; not permanent; transitory. Tem-po-ri-za'tion, s. the act of temporizing. Tem-po-rize, v. s. to comply with the times; to yield to circumstances; to comply meanly. Tem'po-riz-er, a. one who temporizes. Tëmpt, (tëmt) v. a. to entice to ill; to allure. Tëmpt'a-ble, (tëm'ta-bl) a. liable to temptation. Temp-ta'tion, (tem-ta'shon) n. act of tempting; state of being tempted; enticement. Tëmpt'er, (tëmt'er) a. one who entices to ill. Tëmpt'ing, (tëmt'ing) p. a. enticing; alluring. Tempt'ing, (tem'ing) p. a. enticing; sturing. Tempt'ing-ly, ad. on as to tempt or entice.
Temp'tress, (tem'tres) s. she that tempts.
Ten, a. d. s. twice five; the decimal number.
Ten'a-ble, [ten'a-bl, W. P. J. E. F. M. Sm. R.
Wh.; tb'na-bl, S. Ja. Narea.] a. that may be maintained or held; defensible. Te-nā'cious, (te-nā'shus) a. grasping hard; hold-ing fast; retentive: — obstinate: — cohesive. To-nk'clous-ly, ad. in a tenacious manner.
To-nk'clous-néss, (tc-nk'shus-nés) s. tenacity.
To-nk'c'i-ty, s. the quality of being tenacious.
Tén'sn-cy, s. the state of a tenant. Ten'ant, a. one who holds lands or tenements belonging to another; an occupant. Ten'ant, v. s. to hold as a tenant. Ten'ant-a-bie, a that may be tenanted. Ten'ant-ry, n. a body of tenants. Tench, n. a gold-colored, fresh-water fish. Tend, v. a. to watch ; to guard ; to attend. Tend, v. n. to move towards; to incline. Ten'dance, n. attendance; the act of waiting.
Ten'dence, n. attendance; the act of waiting.
Ten'den-cy, n. state of tending; inclination;
aim; direction; course; drift.
Ten'der, a. soft; kind; easily pained; delicate.
Ten'der, b. a. to offer; to exhibit; to propose.
Tend'er, n. one who tends:—a small vessel or ship:—an offer; a proposal.
Tën'der-hein'ed, a. compassionate; gentle.
Tën'der-hein'ed, a. compassionateness.
Tën'der-ling, z. first horn of a deer:—a fond-Ten'der-loin, n. a tender part of beef. [ling. Ten'der-ly, sd. in a tender manner; gently. Ten'der-ness, w. the state of being tender. Ten'di-nous, a. containing tendons; sinewy. Ten'don, s. a sinew ; a ligature of joints. Ten'dril, s. the clasp or clasper of a vine, &c. To-ne'bri-ous, a. gloomy ; tenebrous. Ten'o-brous, a. dark : gloomy ; obscure. Ten'o-ment, a. any thing held by a mant, as a house, land, &c.: — a house; a habitation.
Tin-p-ment'al, a. to be held by certain tenure.

Tën-p-mënt'a-ry, a, that is or may be leased.
Tën-të 'mua, u, [L.] an inclination to so to stad.
Tën'të, [tën'të, M. P. J. E. San. R. M. i të'në,
S. Ja. K.; tën'të er të'nët, F.] n. a position; e principle; a doctrine; an opinioa. Ten'fold, a ten times increased. Ten'nis, n. a play with a racket and ball.
Ten'nis-ball, n. a ball used to play at tennis.
Ten'on, n. the end of a timber atted to another. Ten'or, a. constant mode; purport; drift:mean or middle part in music.
Tonse, a. a variation of the verb to denote the acuse; n. a variation of the very to denoce time. Tence, a drawn tight; stretched; stiff; not hi. Tence ness, n. the state of being tence; tension. Ten'sip., or Ten'sip., a. capable of extension. Ten'sip., n. the act of stretching; distontion. Ten'sip.y, n. state of being tense. Tëns'ure, (tën'shur) n. tension. Bacm. [2] Tent, n. a soldier's movable lodge or pavilica; shelter:—a rell of lint:—a species of rel secsion: — a rest of lint: — a species of ref Tent, e. n. to lodge, — v. a. to probe. [wine. Tenticle-tim, n. [L. Ppl. tenticle-tip, a feater of an insect or animal; tentacle. Tenticle-tive, a. that tries; trying; assaying. Tenticd, a. covered with tenta. Tent'er, n. an iron hook to stretch things on. Tent'er, v. a. to hang or stretch by hooks. Tenth, a. first after the minth; ordinal of tea.
Tenth, n. the tenth part; a tithe.
Tenth'ly, ed. in the tenth place. [no nentrity, ed. in the tenth place. [ness. Fe-ndi/sy, a. thinness; slenderness; misstarten's-ofs, a. thin; small; misstar Tén's-ofs, a. thin; small; misstar Tén's-ofs, a. thin; small; misstar Tén's-ofs, s.; ten's-ofs, p.; ten's-ofs, Tep'i-f ŷ, v. a. to make tepid. Tépir, a. d. to make tepid.
Tépir, a. [L.] lukevaramens; gentie hest.
Tér-phim, a. pt. [Heb.] Hole, images, or ame
Tér-phim, a. see Terrepia.
Tér-a-tél'o-gy, a. a branch of physiology that
treuts of maiformations and monstrustius.
Térce, a. a vessol. See Tierce.
Térce-bin'thine, a. selucing to turpentine.
Tér'-p-bin'thine, a. e. relating to turpentine.
Tér'-p-bin'thine, a. e. relating to turpentine. Ter-9-in'tque, a relating to turpentue.

Ter-9-bra'tlon, a. the act of boring or piercing.

Ter-9-bra'tlon, a. the act of boring or piercing.

Ter-9-bra', a long and round; tapering.

Ter-9-ver-este, v. a. to shift; to use evasion.

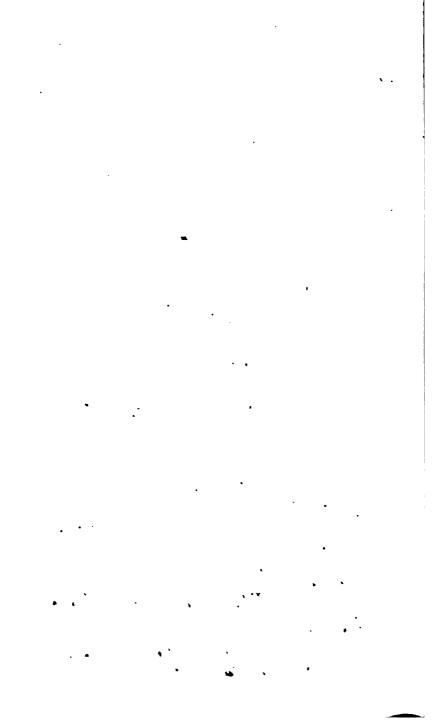
[2.]

Ter-9-ver-est'tlon, a. a shift; evasion; change. Term, z. a limit; a boundary: - a limited time: awas, z. n amit; a councary; — a limited use — a word; an expression. — pl. conditions. Term, v. a. to name; to call; to designate. Terms-gan-cy, z. turbulence; Turiousness. Terms-gint, a. turbulent; scolding; ferious. Terms-gint, z. a scolding, brawling wassa. Terms-gr, z. one who holds for a term of years. Tër'mëş, n. [L.] pl. tër'mi-tëş ; a large ant. Tër'mi-na-ble, s. limitable ; admitting bonds. Têr'm-nai, a relating to a term or end.
Têr'm-naita, v. a. to think; to put an end to.
Têr'm-naita, v. a. to end; to close; to const.
Têr-m-naitipn, v. a limit; end; conclusion.
Têr-m-naitipn-al, a. relating to termination.
Têr-m-naitip-gy, v. the doctrine or explanation terms used in the solonces; nonemclature.
Ter-m-naithus. v. [1.] (Affad.) a painful name. Ter'minal, a relating to a term or end. Tor-min'thus, s. [I.] (Med.) a painful tumerTenacions of life

talsahor with under any tamptation to the terretures towards periodic structure of how a tendency to give - deri was a low, in their winds to mostitute the It taids to the advantage — tenis to promote the winderly. It a prolonger promountaries.

Terminate in doubt.

that he used it appears from the fact I found that nature designer nu for more nelle Ineven read or fine composition unes de title of a sermon, that I or with the author has asserted his price. Then are more solicities to keep up the bel of their does thouse them that of their major nature our, them of upright majorhates. — He was no sooner got have then he sent me. They would willing part with ye rather than be prevented



ther can be concioud to a literary trans-gressor. To be terrified at he bore testimony that they were. the festimony to the genuines. Postry's us other than painty losting more is requisite than for a one to borrow hair. I found myself an alessed in a warmen strain. I passion them other ladies Delong more properly & the Divine then the his brien. he left the science in a better state them he found is from the marit of their than the state of appeters then reason the effect of appeters then reason It was not till likely that it was reduced There is such a defect of materials , that the will igner ... has given birt ... with this difference, that is the dictioner of providing for the many that the friends were the first the friends of the first that the first which the dillers are the organization from the dillers are the organization of the dillers are the organization of the dillers. It proved by much the most laborioso, making a charolites putor fration, on the their who just them existence. 375

'Er'mi-nile, n. [L.] pl. sir'mf-ni; a boundary; a limit: — a column; a sort of statue. 'Er'mi-lify; n. pl. [L.] a species of large white ants. See Termes. ër'na-ry, a. relating to three. er'na-ry, or Ter'ni-on, a. the number three er'roe, a. a small grassy bank: — a balcony.
er'roe, a. a small grassy bank: — a balcony.
er'ro-pin, a. a species of land-tortoise. er-ra'que-ous, a composed of land and water. Y-ra'que-oas, a. composed of land and wase 'er-rèse', a. the surface of the whole earth. 'er-rès'(rj-al-ly, ad. after an earthly manner. 'er'ri-ble, a. dread(u); formidable; frightful. Fr'ri-ble-ness, n. formidableness; irendfulness.
'ér'ri-bly, ad. dreadfully; formidably.
'ér'ri-er, n. n dog that follows his game into 'é'ri; e., a. a dog that follows his game into holes: — a survey of lands: — an auger.
'er-rif'ic, a. dreadful; causing terfor; fearful.
'è'r-rif', v. a. to fright; to shock with fear.
'è'r-ri-ty, u. land; country: — a district of country under a temporary government.
'è'r'er, n. greaf fear; dread; alarm; fright.
'è'r'er, n. a one who proclaims danger.
'trae, a. meatly written; elegant; polished.
'érse'ry, s.d. with terseness; neatly.
'èrse'nea, a. smoothness or neatly. Free'ness, a. smoothness or neatness of style. "er'tipn, a occurring every other or third day.
"er'tipn, a an ague intermitting but one day.
"er'tip-ry, (18r'she-re) a. (Gol.) third; noting
a series of rocks or strata, which lie above the a series or rocks or strain, which his above the primary and secondary strain.
'dr'(;-āte, (t8r'she-āt) s. a. to do the third time.
'dr'se;-ite serie, (t8r'shym) [L.] a third something.
'dr'se;-lāte, v. a. to form into little squares.
'dr'se;-lāte, v. a. to form into little squares.
'dr'se;-lāted, a. variegated by squares.
'dr-se,-rā(;, a. having squares; tessellated.
'dst, a. examination; trial; a standard; proof.
'dr. m. dr. o. mrt to a. test. to compare with a 'ést, p. a. to put to a test; to compare with a Randard; to try; to prove. 'és'te-ble, a. that may be devised by will. 'és'ta-ble, a. that may be devised by will.

'es-ta'ce-p. (te-ta'she) n. p. (Crack.) molluscous animais, having a shelly covering.

'es-ta'cean, (te-ta'shan) a. a shell-fish.

'es-ta'cean, (te-ta'shan) } consisting of shells.

'es-ta'ceo'd, (te-ta'shan) consisting of shells.

'es-ta'ce-o'd-(\*gy, n. the science of testaceous
vermes; conchology.

'es'ta-ment, n. a will:—the name of each of
the general divisions of the Holy Scriptures.

''ab. majerial a festivamentary. čs-ta-měnt'al, a. tostamentary. co-1;-ment; p. a. cosumentary.

'éc-1;-ment';-ry, a. relating to, or given by, will.

'éc-1;-ment-i'tips, s. the act of giving by will.

'ér-tite, a. having made a will.

'es-ti'trix, s. a woman who leaves a will.

'es-ti'trix, s. a woman who leaves a will.

'es-ti'trix, s. a woman who leaves a will.

'es-ti'trix, s. the head to a coordinate of a head 'est'er, n. the head, top, or cover of a bed.
'es'tj-cle, n. an organ of seed in animals. So-ti-fi-ca'tion, n. the act of testifying. So'ti-fi-er, n. one who testifies. W/i-fy, s. s. to witness; to certify.
's'i-fy, s. s. to bear witness; to give proof.
's'i-fy, s. s. to bear witness; to give proof.
's'-i-mō'ni-si, s. a certificate; attestation. er-u-mo'ni-u, a ceruncate; attestation.

\*\*s'ti-mo-ny, a evidence; proof; attestation.

\*\*s'ti-ness, a moroseness; peeviahness.

\*c-u-tôn', a a silver coin of Italy or Portugal.

\*s-tu-d'ini-o-ois, a like the shell of a tortoise.

\*fagga'dō, a. [L.] a tortoise:—a screen for securing troops:—an encysted tumor.

Tös'ty, a. fretful; poevish; apt to be angry
Tät'a-mäs, n. [L.] (Med.) the locked-jaw.
Te-taug', n. a fish. See Tautog.
Tète, (til') n. [Fr.] filse hair; a lady's wig.
Tète-d-tête, (til')-til') ad. [Fr.] face to face; it private; cheek by jowl.- z. a private interview. Teth'er, z. a rope or restraint for horses, &c. Teth'er, v. a. to confine with a tether. Tet'rad, a. the number four; four things. Tët'rs-gon, n. a square ; a four-sided figure. Te-trag'o-nal, a. having four angles. Tët-ra-hë'dron, n. a solid figure that has four Têt-ra-hê'dron, n. a solid figure that has four equal, triangular faces.

Tê-trim'e-ter, n. a verse consisting of four feet.

Tê-trim'e-ter, a having four metrical feet.

Têt-ra-pê't-g-loûs, a having four petals.

Tê-trich, [tê'turk, S. J. E. F. K.; tê'turk or tê'turch, [tê'turk, S. J. a. têt'rirk, S. J. a. a Roman governor of a tetrarchy.

Tê-trich'fite, n. the fourth part of a province.

Tê-trirch'fitel, a belonging to a tetrarchy.

Têt'ra-thy, [tê'ra-ke, S. W. Ja. Sm. Wê.; tê'tur-kry. R. K.] a a tetrarchate.

Tê-tris'tich, n. an epigram or stanza of four lines.

Têt'ra-thy, [têt'ra-til, Sm. Wê.; te-tris'til, Ja.]

n. a building with four pillars in front.

Têt-ra-vij'la-ble, n. a word of four syllables.

Nêt'to-yi'la-ble, n. a word of four syllables. Twi-ra-sy: ra-me, n. a word of four sylandes.
Teù-tor, n. herpes; a scab; a scurf; a ringworm.
Teù-tōn'[c, a. relating to the Teutones.
Tew, (tth) v. a. to tease; to tumble; to pull.
Tew'[e], (tth'[e]) n. an iron pipe in a forge.
Téxt, n. an original writing; that on which a comment is written; a sentence of Scripture. Tëxt'-book, (tëkst'būk) a. a book or manual of general principles, used by students. \*\* Text'-bānd, a. a kind of large hand-writing. Tex'tile, a. woven; capable of being woven. Tex-to'ri-el, a. belonging to weaving. Tyx-19'ri-el, a. belonging to weaving.

Tex'ty-e-ry, er Text'y-el, a. serving as a text.

Text'y-e-ry, er Text'y-el, a. serving as a text.

Text'y-e-ry, b. a. divine well versed in Scrip
Text'y-el-ist, ture; one ready to quote texts.

Text'yre, (t&kst'yyr) a. a web; manner of

weaving; thing woven; combination of parts.

Thick, a. thatch. [Local, Eng.]

Thin, conj. a particle used in comparison. Thane, a. an old English title of honor. Thane ship, a. the office and dignity of a thane. Thane'ship, n. the office and dignity of a thans. Thank, v. a. to express gratitude to for a favor. Thank'ful, a. full of gratitude; grateful. Thank'ful-ty, ad in a thankful manner. Thank'ful-des, n. gratitude. Thank'less' a. unthankful; ungrateful. Thank'less' a. unthankful; ungrateful. Thank's, n. pl. expression of gratitude. Thanks' giv-or, n. a giver of thanks. Thanks'giv-or, n. a giver of thanks. Thanks'giv-ing, n. a giving of thanks; a day or season of giving thanks.
Thank'wor-thy, (-wür'the) a. meritorious. That, gen. a. not this, but the other; the former thing; the more distant thing.
That, pron. readine, use of for which, whe, or whom. That, each, because; of for which, whe, or whom. That, each, because; on tong a consequence. That, conj. because; noting a consequence. Thatch, s. straw laid upon the top of a hous Thitch, s. straw laid upon the top of a house. Thitch, v. a. to cover, as with straw or thatch. Thitch eq. a. one who covers with thatch. Thiu-ma-titr eq. a. working wonders; ex Thiu-ma-titree, a. a. to grow liquid; to melt. Thin, v. n. & a. to grow liquid; to melt. Thin, v. liquefaction; a melting. The, or The, article, noting a particular thing

Phi's-tra, (thō's-tpr) n. a house for dramatic spectacies, shows, plays, &c. : a play-house. The-āt'ri-cal.; the theatre; scenic. The-āt'ri-cal.; at in a theatrical manner. Thō'ca, n. [L.] (Bet.) a case; a sheath; covelope. Thōa, pros. the objective case singular of Thes. Thōfin, n. the act of stealing; the thing stolen. Thōir, (thār) pros. a. belonging to thems. Thèire, (thárz) pres. pos. from They. Thè'ism, s. the belief in a God; deism. The ist, n. one who believes in a God. The Is'(ic, ) a. belonging to theism or theists;
The Is'(ic, ) a belonging to theism or theists;
Them, pren. pl. the objective case of They.
Theme, s. the first or radical state of a thing:—
a subject; a topic; a short dissertation.
Themedivec, pres. the very persons.
Then, ad. at that time; afterwards; in that case. Thence, ad, from that place; for that reason-Thence-forth', ad. from that time. Thence-for'ward, ad, on from that time, The oc'ra-cy, w. a government directed by God.
The o-crat'ic, The o-crat'i-cal, a. of a theocracy.
The od'o-lite, s. an instrument used by surveyors, for measuring heights and distances. The-og'o-ny, u. the generation of the gods. The-q-lo'gi-an, n.one versed in theology ; a divine-The o-log ic, \ a relating to theology; divine;
The o-log i-cal, \ sacred.
The o-log i-cal, \ sacred.
The o-log i-call, ad. according to theology.
The old of ist, The o-logue, (the o-log) a. a divine. The ol'o gize, v. a. to render theological. The 51'9 gy, n. the science which treats of the existence and attributes of God, and of his relations to man; divinity. The om's chy, s. a fight against the gods. The op's thy, s. divine sympathy. The oph's ny, s. manifestation of God. The  $\delta r'b\delta$ , s. a musical instrument ; a large late. The  $\phi$ -rem, s. a truth or position proposed to be royed is proposed to be proved; a proposed to be proved; a proposition.

The-o-ro-matrice; a. relating to theorems;

The-o-remite, The o-retric, a. relating to theory; specu-The o-retrical, lative; not practical. The o-retrical of the original property; speculatively. The original of the original origin The o-rise, s. one was some states seculate.

The o-ry, s. the abstract principles of any setence; a speculation; a scheme; a system.

The o-soph o-ry, a divinely wise.

The o-soph o-ry, a divinely wise.

The o-soph o-ry, s. divine wisdom.

The o-soph o-ry, s. divine wisdom.

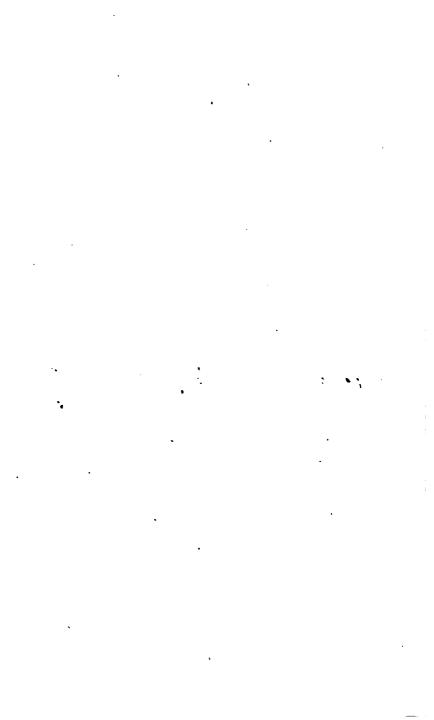
The o-soph o-ry, s. divine wisdom. Ther-ped'tic, a. relating to therapeuties;
Ther-ped'ticgal, curative.
Ther-ped'tics, n. pl. the art of curing diseases.
There, (ther) ed. in that place.—It is used in composition with prepositions, as in the folcomposition with prepositions, as in the following words, most of which are now growing obsolete or quaint, unless used technically. There's-botts, ad. hear that. There-at'ter, ad. at that; at that place. There-by, ad. by that. There'fore, (ther'for or that'for) [ther'for, S. W. F. K. Sm. R. Wh.; thar'for, J. E. Ja.; thar'for, P.] ad. & conj. for that; for this reason; consequently; for that purpose. There-form', ad. from that. There-from', ad. from that. There-In', ad. in that; in this. There-in-to', ad. into that.

There-M', ad. of that; of this. There-on', ad. on that. Thurs-on', ad. out of that. Thère-th', or Thère-un-th', ad. to that. Thère-in'der, ad. unser than.
Thère-up-ön', ad. upon that.
Thère-with', ad. with that.
Thèri-with', ad. with that.
Thèri-ic, [thè're-ik, Sa. Wb. Todd; the-d'it,
Ja. K.] na remedy against poisona.
The-ri's-cal, a. medicinal; physical.
Thè'-ma, a relating to heat; hot; warm.
Ther-môn'-t-èr, n. instrument to measure hest.
Thèr-mo-mèt'ri-cal-d, a. relating to a thermoment.
Thèr-mo-mèt'ri-cal-dy, ad. by a thermoment.
Thèr-mo-cope, n. a sort of thermomente. There mosees n. a sort of thermometer.
These, press. a plural of There opposed to fine.
There, n. [L.] pl. there is monthing hid down;
a position; proposition; theme.
The liridic,
The liridic,
The liridic,
The liridic,
The liridic,
a relating to theory; magical.
There is the art of magic.
There, (this press. the plural of Ha, or Ske, or L
Thirlide, a. not this; dense; gross; maddy; dep.
Thick, a. not this; dense; gross; maddy; dep.
Thick, a. the thickest part; a thicket.
Thick, a. derequaptly; fast; closely. Ther mo ecope, n. a cort of thermometer. Thick, s. the thickest part; a thicket.
Thick, sd. frequently; fint; closely.
Thick'en, (thick'kn) v. s. to make thick.
Thick'et, a. a close knot or cluster of trest.
Thick'et, s. a close knot or cluster of trest.
Thick'et, s. a close knot or cluster of trest.
Thick'et, s. a close planted; thick set to boy.
Thick'et, a. close planted; thick as to boy.
Thick'et, a close planted; thick sate one only the of thicks. Thick'-skilled, (thick'skill) a. dell; stapil. Thief, (thif) a.; pl. thieve; one guilty of the Thieve, v. a. to practise theft; to steal. Thiev'er-y, a. the practice of stealing; the Thiev'er-y, a. the practice of stealing; the Thiev'er-y, a. the practice of stealing; the Thiev'er-he, a. addred to theft; secret; sly. Thiev'er-hely, (thev'er-hel) ad. like a thief. Thiev'er-hely, (thi) a. a limb or part of the body be tween the knee and the hip-joint or trust. Thill. a. the shaft of a carriers. Thill, a. the shaft of a carria Thill, a. the shart of a carriage.
Thim'ble, a. a metal cap for the needle fings.
Thime, (tim) a. See Thyme.
Thin, a. not thick; rare; lean; sim; sleets.
Thin, ad not thickly; thinly.
Thin, v. a. to make thin; to attenuate. Thin, v. a. to make thin; to attenuate.
Thine, prov. psc. belonging or relating to thes.
Thine, prov. psc. belonging or relating to thes.
Thine, n. whatever is not a person; any matter.
Think, v. z. [i. thought; ps. thinking, thought; to contrate; to funcy; to musc.
Think, v. a. to imagine; to conceive; to below.
Think'ing, z. a. having thought; reflecting.
Think'ing, p. a. having thought; reflecting.
Think'ing, p. a. having thought; reflecting.
Think'ing, p. a. having thought; reflecting.
Thin'nges, z. state of being thin; tenuity.
Thin'nges, z. state of being thin; tenuity.
Third, a. the first after the second.
Third, z. h. third part:—the sixtieth sat of z.
Thirdly, ad., in the third place.
Thirdly, a. j. (Less) a widow's portion or third of her decessed husband's estate.
Thirst, z. a painful want of drink; to be dry Thirst, w. a paintin want of drink; to be dry Thirst, w. a. to feel want of drink; to be dry Thirs'ti-nëss, w. the state of being thirsty. Thirre'ty, a. suffering want of drink; vary dry. Thirre'ts, a. ten and three. Thirresenth, a. the third after the tenth. Thyr'ti-eth, a the ordinal of thirty.

Yhren who are slaves thuselves will won. of the entertainment themselves - often Capsing in The thon Known world. There was here a Leey who They think a moderate share of history sufficient for the purposes of life - have never thought of attempting ... for thurking to improve " ... Thick light more yeiges To daily proper to be sich . he thought a subject of esciony allention be thinks himself authorized to say what he pleases.

I think of riches (-fa)

Till once they are Eppis of this good then can never flowish — He hid me never merry again till the east over his grave should be dry: It sieredy lasts from the first impulse till the hand can be put into the procker.



This much of my dream I distinctly .... He would be in no respect worse of dough he spent fin years in -Thoughts upon which, though not constent, is frequent. Though I dislike the mateting of on old singlish poets in general, get, on this minute publish, the entiquet of the styl produces. Though he may be on excellent schoolmaster, the has however our pretonsions to take.
To Threaten, a TEIND threaten with a 9 to say Thrifty, EV rpopos, as a trai

Offen that threw me into replaces

hirty, a. & n. thrice ten; ten and twenty. his, pron. a.; pl. these; the one which is present; not that; the last part. present; not that; the last part. bis'tle, (this's) m. a prickly weed or plant. bis'tly, (this's) n. a prickly weed or plant. bis'tly, (this's) a. overgrown with thistles. bRh'er, ad. to that place or point. hith'er-ward, ad. towards that place. bole, n. [theiss, L.] a roof: -- a wooden pln. blog, a. a strap or string of leather. be-ray'ic, a. relating to the thorax or breast. bo'rsi, a. relating to the bed. bo'rsi, a. relating to the bed. bi'rsi, a. prickly tree a spine; a trouble. hô'rax, a. [L.] the breast; the chest. hôre, a. a prickly tree; a spine; a trouble. hôrn'back, a. a sea-fish with a spinous body. hôrn'-hōdige, a. a hedge made of thorns. . hôr'ny, a spiny; prickly; difficult; perplexing. Phôr'ough, (thur'o) prep. through. Shak. hôr'ough, (thur'o) a complete; full; perfect. hôr'ough-bass; (thur'o-bas) a. (Mak.) an accompaniment to a continued base by figures. pariment to a continuen case by ngures. bar quagh-fare, (thur-far) a a passage through; a place much passed through. bar quagh-in-ced, (thur-past) a complete. bar quagh-in-ced, (thur-past) a complete. bar quagh-wort, (wurt) a a medicinal plant. base as a the nhural of Past of not trans. not ougn-wors, (-wurt) a. a medicinal plant. hôse, prop. a. the plural of That; not these. hôs, prof. the phrson spoken to.
hôse, a safe ung these and these in conversation.
—v. a. to treat with familiarity.
hôugh, (thô) conj. although; if; in case that.
hôught, (thawt) i. & p. from Think.
hôught, (thawt) a sat of thinkine. bought, (thawt) s. act of thinking; idea; sentument; fancy; reflection; care; concern.
'bought'ful, (thawt'ful) a. full of thought; rehought/fül, (thawt/fül) a. full of thought; reflecting; considerate; attentive; careful. hought/fül-ly, (thawt/fül-le) ad. with thought. hought/fül-ness, (thawt/fül-ness a. reflection. hought/hea-ly, (thawt/fül-ness ay; careleas, hought/hea-ly, (thawt/fil-ne) at. careleasly. hought/hea-likes, a want of thought. hought/hea-likes, a want of thought. hought/hea-likes, a the numdred. hought and had a thought at the ordinal of a thoustnd. had 'spandth, a. the ordinal of a thoustnd. had 'spandth, a. the ordinal of a thoustnd. That'down, a. alavery; servitude; bondage. Thap'ple, a. the windpipe of an animal. 'hrash v. a. to beat as corn; to drub: to heat hrish, v. a. to beat, as corn; to drub; to beat:
—written also thresh. hrash'er, z. one who thrushes; thresher. hrp-sön'j-cal, z. like Thruse; boastful; bragging. hrp-sön'j-cal-ly, zd. boastfully. hread, (thread) n. a. small twist of flax, silk, cotton, or wool; a small line or string; a filsment; any thing continued in a course. ment; any thing continued in a course. Inread, (thrêd) v. a. to pass through; to plerce. Inread'bare, a. deprived of the nap; trite. Inread'en, (thrêd'en) a. made of thread. Inread; (thrêd'en), a. this thread ; stender. Inreat, (thrêt) v. a. menace; denunciation of ill. Inread'en, (thrêt'in) v. a. to menace; to denourace evil upon; to terrify. Inread'en, er, (thrêt'un-er) v. a menacer. Inread'en-ing, p. a. foreboding evil. Inread. Enter ing. p. a. foreboding evil. Inread. a. a. x. two and one. [three fired'fold, a. thrice repeated; consisting of Inreadyne, (thrêt'pêns er thrip'ens) [thrip'ens, S. F. Ja. Wê.; thrêp'ens, W. P.; thrêp'ens er thrip'ens, S. J. in the sum of three pennies. thingens, 8m.] at the sum of three pennies. Three pen-ny, (thrip'en-ne) a worth threepence. Three econe, a thrice twenty; sixty. hren'e-dy, a a song of lamentation Thresh, w. a. to best corn to free it from chaff; to best: — written also thresh.

Thresh'er, n. one who threshes corn : - a fish.

Thresh'ing-fisor, or Thresh'ing-fisor, (-fier) a an area on which corn is beaten out.
Thresh'old, a. a door-sill; an entrance; a door-Threw, (thrd) i. from Threw. Thrice, ad. three times.
Thrid, v. a. to alide or pass through; to thread.
Thrift, n. profit; fugality; good husbandry.
Thrif'ti-riess, n. frugality; good husbandry.
Thrif'ti-riess, n. frugality; good husbandry.
Thrif'ti-riess, n. frugality; good husbandry.
Thrift'ty, a. frugal; sparing; thriving; careful.
Thrifl, v. a. to pierce, to bore; to penetrate.
Thrill, v. a. to ierce, to bore; to penetrate.
Thrill, n. a. breathing-hole; a sharp sound.
Thrive, v. m. [t. throve; pp. thriving, thriven; to prosper; to grow rich; to flourish; to grow
Thriv'en, (thriv'vn) p. from Thrise.
Thriv'er, n. one who prospers or thrives. Thrice, ad. three times. Thriv'er, a. one who prospers or thrives. Thriving, p. a. growing; flourishing.
Throat, (throt) n. the fore part of the neck. Throb, v. n. to heave; to beat; to palpitate. Thröb, m. a beat; a strong pulsation.
Thröe, (thrö) m. the pain of travail; a pang.
Thröm bus, n. (Med.) a small tumor. Throne, n. the seat of a king or of a bishop.
Throne, v. a. to enthrone. Milton. [R.]
Throng, (21) n. a crowd; a great multitude. Throng, v. n. to crowd; to come in multitudes. Throng, v. a. to opposes with crowds.
Thros'tie, (thros'al) n. the thrush: — a spindle.
Thros'tie, n. the windpipe; the larynx. Throidie, v. a. to choke; to sufficient.
Throidie, (thri) prep. from end to end of; throughout; by means of.
Throigh, (thri) ad. from end to end; to the end.
†Throigh'ly, (thri'le) ad. thoroughly.
Throigh'sti, (thri'die) ad. thoroughly.
Throigh-shi, (thri'die) ad. thoroughly.
Throigh-shi, (thri'die) ad. is every part. Threve, i. from Thrive. Threw, i. from Thrise.

Thröw, (thrö) v. a. [i. threw; pp. throwing, thrown;] to fling; to cast; to send:—to twist.

Thröw, (thrö) v. a. to make a cast; to cast dice.

Thröw, (thrö) v. a. cast:—a pang. See Three.

Thröw'er, v. one who throws; a thrownier.

Thröw'ster, (thrö'ster) v. one who twists of throws silk, i. e., prepares it for the weaver.

Thröm, v. the ends of a weaver's threads. Thrum, v. a. to weave; to knot; to fringe: -- to play coarsely, as on a harp. Thrush, z. a small singing bird; throstle:—a disease common to infants. Thrust, v. z. [t. thrust; pp. thrusting, thrust;] te push with force; to drive; to urge; to stab. Thrust, v. z. to make a push; to prese; to throng. Thrust, a. a hostile attack; an assault; a stab. Thrust er, s. one who thrusts. Thrust'er, a. one who thrusts.
Thumb, (thum) a. the short, thick finger.
Thumb, (thum) v. a. to handle awkwardy.
Thumb stall, a. a case for the thumb.
Thump, a. a bard, heavy, dead, duli blow.
Thump, v. a. to beat with dull, heavy blows.
Thump, v. a. to fall or strike with a heavy blow.
Thump, v. a. to fall or strike with a heavy blow.
Thump'ar, a. a great; huge.
[Loss.]
Thun'der, w. a noise produced by the explosion
of lightning; a loud, rumbling noise.
Thun'der, v. a. to make a loud or terrible noise.
Thun'der, v. a. to make a loud or terrible noise. nuar quy, v. a. to make a rout of termine has Than'der, v. a. to emit with noise and terror. Than'der-belt, s. lightning; fulmination. Than'der-chip, s. an explosion of thunder. Than'der-ing, p. a. loud; noisy; terrible.

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Thin dor-ship or, a. a rain with thunder. Thun'der-storm, a. a storm with thunder. Thun'der-strike, v. a. [i. & p. thunderstruck;] to blast with lightning; to astonish; to frighten. Thā'ri-ble, s. a pan to burn incense in; a censer. Thy-fif'er-olis, a bearing frankincense.
Thurs'day, a the fifth day of the week.
Thus, ed. in this manner; to this degree; so. Thwack, v. a. to strike; to thresh; to bang. Thwack, n. a heavy, hard blow; a thump. Thwart, a. transverse : - [† perverse, Shak.] Thwart, ad. obliquely; across; to oppose; to traverse. Thwart, s. z. to be in opposition to.
Thy, (thi or the) [thi, S. P. J. E. F. Ja. Wh.;
thi or the, W.; thi or the, Sm.] pron. of thee; belonging to thee.

Thy ine-wood, (-wood) [thl'in-wood, F. Sm.; tht'in-wood, S.; the Tn-wood, W.] n. a precious Wood. Thyme, [tim, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; thim, Wb.] s. an aromatic plant. thim, we, is, an aromatic paint.

"Thy'my, (ti'me), a abounding with thyme.

Thy'roid, a noting a cartilage of the throat.

Thy-salf', pron. reciprocal, used for emphasis.

Th-4'ra, it.4'ra, v. J. E. E. Sm.; it.4'ra, P.;

it.4'ra, v. I. a dress for the head; a diadom. The jeal, a. relating to a pipe or to the shin.
Tie douloursex, (ill tid is to fire. [ Med.) a painful neuralgia in the face. Tick, n. a score; trust; a debt; a ticket: the louse of sheep: - a case for a bed; ticking: - a noise made by ticking, as by a watch. Tick, v. a. to run on score; to trust: — to make a slight noise, as a watch. Tick, v. s. to note by a regular vibration.

Tick en, a a case for a bed; a tick; cloth for

Trek ing, a bed-case. Tick'et, n. a token of a right, privilege, or debt; a marked card or slip of paper. Tick'et, v. a. to distinguish by a ticket. Tic'kle, v. a. to cause to laugh; to please. Tic'kle, v. z. to feel titillation. Tick'ler, a. one who tickles. Tick'ling, z. act of one who tickles; titiliation Tick'lish, a. easily tickled; tottering; unfin Tick'lish-ness, s. the state of being ticklish. Tid, a. tender; soft; nice. [R.] Ti'dal, a. relating to the tide Tid'bit, s. a dainty; a delicate piece. Tide, s. the ebb and flow of the sea; course. Tide, v. n. to pour a flood; to be agitated. Tide gate, n. a passage for the tide into a be Tidey man, | n. a custom-house officer, who
Tide whit-or, | watches the handing of goods.
Ti'di-ly, ad in a tidy manner; neatly,
Ti'di-ness, n. state of being tidy; neatness. Ti'dings, z. pl. news; intelligence. Ti'dy, a neat; clean; nice; spruce. Ti'dy, n. an apron or covering for a child.
Tie, (ti) v. a. [i. tied; pp. tying, tied;] to faster
with a knot; to bind; to fasten; to confine. Tie, (ti) s. a knot; a fastering; a bond. Tier, (ter) n. a row; a rank; a series of things. Ti'er, n. one who ties: — a child's apron. Tiërce, (ters or ters) [ters, P. J. E. Ja. E. Sm.; ters, S. W. F.] s. a third part of a pipe; fortytwo gallons. - (Mus.) a third. two gamons.— (\*\*mss.) a third.
Thereot, (\*\*kr\*syt) s. a triplet; three lines.
Tiff, s. liquor; drink: — a fit of poevishness.
Tiff, s. s. to be in a pet; to quarrel. [Leesl.]
Tif fs-ny, s. gauze or very thin silk.

Tig, a. a play of children : - called also tag.

Tife, (18) n. [Fr.] the shaft of a column. Tifer, n. a force animal of the feline genus. Tight, (11) a. tense; transions; clean; loose; not leaky: — neat; strug: — advelt Tight'en, (11'ta) v. a. to make tight; to clean Transion; (12'ta) v. a. to make tight; to clean -Tight'ly, (tit'le) ad closely; not loosely > Tight'ness, (tit'nes) n. cloreness: — Ti'gress, h. the female of the tiger. Ti'grish, a. resembling a tiger; fierce Il'gran, a recumming a tiger; instes.
Tike, n. a dog; a cur: — a clown. [Least.]
Til'bu-ty, or Til'birgh, n. a two-wheeled
pleasure-carriage; a sort of chaire.
Tile, n. a piece of burnt clay, or broad thin brick,
used to cover houses, or for pawing. [tiles. Tile, v. a. to cover with tiles; to cover as Til'er, z. one who covers houses with tiles. Til'ing, n. a roof covered with tiles; tiles. In jug, he a root covered wan thesi; Till, he money-boy in a shop; a tiller.
Till, prep. to the time of; to; until.
Till, ad. or conj. to the time when; until
Till, a. to cultivate; to bestand; to p
Till'a-ble, a. that may be tilled; make. Till'age, n. act of ploughing or tilling; caltum Till'or, n. a ploughman: — handle of a rudder. Tilt, s. a cover of a boat : —a military ga Tit, v. a. to cover or a sour; —a shiftenty gas
Titi, v. a. to cover; to point; to turn up.
Titi, v. a. to fight; to rush, as in copolar.
Titi'cy, n. one who titis; one who fights.
Titi'diam-mer, n. starge hammer, point is
works; a trip-hammer.
Tim/ham a mond of the halldian a base wines, a trip-measure.
Tim-ber, a. wood fit for building; a beam.
Tim-ber, a. a to furnish with timber; to suppor Tim-bed, a. a kind of mostical instrument.
Time, s. the measure of duration; degree of d ration; a space of time; season; age; interval; a period: — measure of sound: — repetition. a porson:— measure of sound:— repetition.
Time, s. a. to adapt to the time; to regulate.
Time/k80-per, Time/pièce, s. a watch ar clock
Time/l-pies, a. unseasonable; immatura.
Time/l-pies, s. the state of being timely.
Time/ly, a. ceasonable; sufficiently early.
Time/sirv-pr, s. one who meanly complies will
the times a ferminance. the times; a temporiser. the times; a temporate.
Time/skrv-ing, a mean compliance with powe.
Time/skrv-ing, a temporating; servile.
Time/-wörn, a worn by long use.
Tim/id, a fearful; timorous; not bald; affaid.
Tj-mid/-ty, a fearful; timorous; foer; timorouseness. Ti-moc'ra-cy, n. a government exercised by a of wealth or property. Tim'o-rous, a fearful; full of fear; tim Tim'e-rous-ly, ad. fearfully; with much fear Tim'e-rous-ness, a. fearfulness; timidity. Tin, s. a common, whitish metal; a thin pl Tin, v. a. to cover with tin.
Tin'cal, (ting'kal) n. a mineral; crude bean.
Tinc-th'ri-al, a. relating to tincture. Tino-ti'ri-al, a. relating to tracture.

Tinot'yre, (tingkt'yyr) s. color or taste superaided by something: — easence; extract of drags.

Tinct'yre, (tingkt'yyr) v. a. to imbue; to tings.

Tin'der, s. any thing very inflammable.

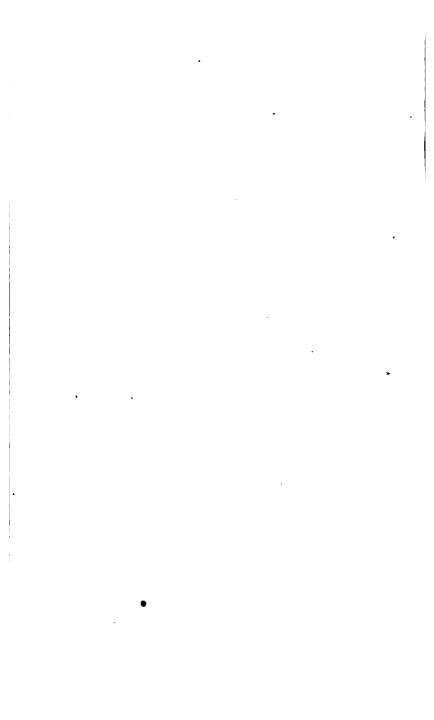
Tin'der-bûx, s. a box for hodding tinder. [pross.

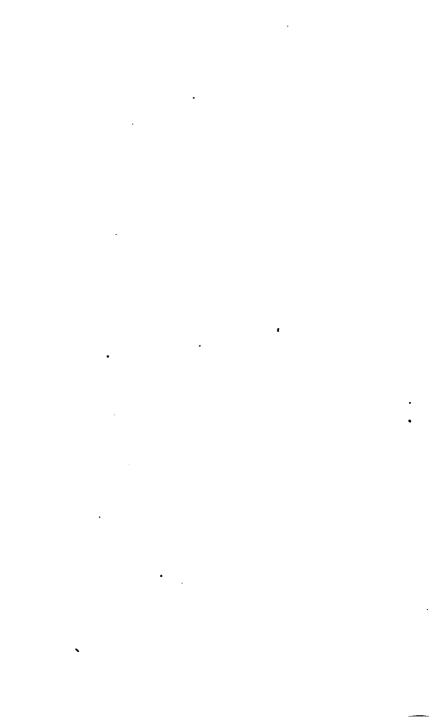
""" a the snike of a fork, harrow, d.e.; 4 True, a. the spike of a fork, harrow, &c. Tin 160, a. the formed into a very thin leaf. Ting, v. s. to ring; to sound as a bell Ting, s. a sharp sound; as, the ting of a bell. Tinge, v. a. to impregnate; to imbue; to dye. Tinge, s. a color; stain; tint. Tin'-glies, z. a term applied to bismuth. Tin'gle, (ting'gl) v. z. to feel a-quick pai Tin'ging, n. a thrilling sensation or noise Tink, s. n. to make a shrill noise; to tinkle Tink'er, n. a mender of old brass, &c.

Tie it to the post

The tidings of a friend, applica pixou (ob) It was not believe to be of authority till often du death of Solan - the postpour you shall have fall time to detthe all

fession. - The time can for the enjoymene.





Tired of courts

A fine composition wire to the of

has no title to the name - 1 as receil to Lable of "pheloric"

TOM

Tak'er, v. a. & n. to mend old brass ve in kie, (tingk'ki) s. n. to make a sharp, quick 'la'kle, v. a. to cause to clink. Takle, n. a clink; a quick, sharp noise.

Ink'ijag, n. a small, quick, sharp noise.

In'man, n. a manufacturer of, or dealer in, tin. in'ner, a. one who works in tin-mines. 'in'ny, a. abounding with tin ; like tin.
'in'-plate, a. a thin sheet of iron covered on both sides with tin : - an alloy of iron and tin. In'sel, z. any thing showy and of little value.
In'sel, z. specious; showy; superficial.
In'sel, z. a. to decorate, as with tinsel. Int, n. a dye; a color. — v. a. to dye; to color. I'ny, [tt'ne, & W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; tin'ne, Wh.] a little; small; puny.

[p, n. the top; end; point; extremity. Tip, v. a. to top; to cover on the end; to tap.
Tip pet, n. something worn about the neck.
Tip ple, v. n. & a. to drink to excess.—n. drink -a. drink. hip pley, a new who then a drunkard.

In pling-hidee, a public drinking-house.

In pling-hidee, a ma officer and his staff of justice; a constable; a staff tipped with metal. Tp'sy, a. drunk; overpowered with drink.
Tp'toe, (tip'to) n. the end of the toe. hp'top, a. the highest degree; the summit.
"I-raids', a. [Fr.] a strain of invective or censure;
violent declamation. Tre, a. furniture; apparatus:—the iron of a wheel:—a tier; a row; attire. Tre, v. a. to fatigue; to make weary Tre, s. s. to become weary or fatigued." 'red, (tird) p. a. fatigued; weary.
'ired'ness, (tird'nes) n. the state of being tired. Ire'spme, (itr'spm) a wearisome; tedious. Tre'spme-aces, a quality of being tiresome. Tre'spme-aces, (tr'spm-an) a milliner. Ir'ing-reem, a a room in which players dress. I're, a. a beginner; a novice. See Tyre. Fig. (Un) contracted for it is. Type, a. [corrupted from pathisic.]—consump-Type, a. Tuy-eal, a. pathisical. [tion. Type, (tlab'u) a. cloth interwoven with gold or eliver; texture; membranous texture.
It, n. a small horse; a timouse; a little bird.
Texture.
'R'bit, s. a nice bit; nice food. See Tidbit.
'Rh's-ble, a subject to the payment of tithes The, a. the tenth part of any thing; the tenth part of produce paid to the clergy; small part. The, v. a. to tax; to levy the tenth part. The, -105, a. exempt from payment of tithes. itte'-tree, a. exempt from payment of times. Thi'gr, z. one who gathers tithes. Ith'ing, z. a decenary; part of a parish. Thi'ng-man, z. a petty parish or peace officer. Frill-late, z. z. to feel thillation; to tickle. It il-lat'tion, z. act of tickling; slight pleasure. N'tie, m. an appellation of honor; a name; an

Inscription:— a title-page:— a claim of right. It'de, s. a. to entitle; to name; to call. It'de, s. a. to entitle; to name; to call. It'de, s. a. to entitle; to name; to call. It'de, s. a. to entitle; to name; to call. It'de, s. a. to entitle; to name; to call. It'de, s. a. to entitle; a tit. It'de, s. a. a small bird; a tit. It'de, s. a. a restrained laugh. It'de, s. a small particle; a point; a dot. It'de-tat'tie, s. idle talk; pratile; gabble. It'de-tat'tie, s. idle talk; pratile; gabble. It'de-tat'tie, s. catesing only in name or title. It'de-lay, a. catesing only in name or title. It'de-lay, a. a nominally; by title only. It'de-lay-ty, a. relating to a title; titular. It'de-lay-ty, a. relating to a title; titular. It'de-lay-ty, a. a particle used before a verb in Tome, s. [Fr.] a volume; a book. It'm'rig, s. a rude, wanton girl; a tossboy.

and forward. - To-day, on this day - The and forward.— To-day, on this day — Ta might, on this night.

Tô, or To, [tô, W. E. Ja. K. Sm.; tû, S.; th et tû, P. F.] prep, noting motion towards:— op posed to from; in the direction of; as far as.

Tôad, (tôd) n. an animal resembling a frog.

Tôad ôst or, n. a servile sycophant.

Tôad ôst, n. a plant of several varieties.

Tôad ôst, n. a plant of several varieties. Tond'stone, n. a species of trap or amygdaloid. Toad'stool, n. a sort of mushroom.

Toast, v. a. to dry at the fire: — to wish her Toast, (tost) v. a. to give a health to be drunk. Tosst, (tost) s. bread tossted:—a health pro-posed; a female tossted or complimented. To-bite'co, s. a plant used for smoking, &c. To-bac'oo-nist, s. a dealer in tobacco.
Toc'sin, s. a public slarm-bell.
Tod, s. twenty-eight pounds of wool:—a fox.
Tod die, v. s. to saunter about feebly; to tottle. Tod'dy, n. a tree — a mixture of spirits and wa-To-do', n. bustle; stir; ado. [Colloquiel.] [ter. Töd'dy, n. a tree — a mixture of spirits and weTo-dô', n. bustie; stir; ado. [Colloquiel.] [ter.
Toe, (16) n. an extremity of the foot.
[Töft, n. a place where a messuage has stood.
To'go, p., [L.] the Roman outer garment.
To'ge-ted, a. wearing a toga; gowned.
To'ge, (to'ged or togd) togated.
To'ge, (to'ged or togd) togated.
Togle, (to'ged or togd) togated.
Togle, n. to labor; to work; to be busy.
Töll, n. labor; fatigue:— a net; a snare.
Töl'le, n. [seidete, Fr.] a dressing-table. Toy'ee, m. [seilatts, Fr.] a dressing-table.
Toy'ed, m. [seilatts, Fr.] a dressing-table.
Toy'ed, a. full of toil; laborious; toilsome.
Toy'espac, (EMf'supu. a. laborious; weary.
Toy'espac-ness, m. wearisomenees. Toles, a. [Fr.] a measure of six French feet.
To-kāy', (n-kā') s. a kind of Hungarian wine.
To'hen, (to'kn) s. a sign; a mark; a memoria Te'sea, (10'kn) s. a sign; a mark; a memorias [To'ken, (10'kn) s. a to make known. Shak To'ld, i. d. p. from Tell.
Telle, s. a. to draw; to allure. See Tell.
Te-le'd5, s. a sword of the finest temper.
To'ly-a-ble, a. that may be tolerated; passable To'ly-a-ble, a. that may be tolerated; passably.
To'ly-a-bly, ad. supportably; passably.
To'ly-a-bly, ad. supportably; passably.
To'ly-a-ble, a. the marker; to remit: to alluring.
To'ly-a-st, a. disposed to tolerate; enduring. Tol'er-ate, e. a. to suffer; to permit; to allow Tol-er-ation, a. act of tolerating; allowance, sufferance; permission.
Tell, s. an excise on goods; a tax:—a sound. Toll, v. s. to pay toll : — to sound, as a bell. Toll, v. a. to cause to sound, as a bell; to ring:
—to take toll of:—to aliure. See Tols. Toll, v. a. (Less) to vacate; to annul.
Toll'bioth, n. a prison:—a custom-house.
Toll'dish, n. a vessel in which toll is taken. Töll'er, a. a toll-gatherer; one who tolls a bell Töll'-gate, a. a gate where toll is paid. Toll'-gith-er-er, n. a receiver of toll.
Toll'-hödse, n. a house where toll is paid. Tom's-hawk, z. an Indian hatchet. To-ma'th, as a plant and its fruit; love-apple.
Tomb, (tôm) as a monument over a grave.
Tomb, (tôm) s. a to bury; to entomb.
Tom bac, a an alloy of copper and zine. Tom'boy, s. a romping, boyish girl; a romp.
Tomb'stone, (tom'ston) s. a monument pidced
over the dead, or over a grave.

378 Thun'der-shid-er, a. a rain with thunder. Thun'der-storm, a. a storm with thunder. Then'der-strike, w. a. [i. & p. thunderstruck;]
to blast with lightning; to astonish; to frighten.
The'ri-ble, n. a pan to burn incense in; a conser. Thu-rif'er-olis, a bearing frankincense.
Thurs'day, a the fifth day of the week.
Thus, ed. in this manner; to this degree; so. Thwick, v. a. to strike; to thresh; to bang. Thwick, v. a heavy, hard blow; a thump. Thwart, a. transverse:—[† perverse, Shak.] Thwart, s. a. to cross; to oppose; to traverse Thwirt, w. n. to be in opposition to.
Thy, (thi or the) [thi, S. P. J. E. P. Ja. Wh.;
thi or the, W.; thi or the, Sm.] pron. of thee; belonging to thee. Thy'ine-wood, (-wod) [thi'in-wod, F. Sm.; thi'in-wod, S.; the'in-wod, F.] n. a precious "Thyme, (tim, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm.; thim, Wb.) s. an aromatic plant.
"Thy'my, (time) a. abounding with thyme.
Thy'roid, a noting a cartiage of the threat.
Thy-salf', pron. reciprocal, used for emphasis. Thy-salf', pron. reciprocal, used for emphasis.
Ti-a'ra, [ti-a'ra, W. J. E. K. Sm.; ti-a'ra, P.;
ti-a'ra, Ja.] n. a dress for the head; a diadem. Tib jed, a relating to a pipe or to the shin.
The doulouroux, (likelo lo-ro-ger.) [Med.) a painful neuralgia in the face. Tick, a a score; trust; a debt; a ticket: the louse of sheep: - a case for a bed; ticking: - a noise made by ticking, as by a watch. Tick, v. z. to run on score ; to trust : — to make a slight noise, as a watch. Tick, v. a. to note by a regular vibration.
Tick'en, a. a case for a bed; a tick; cloth for
Trek'ing, a bed-case. Tick'et, n. a token of a right, privilege, or debt; a marked card or slip of paper. Tick'et, n. a. to distinguish by a ticket. Tic'kie, v. a. to cause to laugh; to please. Tic'kle, v. n. to feel titillation Tick'ler, a. one who tickles. Tick'ling, a act of one who tickles; titiliation. Tick/lish, a. easily tickled; tottering; unfixed. Tick/lish-ness, s. the state of being ticklish. Tid, a. tender; soft; nice. [R.] Ti'dal, a. relating to the tides. Tid'bit, n. a dainty; a delicate piece. Tide, n. the ebb and flow of the sea; course. Tide, v. a. to pour a flood; to be agitated. Tide gate, a. a passage for the tide into a basin. Tidey man, \ n. a custom-house officer, who Tide wait-er, \ watches the handing of goods. Ti'di-n, a din a tidy manner; neatly. Ti'di-ness, n. state of being tidy; neatness. Tī'dings, n. pl. news; intelligence. Tī'dy, a. neat; clean; nice; spruce. TI'dy, n. an apron or covering for a child.
The, (tl) v. a. [i. tled; pp. tying, tled;] to fasten with a knot; to bind; to fasten; to confine.
The, (tl) n. a knot; a fasterling; a bond. Tier, (ter) n. a row; a rank; a series of things. Ti'er, n. one who ties: —a child's apron.

Try, n. one who use: — a chief apron.
Tièrce, (têrs or têrs) [têrs, P. J. E. Ja. E. Sm.;
têrs, S. W. F.] n. a third part of a pipe; forsytwo gallons. — (Mus.) a third.
Tièrcet, (têriset) n. a triplet; three lines.
Tiff, n. liquor; dyink: — a fit of poevishness.
Tiff, n. n. to be in a pet; to quarrel. [Lecal.]
Tiff fi-ny, n. gauze or very thin sith. Tig. m. a play of children : - called also tag.

Tige, (til) s. [Fr.] the shaft of a column.
Trigor, s. a force animal of the feline genus.
Tright, (tit) a. tense; tenselous; clean; s
loose; not leaky:—neat; saug:—adreit. Tight'en, (ti'tn) v. a. to make tight; to close. Tight'ly, (tit'le) ad. closely; not housely > Tight'ness, (tit'nes) n. closeness: — nos Tigrow, a. the female of the tiger.
Tigrow, b. the female of the tiger.
Tigrow, b. the female of the tiger.
Tigrow, b. the female of the tiger.
Tite, m. a dog; a cur: — a clown. [Loss.]
Til'bu-ry, or Til'burgh, m. a two-wheeled pleasure-carriage; a sort of chaise.
The, m. a piece of burnt clay, or broad thin brick, used to cover houses, or for paving.

[tiles. a. to cover with tiles: in cover m with Tile, v. a. to cover with tiles; to cover as Til'er, a. one who covers houses with til Til'ing, s. a roof covered with tiles; tiles.
Til', s. a money-box in a shop; a tiller. Till, s. a money-box in a shop; a tilee.
Till, prop. to the time of; to; until.
Till, ad. or conj. to the time when; until.
Till, v. a. to cultivate; to hesband; to proper
Till'a-ble, a. that may be tilled; a rabba.
Till'ape, s. act of ploughing or tilling; cultus
Till'ape, s. act of ploughing or tilling; cultus
Till'ape, s. act of ploughing or tilling; cultus Tilt, a. a cover of a boat : —a military ga Tilt, v. a. to cover; to point; to turn up. Tile, w. s. to fight; to reach, as in complet.
Tile, v. s. to fight; to reach, as in complet.
Tile, v. s. to make the complet.
Tile, v. s. to fight; to reach, as in complet.
Tile, v. s. to fight; to reach, as in complet.
Tile, v. s. to fight; to reach, as in complet.
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Tile, v. s. to fight; to reach, as in complete.
Tile, v. s. to fight; to reach, as in complete.
Tile, v. s. to fight; to reach, as in complete.
Tile, Tim'ber, a. wood fit for building; a beam Timber, a. to furnish with timber; to support Timber, a. to furnish with timber; to support Timbrel, a. a kind of musical instrument.

Time, a. the measure of duration; degree of a ration; a space of time; season; age; instrument a period:—measure of cound:—repetition. Time, v. a. to adapt to the time; to regulate. Time/k85p-er, Time/pi8ce, n. a watch er cleck Time'less, a unseasonable; immature.
Time'less, a the state of being timely.
Time'ly, a seasonable; sufficiently early.
Time'struer, a one who meanly complies the times. Time surver, a. one who meanly comment was the times; a temporisier.

Time'serving, a. mean compliance with power.

Time'serving, a. temporising; servile.

Time'serving, a. worn by long use.

Time's, a. fearful; timorous; not beld; affaid.

Tj-mid'j-ty, a. fearful; timorous; fear; timorousness. Ti-mbc'rs-cy, s. a government exercised by men of wealth or property. Tim'o-rous, s. fearful; full of fear; timid. Tim'o-rous-ly, ad. fearfully; with much fear. Tim'o-rous-ness, a. fearfulness; timidity. Tin, a a common, whiteh metal; a thin plate.
Tin, v. a. to cover with tin.
Tin ca, (ting/kg) a. a mineral; crude boss..
Tinc-byri-el, a. relating to tincture. Tinc-to'ri-al, a. relating to tincture.
Tinct'que, (tingkt'yur) n. color or tisse superalded by something:—essence; extract of sings.
Tinct'que, (tingkt'yur) v. a. to imbue; so tings.
Tinc'que, (tingkt'yur) v. a. to imbue; so tings.
Tin'dq-tox, n. abox for holding tinder. [prong. True, a. the spike of a fork, harrow, &c Tin 161, a. the formed into a very thin leaf. Ting, v. z. to ring; to sound as a bell. Ting, n. a sharp sound; as, the ting of a ball. Tinge, v. a. to impregnate; to imbue; to dys. Tinge, n. a color; stain; tint. Indge, w. a cone; wann; curt.
That-glaus, n. a term applied to bismuth.
That-glaus, n. a term applied to bismuth.
That-glaus, n. a thrilling sensation or noise
That, v. n. to make a shrill noise; to thake
Thak'er, n. a mender of old brass, &c.

Tie it to the post

The tidings of a friend, applying & inou (olg)

It was not believe to be if authority till

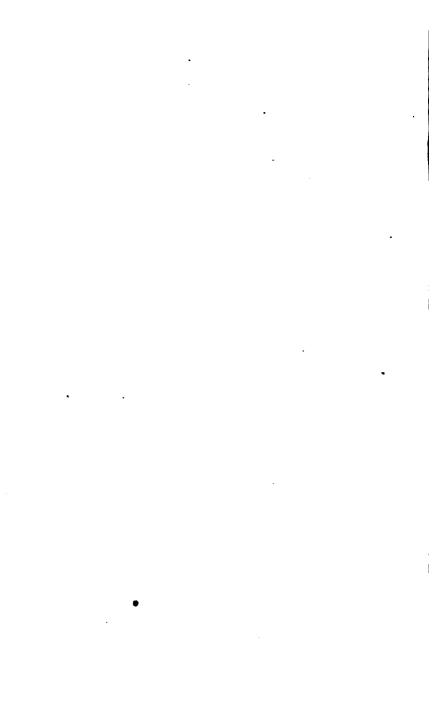
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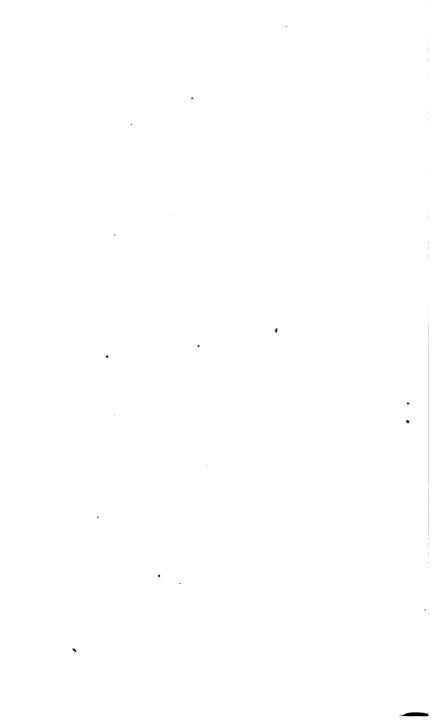
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you shall have full time to detthe all

ajour affair, - It is time I make any con

festion. The time care for it's enjoymene.





Dired of courts

A fine composition men to title to
a sermon. — He has a title to inche called
has no title to the name — 100 reveil
the table of pheloric.

Enkfor, v. c. & n. to mend old brass vessels. 'in'kie, (tingk'ki) a. n. to make a sharp, quick In'kle, v. a. to cause to clink. In'kle, z. a clink ; a quick, sharp noise. "Ink'ling, s. a small, quick, sharp noise. "In'man, s. a manufacturer of, or dealer in, tin. "in'mer, a. one who works in tin-mines. Tu'ny, a. abounding with tin; like tin.

Tin'-phite, a. a thin sheet of iron covered on both sides with tin:—an alloy of iron and tin. "In'sel, a. any thing showy and of little value.
"In'sel, a. specious; showy; superficial.
"In'sel, s. s. to decorate, as with tinsel. Tint, m a dye; a color. — v. a to dye; to color.

T'ny, [it'ne, & W. P. J. E. P. Ja. K. Sm.; tin'me, WD.] a little; small; puny.

Tip, m. the top; end; point; extremity. Tip v. a. to top; to cover on the end; to tap.
Tip pet, s. something worn about the neck.
Tip pile, v. s. & a. to drink to excess.—s. drin Tip plot, z. one who tipples; a drunkard.
Tip plote, z. one who tipples; a drunkard.
Tip plang-bidee, z. a public drinking-house.
Tip staff, z. an officer and his staff of justice; a
constable; a staff tipped with metal. Tip'sy, a. drunk; overpowered with drink.
Tip'so, (tip's) a. the end of the toe.
Tip'so, a. the highest degree; the summit.
Tip'so, a. [Fr.] a strain of invective or consure; violent decias nation Tre, s. furniture; apparatus:—the iron of a wifeel:—a tier; a row; attire. Tre, v. a. to fatigue; to make weary Tre, w. n. to become weary or fatigued.

red, (tird) p. a. fatigued; weary.

Tred ness, (tird'nes) n. the state of being tired. Tired'ness, (Itr'sup) a. the state of being tired. Tire'spane, (Itr'sup) a. wearisome; todious. Tire'spane-assa, a. quality of being tirescence. Tire'wom-an, (Itr'wâm-an) a. a milliner.
Tir'jag-râôn, a. a room in which players dress.
Tir', a. a beginner; a novice. See Tyre.
Tig, (Ita) contracted for it is.
Tig, (Ita) contracted for it is.
Tigjic, a. [corrupted from phibisic.]—consump. Tigjic, a. Tigjica, a. phibisical. [tion.
Tigjic, a. [tish'u) a. cloth interwoven with gold or silver: textum; membranes textine.

"Ig'je, m. [corrupted from pithisics]. — consumplip'ing, or Tig'je-ql, a. pithisicsl. — (too. Ito'mya, (tish'u) n. cloth interwoven with gold or silver; texture; membranous texture. I'l, m. a small hove; a timouse; a little bird. I'l-ki'mj-km, m. (Min.) a ware, hard metal. I'l-ki'mj-km, m. (Min.) a ware, hard metal. I'l-ki'm, m. alco bit; nice food. See Tidhic. I'lthe, m. the tenth part of any thing; the tenth part of produce peid to the clergy; small part. I'lthe, w. a. to tax; to levy the tenth part. I'lthe, o. a. to tax; to levy the tenth part. I'lthe, m. a. commy from payment of ithes. I'lth'ing, m. a decenary; part of a parish. I'lth'ing, m. a decenary; part of a parish. I'lth'ing, m. a. to feel titiliation; to tickle. I'l jilicte, m. n. to feel titiliation; to tickle. I'l jilicte, m. a. to feel titiliation; to tickle. I'l jilicte, m. a. to feel titiliation; to right. I'lthe, m. a. to entitle; io name; to call. I'rthe, m. a. to entitle; io name; to call. I'rthe, m. a. to entitle; io name; to call. I'rthe, m. a. to entitle; io name; to call.

Pit'tor, v. n. to laugh with restraint; to giggle.

Fir'sor, n. a restrained laugh.

Fix'tie, a. a small particle; a point; a dot.

Fix'tie-tit'tie, n. idle talk; prattle; gabble.

Fit's-ler, e. a existing only in name or title.

Fit's-ler, e. a catising on only in name or title.

Fit's-ler, v. a catising to a title; gabble.

Tit's-ler, e. a catising to a title; itiular.

Fit's-ler, e. relating to a title; titular.

Fit's-ler, v. a catising to a point in some or title.

Tit's-ler, v. a catising to a point in some or title.

Tit's-ler, v. a catising to a point; a form bic, n. a niloy of copper and zinc.

Tömb'iess. (tôm'ston) a. a monument over a grave.

Tömb, (tôm) n. a monument over a grave.

and forward. - To-day, on this day - The night, on this night.

Tô, or Te, [tô, W. E. Ja. K. Sm.; tâ, S.; tâ a tô, P. F.] prop. noting motion towards:—op posed to from: in the direction of; as far as.

Tôad, (tôd) a. an animal resembling a frog.

Tôad ôat or, n. a servile sycophant. Toud'fish, n. a species of sea-fieb. Tond fax, a a plant of several varieties. Tond'stone, a. a species of trap or amygdaloid. Toad stool, n. a sort of mushroom. Toast, v. a. to dry at the fire: - to wish he Toust, (tost) v. n. to give a health to be drunk. Toas, (tost) s. bread toasted:—a health pro-posed; a female toasted or complimented. To-bac'co, a. a plant used for smoking, &c. To-bie co-n'ist, s. a dealer in tobacco. Toc sin, s. a public nlarm-bell. Tod, a. twenty-eight pounds of wool : — a fox.
Tod/dle, v. a. to saunter about feebly ; to tottle. Töd'dle, v. n. to saunter about feebly; to tottle.

Töd'dy, n. a tree — a mixture of spirits and waTe-dô', n. bustle; stir; ado. [Colloquisl.] [ter.
Töe, (tō) n. an extremity of the foot.
Töf, p. a. place where a messuage has stood.
Tö'ga y-tot, wearing a toga; gowned.
Tö'ga y-tot, [L.] the Roman outer garment.
Tö'ga y-tot, (tō'god er tōgd) togated. [hood.
To-gōth'er, ad. in company; not apart.
Töll, v. n. to labor; to work; to be busy.
Töll, n. labor; fatigue:— a net; a snare.
Töll'er, n. one who totle or labors. Toll'er, a. one who tolls or labors Tol'let, s. [tollette, Fr.] a dressing-table.
Toll'ful, a. full of toil; laborious; toilsome.
Toll'some, (651/sum) a. laborious; weary. Toll'some ness, a. wearisomenes Toise, s. [Fr.] a measure of six French feet. To-käy', (n-kä') s. a kind of Hungarian wine. To'ken, (to'kn) s. a sign; a mark; a memoria Töld, i. & p. from Tell. avia, s. z. p. Hrom Tall.
Tôle, v. a. to draw; to alture. See Toll.
To-la'da, n. a sword of the finest temper.
Tôl'or-a-ble. a. that may be tolerated; passable
Tôl'or-a-ble. adsa, n. the state of being tolerable.
Tôl'or-a-bly, ad. supportably; passably.
Tôl'or-a-ble, a. disposed to tolerate; onduring.
Tôl'or-ant, a. disposed to tolerate; onduring.
Tôl'or-ant, a. disposed to tolerate; onduring. Tol'er-ate, v. a. to suffer; to permit; to allow Tol-er-a'tion, n. act of tolerating; allowance, round ton, is not consisting, an excise sufference; permission.
Toll, s. an excise on goods; a tax:—a sound.
Toll, s. a. to pay toll:—to sound, as a bell.
Toll, s. a. to cause to sound, as a bell; to ring:
—to take toll of:—to allure. See Tele. Toll, v. a. (Lew) to vacate; to annul.
Toll'beeth, s. a prison:—a custom-house. Toll'-dish, n. a vessel in which toll is taken aou-cana, n. a vesses in which toll is taken.
Toll'er, n. a toll-gatherer; one who tolls a bell
Toll'-gather, n. a gate where toll is paid.
Toll'-gather-gather, n. a receiver of toll.
Toll'-hōde, n. a house where toll is paid.
Tom's-hawk, n. an Indian hatchet.
Tom's hawk, n. an Indian hatchet. Töm's-hawk, n. an Indian hatchet.
Tō-mà'tō, ne a plant and its fruit; love-apple.
Tōmb, (tôm) n. a monument over a grave.
Tōmbb, (tôm) v. a. to bury; to entomb.
Tōm'bac, n. an alloy of copper and zinc.
Tōmb'tjess, (tôm'tjes) a. wanting a tomb.
Tōm'b'tjess, (tôm'tjes) n. a monument paiced
over the dead, or over a grave.
Tame = first n. volume: a hook.

TOP Time-til', s. a titmouse; a small bird.
Ten, s. the weight of 20 hundred gross, or 20 cwt., equal to 2940 lbs. avoirdupois.
Ten, s. [Fr.] the prevailing fashion.

[Tss.] Topple, v. s. to fall down; to toddle; to the toddle; to the toddle; Tone, a a note; sound of the voice: - strength; elasticity; tension: — prevailing hue.
Toned, (tond) a having tone. Tongs, a. pl. a utensil to take up fire, &c. Tongue, (tung) s. the organ of speech; speech; a language: - a point; the catch of a buckle. Tongued, (tungd) a. having a tongue.
Tongue/tied, (tung/tid) a. unable to speak.
Tonjie, s. a tonic medicine, or one that strengthens the tone, and gives vigor to the system.
Ton'ic, {a. increasing tone or strength; elastic:—relating to tones or sound. Ton'nage, (tun'aj) a. the number of tons; amount in tons; weight; duty by the ton.
Ton'sil, n. (Anal.) an oblong, suboval gland situated at the base of the tongue. Ton'sile, a. that may be clipped.
Ton'sure, (ton'shur) a. act of clipping the hair.
Ton'stre', (ton'shur) a. act of clipping the hair.
Ton'stre', (ton'shur) E. Ja. E. Sm. FFb.; ton-ten'
or ton-tin', F.] a. a loan raised on life-annuities with the benefit of survivorships. Tô'ny, z. a simpleton. Too, ad over; overnuch; likewise; also.
Took, (tûk, 51) (tûk, S. P. J. Sm. Wb.; tôk, W.
E. F. Js. K.] i. fron Take.
Tool, n. any instrument; an implement:—a hireling, or one used as a tool.
Toot, v. n. & a. to make a noise; to sound. Tools, m.; pl. teeth; one of the little bones of the law; a tine; a prong. Tools, v. a. to furnish with teeth; to indent. Tools ic, a. to furnish with teeth; to indent. Toth drawer, s. one who extracts teeth.
Tothed, (totht) a. having teeth; sharp.
Tothleas, a. wanting teeth; deprived of teeth. Töbth'pick, {a. an instrument for picking Töbth'pick-er, { and cleaning the teeth. Töbth'some, (töth'som) a palatable.
Töp, a. the highest part or point; the summit; surface:—a child's toy or plaything.
Töp, v. a. to rise aloft; to be eminent; to excel.
Töp, v. a. to cover or decorate on the top; to trp; to rise above. to rise to the top of the parter. to rise above; to rise to the top of; to outgo; to surpase: — to crop.
To purch, a. the chief ruler of a toparchy. Top ar-chy, m. a small state or lordship. noy st-cay, m. a small state or lordship.
Tô par, m. a precious stone; a yellow gesn.
Tôpe, v. m. to drink hard; to drink to excess.
Tô per, m. a drunkard; a tippler.
Tôp'ful, a full to the top; full to the brim.
Tôp'-cal-lant, a. highest; m., tep-gullant-sail; i. a., the sail which is above the top-mast.
Tôp'-bêav-y, (tôp'hêv-q) a. heavy at the top.
Tô phet, m. a place: — metaphorically used for half. Top'ic, m. a general head; a subject; matter. Töp'i-cal, a. relating to a place or part; local.
Töp'i-cal-ly, ad. in a topical manner.
Töp'knöt, (töp'nöt) a. a knot worn by women on the top of the head. Top'-mast, n. (Nast.) a mast raised at the head or top of the lower mast. Töp'möst, s. uppermost ; highest. Top-o-graph/i-cal, topography.
Top-o-graph/i-cal, topography.
Top-o-graph/i-cal, topography. To-pog'ra-pher, a. one versed in topography.

Top-o-graph'i-cal-ly, ad. by topography. [&c. To-pog ra-phy, s. a description of cities, towns, Top'ping, a. fine; gallant; proud. [Low.]

100 pee, v. n. to tan even; to the set to ... e. a. to throw down.
Tōy-aṣil, or Tōy-aṣil, n. a sail acress the Tōy-aṣil, y. d. with the bottom upwards.
Tōrch, n. a large, blaxing light; a flambeau.
Tōrch beār-er, n. one who carries a torch.
Tōrch bein-er, z. one who carries a torch. Törch'light, (törch'līt) a. the light of a torch.
Töre, i. from Tear.
Ter-ment', (114) s. a. to put to pain; to exeruciate; to torture; to vex greatly. Torment, s. pain; mieery; anguich; forture. Tor-ment'er, s. one who terments. Tor-ment'or, a, one who inflicts penal tortuse Tor-ment'or, a. one who inflicts pennal tortunes Torn, p. from Tesr.
Tornaz'dă, a. [Sp.] a hurricane; a violent with Tor-pād'i-nal, a. relating to the torpodo.
Tor-pād'ō, a. [L.] an electric or ray fish, who touch benumbe: — a machine.
Tör'pent, a. torpid; benumbed [ æ.]
Tor-pād'epnt, a. becoming torpid.
Tör-pād, a. numbed; mcticaless; chagginh.
Tor-pād'a'y, a. state of being torpid; torpor.
Tör'pid-nāus, a. the state of being torpid.
Tör'pid-nāus, a. the state of being torpid.
Tör'pid-nāus, a. [L.] numbness; inability to move.
Tör'pid, s. [L.] numbness; inability to move.
Tör'pid, y. a. to dry by the fire. Tor're fy, v. a. to dry by the fire Torrent, s. a rapid stream ; a violent curren Tor'rent, a rolling or rushing as a current. Tor'rid, a parched; burning; violently hot. Torisol, n. any thing in a twisted form.
Torisol, n. the ast of twisting; a flexure.
Torisol, n. [1.] pl. Sries; the trunk of a six deprived of the head and limbs. deprived or the need and musts.

Tôrt, a. (Less) a wrong; injury; injustice.

Tôrtile, or Tôrtiye, a. twisted; wreathed. [E.]

Tôrtilos, (tôrtile) a injurious; doing wrong.

Tôrtilos, (tôrtile or thrile) [tôrtile, W. P. Ja.

Sm.; tôrtile, S. J. F. E.] a. an animal covered

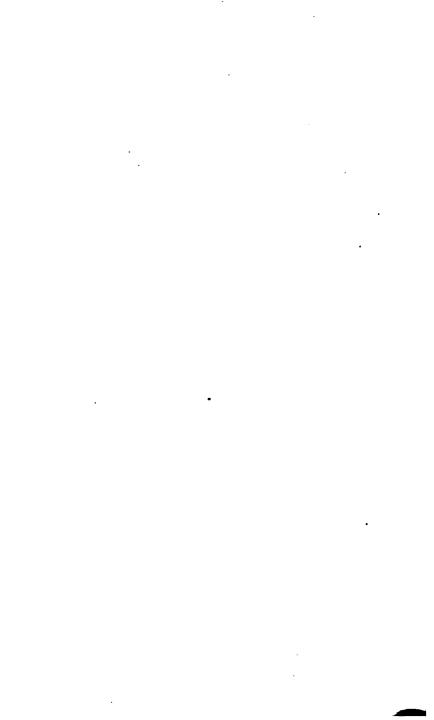
with a hard shell, and of the genus testads. Tort-u-or'i-ty, a. state of being tortuous. Tort-u-oils, a. twisted; wreathed; winding. Tort-ure, (tort-yur) a. torment; anguish; pe Tört'ure, (tört'yur) v. e. to vex; to torment.
Tört'ur-er, (tört'yur-er) n. one who tortures.
Tört'ur-otis, (tört'yur-ës) e. tormenting. [2.] Torry a, a sour of aspect; stern; severa.
To'ry, a an English political partisans, apport to sale; — one who, in the American sever tion, supported the British government.
To'ry-igm, a. the principles of a tory.
Toes, v. a. [i. tossed : pp. toesing, tossed or test to threw; to agitate; to disquict. Toes, v. n. to fling; to winch; to be tosse Toes, n. the act of toesing; a cast; a jerk. Toe'est, n. a knot of ribbon. See Tassel. Tos'eci, n. a knot of ribbon. See Tassel.
Tose'ex, n. one who throws or flings.
Tose'pit, s. a toper; a tippler; a drunknerd.
To'tai, a. whole; complete; full; net divided
To'tai, n. the whole sum; the whole.
To'tai, n. the whole quantity or sum.
To'tai-y, a.t to wholy; fully; completely.
To'te, v. a. to carry; to bear. [Seuthern States.]
To't-i-dim we'-i-i-, [L.] in just so many words.
To't-i-i-q sub't-i-i-y, (th'sho-d-k kwō'sho-d-k) [L.] at
orien as the thing shall happen.
To'to ca'lo, [L.] by the whole heavens; as op
posite as the poles. Tot'ter, v. z. to shake so as to threaten a fall Traver-ing, a shaking; threatening to full.
Travels, v. n. to totter; to toddle; to topple.
Todich, (tideh) v. a. to perceive by the sense of
feeling; to handle; to join; to affect; to try.

Too dull to be generally send - It is a subject of for serious important for its proof to be suffered to rest on the - too great to me.

A torment & the.

Torture int some wretter form

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To tow, pupouxxão

To trace aughting this proper source.

-the traced back to its origin. 6 trace back ins origin to his arcertors

Tradatitions concerning

ch, (tšch) v. s. to be in contact. olich, (tuch) n. the sense of feeling; contact; a 'Ošleb, (tšleh) n. the sense of feeling; contact; a test; proof; a hint; a feature; a stroke; as test; proof; a hint; a feature; a stroke; as test; obsleh'hole, (tšleh's-bl) a tangible. [essay. Ošleh'hole, (tšleh'hol) n. a hole for firing a gun. 'Ošleh'noss, (tšleh'nos) n. peovishness. 'Ošleh'noss, (tšleh'nos) n. peovishness. 'Ošleh'nos, (tšleh'nos) n. pentit; affecting. Ošleh'nos-nöt, (tšleh'nos-nöt) n. a piant. 'Ošleh'nosho, (tšleh'nos-nöt) n. a stone used as a treat for metuls, &c.; a test; a criterion. 'Ošleh'nosod, (tšleh'wid) n. rotten wood used to egatch the fire struck from a fiint. 'Ošleh', (tšleh's) a. poevish; irritable; techy. 'Odich'y, (tich'e) a poevish; irritable; techy.
'Odigh', (tich'e) a not brittle; firm; strong; stiff.
'Odigh'en, (tif'fn) v. a to grow tough.
'Coligh'en, (tif'fn) v. a to make tough. Congh'ness, (thi'nes) n. state of being tough. Thu-phe', n. [tempst, Fr.] a curl. See Tempst. Tou-pas', (tô-pā', tō-pā', or tô-pāt') [tô-pē', S. P.
J. F.: tô-pēt', W. Ja.; tô-pā', K. Sm.] s. [Fr.]
an artificial lock of hair; a curl. an arther mock of sair; a cur.

Four; (th') n. a rumble; a roving journey.

Four'jut, (th'jut) n. one who makes a tour.

Four'me, fine, (th'me, lin) n. a mineral; a gem.

Fourme, (thirm) n. a sheriff 's turn, or court.

Four'me, maint, (th'me, montor or turne, mont); (th'
me-mont, S. P. F. E. 2; th'me-mont, E. Ja;

se-mont, S. P. F. E. 2; th'me-mont, E. Ja; tiir'na mënt, J. Sa. ; tër'na mënt er tiir'na mënt, #.] z. a tilt ; a joust ; a military mock

emounter.
Tour'ney, v. a. to tilt in the lists.
Tour'ney, [tôr'ne, S. E. R.; tôr'ne, Ja.; tôr'ne, er tilr'ne, W.; tilr'ne, Sm.] n. a tournament.
Four'ni-quét, (tilr'ne, ket) n. [Fr.] a bandage.
Foue, v. a. to pull; to tear; to faul; to drag.
Foue, (till'n) v. a. to tumble; to tangle.
Foue executio, (tôr'nin-atim'bl) [Fr.] the whole
taken together. emcounter.

taken together.
[Tow, (45) s. the coarse part of flax or hemp.
[Tow, (45) s. a. te draw on the water by a rope.
[Tow] age, n. act of towing; price of towing.
[Tow] ard, or Tow] ard, [10] ard, S. W. J. F. Ja.
E. Sm. R.; Wardz or to-wardz', P.] prop. in

a direction to; near to.
Tew'ord, [tb'ord, P. Ja. K. Sm. R.; tb'word, S.
W. F.] a. docile; not froward; towardy. Pow'grd-is abos, (16'grd-ip-nês) a docility.
Pow'grd-is, abos, (16'grd-ip) a ready to do or learn.
Pow'ard-dos, (16'grd-ip) a ready to do or learn.
Pow'-boat, a. a boat used for towing vessels. rad'el, a. a cloth for wiping the hands, &c. Power, n. a high building; a fortrees; citadel.
Power, s. n. to soar; to fly or rise high.
Powered, (1992'ered) a. adorned by towers. 『36\* ered. (180'erd) a. adorned by towers. 「36\* er-Ing, p. a. very high; soaring; lofty. 「36\* er-y, a. adorned or guarded with towers. 「36\* ing. a. a rope or chain used in towing. 「36\* n. a. any large collection of houses; the in-habitants of a town; a large village; a city; township

[www.'-clerk, (töûn'klürk) z. an officer who keeps the records of a town.
[150] -cri-que, n. the public crier of a town.
[150] -these, n. a hall for public business.
[150] -ship, n. corporation or district of a town. Towns'man, n. one of the same town. Tow'-path, a. a path for a horse in towing. Tow/rope, n. a rope for towing; towline.

Tow-rop-lig/f-cel, a. relating to toxicology.

Tow-col/o-gy, n. a treatise on poisons.

Toy, m. a trifle; a plaything; a bauble - spost Toy, w. m. to trifle; to dally; to play. Toy'et, m. one who toys or is full of tricks. Toy'eth, a. trifling; wanton; playful. Toy'eth-ness, m. sugacity; wantonness. Toy'man, m. one who deals in toys. Toy'eth, m. a shop where toys are sold. Trice, m. a mark left by any thing passing; a mark; footstep; track. — pl. harness. Trice, v. a. to follow by the footsteps; to follow with exactness; to mark out. with exactness; to mark out. Trace's-ble, a. that may be traced. Tra'cer, n. one who trace Tra/cer-y, a. ornamental stone-work. Tri'Ches, or Tre-che's, [tra'ke-s, Sm. Brands; tre-ke's, E. We.] n. (.dust.) the windpipe. Tri'chyte, n. a species of volcanio rock. Trisck, n. a mark left by the foot; footstep; a road; a path; the course of rails on a railroad.

Track, v. a. to follow by footsteps left; to trace.

Track/less, a. untrodden; not marked out. Trick'ieas, a untrodden; not marked out.
Trict, a a region; a quantity of land; a continuity; a course; a treatise; a small book.
Trict's-bil'i-ty, s. state of being tractable.
Trict's-ble, a manageable; docile; compliant.
Trict's-bly, a. the accillity; tractability.
Trict'i-bly, a. the accillity; tractability.
Trict'itie, a. a treatise; a tract; a small book.
Trict'itie, a. capable to be drawn out; ductile.
Tract'itie, a. the act of drawing; attraction.
Trict'itye, a. that draws; attractive.
Trict'itye, a. that draws; attractive. Tric'tors, a. pl. (Med.) an instrument.
Tric'to-ry, a. a sort of curve line.
Tride, a. traffic; commerce; the business of buy ing and selling; occupation; calling; persongaged in trade; booksellers collectively. Trade, v. z. to traffic; to deal; to barter. Trad'er, s. one engaged in trade; a merchant. Trades'man, s. a shopkeeper; a trader. Trade-wind, s. a periodical wind between the ics; monsoon Tre-di"tion, (tre-dish'en) a act of transmitting;

Trp-di''tipn, (trp-dish'qn) n. act of transmitting; an oral account transmitted from age to age.

Trp-di''tipn-al, (trp-dish'qn-al) a. relating to tradition; delivered by tradition.

Trp-di''tipn-al-ty, ale by tradition.

Trp-di''tipn-ary, (trp-dish'qn-are) a. traditional.

Trp-di''tipn-are, a. one who asheres to traditional.

Tridi'-tive, a. traditional; transpitted from age.

Tridi'-tive, a. traditional; transpitted from age.

Try-dâce', v. a. to censure; to calumniate; to vilify; to decry; to disparage; to revile. Try-dice'ment, s. censure; obloquy. Sakst. [R.] Try-dê'epr, s. one who traduces; a vilifier.

Tra-dic'tien, a propagation; conveyance.
Tra-dic'tive, a derivable; deducible.

Tra-dic'tive, a derivable; deducible.
Tris'[ic, n. commerce; trade; barter.
Tris'[ic, n. s. [i. trafficked; pp. trafficking, trafficked;] to practice commerce; to trade.
Tris'[ic, n. a. to exchange in traffic; to barter.
Tris'[ick-ep, n. a trader; a merchant.
Tris'[ick-ep, n. a trader; a merchant.
Tris'[ick-ep, n. a writer or actor of tragedy.
Tris'[ick-ep, n. a writer or actor of tragedy.
Tris'[ick-ep, n. a species of drama in which the catastrophe is melancholy or affecting; any mountful or drasdful event.

mournful or dreadful event mourning or areadust versus.

Trisfic, la. relating to tragedy; mournful,
Trisfically, ad. in a traged manner.
Trisfically, ad. in a traged manner.
Trisfically, ad. in a traged manner.
Trisfically, ad. in a fraged manner.
Trisfically, ad. in a fraged manner.
Trisfically, and according to the fire tragedy and comody.

Trag-j-com'j-cal, a. relating to tragicomedy. Trag - com' csl-ly, ed. in a tragicomical manner. Trail, v. c. to draw; to drag; to draw along the ground : - to hunt by track. ground: .. when you call.
Trail, s. s. to be drawn out in length; to drag.
Trail, s. a track; any thing drawn behind.
Train, s. a. to draw; to editor; to educate; to
bring up; to exercise or discipline. Train, a artifice ; part of a gown trailing behind ; tail of a bird; a process; a method; a series; a retinue; a procession; a line of powder. Trāin's-ble, s. that may be trained. Trāin'band, s. a trained band; militle. Train'bear-er, a. one who holds up a train Train'er, a. one who trains up; an instructor. Train'ing, a. act of training; a military review. Train'-51l, a. oil drawn from the fat of whales. Träipse, v. n. to watk carelessly or idly. [Low.]
Träit, (trät or trä) [trä, S. P. J. K. Sm. R.; trät,
E. Wb.; trä or trä, W.F.J.a.] n. [Fr.] a stroke;
a touch; a characteristic; a feature. Trāi'tor, s. one who, being trusted, betrays. Trāi'tor-ous, a. treacherous; perfidious. Trāi'tor-ous-ly, se. perfidiously; treacherously. Trāi'tor-ous-ness, s. perfidiousness; treachery. Trai trosa, a a woman who betrays.
Trai frosa, a a woman who betrays.
Trai frosa, a a woman who betrays.
Traject, (114) a a ferry; a passage. Skak.
Trajection, a a throwing through; to throw.
Trajection, a a throwing through; omission.
Trajection, a curve; the orbit of a comet. Tral-a-ti"tion, a. a kind of metaphor. Trai-e-ti'tique, a. metaphorical; not literal. Tra-la'cent, a. clear. See Translucent. Tram, n. a sort of wagon or car. Tram mei, n. a net; shackles:— an iron book for suspending pots and kettles Trim'mel, v. a. to catch; to shackle.

\*Tra-mon'tune, or Trim'on-tine, [tra-mon'tun,
Ja. Wb. Todd; trim'on-tin, Sm. R.] n. a foreigner; a stranger.
\*Tra-mon'tane, a. foreign; barbarous; northern. Tramp, v. a. to tread. - v. n. to travel on foot. Trimp, z. travel on foot; a ramble. Trimp or, z. a stroller; a vagrant; a beggar. Trim ple, v. a. to tread under foot. Tram'ple, v. s. to tread hard or in contempt. Tram'pler, a. one who tramples. Tram'-read, a. a road for trams or wagons. Trance, a a temporary view of the spiritual world; assecting; a temporary Tranced, (trancs) a lying in a trance or ecstasy. Tran'qui, a quiet; peaceful; undisturbed. Tran-quil'li-ty, s. state of being tranquil ; quiet ; calmness; peace of mind. Tran'quil-lize, v. c. to compose ; to render calm. Train quil-liv, set. in a tranquil state or manner. Train quil-ness, a. the state of being tranquil. Trains, prop. [1.] beyond: — used as a prefix. Trains-act', v. a. to manage; to conduct; to do. Trains-act', v. a. to conduct matters; to treat. Trains-act'ton, m. dealing; management; affairs. Trains-act'ton, m. dealing; management; affairs. Trains-act'ton, m. dealing; management; affairs. Trans-act'or, n. one who transacts or manages. Trans-al'pine, a. situated beyond the Alps. Trans-at-lan'tic, a. being beyond the Atlantic. Tran-scend', v. a. to pass; to surpass; to exceed; to outdo; to go beyond; to surmount. Trin-scend'ence, a preëminence; high excel-Trin-scend'en-cy, lence; exaggeration. Trin-scend'ent, a. excellent; preëmisent. Tran-scen-dens'el, a. preëmisent; very excellent; surpassing; extraordinary; abstruse. Tran-seçn-den'tal-tam, s. state of being transc dental; an abstruce species of metaphysics.

Tran-acen-den'tpl-list, a one who adheses transcendentalism Tran-coad'ent-ly, ad. supereminently.
Tran-cond'ent-ness, a. supereminence.
†Trans'co-late, c. a. to strain through. Tran-acribe', v. a. to copy; to write from. Tran-acrib'er, n. one who transcribes. Trin-ecriver, a. one who transcribes.
Trin-ecrip'tipe, a. a copy from an original.
Trin-ecrip'tipe-ly, ad. in the manner of a copy.
Trin-ecrip'tipe-ly, ad. in the manner of a copy.
Trins-citr's on to run or rove to and fro.
Trins-citr'sion, a. a ramble; a passage through.
Trins-di-p-neya-ta'tip, a. transub-stantintion.
Trin'sigh, a. the cross part of a cathedral, between the nave and choir; a cross size. Trins-fer', v. s. to convey; to make over; to re-विध् Transfer, (114) s. a removal; a change of prop-Transfer's ble, a. that may be transferred. Trans-fer-ree', n. one to whom a transfer is Trans-fer rence, a. act of transferring. Trins-ferrence, n. act of transferring. Imme.
Trins-ferren, n. one who transfers.
Trins-fig-re, tition, n. change of form or figure
Trins-figure, (trins-fig'yur) v. a. to change is
the figure or form of; to transform.
Trins-firm', v. a. to pierce through.
Trins-form', v. a. to change the form of.
Trins-form', v. a. to be metamorphoused.
Trins-forming, n. change of form.
Trins-forming, n. at another to transform. Trans-tyr-ma'tym, n. change of form.
Trans-förm'ing, p. s. tending to transform.
Trans-füre', v. s. to pour eut of one into another;
to inject, as blood into the veins.
Trans-fü'si-ble, s. that may be transfusing.
Trans-gröss', v. s. to pass over; to pass beyond; Trins-griss', v. a. to pass over; to pass beyond; to violate; to break.

Trins-griss', v. n. to offend by violating a law.

Trins-griss's, v. n. to offend by violating a law.

Trins-griss's, v. n. to offend by violating a law.

Trins-griss's, a. api to transgress; fanity.

Trins-griss's, a. one who transgress; fanity.

Trins-griss's, a. one who transgress;
soon past; hady; fleeting; transitory.

Trins'sient-by, (trin'shepti-se) at. hastily.

Trins'sient-best, (trin'shepti-se) at. state of being transient; shortness of continuance.

Trin-sil'sence. (trin-sil'vens) a. state of lessn. act of less-Tran-sil'ience, (tran-sil'yens) Tran-sil'ien-cy, (tran-sil'yon-se) ing.
Tran'sjt, a. act of passing, as a planet acros
sun's disk, or as goods through a country. Trin-el''tion, (trin-elzh'un) [trin-elzh'un, J. Ja K. Sm.; trin-elsh'un, S. E.; trin-elzh'un s E. Sm.; trin-sinh'un, E. E.; trin-sinh'un or trin-sinh'un, W. F.) a. passage; change.
Trin-silve, a. passing over.—(Grum.) acting upon some object, as a verb; active.
Trin-si-tive-ty, ad. in a transitive measure.
Trin-si-tive-ty, ad. with abort continuance.
Trin-si-to-ri-sis, a. sinte of being transitory.
Trin-si-to-ri-sis, a. sinte of being transitory.
Trin-si-to-ry, a. fleeting; quickly vanishing; d
abort continuance; passing; transient.
Trin-si-lit's-bie, a. capable of being translated.
Trins-lit's, v. a. to remove; to transfer:—w Trans-late', v. a. to remove; to transfer:-change into another language; to interpret. Trans-la'tion, n. the act of translating; version Trans-la'tive, a taken from others; translated. Trans-lator, a. one who translates Trans-la'to-ry, [trans-la'tar-e, W. P. E. Sa. trans'is-thr-e, S.] a. transferring. Trins-lo-că'tica, a a removal ; a substitutica. Trins-ld'een-cy, a disphaneity ; transparency. Trins-ld'opst, a comitransparent ; diaphaness Trins-ld'cjd, a translucent [E.]

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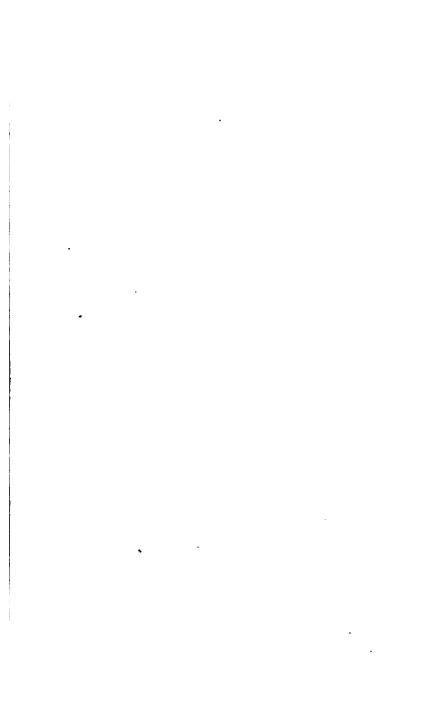
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Transplant perago, whe foreign lovers int his own country.

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sy bravestions of Shaphard Kalendor into Sapphics.

Treason against the peace.

rāns-ma-rine', a. lying or found beyond sea. rāns'mi-grānt, a. migrating ; passing. rāns'mi-grāte, v. n. to pass to another place. rāns-mi-grā'tion, n. act of transmigrating ; pas sage from one state or place into another. rans-mis si-ble, a. that may be transmitted.

rans-mis si-ble, a. that may be transmitted.

rans-mis sion, (trans-mish/un) a. act of transmitting; thing transmitted; a sending. rans-mis/sive, a transmitted; sent. rans-mit', v. a. to send from one person or place to another; to send. rans-mit'ter, n. one who transmits.
rans-mit'ti-ble, a that may be transmitted. rans-ma'ta-ble, a. that may be transmuted. mins-mu'ta-bly, ad. with capacity of change rane-my-ta'tien, s. act of transmuting; change of substance; alteration. 'rans-mute', v. a. to change from one nature or substance to another; to change; to alter. rans-mut'er, n. one who transmute na'som, n. a horizontal timber running across a double window; a cross-beam or lintel over a door : - a cross-staff. a door: — a cross-sum.

'mas-par'ency, a clearness; translucence.

'mas-par'ent, a pervious to the light; clear;
pellucid; disabanous; translucent; open.

'mas-par'ent-by, ad, with transparency.

'mas-par'ent-bess, a transparency.

'mas-par'ent-bess, a transparency. rans-pic'y-oùs, a pervious to the sight.
'rans-picree', v. a to pierce through.
'rans-pir's-blo, a capable of transpiring. rans-pi-ra'tion, a act of transpiring. 'rans-pire', v. a. to emit in vapor.
'rans-pire', c. a. to be emitted, as vapor; te escape from secrecy into notice; to become known : - to happen : in this sense, modern. rans-plant', v. a. to plant in a new place.
'rans-plant', v. a. to plant in a new place.
'rans-plant'z'tion, s. the act of transplanting. 'rans-plant'er, s. one who transplants. 'rans-port', v. a. to convey from place to place; to remove; to banish:—to affect with passion or ecstasy; to ravish. 'rans'port, a. conveyance; a vessel; transportation; carriage: — rapture; ecstasy. l'rame-port'ance, s. transportation. Sack.
'rame-por-ta'tion, s. act of transporting; transrans-pyr-aripn, s. act of transporting; trans-port; conveyance; banishment: 'rans-pōt'er, s. one who transports. 'rans-pōe's, s. a transposition; removal, 'rans-pōe's, s. a to put each in the place of the other; te put out of place; to remove, 'rans-po-t''tipn, (trans-po-zisi'ny) s. act of transposing; reciprocal change of place, 'rans-po-t''tipn-sl. a. relating to transmosition. 'rans-po-4!"tion-al, a. relating to transposition.
'rans-ship', v. a. to convey from one vessel to another. 'rans-ship'ment, a. act of transshipping. ran-sub-stan'ti-âte, (tran-sub-stan'aho-ât) v. c. to change to another substance. to change to anomer substitute.

'ran-sub-stan-ti-a'tion, (tran-sub-stan-she-a'-shun) s. the Roman Catholic doctrine that bread and wine in the cutbarist are changed ran-sub-stan-ti-a'tion, into the real body and blood of Christ. name the resu body and Brood of Christ.

'râm-s-dôt'(nn, n. act of transuding; sweat.

'râm-sôde', v. n. to pass through in vapor.

'râm-vêr'ssi, a-ununing crosswise; transverse.

'râm-vêr'ssi, n. a line drawn across several others, so as to cut them all.

Trans-verse', v. a. to change ; to overturn Trans-verse', a. being in a cross direction.
Trans-verse'y, ad. in a cross direction.
Trap, n. a little engine to eatch animals; a
snare; a stratagem.—(Min.) a kind of rock, often of columnar form Trip, v. a. to ensnare ; to entrap : - to dress. Tra-pan', v. a. to lay a trap for; to ensnare. Tra-pan', s. a stratagen' a snare; a chest. Tra-pan'ner, s. a deceiver; an ensnarer. I'mp'-door, (trap'dor) s. a door in a floor. Trāpe, v. n. to run about idly; to traipee, v. n. to run about idly; to traipee, n. an idle, slatternly woman. [Les.]
Trāpēe, n. an idle, slatternly woman. [Les.]
Tra-pē'zi-dun, (tra-pē'zh-dun er tra-pē'ze-dun)
[tra-pē'zh-dun, W. J. F. Js.; tra-pē'ze-dun, P. Sm. R.] n. [L.] pl. tra-pē'zi-a or tra-pē'zikmg; a quadrilateral figuro bounded by straight lines, and whose four sides are not equal. Trip-e-zöid', or Tra-pā'zöid, [tra-pā'zòid, S. W. P. J. F.; trap-e-zöid', Ja. K. Sm. Wh.] n. a four-sided figure of which only two of the sides are parallel. Trap per, s. one who takes animals by traps. Trap pings, n. pt. ornaments; dress; decoration.

Trash, n. any thing worthless; dross; dregs; matter improper for food; loppings of trees. Trash'y, a. worthless; vile; useless. Trau-mat'ic, s. a medicine to heal wounds. Trav'ail, (trav'il) v. n. to toil; to be in labor. Trav'ail, a. labor; toil; labor in childbirth. Trav'el, v. n. to make a journey; to pass, to go; to journey. Travel, v. c. to pass over; to journey over. Travel, s. a. to pass over; to jointey over.

Travel, s. act of travelling; a journey.—pl. a
book containing an account of travel.

Travelled, (traveld) a having been absord. Trav'el-ler, n. one who travels; a tourist. Trav'ers-e-ble, a. that may be traversed; liable to legal objection. Třiv(ers.) (travers. S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sn. Wb.; tra-vers', W.] ad. crosswise; athwart. Triv(ers., (travers. P. Ja. K. Sn. Wb.; vers', S. W.) prep. through crosswise. Jillon. Trav'erse, a lying across; lying athwart. Trav'erse, a any thing that thwarts or crosses; an obstacle; a turn; a trick:—a denial.
Triv'erse, v.a. to cross; to survey; to oppose.
—(Leso) to deny; to take issue on.
Triv'erse, v. s. to make opposition in fencing. Trav'ers-er, z. one who traverses. Trav'er-tine, n. a deposit of limestone.
Trav'es-ty, a. dressed oddly; burlesqued. [R.] Trav'es-ty, z. a burlesque translation. Trav'es-ty, v. a. to translate so as to render ridiculous; to turn into burlesque. unous; to turn into nunseque.
Très, (trè) n. a shallow wooden vessel.
Trèsch'er-oùs, (trèch'er-ùs) a, partaking of treachery; faithless; perfidious.
Trèsch'er-oùs-ly, ad. faithlessly; perfidiously.
Trèsch'er-oùs-nèss, n. perfidiousness.
Trèsch'er-oùs-nèss, n. perfidiousness.
Trèsch'er-oùs-nèss, n. perfidiousness. Trea'cle, (tre'kl) z. a viscid simp; molass Tread, (tred) v. n. [i. trod; pp. treading, trod-den;] to set the foot; to trample; to walk. Tread, (tred) v. a. to walk on; to beat; to press.

Tread, (tred) v. a. stepping; a step with the
foot; the horizontal part of a step... Trēad'er, (trēd'er) n. one who treads.

Trēad'le, (trēd'di) n. a part of a loom, or machine which is moved by the tread or foot. 'rams-verse', s. a line drawn ncross several others, so as to cut them all.

'rams-verse', s. the longer diameter of an ellipse. Trea'son, (tre'an) s. a breach of faith; the

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highest offence against a state or government; rebellion. Trea'son-a-ble, (tre'zn-a-bl) a having the nature or guilt of treason; rebellious. Trea '90n a-ble-ness, a state of being treasonable.

Trea '90n a-ble, ness, a state of being treasonable.

Trea '90n a-ble, (tre'zn-a-ble) ad. with treason.

Treas 'ure, (trezh'ur) a. wealth hoarded; riches. Treas'ure, (trezh'ur) v. a. to hoard ; to lay up. Treas'ur-er, (trezh'ur-hous) a a treasury. Treas'ur-er, (trezh'ur-er) a one who has the care of the money of a state, corporation, &c.
Treas's-ry, (trexh's-re) n. a place for money.
Treat, (tret) v. a. to use; to handle; to manage Treat, v. n. to discourse; to make terms. Treat, n. an entertainment given; pleasure Treat'er, n. one who treats or discourses. Treat'er, a. one who treats or discourses. Treat'er, a. a discourse; dissertation; tract. Treat'ry, (trêt'e) a. an agreement between independent states; negotiation; compact. Treb'la, (trêb'bi) [trêb'bi, 8. W. P. J. F. Je. K. Sm.; trib'bi, W. J. a. triple; sharp of sound. Treb'le, (trêb'bi) v. a. to multiply by three; to triple. triple. Trēb'ie, (trēb'bl) v. n. to become threefold. Trēb'le, (trēb'bl) n. (Maz.)\_highest and acutest Tröb'le, (tröb'bl) a. (Mas.) highest and acmess part in music.
Tröb'ly, (tröb'ble) ad. in a threefold degree.
Tröb'ly-chèt, n. [Pr.] a cucking-stool; a tembrel:—a great engine to throw stones.
Tröb, n. the largest kind of vegetable.
Tröb'nkil, n. (Mast.) a wooden pin for fastening planks:—commonly pronounced, and sometimes written, trön'ng.
Trè'f'oil, n. a three-leaved plant.
Trè'll'lage, (tröl'a)n. [Pr.] a sort of trellis.
Trè'll'lage, (tröl'a)n. [Pr.] a sort of trellis.
Tröl'lis, n. [treilis, Fr.] a sort of lattice-work or cross-barred work, used in summer-houses, &c.
Trül'lised. (tröl'a)ti) a. having trellises. Tril'lised, (tril'list) a. having trellises. Trem'ble, v. s. to shake; te quake; to shudder. Trem'bler, s. one who trembles. Trem'bling-ly, ed. so as to shake or quiver. Trēm'bing-ly, ad. so as to shake or quiver. Tre-mēn'dous, a. dreadfu! horrible; terrible. Tre-mēn'dous-ly, ad. horribly; dreadfuily. Tre-mēn'dous-hēss, a. dread; horror. Trēm'o-like, a. a firous, whitish mineral. Trē'mor, [trē'mur, S. W. P. J. E. F. K.; trē'-mur or trēm'ur, Ja.; trēm'ur, Sm.] a. [L.] the state of trembling; a quivering. Trēm'u-loūs, a. trembling; fearful; quivering. Trēm'u-loūs, d. in a trembling; foarful; Trem'u-lous-ly, ad. in a tremulous manner. Trem'u-lous-ness, a. the state of quivering. Tren, n. a spear to strike fish with. Trench, v. s. to encroach; to cut off a part. Trench, v. a. to cut; to dig; to ditch; to fortify. Trench, z. a ditch; a long narrow cut in the earth; a defence for soldiers.
Trench'en, a cutting; sharp. [2.]
Trench'er, z. one who trenches: \_\_a large wooden plate; a platter; a table; food. Trench'er-man, s. a feeder; an ester. Trend, v. n. to run; to tend; to stretch.
Trend, n. a part of the shank of an anchor: direction or tendency. [dead. Trent'al, n. a service of thirty masses for the Tre-pain', n. a surgeon's circular saw; a tre-phine:—a sware; a trapan. pnine:—a saare; a trapan.
Tre-pain, v. a. to perford to with the trepan.
Tre-pain, v. a. to perford to with the trepan.
Tre-pain, v. a. to perford to with the trepan.
Tre-pain, v. a. to use the trepan.
Triffie, v. a. to waste away; to dissipase.

Trip-j-diftion, s. the state of trembling; turror. Tris-'pass, s. an offence; an unlawful cutrance Tree pass, v. n. to transgress; to offend; to con mit a trespass; to intrude. mu a presume; to morane.
Très passe, n. none who trespasses
Trèss, n. a lock; a ringiet; a suri of hair.
Trèssed, or Trèss'ed, a. curied; having tressen.
Trèss'que, (trèsh'qu') n. (Hor.) a kind of border.
Très'que, (trèsh'qu') n. the frame of a table; a pusp
a marent a tress-layered stoll. a support; a three-legged stool. Trot, s. an allowance in weight for waste. Troy'et, a. an iron stool with three legs; part of a kitchen range; trivet.

Trey, (tra) a. a three at carda.

Tri, a prefix from the Greek and Latin, signally Tri's-ble, a. capable of trial or examination. Trī'ed, z. three united; the union of three. Tri'al, z. a test; an examination; experience Tri'an-gle, (tri'ang-gl) a. a figure of three angles and three sides. Tri'an-gled, (tri'ang-gld) a having three an Tri-an'gu-lar, a having three angles; triangled Tri-an'gu-late, v. a. to divide into triangi Tri-an-gu-lation, n. act of triangulating. Tri'ar-chy, w. a government by three. Tribe, n. a distinct body of people; a family. Tribe, v. a. to divide into tribes or class Trib'let, n. a tool for making rings with.
Tri-bom'e-ter, n. an instrument for me
the force of friction. Tribrich, a a postic foot of three short syllarity and the short syllarity and the short syllarity and syllarity a Trib'une-ship, a. the office of a tribune.

Trib-u-ni"tipl, (trib-u-nish'al) a. relating to a tribune. Trib'u-ty-ry, a. paying tribute; contributing; subordinate; subject; paid in tribute.
Trib'u-ty-ry, n. one who pays tribute.
Trib'die, n. a payment made in acknowledge. ment of subjection or for protection; a tax. Trice, n. a short time; an instant; a moment.
Trichord, n. an instrument with three strings. Trick, n. a sty fraud; artifice; juggle; habit.
Trick, v. a. to cheat; to defraud:— to dress; m
Trick, v. n. to practise fraud.

[adorn. Trick, v. n. to practise fraud. [add Trick er-y, n. artifice; the act of dressing up Trick ish, a. knavishly artful; cunning; sul Tric'kle, v. n. to fall or run down in drops. Trick'ster, a. one who practises tricks. Trick'sy, a. pretty; dainty; brisk; lively. Shat. Trick'trick, s. [trictrec, Fr.] a game at tables. Tri'cel-or, s. the French revolutionary banner, of three colors, blue, white, and red.
Tri/col-ored, (\_rd) a. having three colors.
Tri-col-po-rd, a. having three bodies.
Tri'dent, a. the three-forked sceptre of Neptune; a sceptre or spear with three prongs. Tri-dön'tate, a. having three teeth.

Tri-dön'tate, a. having three teeth.

Tri-din'ni-al, [tri-dn'yal, S. W. J. P. Ja. E.: tri-dn'ni-al, [tri-dn'yal, S. W. J. P. Ja. E.: tri-dn'ne-al, P. Sa. Wh.] a. happening every third year; lasting three years. Trifer, a. one who tries.

Triffid, [triffid, S. W. P. E. Sa.; triffid, Ja.]
a. out or divided into three parts.

They treated him with injustice. To treat of the nature of the God. - to treated the publich with rucces.

Trefoil, TPIBUMON, TPIBUMED, see Clover

of trial, xplois\_To bring to trial, xpira

100 britting for estimation





Trigger, à gappelus 1961.

Trim, es vines, Blas Tologés.

To be cought tripping.

The trimple of sascely new superstile.

& Triumped at my non importance

ri-Wij-ste, a. having three leaves or leaflets. ri-Wij-kt-pd, a. having three leaves. ri'/ drm, a. having a triple form or shape. rig, v. a. to stop, as a wheel by putting a stone under it; to scotch. wasser in ; to scotch.

rig'-gen, n. the state of being thrice married.

rig'gen, n. a catch or stop of a gun or wheel.

ri-girlal, a the same as treatal.

ri'giph, [ul'gill, S. W. P. E. Sn.; trig'llf,

Je. Wh.] a an ornament in a Doric column. rigonal, it it ingle. — ("Astrol.) trine aspect.
rigonal, [trigonal, W.P. Ja. Sm.; tri'gonal,
S. K.] a. triangular; having three corners. o. A. J. a. transquar; naving larce consers.

'rig.-a-n-môt'ri-cal. = relating to trigonometry.

'rig.-a-n-môt'ri-cal-ly, ad. by trigonometry.

'rig.-a-n-môt'ri-cal-ly, ad. by trigonometry.

'rig.-a-n-môt'ri-cal-ly, ad. by trigonometry.

'rig.-a-n-môt'ri-cal-ly, ad. by trigonometry.

'rig.-a-n-motion and trigonometry YI-he'drel, a having three equal sides. 'il-hê'drya, m. a figure of three equal sides.
'il'y-gona, e. (Bot.) having three pairs.
'il-hi'gr-el, a. having three sides. 'ri-lit'or-ol, a having three letters. Till, n. a quaver; a tremulousness of music. 7111, r. a. to utter quavering; to shake.
7121, v. a. to trickle; to quaver. [miltions.
7121, v. a. to trickle; to quaver. [miltions of Till'jon, (tril'yun) n. a miltion of miltions of Til'-billo, n. a petrified, articulated animal.
71-16-79-18r, a. (Bet.) having three collections of the period 'Til'o-dy, s. a series of three dramas; a course in three parts. 'ri-lû'mi-ner, a. having three lights. [A.]
'ri-lû'mi-neûs, a. having three lights. [A.] 'rim, a. nice; snug; dressed up; smart. 'rim, n. dress; goar; ornaments; trimming. Tim, v. a. to dress; to adjust; to shave; to clip; to prune:—to balance, as a ship. Yim, s. s. to fluctuate between parties 'rim'e-ter, a. consisting of three postical m 'rim'lys ad. nicely; neatly. 'rim'mer, a. one who trims; a turncost. Tares. 'rim'ming, s. appendages to a coat, gown, &c. 'rim'ness, s. neatness; petty elegance. 'rī'nal, a threefold; trine. ri nyi, a surrected; trine.
frine, a. (Astrol.) a certain aspect of the planets.
frine, a. threefoll; thrice repeated.
frine-ta'ri-an, a relating to the Trinity.
frine-ta'ri-an, a a believer of the doctrine of
the Trinity. Trin-ita'ri-an-lam, n. Trinitarian doctrine. "rin'i-ty, n. three united in one; the doctrine of three persons in one God. Tin'kot, n. a toy; ornament of dross; a jewel.
'Ti-nb'mi-al, a. containing three parts or terms.
Ti'.b, Ti'd, P. E. K. Sm. Wb.; tre's, Le.] n. a
piece of music of three parts; three united. Trip, v. s. to supplant; to throw; to detect.
Trip, v. s. to fall; to stumble; to err:— to run.
Trip z. a stroke or catch; a stumble; a mis-Prip m. a stroke or catch; a stamble; a mistale:—a short journey or voyage; a ramble. Pripar-tite, a. divided into three parts.
Pripar-tite, a. divided into three parts.
Pripar-tite, m. a division into three parts.
Pripar-dal, [trip'e-dal, W. P. Ja. K. Sm.; tripa'dal, & [a. having three feet.
Pri-pir'epn-d, a. consisting of three persons.
Pri-pir'epn-dij'-ty, m. Trimitarianism.
Pripar-him-mer, a. a large hammer used in forges.

Trip'le, v. a. to make threefold; to trebts.
Trip'let, n. three of a kind; three lines rhyming.
Trip'le-cate, a. made thrice as much.
Trip-le-cate, n. the act of trebling.
Tri-pic'i-ty, n. the state of being threefold.
Tri'pid, [tri'pid, S. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. Wh.; trip'pid or trip'qd, W. P.] n. a seat with three feet,
Trip'per, n. one who trins. pod or Elpys, m. r., n. a west wast the service of Trip'per, a. one who trips.
Trip'per, a. quick; nimble; akipping.
Trip'ping, n. atumbling; a light dance.
Trip'ping, n. atumbling; a light dance.
Trip'ping-ly, ad. with agility; with awiftness
Trip'tite, n. a noun used in only three cases. Trip'tôte, s. a noun used in only three cases. Tri'rëme, n. a Grecian galley with three tiers of beaches of oars on a side.

Tri-sēc'tipa, s. aglivision into three equal parts. Tris-yil, a. sad; melancholy; sorrowful. Shak
Tris-yil-la-bic, [Iris'sil-ja-bi, S. W. J. F. Je. W. J. Tris-sil'ja-bi, P. K. Sm.] s. a word consisting of three syllables.

Trid. a. worn out: stale. Trite, a. worn out; stale; common; not new Trite ly, ad. in a trite or common way. Trite ness, a. staleness; commonness.
Tri'the-lim, a. the doctrine of three Gods.
Tri'the-lim, a. the lever in tritheism.
Tri-the-life, a. a believer in tritheism. Trit's ra-blo, a that may be triturated Trify-rite, v. a. to pound; to pulverise.
Trify-ritie, v. a. to pound; to pulverise.
Trif-a-ritien, a. reduction to powder.
Trifamph, h. a solemn procession in honer of victory; victory; pomp; show.
Trifamph, v. n. to celebrate a victory; to rejoice Tri'dimph, v. a. to cetebrate a victory; to reposer for victory; to conquer; to exuit.

Tri-dim'phant, a. used in celebrating a victory.

Tri-dim'phant, a. celebrating victory; victorious.

Tri-dim'phant-ly, ad. in a triumphant manner.

Tri'dimph-qr, n. one who triumpha.

Tri-dim'vir, n. [L.] pl. L. tri-dim'vir-t; fing, tri-dim'vir; one of a triumvirate; one of three men in the same office. men in the same office. men in the same ounce.

Tri-fin'yi-rate, n. a government by three men.

Tri'ane, [tri'an, 8. P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.; tri-fin',

W. F.] a. being at once three and one.

Tri-fin'yi, n. the state of being triune.

Tri-win'bi-si, a. consisting of three words. Tri-vir'bi-al, a consisting of three words. Triv'et, n. a str with three legs. See Treest. "Triv'et, n. a str with three legs. See Treest. "Triv'el, l. vir'yl, S. W. J. E. P. Ja., triv'el, P. Sm. Wb.] a vile; worthless; light; trisling. "Triv'i-l-l-nëss, n. worthlessness. Tro'can, n. a surjetal instrument. [aheas. Tro-chā'je, or Tro-chā'je, a. consisting of tro-Trò'chā, n. a foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and a short syllable.
Trò'chā, n. the humming-bird:—a small seabird: the wren:—a ring. bird; the wren:—a ring.
Tro-chil/ics, n. pl. the science of rotatory motion.
Tro-chil/ics, n. pl. the branches on a deer's head.
Tro'chings, n. pl. the branches on a deer's head.
Tro'chile, n. (Aim.) a figured fossil stone.
Tro'chile, n. [L.] a tackle; a pulley; a cartings.
Tro'chile, n. pl. the tackle; a pulley; a cartings.
Tro'd, i. de. p. from Tread.
Tro'd'den, (tro'd'ds) p. from Tread.
Tro'l'e-d'yte, n. one who lives in a cave.
Tro'll, v. a. to move circularly; to rod.
Tro'll, v. n. a sintern; a slovenly woman.
Tro'l'm-be'ne, n. [L.] a great trumpet.
Tro'm, n. a bowing machine of a ference.
Troby, n. a company; a body of cavalry; a bedy bird; the wren: - a ring. Trobp, n. a company; a hody of cavalry; a bedy of soldiers; an army. Trobp, n. a to march in a body, or in haste. Trobp qr, n. a howe-coldier; a horsoman.

Tring, u. (Rhet.) a figure of speech, which the Trimp, u. a trumpet:—a winning cardelenges a word from its original signification.

Trifphod, (triffiel) a. adorned with trophice.

Triffphy, u. something taken in battle; a monoutment or memorial of victory.

Triffiely, u. a line or circle parallel to the equator, at which the sun turns back.—There are two

Triffiely, u. a. to publish aloud; to precise at which the sun turns back. — There are two tropics, those of Cancor and Capricora. Tripical, a. relating to a trope; figurative: — relating to the tropics; torrid; hot. Tripi-p-lipi, a. in a tropical manner. Trip-p-lipi-p, al. in a tropical manner. Trip-p-lipi-p, a. relating to tropology. Tripi, n. n. to move with a high, jolting pace. Triti, n. n. to move with a high, jolting pace. Triti, n. the jolting, high pace of a house. Triti, [2] [ tritih, N. P. J. E. P. Sm.; trawth, S. tritih, N. K.] n. faith; fidelity; truth; verity. Triti-plight, (tritih-pli) n. a betrothing. Triti-p-dour, (tritih-pli) n. a betrothing. Triti-p-dour, (tritih-pli) n. [Fr.] a mediawal pact of Provence, in France. post of Provence, in France.

Troth'le, (trib'd) v. a. to disture; to affict; to Troth'le, (trib'd) v. a. to disture; to affict; to Troth'le, (trib'd) v. a. to disture.

Troth'le-atme, (trib'bler) m. one who troubles.

Troth'le-atme, (trib'bler) m. one file disordered.

Troth'le, (trid, 31) [trid, S. W. P. J. F. Sm.; trid.

E.: tril, J. a. in any long thing hollowed, and open longitudinally on the upper side.

Troth'le, v. a. to punish; to best severely.

Troth'le, v. a. to delicate, spotted, fresh-water fish.

Trotyr, a. (Les) an action for goods found and set delivered to the owner on demand.

Troth'le, n. a tool used by brickleyers.

Troth'le, n. a tool used by brickleyers.

Troth'le, n. a. pl. pantalcons. See Troucers. poet of Provence, in France. Trow'es, n. a tool used by brickisyers.
Trow'est, n. pl. pantalooms. See Treasers.
Troy'-weight, (-wit) n. a kind of weight, with
twelve ounces in a pound; —used by gold-Troy'ant, n. an idler; an idle boy. [amklas.
Troy, n. a temporary suspension of hostilities;
a short pages; a short pages. a short peace; a short quiet. Trace'-break-er, s. a violator of a covenant. Truck, v. c. to convey by a truck : - to barter. Trück, v. a. to barter: — to use a truck.
Trück, a. to barter: — to use a truck.
Trück, a. barter: — a sort of cart; a car.
Trück'er, a. one who traffics by orchange.
Trück'er, s. a. to be in subjection; to yield; to act with servility; to creep; to roll.
\*\*Trück'er, bald a a had that rung on wheels. Truc'kle-bid, z. a bed that runs on wheels. Truck'man, z. one who drives a truck. Tra' p-lence, a savageness of manners Tri y-lence, a. savageness or smanners.
Tridy-lent, a. savage; barbarous; cruel.
Tridge, w. s. to travel laboriously; to jog on.
Tridge, w. s. to travel laboriously; to jog on.
Tridge, in s. to travel laboriously; to jog on.
Tridge, tridge, to the savel laboriously; to jog on.
Tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, tridge, True bred, a. of a good breed and education. True'heart-ed, s. honest ; faithful. True'love-knot, s. a particular kind of knot. 

Trill, a. a weach; a vagrant strumpet.
Trilly, ad. according to truth; really; exactly.

Trim'pet, s. an instrument of martial me Trim'pet, s. a. to publish aloud; to prech Train-pet, v. a. to pushes alone; to precise Train-pet-q; s. one who trumpets or prochas Train-cite, v. a. to maim; to lop; to cut she Tryn-ci-tips, v. a. to fruncating or lopping. Train-chops, (train-shun) v. a. to beat. Shall Train-chops, (train-shun) v. a. to beat. Shall Train-chops, (train-shun) v. a. to beat. 'ATtar/chepa, (triar/shyn) n. a. to beat. Shat. Triar/sh. n. a. a. to roll; to bowl along. Triar/she-bid, n. same as trucklebed. Triar, a. the body without the branches or limba as of a tree or animal:— a chest for clothes: the proboscis of an elephant, &c.-Trünk, v. a. to truncate; to maim; to lop. Trünk'-höpe, w. large breeches formerly warn Trun'nel, n. a roller ; a trundle : — a tree and See Tree-weil boo ?res-ness.
Trünn'iong, (trün'yanz) s. pl. knobe of canno
Trünyion, (trü'zhon) s. act of thrusting. [R.]
Trüss. s. a bandage for ruptures:— a bundle, Truss, s. a bandage for ruptures: — a bundle, of hay: — a frame of timber. — (Newt.) a m chine for confining a yard to the mast chine for confining a yard to use mass.

Trias, e. a. to bind with a trues; to pack up.

Trias, v. o. onfidence; relance; charge; credit.

Trias, v. a. to confide in; to believe; to credit.

Trias, v. a. to have confidence; to hope; to rely

Trias-186', n. one to whom the management of

measured v.or of an institution is intrusted. property or of an institution is intrus Trust'er, z. one who trusts. Trust'i-ly, ed. honesty; faithfully; with fidelity. Trust'i-ness, n. honesty; fidelity; faithfulness. Trust'y, e. fit to be trusted; honest; faithful. Truth, a. ; pl. truths; conformity to fact or real verity; veracky; fidelly; honesty; verac. Trith'ful, a conformable to truth; true. Trith'ful-ly, ad. according to truth. Trith'ful-ness, n. state of being truthful. Try, v. 4. to examine; to prove; to put to a test, 17), t. 4. to examine; to prove; to put to a unit to essay; to attempt 'to refine.

Trip, s. n. to endeavor; to make an cassay.

Ttib, s. n. to endeavor; to make an cassay.

Ttib, s. n. a long, hollow body; a pape; n sighest

Tabe, s. n. a vegetable root, as a points. Tu'ber-cle, s. a small swelling; a pimple. Tu-ber'cu-lar, a. full of tubercles. Tübe'röşe, ar Tü'ber-öşe, [tib'röz, W. P. Js. K.) tū'ber-āz, J. Sat. R.] s. a plant with a tel Tu-ber-ose', a. having tubers; tuberous. Tü'ber-ous, a. having tubers or knobs. Tü'bu-lar, a. long and hollow; fistular. Tū'hu-lat-vd, / c. longitudinally hollow ; fistale Tū'bu-lous, tubular. in dre-Tū'bu-lous, tubular. Tūck, n. [†a sword; a net; Sh ek.:]—a fold c under. Tück, v. a. to compress; to enclose un Tück'er, s. he or that which tucks :of lines to sinde a woman's breast.
They'day, (tha'da) a, the third day of the week
Th'fa, a, a mineral deposit; taff. See Tag.
Th'fa, a a gray deposit of calcareous carbaque;
a volcanic substance. a volcanic substance.

Thi-fide', n. a violent tempost. See Typhesa.

Thit, n. a cluster of hair, gram, ribbons, &c.

Thit, u. a to form into, or adorn with, a tark.

Thit ed, a growing in tuth or clusters.

Thit'y, a adorned with tarks; growing in tarks

Thig, n. a & n. to pall with great effort; be draw.

Thig, n. a long, hard pall; a great effort; — a

Thig'ge, n. one that tage or palls hard. [ropa. Troublesom &

do & por my trun.

It is trusted for two pence.

Trank, to metacos, as of a time.

Trank to the generality in the fruster

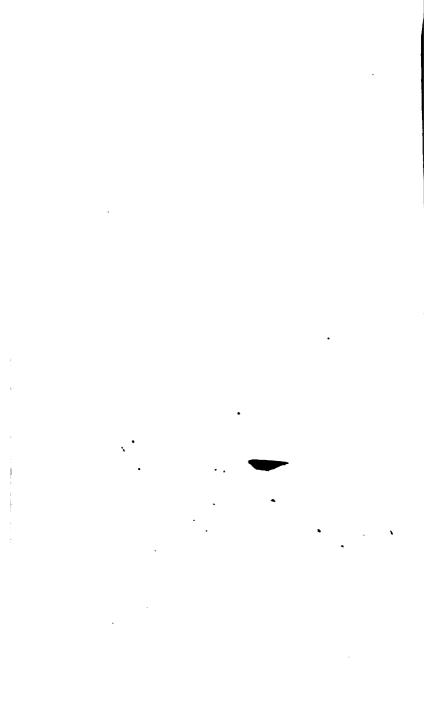
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left side

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this monaments pride to its own advanlege .- let u; tim to this

Turnip, pa mus, papus, poppis .
Turnip, pa mus, papus, poppis.

Turn e sking to account

e-I''tion, (te-lish'un) n. superintendence or in-struction, as by a tutor; teaching. Cu-1"tion-e-ry, a. relating to tuition.

Fallip, m. a plant and a gay flower.

Fallip, m. a plant and a gay flower.

Fallip, m. a plant and a gay flower.

Fallip, m. a. to turn over; to throw about. l'um/ble, a. act of tumbling; a fall. L'um/bler, a. one who tumbles or shows feats of activity:—a drinking-glass.

Tüm'brel, a. a dung cart:—a ducking-stool.

Tü-mo-fāo'tion, a. a swelling; a tumor.

Tü'mol, a. swelled; puffed up; pompous.

Tü'mor, a. a morbid swelling; affected pospo.

Tü'mor, a. a morbid swelling; affected pospo.

Tü'mor-ois, a. swelling; protuberant. [a.].

Tü-mu-löse', or Tü'mu-lois, a. full of hilla.

Tü'müt, a. a wild commotion; a stir; bustle.

Tu-müli'y--ri-v, ad. in a tumultusry manner.

Tu-müli'y--ri-des, a. turbulence. activity : - a drinking-glass. I.y-mair'y--t-j-y, ed. in a tumulitary manner. Ty-mäir'y--t-j-des, a turbulence. Ty-mäir'y--t-j-des, a turbulence. Ty-mäir'y--t-j-des, ty-mäir'y--t-j-des, ty-mäir'y--t-j-des, ty-mäir'y--t-j-des, ty-des, turbulent; violent; full of tumults; unruly. Ty-mäir'y--t-j-des, j-d. in a tumulinous manner. Ty-mäir'y--t-j-des, a. disorder; violence. Tw-my-lis, a. [L.] pl. 18/my-li; an artificial mound of certh; a mound; a hillock. Tin, z. a large cast: — a weight. See Tyn. Tin, z. 4 to nut into casts: vo herval. [P.] Tan, a a large cask:—a weight. See Ten.
Tun, s. a. to put into casks; to harrel. [R.]
Tun's-ble, a. that may be tuned; harmonlous.
Tun's-ble, as. harmony; melodiousness.
Tun's-bly, as. harmoniously; melodiousness.
Tune, a. a series of musical notes; harmony:—
proper state; proper order; right temper.
Tune, a. a. to put into a musical state; to sing.
Tune, a. s. to form one sound to another.
Tunefal, a. musical; harmonious.
Tunefal, a. musical; harmonious.
Tunefal, a. one who tunes or sings. Tan'er, a one who tunes or sings. excavation or tunnel through.
Tin'asi, s. abast of a chimney, &c.; a funnel:
— an excavation or passage through a hill, &c.
Tar'ban, s. the Turkish cover for the head; a cap. Turban, a the Turking cover for the need; a cap.
Turbaned, (titrband) a. wearing a turban.
Turba-ry, a. a right to dig turf; a place of turf.
Turbad, a. thick; muddy; not clear.
Turbad-asea, a. maddines; thickness.
Turba-nitiqa, a. twisted; spiral; conical.
Turba-nitiqa, a. the act of spinaling like a top.
Turbad, a. a kind of pigeon.
Turbad, a. a kind of pigeon. Tarbeth, n. See Turp Turbot, n. a delicate flat fish. Turby-ence, n. tumult ; confusion ; disorder. Tür'be-lönt, a. disorderly; tumultuous; violent.
Tür'by-lönt-ly, ad. tumulmously; violently.
Tür'cişm, [tür'cişm, W. P. Sa. Wh.; tür'kişm,
S. E.] n. the religion of the Turks. Ty-rest', n. a deep vessel for soups, &c. Turf, z. a clod covered with grass; a sod; peat for fuel: — a race-ground. Tur, s. a. to cover with turfs.
Turi', s. a. to cover with turfs.
Turi', s. full of turis; covered with turf. Turgent, a. swelling; tumid; turgid. [3.] Tur-fis'crace, \ n. state of being targid; act of Tur-fis'crace, \ swelling.
Tur-fid, a swelling; bloated; pompous; tumid.
Tur-fid, ty, n. the state of being swellan.

Tür'did-nice, n. state of being turgid.
Tür'key, (tür'ke) n. d large domestic fowl.
Tür-kor', (tur-kêz') fur-kêz', N. P. J., tp
käz', S. E. J.; tur-köz', Sm.] n. a bine miner used in jewelry. used in jeweiry. Tür'meric, a. an Indian root, or Indian saffros, used in dyeing and in cookery. Tür'möil, (tür'möil, 8. N. J. E. E. Ses. E.; typ. möil', P. F. Je.] a. trouble; disturbance. Tür'möil, v. a. to harass; to weary; to disturbance. Tür'möil, v. a. to move round; to revolve; te chanse: to transform: to alter; to translate. change; to transform; to alter; to transl change; to transform; to mer; to transform; Tern, v. a. to move round; to clange posture; to alter; to return; to become acid.

Tarn, z. the art of turning; change; vicinitude.

Tarn-class, z. one who forsakes his party.

Tarn-or, z. one who turns: — a sort of pigeon. Turn'er-y, a. the art of turning; things turned. Turn'ing, a. a flexure; a winding; a metader. Tür'nip, n. a white, esculent root.
Tür'nip, n. a white, esculent root.
Türn'köy, (türn'kö) n. a kespor of prisen doors.
Türn'köt, n. a place on a railroad for cars to turn out : - a mutiny among laborers. Turn'ō-ver, n. a kind of apple pie or tart. Turn'pike, n. a gate on a road; a toll-gate. Turn'pike, v. a. to form like a turnpike-road Turn'pike-read, a a road on which turnpikes are crected, and tolk are paid. Turn'ede, a. the heliotrope; a plant. Turn'apit, a. one that turns the spit; a dog. Turn'stile, a. a kind of turnpike in a footpath. Tur'pen-tine, s. a resimous juice from trees of the pine and fir species. Tur'peth, a. a yellow sulphate of mercury, use Turpea, a. a year superso or mercury, see in painting:— an Oriental plant or root.
Turpi-tūdė, s. vieness; wickedness; enormity.
Turpi, a. a slender, tall tower or eminence.
Turpie-ed, s. furnished with tarrets.
Turpie-ed, s. furnished with tarrets. Tur'tle, n. a sea-tortoise : — the turtle-dove. Tür'ile-dive, n. a species of dove.

Tür'ile-dive, n. a species of dove.

Tür'ile-dive, n. a species of dove.

Tür'ile-dive, a. relating to Turcany: — noting the most simple of the five orders of architecture.

Tüsh, sitorj. expressing a check or rebuke.

Tüsh, n. a long, pointed tooth; a finag.

Tüsh'ele, or Tüsh'y, a. having tushs.

Tüs'ele, (tür'el) n. a strugge; contest. [Lee.] . [Low.] [Low.] Tas'se, tus an a stugge; conside. [Les.]
Tas'se, v. a. to strugge; to scuffe. [Les.]
Tas'se, the strugge; a sunt; a kind of grass.
Tat, interj. noting rebute or check; tush. Tit, interj. noting rebuke or check; tush. Ta'te-lego, n. guardianship; protection; care. Ta'te-lego, n. guardianship; protecting; guarding. Ta'te-lego, n. aloy of copper, xinc, and nickel. Ta'ter, n. one who instructs; a preceptor; an instructor in a college or university. Ta'ter, e. a. to instruct; to teach; to discipline. Ta'ter-see, n. at instruction ta'ter-see, n. an instruction ta'ter-see, n. an instruction a governose. Ta'ty, n. an impure oxide of xinc.
Twain, e. a. n. two. [Aberly checket.]
Twain, e. a. n. two. [Aberly checket.]
Twaing, v. n. to sound with a quick, sharp noise.
Twing, v. a. to make to sound sharply. I wang, v. a. to make to sound sharply.
Twing, v. a. to make to sound sharply.
Twing, n. a sharp, quick sound; a relish;
'Twin'gie, v. n. to sound sharply, to twang.
Twat'tle, (twist'tl) v. n. to prate; to chatter.
Twang, v. Twent, v. a. to pinch; to squeeze
Tweet'dle, v. a. to bandle lightly; to twisie. Tw85'cpr;, a. pl. small pincors to plack of Tw85'cpr;, a. social after the tenth. [hai Tw8fth'-tide, a. the twelfth day after Christma Tw8te, a. two and ten; twice six.

wilve/minth, [twil/minth, & W. twilv/minth, P. J. F. K.] n. a year. Twilve/pines, n. a shifting. Twilve/pin-ny, a sold for a shifting. Twin'ti-ith, a twice tenth; ordinal of twenty. Twen'ty, a. & n. twice ten ; a score Twenty, & E. B. twice on ; B. scote.

Twi'bij, a. helberd; a paver's tool.

Twice, st. two times; doubly.

Twi'd'de, v. m. to trifle; te quiddle. [Lou.]

Twi'd'de, or Twi'dle, [twid'dl, S. E. E. Sm.;

twi'dl, W. F. Je.] v. a. to touch lightly. See

Tweedle and Twiells. Twicate and Tweens.
Twifthlow, s. at plough a second time.
Twift, s. a small shoot; a little branch.
Twift, s. a small shoot; a little branch.
Twift, a. made of twigs; full of twigs.
Twiftight, (twiffit) a. the faint light before our
rise and after sunset; obscure light.
Twiftight, (twiffit) a. obscure; shaded.
Twill, v. a. to weave in ribe; to quill; to quilt.
Twill, v. a. to weave in ribe; to quilt; to quilt.
Twill, v. a. to one of two children hour at the seas Twin, n. one of two children born at the ana birth. —pl. the Genini, a sign of the xodino. Twin'-born, a. born at the same birth. Twine, v. a. to twist; to wind; to cling to.
Twine, v. a. to convolve itself; to wind.
Twine, s. a twisted thread; twist; central Twinge, v. s. to torment; to pinch; to tweak. Twinge, z. short, sudden, sharp pain; a pinc Twink, z. a motion of the eye. See Twinkle. Twin/kie, v. a. to sparkie; to finsh; to quiver; to open and shut the eye by turns. Twin/kie, į a. a sparkiing light; a motion of Twin/king; the eye; a megnent. Twink'ling, the eye; a more Twin'ling, a. a twin lamb. Twin'ter, z. a beast two winters old. Twirl, v. c. & s. to turn round; to revelve Twint, s. a. to no surn round; to reverve.
Twint, s. rotation; a circular motion; twist.
Twist, s. a. to form by complication; to wind.
Twist, s. a. to be contorted or convolved. Twist, s. a sewing-silk; cord; string:—cor Twist or, s. he or that which twists. [tortion [tortion. Twit, v. a. to upbraid; to flout; to repreach. Twitch, v. a. to pluck forcibly; to smatch. Twitch, a. a quick pull; a sadden contraction Twitter, v. n. to make a noise, as swallows. Twitter, s. one note a none, as wantows.
Twitter, s. one who twist:—a small noise; a
sort of hughter; a flutter, as of the nerves.
Twitt, a contraction of httsizi. [sities.
Twb, (4) a. one and one:—used in compaTwb dedged, (10/6djd) a. having two edges. rant; cruel government; rigor; severity.
Tyrant, s. a cruel, despotic ruler or master Tyro, a a beginner; student: — writt Tythe, a a tenth part. See Title.

ULT tinth, E. W. H. Ja.; Two'fall, (Offill) a. double; two. —af. double K.] n. a year. Two'bible-di, a. employing both hands; barga ng. Two'pence, (to'pins or tip'ens) n. two pennis — a small English coin. — a small English coin.

Two ponny, (w place or thy quee) a walnud ut, or worth, (wo ponce.

Tye, (11) u. a. to bind. — n. a knot. See Tin.

Tye, n. one who tica. See Tier.

Tye, n. a dog. See Tier.

Tym pal. u. a kind of kettledrum.

Two pals. u. a kind of kettledrum. Tym'pps, s. a printer's frame on which the sheets are laid to be printed:—a panel:—a drum; tympanum.

Tym'pp-nim, z. [L.] a drum; a part of the one.
Tym'pp-ny, z. a flatulonce; the wind-drapsy. Type, a. very small. See Tiny.
Type, a. camblem; a figure:—a s yry, a. very small. See I say.

Type, a. combion; a figure; — a model; a putter; a specimen; a stamp; — a printing latter.

Type, an electric, a slay of lead and autimony.

Typhibid, a. relating to, or like, typhus seas: — a hot, suffocating wind.

Typhys, n. a fiver attended by great dablity, and tendency to putrefaction.

Typic, a. a. emblematical; figurative; material; pricel, a. pubrical.

Typical-ness, a. the state of heing typical.

Typical-ness, a. the state of heing typical. Plane of types.

Plane of types.

Plane of types.

Plane of types.

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Plane of types. Tiran-nize, e. s. to play or act the tyrant.
Tiran-nous, a. tyrannical; despotic; arthung;
Tiran-nous-ly, ed. arbitrarily; despotically.
Tiran-ny, s. the government or conduct of a ty-

## U.

U, the fifth English vowel, was formerly the sonant and vowel have very different uses, and are now different characters. and are now discrete contracted.

10 ber-ods, (yd ber-ds) a fruitful; abundant.

10 ber-ty, n. abundance; fruitfulnes.

10-biy-ty, n. local relation. [A schelastic term.]

2-biy-u-ty-ry, (yd-bix-wy-ty-ry) a existing every where; omnipresent. ery where; omnipresent.
D-biq'ui-tolia, (yû-bik'wọ-tis) a. being every
where; abiqiatary.
D-biq'ui-ty, (yù-bik'wọ-tọ) n. emnipresence.
D'M séyyq, [L.] where above mentioned:—a
reference to a preceding quotation.
Malden Od'der, n. the bag and dugs of a cow, &c. Og'hily, ad. with deformity or vilences. Og'hilades, n. state of being ugly. Og'll miss, n. state of being ugly. Ug'ly, s. deformed ; not handsome ; offensive.

Diktor', n. (Russia) a proclamation or of Ul'cer, n. a running sore of continu Ul'cer-ate, s. n. to turn to an ulcer. Ul'ocr-ate, v. a. to disease with ulcors. Urograde, s. a. or discase with uncorn. Di-cyr-d'tipa, s. the sit of ulcorating; a sure. Di-cyr-d'tipa, s. afflicted with ulcres or old sures. Di-cyr-ois-néss, s. the state of being ulcerous. Urograde, (ô-le-mil' or yū-lō'mp) s. [Turk.]-a bedy or learned mea. of learned mon.
Only include, a. slimy; muddy.
Offinge, n. what a cask wants of being full.
Offinge, n. what a cask wants of being full.
Offinge, n. what a cask wants of being full.
Offinge nutlets, (ni sho-5) [L.] the last reasoning.— Offing rutle regen, the last reasoning. or resort of kings; i. e., war.
Offi-mate, s. being the last; furthest; extrem
Offi-mate-ly, ed. in the last consequence.

this change is typical of the change in



. . . • • amable to get them better paints

unecconsenie with any note.

Una nimous in the breach of any law

untercoming for

to, mi/tion, u. the last offer or concernion
1-i-mi/tiom, u. [L.] last offer or proposition.
7-i-mi, [L.] a clear contracted to ult., mease,
meath, being understood.] in the last month.
7-i-m, [L.] a Latin adverb often used in composition; and also, in modern times, as an adective, in the sense of extreme or extremegant. Ptrp-lem, s. extreme opinions or practice. "f'rp-list, s. one extravagant in opinion.
-t-rp-ma-rine', s. a very beautiful bine color.
-t-rp-ma-rine', a. being beyond sea; foreign.
-t-rp-moi-rine, a. being beyond the mountains.
-t-rp-moi-rine-ign-ign-multramontane principles.
-t-rp-moi-rine-ign-ign-multramontane principles.
-t-rp-moi-ridane, a. being beyond the world.
-t-rp-moi the caraway.

|m/kel-lis-ed, a. growing together in umbels. | lar wy-ma-pu, a. growing together in ambels. | la-bq-l-l'l'g-cods, a. bearing unbels. | la'bgr, n. a fossi used as a pigment. | la-bl'|; c, s. the navel; the contre. | la-bl'|; cal, a. belonging to the navel. — Umbis-| lar l'l'le | lar l'l'l'l'l'l'l'l'| a. d. a. d. a. l'entite. sed cord, the navel-string.
Im'blep, (im'ble) » pl. a deer's entrails:—
written also humbles, nombles, and numbles.
Im'brage, n. (shade:)—recomment; an affront.
Om-hat'(p-ola, i'um-bri(p-ia, F. P. J. Ja.;
um-bri'pa, S. F. E. Sm.) a. shady; yielding shador Om-bet'sp-olis-ness, n. shadiness. Om-bet'sp-olis-ness, n. shadiness. Om'brp-tile, [üm'brp-til, W. P. Sm. Wb.; üm-brili; S. K.] a. being in the shado; unreal. 'un-brili; n. a screen from the sun or rain. 'un'pi-rege, n. arbitration; friendly decision. Im'pir-rege, n. arbitration; friendly decision. In'pir, j. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wh.; üm'pir, S.; üm'pir or üm'pir, P.] a. one who settles disputes; an arbitrator.

n. a Saxna mesfx. implying nagration. It is preh, a flaxon prefix, implying negation. It is pre-fixed chiefly to adjectives, participles, and ad-verbs, and almost at pleasure. — Us and is are of like import, and are in some cases used in-differently; as, infrequent or unfrequent. he-bished', (in-bished) as not ashumed. Re-blashed, (an-blasht) a not ashamed.

Re-blashed, a not ables in unfiminished.

Re-copy blashed; not having ability.

Re-copy blashed; a not acceptable; displeasing.

Re-copy brandated, a not accommodated.

Re-cobus pre-mied, (-nid) a not accommodated. In-q-c-tim/mo-dit-qd, a. not accommodated.
In-q-c-tim/pn-nied, (-nid) a. not accommaled;
nione.
In-q-c-tim/pinhed, (-night) a. not accommaled;
nione.
In-q-c-tim/pinhed, (-pinht) a. not accommaled;
n-q-c-tim/pinhed, (-pinht) a. not accommaled;
n-q-c-tim/phinhed, (-pinht) a. not accommale;
n-q-c-tim/prend, (in-q-tim/q) a. not used.
In-q-c-tim/prend, (in-q-tim/q) a. not owned.
In-q-tim/q-ate, a. not acquainted.
In-q-tim/q-ate, a. not acquainted.
In-q-tim/q-ate, a. not adulterated.
In-q-tim/q-ate, a. not adulterated.
In-q-tim/q-ate, a. not adulterated.
In-q-tim/q-ate, a. not adulterated.
In-q-tim/q-d-ate, a. not adulterated;
In-q-tim/q-d-ate, a. not adulterated;
In-q-tim-q-tim/q-ate, a. wanting affection.
In-q-tim-q-tim-pt, a. wanting affection.
In-q-tim-q-tim, a. unchangeable; immutable.
In-tim-q-tim-q-tim, a. unchangeably; immutable.
In-tim-q-tim-q-tim, a. not animated; incluminate.

In-tim-d-q-tim-pt-q-tim-not animated; immimate.

unanimous; harmony; agreement. U-nan'j-mous, (yū-nan'e-mus) a. being of one mind; agreeing in opinion; harmonious. C-năn/i-mous-ly, ad. with unauimity. C-năn/i-mous-ness, n. state of being unanimous. Un-an'swer-a-ble, (un-an'ser-a-bl) a. that cannot be answered or refuted; irrefutable. On-an'swer-a-bly, ed. beyond confutation. Un-an'swered, (un-an'serd) a. not answered. Un-ap-palled', (un-ap-pawid') a. not daunted. Un-ap-pro'pri-at-ed, a. not appropriated. Un-apt', a. not apt; dull; unfit; improper. On apt'ly, ad. not aptly; unfitty; improperly. Un-apt'ness, n. want of aptness; unfitness. Un-armed', (un-armd') a. having no arms. Un-armed', (un-armd') a. not arrayed. Un-ar-rayed', (un-ar-rad') a. not arrayed. Un-asked', (un-askt') a. not asked or sought. Un-as-piring, a. not aspiring; unambitious, Un-as-sail/a-ble, a. that cannot be assailed. Un-as-sist/ed, a. not assisted or helped. Un-as-sum'ing, a. not assuming; modest. Un-a-tōn'a-ble, a. That cannot be atoned. Un-at-tāin'a-ble, a. that cannot be attained. Un-at-tempt'ed, a. untried; not essayed. Un-at-tend'ed, a. having no attendants. Un-at-test'ed, a. not attested; not witnessed. Un-at-tract'ed, a. not attracted. [iz [ize Un-au'thor-ized, (un-aw'thor-izd) a not author Un-a-vail'a-ble, a. not available; useless; vain. Un-a-vail'ing, a. not availing ; ineffectual. Un-a-voïd'a-ble, a. not avoidable ; inevitable. On-a-ware', a. not aware; inattentive. On-a-wares', ad. unexpectedly; by surprise. On-awed', (un-awd') a unrestrained by awe. Un-bal'anced, (an-bal'anst) a. not balanced. On-bal'list, v. a. to free from ballast. On-bap-tracd', (un-bap-tracd') a. not baptized. Un-bar', v. a. to remove a bar from; to unboll. On-bar'a-ble, (un-bar'a-bl) a. insufferable. Un-be-com'ing, a. not becoming; unsuitable. Un-be-com/ing-ly, ad. in an unsuitable manner On-be-fit'ting, a. not becoming; not suitable. On-be-guile', (u-be-gii') v. a. to undeceive. On-be-liët', (un-be-lef') v. inredulity; disbelle On-be-liëv'er, n. a disbellever; an infidel. Un-bend', v. a. to straighten; to relax; to rema. Un-bend', v. a. to become relaxed or unbent. Un-bend'ing, a. not yielding; resolute. On-bent', a. not bent; unshrunk; relaxed. On-be-seëm'ing, a. unbecoming; unfit. On-be-wälld', (in-be-wälld') a. not lamented. On-bi'ps, v. a. to free from bias or prejudice. Un-bid'den, (un-bid'dn) a not bid or bidden. Un-bind', v. a. to loose; to untie; to set free. Un-bit, e. a. to remove the bit from. Un-blam's-ble, a. not culpable; innocent. Un-blem'sbed, kin-blem'sbt) a. not stained. Un-blest, a. not blest; weresbed; 'tarhappy-Un-beast'ful, a. not beastful; unassuming. Un-bod'jed, (un-bod'jd) a. having no body. [bas Un-bolt', v. a. to unfasten; to set open; to un-Un-born', a. not born: being to Un-börn', a. not born; being to come; future. Un-bör'rōwed, (-rōd) a. not borrowed; native. Un-boş'om, (ûn-bûz'um) v. a. to reveal ; disclos Un-bought', (ûn-bûwt') a. not purchased. On-bound', a. not bound; wanting a cover. Un-bōand', a. unlimited; unrestrained. Un-bri'dle, v. a. to free from the bridle. Un-bri'dled, (in-bri'dld) a. lo. se; licentious. Un-brö'ken, (ün-brö'kn) a. not broken or tumed. Un-brüised', (ün-brüzd') a. not bruised; no

wilve/minth, [twil/minth, & W. twilv/minth, P. J. F. K.] s. a year. Twilve's l'wélve/pénce, a a shifting. Twitve/pon-ny, a sold for a shifting. Twitve/tj-ith, a twice teath; ordinal of twenty. Twen'ty, a. & n. twice ten ; a scot Tweldy, a. a. twice on ; a state.
Twi'bil, a. a halberd; a paver's tool.
Twice, as, two times; doubly.
Twid'die, s. a. to trife; to quiddle. [Lou.]
Twid'de, or Twi'die, [twid'di, S. E. E. S.
twi'di, W. E. Ja.] v. a. to touch lightly. I
Twoodle and Twiddle. Tweeds and Twistle.
Twifti-liw, s. a. to plough a second time.
Twifg, s. a small shoot; a little branch.
Twifg, s. a small shoot; a little branch.
Twifight, (twifth) as, the faint light before sun
rise and after sunset; obscure light.
Twiflight, (twifth) a obscure; shaded.
Twill, v. a. to weave in ribs; to quilt; to quilt.
Twin, s. one of two children born at the sum
high. —a. the General a sign of the molling. z wrn, z. one or two children born at the san birth.—pl. the Geneist, a sign of the zodiao. Twine, z. a. born at the same birth. Twine, z. a. to twist; to wind; to cling to. Twine, z. a. to convolve itself; to wind. Twine, z. a. to twisted thread; twist; smbrace. Twinds. p. a. to townset z. on sinch z twenty Twings, v. a. to tweet. Twings, v. a. to tweet. Twings, v. short, sudden, sharp pain; a plach. Twing, v. a motion of the eye. See Twinkle. Twin'the, v. n. to sparkle; to finsh; to quiver; to open and shut the eye by turns.
Twin'the, j. n. a sparkling light; a motion of Twink'ting, j. the eye; a megnent. Twink'ling, the eye; a m Twink'ling, a a twin lamb. Twin'ter, z. a beast two winters old. Twin, s. a. & s. to turn round; to revolve.
Twin, s. rotation; a circular motion; twist.
Twist, s. a. to form by complication; to wind
Twist, s. s. to be contorted or convolved. Twist, s. a sewing-silk; cord; string: Twist or, s. he or that which twists. [tortion. Iwis. vy. n. no or that which twees. [tortion. Twit, v. a. to uphrad; to float; to repreach. Twitch, v. a. to pluck forcibly; to snatch. Twitch, n. a quick pull; a sudden contraction. Twil'tep, v. n. to make a noise, a swallows. Twil'tep, n. one who twits:— a small noise; a sort of laughter; a flutter, as of the nerves.
'Twint, a contraction of betseint. [sition. Twe, (id) a. one and one:—used in compaTwo-deged, (to-ddjd) a. having two edges. rant; cruel government; rigor; severity. Tyrant, n. n cruel, despotic ruler or master. Tyro, n. n beginner; student: - writte Tythe, n. a tenth part. See Title.

ith, 4. W. E. A. Two'fold, (to'fold) a. double; two. — ad. doubly
Two'hind-ed, a. employing both hands; harga.
Two'pence, (to'pens or tup'ens) s. two permises;
— a small English coin. Twopenny, (tô/pên-e or tup/en-e) a valued at, at worth, twopence. Tie, (if) v. a to bind. - s. a knot. See Tie. Tyler, a. one who ties. See Tier. Tyke, n. a dog. See Tike. Tym'bal, n. a kind of kettledrum. Tym'pan, a. a printer's frame on which the sheets are laid to be printed: — a panel: — a drum; tympanum. Tym'pq-num, n. [L.] a drum; a part of the ess.
Tym'pq-ny, n. a flatulence; the wind-dropsy.
Ty'ny, a. very small. See Tiny. Type, n. emblem; a figure: - a model; a pr tern; a specimen; a stamp:—a printing le Type'-mët-si, s. altoy of lead and antimony. Ty'phōtd, a. relating to, or like, typhus Ty'phōtd, s. a violent tornado in the Chi-man :—a but metaling to, seas:—a hot, sufficiating wind.
Ty'phas, a. a fever attended by great debliky, Typhys, n. a fiver attended by great desimity, and tendency to putrefaction.

Typ'ic, l.a. emblematical; figurative; meta-Typ'ical, phorical.

Typ'ical-ty, ad. in a typical manner.

Typ'ical-ness, a. the state of being typical.

Typ'icy, v. a. to figure; to show in embloca.

Typicy, reper, n. a printer. Typographic, a relating to printing.

Typographical, or Typographical, (Happan graff et al., S. E. J. E., Wh. 110-9 mill et al., W. P. J. E. Sm.] a relating to printing. "Ty-po-graph'i-cal-ly, as, by means of types.
Ty-pog'ra-phy, s. the art of printing.
Ty-ran'nic, { a. relating to tyransy or to a y-ran'nic, d. relating to tyranny or to a ty T Tyrannical, ant; crue; despote.

Tyrannicale, a killer or killing of a tyrant.

Tyrannicale, a a killer or killing of a tyrant.

Tyrannicale, a a to play or act the tyrant.

Tyrannous, a tyrannical; despotic; arbitrary

Tyrannous, a tyrannical; despotic arbitrary

Tyrannous, a tyrannical or confect of a tyrannical or confect or c

U, the fifth English vowel, was formerly the sonant and vowel have very different us and are now different characters. /†O'ber-ous, (yu'ber-us) a. fruitful; abundant.

7U'Der-ola, (ya'ber-da) a. fruitful; abundant. [O'ber-ty, n. abundance; fruitfulness. U-bi'e-ty, n. local relation. [A scholastic term.] U-bi'q-ty, n. local relation. [A scholastic term.] U-biq'ui-to-ty, (ya-bik'we-ty-ty) a. existing every where; ubiquitary. U-biq'ui-to-ta, (ya-bik'we-th) a. being every where; ubiquitary. U-biq'ui-ty, (ya-bik'we-te) n. emmigresonos. U'M sh'prq, [L.] where above mentioned; — a reference to a preceding quotation.
U'd'der, n. the bug and dum of a new An. Dd'der, n. the bag and duge of a cow, &c.
Dg'li-ly, ad. with deformity or vilences.
Bg'li-nies, n. state of heing ugly.
Ug'ly, a. deformed; not handsome; offen

U-kase', n. (Russis) a proclamation or effect. Ul'cor, n. a running sore of continuance. Ul'cer-ate, s. n. to turn to an ulcer. Di'cer-tie, v. a. to disease with ulcers. Di-cer-4'tien, a. the aft of ulcerating; a sure. Di'cered, (di'serd) a. grown to an ulcer. Di'cer-ous, a. afflicted with ulcers or old sores. Ol'cer-ous-new, n. the state of being ulcerous.

Olema, (6-le-ml' or yū-lē'ma) n. [Turk.]-a body
of learned men.

[ ibo

of learned men.

O-lif-inodis, a. slimy; muddy.

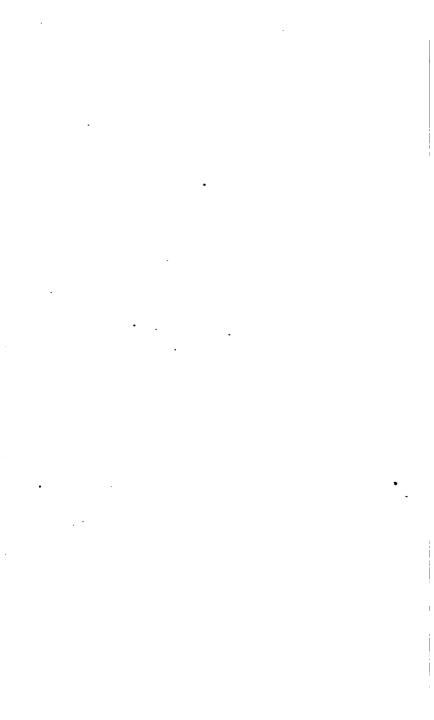
Olifling, n. what a cask wants of being fell.

Olifling, n. what a cask wants of being fell.

Olifling, a lift of lif

or resort of kings; i. s., war.
Offi-mate, s. being the last; furthest; extreme,
Ul'ti-mate-ly, sd. in the last consequence.

this change is typical of the change in



• . . amable to get them better paints

unecconsenie with any note.

Una nimous in the breach of any law

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b-u,-mi/tipu, n. the last offer or concession
'l-ij-mi/tum, n. [L.] last offer or preposition.
'Fij-mi, [L.; often contrasted to uk., mease
measth, being understood.] in the last month.
'F'rug, [L.] a Latin advert often used in compo sition; and also, in modern times, as an adjective, in the sense of arresse or arrespect.
P'tra-lien, a extreme opinions or practice.
P'tra-list, a one extravagant in opinion. 'l'tra-ist, a one extravagant in opinion.
-t-ra-dis-fae', a a very beautiful blue color.
-t-ra-ma-fae', a being beyond sea; foreiga.
-t-ra-ma-fae, a being beyond the mountains
-t-ra-ma-fae-igm, a ultramostane principles.
-t-ra-ma-fae-igm, a being beyond the world.

Tra-ma-fae-igm, a being beyond the world. Di'p-lite, u. u. to how; to acream.

m'bel, u. (Bet.) a fan-like inflorescence, as in nm'bel, \*\*. (Bat.) a fan-like inflorescence, as in the caraway.

'm'bel-lik-ed, a. growing together in umbels.

'ma-bel-lik'ev-oks, a. hearing umbels.

'ma-bel-lik'ev-oks, a. hearing umbels.

'mb-bil',c, a. the navel; the centre.

'mb-bil',c, a. the navel; the centre.

'mb-bil',c, a. the navel-string.

'mb'bleg, (tim'bley). \*\*. pl. a deer's entralis:

'mv'kien also humbles, nembles, and numbles.

'mb'brego, a. isabede: ]—resentment; an affrost.

Oma-bat' po-oks, [im-bri]-ba, \*\*. P. J. Js.; um-brit'po-oks, [im-bri]-ba, \*\*. P. R. Ss.] a. shady; yielding shader. One being ode ness, a shadness.
One being ode ness, a shadness.
One bra-tile, [tim'bra-til, N. P. Sm. N'h.; tim-bra'll, S. L. a being in the shade; turreal.
Im-bra'll, a a screen from the sun or rain.

All the mathematican friendly decision. ma'pi-rado, n. arbitration; friendly decision. ma'pire, (um'pir, W. J. F. Ja. E. Sm. R. Wh.; um'pir, S.; um'pir or um'pir, P.] n. one who timpir, & ; um pir or um pir, settles disputes ; an arbitrator. )m, a Saxon prefix, implying segetion. It is pre-fixed chiefly to adjectives, participles, and ad-verbs, and almost at pleasure. — Un and is are verse, and armines at pensaure. — Or and we de-of like import, and are in some cases used in-differently; as, infrequent or sufrequent, hn-bished', (an-bisht') a not sahamed. hn-bish'ed, a not shated; undiminished. hn-bish'ed, a not she; not having ability. )n-sc-cent's-ble, a not accommodated.
)n-sc-cem'ss-nied, (-nid) a not accommodated.
)n-sc-cem'ss-nied, (-nid) a not accommodated. [incor ha-ac-com/plished, (-plisht) a. not accomplished; ha-ac-countrie-bie, a. not accountable; strange. 7m-pc-ceusers-not, as not accountainer; assuments, in-pc-ceusers-not, (an-pk-ken'tumd) as not used in-pc-knowledged, (-not'gjd) as not owned. n-ac-quaint'ed, a not acquainted. In-act'ed, a not acted; not performed. rned', (ŭn-ș-dörnd') a. not decorated. )m-q-di /m-a-ersed; (m-a-corn); a. net correct.

/m-a-dil/pr-st-qd, e. not adulterated.
/m-a-dil/pr-st-qd, e. not adulterated.
/m-a-vip/a-ble, e. not advisable; indiscreet.
/m-a-vip/a-ble, d. indiscreety.
/m-a-vip/a-d-stee in improduces : rashness. )n-ad-vn'ed-ly, ad indiscreetly.
)n-ad-vn'ed-les, n. imprudence; rashness.
)n-af-fect'ed, a. not anfected; real; sincere.
)n-af-fect'ed-ly, ad. really; sincerely.
]n-af-fect'en-ste, a. wanting affection.
)n-aid'ed, a. not assisted; not helped.
)n-ai-led', (in-al-lid') a. having no alliance.
)n-d-led-p-ble, a. unchangeable; immutable.
]n-dl'ique-ble, ad. unchangeably; immutably.
]n-dl'iqued, (in-dl'iqud) a. not changed.
]n-dm'-ble, a. not amisble; not lovely.
]n-im';-mit-ed, a. not animated; immimate.

O-na-nim'i-ty, (yd-na-nim'e-te) n state of being-unanimous; harmony; agreement. O-nin'i-mole, (yd-nan'e-mis) a. being of one mind; agreeing in opinion; harmonious. U-nin'i-mous-ly, ad. with unanimity. U-nin'i-mous-ness, s. state of being unanimous. On-an'swer-a-ble, (un-an'ser-a-bl) a. that cam-not be answered or refuted; irrefutable. not be answered or retuted; irretuable.

On-an'swered, (an-ab'serd) a. not answered.

On-ap-palled', (an-ap-pawid') a. not daunted.

On-ap-propriated, anot appropriated.

On-apt', a. not apt; dull; unfit; improper.

On-apt', a. not apty; unfity; impropers. On-apt-ty, as, not apty; untity; ininty; ininty; on-apt-ty-as, not apty; untitiones. On-ar-skyed; (un-ar-rid') a, having no arms.
On-ar-skyed; (un-ar-rid') a, not arrayed.
On-as-pir'ing, a, not aspiring; unambitions.
On-as-pir'ing, a, not aspiring; unambitions.
On-as-skill s-ble, a, that cannot be asselled.
On-as-skill s-ble, a, that cannot be asselled. Un-3-sulr's-nes, a. that cannot be assuled. Un-s-sulm'ing, a. not assuming; modest. Un-s-tūn's-ble, a. that cannot be atoned. Un-s-tūn's-ble, a. that cannot be attained. Un-s-tūn'ed, a. untried; not essayed. Un-s-tūn'ed, a. not vignes on attendants. Un-at-test'ed, a. not attested; not with Un-at-tract'ed, s. not attracted. [inod Un-au'thor-Ized, (un-aw'thor-Izd) a. not author On-au thor-ized, (un-aw ince-ized) a not automotive tra-y-will/ing, a. not available; useless; vain On-a-will/ing, a. not available; ineffectual. On-a-will/ing, a. not available; inevitable. On-a-wire/, a. not aware; inattentive. On-a-wire/, d. unexpectedly; by surprise. On-a-wel/, (in-a-will/anst) a. unrestrained by awa. On-bill/anced, (in-bill/anst) a. not balanced. The-bill/sale, a. a. to free from ballest. Un-bal'lest, v. c. to free from ballas On-bart, v. a. to remove a bar from; to unboit.
On-bart, v. a. to remove a bar from; to unboit.
On-bare-ble, (un-bare-bl) a. insufferable. Un-be-com'ing, a. not becoming; unsuitable. Un-be-com'ing-ly, ad in an unsuitable manne On-b-com'ng-y, as. In an unusual manner in about the first of the firs On-bent', a. not bent; unshrunk; relaxed.
On-be-ešēm'ing, a. unbecoming; unsit.
On-be-wälled', (ān-be-wäld') a. not lamented.
On-bi'sa, s. a. to free from bias or prejudice.
On-bid'den, (ān-bid'dn) a. not bid or bidden.
On-bid', a. a. to lone: to untin the sat dear Un-bind', w. a. to loose; to untie; to set free. Un-bit', v. a. to remove the bit from. Un-bit', v. a. to remove the bit from.
Un-bitm's-bie, a. not culpable; innocent.
Un-bitm's-bie, a. not culpable; innocent.
Un-bits', a. net blest; upenbell; 'dahadpy.'
Un-biest', a. net blest; upenbell; 'dahadpy.'
Un-biest', a. net bonstful; unassuming.
Un-bit', v. a. to unfusten; to set open; to un-bit', v. a. to unfusten; to set open; to un-bit', v. a. to unfusten; to set open; to un-bit', v. a. to the come; future.
Un-bit'riwed, (-fid) a. not borrowed; native.
Un-bit'riwed, (-fid) a. not purchased.
Un-bit'nd', (in-but'um) v. a. to reveal; disclosu.
Un-bit'nd', (an-but'um); wanting a cover.
Un-bit'dle, v. a. to free from the brille. Un-bri'dle, w. a. to free from the bridle. Un-bri'dled, (ün-bri'dld) a. lot es; licentious. Un-bri'ken, (ün-bri'dld) a. lot es; licentious. Un-bridged', (ün-britzid') a. m. truiced; not

On-hac'kle, v. a. to loose from buckle On-bür'den, (ün-bür'dn) v. a. ta ad af l On-bur'jed, (ün-bër'rjd) a. not buried. On-bürnt', a. not burnt; not consumed. On-caiged', (an-kājd') a. not caged; reb On-cailed', (an-kāwld') a. not called. On-can'did, a. not candid; void of cand Un-co-non'i-cyl, a. not agreeable to the co Un-cap', v. a. to remove the cap from Dn-cap', v. a. lo remove the cap to taken. On-caught', (un-kawt') a. not yet taken. On-car-e-mô'nj-oas, a. not ceremonious ; plais On-car-e-mô'nj-oas, a. not ceremonious ; doubti Un-cer'tain, (un ser'tin) a. not cortain ; de On cer'tain ty, w. want of certainty; doubt Un-chain', v. a, to free from chains. Un-change a-ble, a, not subject to change. Un-change's bly, ad. immutably. Un-changed', (un-chanjd') a. not changed. Un changing, a not changing. Un-char's-to-ble, a. not charitable. Cn-char'j-ta-ble-ness, u. want of charity. Un-char'i-ty-bly, ad. without charty. Un-chaste', a. not chaste; lewe ; not par Un-chacked', (an-chakt') a. not checked. Un-chacked', (an-chakt') a. not Chris a. not climste; lewd; not pur Un-christ'ian, (un-krist'yan) a. not Chris Un-church', v. o. to deprive of the cl privileges, or authority of a church Un'cial, (un'shal) a. noting letters of large : that were used in ancient immuscripts and in

imertiptions.
On-cisi, (\text{in'shel}) m. an uncial letter.
On-cisi'cym-clard, (-sizd) a. not circumcised.
On-cis'cym-clard, (-sizd) a. not circumcised.
On-cis'cym-clard, (-sizd) a. not circumcised.
On-cis', a. not civil; impolite; rude.
On-cisp', a. not civil; impolite; rude.
On-cisp', v. a. to open what is shut with chaps.
On-cisp', v. a. to class's-cal, a. not classic.
On-cis, (\text{ing'kl}) m. a father's or mother's brother.
On-cisan's, a. not class; foul; dirty; filthy.
On-cisan's, a. not class; foul; dirty; filthy.
On-cisan's, a. not class; foul; dirty; filthy.
On-cisan's, a. to open the closed hand.
On-cisg', v. a. to open; to discluse.
On-cist's, v. a. to strip; to make naked.
On-cist's, v. a. to strip; to make naked.
On-cist's, v. a. to ones; y wanting grace.
On-cism's, a. not comely; wanting grace.
On-cism'strip, a. not comely; wanting grace.
On-cism'strip, a. not comely; wanting grace.
On-cism'strip, b.ly, a.d. without comfort.
On-com-more.

Un-opn-clim', s. want of concern or interest. Dn-opn-climed', [-sind') a. not concerned. On-opn-climed', a. not concerned. On-opn-climed', a. not concected ; not matered. On-opn-climed', (-diam') a. not condemned. On-opn-diffcient, (fin-kon-dish'yn-a) a. not conditional; unrestricted; absolute. On-opn-fined', (-find') a. not confined; fine. On-opn-firmed', (-firmd') a. not confirmed. On-opn-firmed', (-firmed') a. not confirmed. On-opn-firmed', (-firmed') a. not confirmed', (-

Un-com/mon-ness, s. infrequency; rareness. Un-com-sad/nj-ca-tive, a. not communicative.

Du-com-plai-sint', a not civil; not obliging.
Du-com-plai-sint', a not civil; not obliging.
Du-com-plaint'ed, a not yielding; unbending.
Du-com-plaint'ed, a simple; not mixed.
On-con-clived', (-sevd') a not conseived.

Un-con scion a ble, (un-kon shun a bi) a 🗷 sonable; unjust; enormous; vast. Un-con'scion-a-bly, ad. unreasonably. Un-con'scious, (un-kon'shys) a. not consci Un-con'so-nant, a. not consonant. Un-con-stj-tu/tion-al, a. not constitutional. Un-con-sumed', (-sumd') a. not consume Un-con-test'ed, a. not contested; undispu Un-con-tra-dict'ed, a. not contradicted. Un-con'trite, a. not contrite : not penitent Un-con-trôll'a-ble, a. that cannot be control Un-con-trôlled', (un-kon-trôld') a. not control Un con'tro-vert-ed, a. not controverted. Un-con'ver sant, a. not conversant. Un-con-vert'ed, a. not converted. Un-con-vinced', (-vinst') a. not convinced. Un cor-rect'ed, a. not corrected; inaccurate Un cor rupt', a. not corrupt ; honest; upr Un-cor-rupt ed, a. not corrupted; not viti Un-count'ed, a not counted; not number On-coup'le, (un-kup'pl) v. a. to set loose Un-coup'led, (un-kup'pid) a. not coupled On-cour'te-ous, (un kur'te-us or un kart's Un-court'ly, (un-kôrt'le) a. not courtly; r Un-couth', (un-kôth') a. strange ; awkwant Un-couth'ly, (un koth'le) ad, oddly; stran Un-couth'ness, (un-koth'nes) & strangen Un-cov'er, v. a. to divest of a covering; close; to lay open; to bare, as the bend. On-cowl', w. a. to divest of a cowl. On-creat'ed, a. not created; unmade. Un-cred'it-ed, a. not credited; not believed Un-crowd'ed, a. not crowded; not presse Un-crown', v. a. to deprive of a crown. Unc'tion, (ungk'shun) n. the act of and ointment : - warmth of devotion ; that excites or melts to develor Unct-u-ox'i-ty, n. fatness; oiliness; unct Unct'u-oas, n. fat; clammy; oily; greasy. Unct'u-oas-ness, n. state of being unclases. On-cal'ti-vat-ed, a, not cultivated; rude; Un-curb', v. s. to free from the curb. Un-curl', v. a. to loose from curls or ringles. Un-curl', v. a. to fall from ringlets or curl Un-dam'aged, (un-dam'ajd) a. not injured. Un daunt'ed, (un-dant'ed) a. not daunted. On daunt'ed-ly, od. intrepidly; without it Un-däunt'ed ness, n. bravery; intrepidity. (u. dec'n-gön, 'n. a figure of cleven angle Un-de-cayed', (un-de-kud') a not decayed. Ca-de-ceive', c. a. to free from deception. On-de-cid'ed, a. not decided; not determine On-deck', v. a. to deprive of ornaments. Un-décked', (ŭn-dékt') a. not embellished Un-de-clined', (ŭn-de klind') a. not decli On-de-faced', (un-de-fast') a, not defaces. On-de-fend'ed, a. not defended. Un-de-filed', (un-de-fild') a. not defied. Un-de-fined', (un-de-find') a. not defied. On-de-fined', (un-de-find') a not define On-de-förmed', (un-de-förmd') a not define On-de-mön'stra-ble, a not demonstrable. On-de-ni's-ble, a. that cannot be denied On-do-nt'a-bly, ad. indisputably; plainly. On-de-piòred', (un-de-piòrd') a. not lamen On-de-praved', (un-de-praved') a. not corre On'der, prep. not over; less than; infert subject to; not above; below; beneath Un'der, ad. below; not above; less; not Un'der, a. inferior; lower; subject; s

nate. — It is much used in composition. On-der-ac/tlon, n. a subordinate action. On-der-a/gent, a. a subordinate agent. Ever uncertain what line they shall depart

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Mesconscious of ...

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Underground, Er the phi.

I undertake to correct.

indeserving of credit.

rendiscernible by man-

Im-dep-bld', v. a. to bid or offer less for Im-dep-dbme', a. slightly done or cooked. Dm-dep-gb', v. a. [i. underwort; pp. undergoing, undergone;] to suffer; to sustain; to endure. Dm-der-grad'y-ste, a. a student not graduated. On'dor-greand, a subterraneous sp On'dor-greand, a being below the On deg-grüünd, a. subteraneous space. Dn'deg-grüünd, a. being below the surface. On-deg-gröwth, a. shrubs under forestrees. On-deg-händ', a. secret; clandestine; sly. Om-deg-tived', (än-de-rived') a. not derived. On-deg-jaw', a. the lower jaw. On-deg-jaw', a. the lower jaw. On-deg-jaw', a. a. a subordinate workness. On-der-lät', n. a. subordinate workman.
On-der-läy', v. a. to lay under; to support.
On-der-löt', n. a. to let below the value; to let, as'a tenant or lessee; to sublet.
On-der-lie', v. a. to lie under, se a stratum.
On-der-line', v. a. to draw lines under.
On'der-ling, a. an inferior agent; a sorry fellow.
On'der-ling' a. the lowes line. Un-der-lip', z. the lower lip. Un-der-mas'ter, z. a subordinate master. On-der-mine', v. c. to sap ; to injure secretly. On-der-min'er, n. one who undermines. Un'der-most, a lowest in place or condition. Un-der-neath', prep. under; beneath; below. Un-der-neath', ed. in a lower place; below. On-der-of '[j-cer, n. an inferior officer.
On-der-pin', v. a. to prop; to support,
On-der-pin'ning, n. stone-work under a building. On der-proy, s. a. to rate too low; to undervalue.

On-der-proy, s. a. to rate too low; to undervalue. On'der-site, a. a price less that the value.
Un-der-score', v. a. to mark under; to draw a
hine under; to underline. Un-der-sēl'/ van a subordinate secretary. Un-der-sēll'/ v. a. to sell cheaper than another. Un-der-sēl'/ van a servant of the lower class. Un-der-shēr'/ ff., a. the deputy of a sheriff. On-der-sign', (-sin') w. a. to sign under; to write one's name under; to subscribe. one's name under; to subscribe.

On'der-söng, n. a chorus; a burden of a song.

On-der-stind', v. a. [i. understood; pp. understanding, understood;] to comprehend; to know the meaning of; to know; to apprehend.

On-der-stind', v. n. to have understanding.

On-der-stind'ing, n. the faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment; intellect; sense; intelligence; agreement.

On-der-stind'ing', a. knowing; skilful.

On-der-stind', v. a. to state too low.

On-der-stand.

On'der-strap-por, n. an inferior agent or person. Un-der-stood', (-stda') i. & p. from Understand.
On'der-strip-per, n. an inferior agent or person.
On-der-tik's-bie, a. that may be undertaken.
On-der-tik's', v. n. [i. undertook; pp. undertaking, undertaken; be attempt; be engage in.
On-der-tik's', v. n. to assume any business.
On-der-tik'en, (-til'kn) p. from Undertake.
On-der-tik'en, n. one who undertakes; one who manages funerals.

The der tik'ing n. enterowies : one word. Un-der-tak'ing, n. enterprise ; engages Un-der-ten'ant, n. a secondary tenant.

Un'der-lône, n. a tone lower than usual. On-der-took', (un-der-tük') i. from *Undert*i 'm'der-tow, a. the undercurrent, or waves roll-ing back to the sea after a breaker. 'On-der-vil-p-5'tion, s. a rate below the worth.

Un'der-work, (-wirk) n. subordinate business. Un-der-work', (-wirk') v. a. [i.d. p. underworks or underwrought; j to labor less than enough; to work for less than others; to undermin Un-der-work'men, n. a subordinate laborer. Un-der-write', (un-der-rit') v. a. to write under something else; to insure. Un-de-writ'er, n. on insurer; a subscriber. Un-de-scribed', (un-de-skribd') a. not described Un-de-scribed', (un-de-skribd') a. not seen. Un-de-served', (un-de-zervd') a. not morited. Un-de-serv'ed-ly, ad, without desert. Un-de-serv'ing, a. not deserving. Un-de-signed', (an-de-sind') a. not designed. Un-de-sign/ed-ness, a. want of design Un-de-sign'ing, (-sin'ing) a, not designing. Un-de-str'a-ble, a. not desirable. Un-de-stred', (un-de-zīrd') a. not desired. Un-de-spāir'ing, a. not giving way to despair. Ou-de-stroy'a-ble, a. indestructible. On-de-tër'inj-na-ble, a. indeterminable. [ #.] Un-de-ter'mined, (un-de-ter'mind) a. un On-de-termined, (in-de-termind) a unsettled On-de'r-teing, a not devating; regular. On-did', i, from Undo.
On-di-g'est'ed, a. not diposted or concoted.
On-di-g'est'ed, a. not diposted or concoted.
On-di-g'est'ed, (in-di-zernd') a. not observed on-di-g-est'i-ble, (-zer'-, '60 a. not discorning.
On-di-g'-est'i-ble, (-zer'-, '60 a. not discorning.
On-di-g'-pilled, (-pilled) a. not discorning.
On-di-cov'er-ble, a. not discoverndo.
On-di-cov'er-ble, a. not discoved.
On-di-cov'er-ble, a. not distinguishable
On-di-tin'guish-bly, ad. without distinction.
On-di-tin'guish-bly, ad. without distinction.
On-di-tin'guish-bly, ad. without distinction.
On-di-tin'guish-bly, a. not distructed;
In-di-vid'-ble, a. indivisible.
On-di-vid'-ble, a. unbroken; whole; not parted.
On-di-vid'-ble, a. not distructed.
Un-de'vj-at-ing, a. not deviating ; regular. Un-dô'er, n. one who undoes or ruins. Un-do'er, n. one wao unocos or rains. [run. Un-do'ing, n. a reversal: :— ruis ; destruction. Un-done', p. from Undo; not done; ruined. Un-dolle'ed. (din-doll'ed) a. not doubted. Un-dolle'ed. (din-doll'ed), a. not doubted. Un-dolle'ed. (din-doll'ed), (din-doll'ed), a. indubitably. Un-drise', v. a. to divest of clothes; to strip. Un'dress, s. a loose or negligent dress. Un-dressed', (un-drest') a. not dressed On-drissed', (in-driet') a not dressed.
On-de'c, a not due; not right; improper.
On'dy-la-ry, a playing like waves; undulatory.
On'dy-late, w. a. to make to play as waves; te wave; to form as waves.
On'dy-late, d. a. having a waved appearance.
On-dy-lation, n. a motion like that of waves.
On'dy-la-to-ry, a moving like waves; flemed
like waves; vibratory; undulating.
On-de'ti-fel, a. not dutiful; not obedient.
On-de'ti-fel, din-brid') a. not obtained by mefi.
On-darth'ly, (in-brith') a. driven fiven a dem.
On-darth'ly, (in-brith') a. driven fiven a dem.
On-darth'ly, (in-brith') a. striven fiven a dem. ang outs to the sea arter a orderer. To der-vil-9-å'tion, s. a rate below the worth. Un-der-vil'9-9, (in-der-vil'y-9) v. a. to rate too lew; to underrate; to despise. On der-vil'9-or, s. one who estoems lightly. Un-der-word, (. from Underge. On'der-wood, (. wild) s. small trees or shrahe.

UNC Ba-büc'hts, v. a. to loose from buckins.
Da-bür'den, (im-bür'dn) v. a. to rid af bur
Da-bür'den, (im-bür'dn) a. not buried.
On-bürn', a. not burnt; not consumed.
On-caiged', (im-ka'd') a. not cagei; releas
On-caiged', (im-ka'w'd') a. not called.
On-oin'did, a. not carried; void of candor.
On-oin'did, a. not agreeable to the can
On-caip', v. a. to remove the cap from.
On-charb', (im-ka'w'd) a. not wat sabam Un-chught', (än-käwt') a. not yet taken. Un-cër-ç-më/nj-cüs, a. not ceremonicus ; Un-cër/tain, (ün-cër/tin) a. not certain ; d Da-chr'iain, (an-acrtin) a not corram; nous Da-chr'iain-ty, n. unt of certainty; doubl. Da-chin', v. a, to free from chains. Da-chinge's-bly, a. tumutably. Da-chinge's-bly, a. tumutably. Da-ching'in, a not changing. Da-chinr'i-ty-ble, a not charitable. Da-chinr'i-ty-ble, a not charitable. On-char'i-ta-ble-ness, a. want of charity. Un-char'i-ta-bly, ad without charity. Un-chaste', a. not chaste ; lewd ; not pure Un-checked', (un-chekt') a. not checked. Un-christ'ien, (ün-krist'yen) a. not Chris On-church', v. a. to deprive of the charact privileges, or authority of a church. On/ciel, (un'shel) a. noting letters of large st that were used in ancient manuscripts and in inscriptions Un'cial, (un'abal) n. an uncial letter. On-cir'eum-cised, (-sizd) a. not circumcised. On-cir-cum-ci''sion, n. want of circumcision.

Un-off-cum-cir'spin, n. want of circumcisson.
Dn-cir's, a. not civil; imposite; rude.
Dn-city's, a. not civil; imposite; rude.
Dn-citsp', v. a. to open what is shut with chan
Dn-clis'spic, or Un-clis'spic, a. not clausic.
Dn'cle, (ding'k!) n. a father's or mother's broth
Un-clian's, a. not clean; foul; dirty; filthy.
Dn-clian'spi, a. not clean; foul; dirty; filthy.
Dn-clian'spi, n. filthiness; impurity; sin.
Dn-clian'spi, n. filthiness; impurity; sin.
Th-sinety n. to copen the clead hand. Un-effneh', v. a. to open the closed hand. On-clies, v. a. to free from clops; to free. On-clies, v. a. to open; to discluse. On-clifte, v. a. to strip; to make naked. On-clifted, v. a. to unveil; to clear from of On-cibid', s. a. to unveit; to clear from obscu-pa'că, (ing'kō) ad. (Scotch) very, highly, [rty. On-cib'ored, (in-kil'qrd) a. net colored. On-ciba'(prt-p-hie, a. wanting comfort; dismal. On-ciba'(prt-p-hie, a. wanting comfort. On-commissioned. (-mish'qud) a. net commis-sioned; non-commissioned. On-ciba'(pon. a. not common: rare; massad.

On-com mon, a not common; rare; unusual.
On-com mon-ness, a infrequency; rareness.
On-com monica-tive, a not communicative. un-com-mu'nj-cj-tive, a. not communicative Dn-com-pil-ignt', a. not civil; not obliging. On-com-pil-ing, a. not yielding; unbending. On-com-pil-ing d, a. simple; not mixed. On-con-cived', '-se'd') a. not ronceived. On-con-cirr', a. want of concern or interest. On-con-eërned', (-sërnd') a. not concerned.
On-con-eërn'ed-ly, ad. without concern.
On-con-eëc'ed, a. not concocted; not mature
On-con-dëmmed', (-dëmd') a. not condemmed. Un-cyn-di"tion-di, (ün-kyn-dish'un-el) a. m conditional; unrestricted; absolute. Un-cyn-fined; (-firmd') a. not confined; free. Un-cyn-firmed; (-firmd') a. not confirmed.

Un-con'ju-gal, a. not conjugal. Un-con-nect'ed, a. not connected; lax; loss On-con'quer-a-be, (th-kong'ker-a-bi) a. not equerable; insuperable; invincible.
On-con'quer-a-bly, ad. invincibly; insuperable

Un-con'scion-a-ble, (un-kon'shun a-bl) a. sonable; unjust; enormous; vast Un-con'scion-a-bly, ad. unreasonably. Un-con'scious, (un-kon'shus) a. not conse Un-con'so-nant, a. not consonant. Un-con-sti-tu'tion-al, a. not constitutioned. Un-con-sûmed', (-sûmd') a, not consumed Un-con-têst'ed, a, not contested; undisp Un-con-tra-dict'ed, a. not contradicted. Un-con'trite, a. not contrite; not peniter Un-con-trôll'a-ble, a. that cannot be controlled, (un-con-trôlled', (un-kon-trôld') a. not con Un con'tro-vert-ed, a not controverted. On-conversant, a. not conversant. On-con-verted, a. not converted. On-con-verted, (-vinst') a. not convinced On-cor-rect'ed, a. not corrected, insecume On-cor-rapt', a. not corrupt; honest; upre Un-cor-rupt ed, a not corrupted; not vit Un-count'ed, a not counted; not number Un-coup'le, (un-kup'pl) e. c. to set loose. Un-coup'led, (un-kup'pid) a. not coupled On-cour'te-ous, (un kur'te us or un kon'r see Courteous.) a. not courteous. Un-court'ly, (un-kôrt'le) a. not courtly; rus Un-couth', (un-kôth') a. strange; awkword On-couth'ly, (un kôth'le) ad. oddly; strang Un-couth'ness, (un-koth'nes) w. stranger Un-cov'er, r. a. to divest of a covering; to close; to lay open; to bare, as the her Un-cowl', e. a. to divest of a cowl. Un-cre-at'ed, a. not created; unmade. Cn-cred'it-ed, a. not credited; not believe On-crowd'ed, a. not crowded; not pressed On-crown', e. a. to deprive of a crown. One'tion, (ungk'shun) u. the act of and ointment: - warmth of devotion; that excites or meltato devetion. Unct-n-os'j-ty, n. fatness; biliness; unci Unct'n-ods, a. fat; clammy; oily; grean. Unct's-ous-ness, a state of being unctue Un-culti-vat-ed, a. not cultivated ; rude; Un-curb', v. a. to free from the curb. On-curl', v. a. to loose from curls or rings On-curl', v. a. to fall from ringlets or cun-Cun-dam'aged, (in-dam'aged) a. not injured. On danni'ed, (un-dani'ed) a. not dannied. Un-daunt/ed-ly, ad. intrepidly; without in On-dunnt'ed-ness, n. bravery; intrepidity. Un-dec'a-gou, n. a figure of cleven augus Un-de-cayed', (un-de-kad') a not decayed Un-de-esive', v. a. to free from deception On-de-eid'ed, a. not decided; not determine Un-deck', v. a. to deprive of ornaments. Un-decked', (ün-dekt') a. not embellishet. Un-de-clined', (ün-de-klind') a. not decim Un-de-fäced', (ün-de-fäst') a. not defaced. On-de-fend'ed, a not defended. On-de-filed', (un-de-fild') a. not defiled On-de-fined', (un-de-fild') a. not defin On-de-fîned', (ŭn-de-fînd') a. not defined. On-de-fôrmed', (ŭn-de-fôrmd') a. not defined. On-de-môn'stra-ble, a. not demonstrable. On-de-ni's-ble, a. that cannot be denied. On-de-nt's-bly, ad. indisputably; plainly. Un-de-plòred', (un-de-plòrd') a, not lamen Un-de-praved', (un-de-praved') a, not corre

On'der, prep. not over ; less than ; inferior subject to; not above; below; beneath

Un'der, ad. below; not above; less; not Un'der, a. inferior; lower; subject;

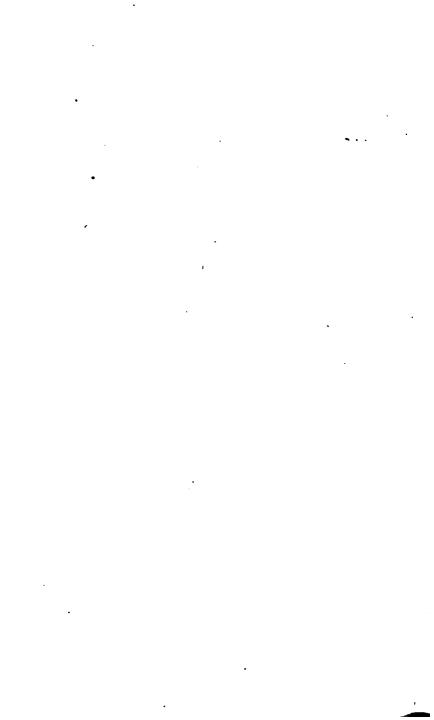
pate. - It is much used in composition. On-der-ac'tion, n. a subordinate action. On-der-a'gent, n. a subordinate agent.

Ever uncertain what line they shall depart

our connected with

alexanscions of ...

. . • ; .



Underground, i'r the yhe.

I undertake to correct.

indeserving of credit.

rendiscernible by man.

'm-der-bid', s. a. to bid or offer less for In-der-done', a. slightly done or cooked. In-der-go', s. a. [; underwort; ps. undergoing, undergone;] to suffer; to sustain; to endure. In-der-grad'y-ste, a. a student not graduated. Im-der-gräd'u-ste, n. a student not graumes Im'der-grädnd, n. subtermeous spece. Im'der-grüdnd, a. being below the surface. In'der-grüdnd, a. shrube under forest-trees. Im-der-händ'y a. secret; clandestine; sly. Im-der-händ'yd, a. secret; siy; underhand. Im-der-läw', n. the lower law. Im-der-läw'; n. the lower law. Im-der-käb'per, n. a subordinate workmen. On-der-lay, w. a. to lay under; to support.
On-der-lay, v. a. to lay under; to support.
On-der-lay, v. a. to let below the value; to let, as a tenant or lessee ; to sublet. Un-der-lie', v. a. to lie under, as a stratum. Un-der-line', v. a. to draw lines under. On-der-ling, n. an inferior agent; a sorry fellow. On-der-lip', n. the lower lip. On-der-mas'ter, n. a subordinate master. Un-qqr-mav(rq, n. a subordinate master. Un-dqr-mln'qr, n. one who undermines. Un'dqr-most, a. lowest in place or condition. Un'dqr-most, a. lowest in place or condition. Un-dqr-manth', ad. in a lower place; below. Un-dqr-dqr'pcq, n. an inferior officer. Un-dqr-pin', v. a. to prop; to support. Un-dqr-pin', w. a. to prop; to support. Un'dqr-pin', w. a. to prop; to support. Un'dqr-pin', w. a. to prop; to support. Un'dqr-pin', m. a subordinate notes. On'der-piöt, n. a subordinate plot. On-der-pröp', n. a. to support; to sustain. On-der-rate', v. a to rate too low; to undervalue. On'der-rate, n. a price less than the value.
On-der-secre', v. a. to mark under; to draw a
line under; to underline. On-der-ef-rynt, n. a subordinate secretary.
On-der-ef-ll', v. a. to sell cheaper than another.
On-der-ef-rynt, n. a servant of the lower class.
On-der-ef-rynt, n. a bervant of the lower class. On-der-sign',(-sin') v. a. to sign under; to write one's name under; to subscribe. one's name under; to susseries.

On'der-söng, a. a chorus; a burden of a song.

On-der-stand, v. a. [i. understood; pp. understanding, understood;] to comprehend; to know the meaning of; to know; to apprehend.

On-der-standing. Cn-der-standing, a. the faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment; intellect; sense; intelligence; agreement. Un-der-stind'ing, a. knowing; skilful. Un-der-stite', v. a. to state too low. On-der-stand. On-der-stood, (-stdd') i. & p. from Understand. On-der-strip-per, n. an inferior agont or person. On-der-tik's-ble, a. that may be undertaken. Un-der-take', v. a. [i. undertook; ps. undertaken.]
Un-der-take', v. a. [i. undertook; ps. undertaken.]
Un-der-take', a. u. to assume any business.
Un-der-take', a. u. to assume any business.
Un-der-taker, (-ta'kn) p. from Undertakes; one who manages funerals.
Un-der-taker, a. one who undertakes; one who manages funerals. manages funerals. On-der-iking, a. enterprise; engagement. On-der-idn'ing, a. a secondary tenant. On-der-idn', a. a secondary tenant. On-der-idn', a. a tone lower than usual. On-der-idn', a. the undercurrent, or waves rolling back to the sea after a breaker. On-der-vil'ye, (in-der-vil'yy) v. a. to rate too low; to underrate; be despise. On der-vil'ye-or, a. one who esteems lightly. On-der-vil'ye-or, a. one who esteems lightly. On-der-wil'y, a. from Onder-ye. On'der-wood, (-wid) n. small trees or shruhs.

Un'der-work, (-würk) n. subordinate busineen. Un-der-work', (-würk') v. a. [i.& p. underworks er underwrought;] to labor less than enough; to work for less than others; to undermine. On-der-work'man, s. a subordinate laborer.
On-der-write', (in-der-rit') v. s. to write und
something else; to insure. Un-de-writ'er, n. nn insurer; a subscriber. Un-de-scribed', (un-de-skribd') a. not described Un-de-scribed', (un-de-skribd') a. not seen. Un-de-şërved', (un-de-zërved') a. not merited. Un-de-serv'ed-ly, ad. without desert Un-de-serving, a. not deserving. Un-de-signed', (un-de-sind') a. not designed. Un-de-sīgn'ed-ness, n. want of design. Un-de-sign'ing, (-sin'ing) a. not designing. Un-de-sir'a-ble, a. not desirable. Un-de-gired', (an-de-zird') a. not desired. Un-de-spair'ing, a. not giving way to despair. Un-de-stroy's-ble, a. indestructible. On-de-tër mi-na-ble, 4. indeterminable. Un-de-ter'mined, (un-de-ter'mind) a unce Un-de'vi-at-ing, a. not deviating; regular. On-de'riating, a not deviating; règular.
On-did', i. from Unde.
On-dig'és'ed, a not digested or concected.
On-dig-min'sibed, (-isht) a not diminished.
On-dig-eërn'f-ble, (-isht) a not discornishe
On-dig-eërn'f-ble, (-zërn'-) 66) a not discornishe
On-dig-eërn'f-ble, (-zërn'-) a not discornishe
On-dig-eërn'pined, (-pilind) a not discornishe.
On-dig-eòr/gred, (-kir-erd) a not discoverable.
On-dig-eòr/gred, (-kir-erd) a not discoverad.
On-dig-miyed', (ūn-dig-fizd') a not dismayed
On-dig-miyed, (ūn-dig-fizd') a not dismayed
On-dig-eòr/ed, a not disputed; evident.
On-dig-eòr/bing, a not dismabiling; true.
On-dig-eòr/bing, a not dismabiling; true.
On-dig-eòr/bing-ble, a not distinguishable
On-dig-tin'gujsh-e-ble, a not distinguishable
On-dig-tin'gujsh-e-bly, ad without distinction.
On-dig-tin'gujsh-e-bly, ad without distinction.
On-dig-tin'gujsh-e-bly, ad without distinction.
On-dig-tin'gujsh-e-bly, ad without distinction.
On-dig-tin'suishable, distracted; tranquil. distinguished; indiscriminate.

Dn-dis-tict(dd, a. not distracted; tranquil.

Dn-dis-tiltrhed', (-dirhd') a. not disturbed.

Dn-di-vid'gd, a. unbroken; whole; not parted.

Dn-di-vid'gd, a. unbroken; whole; not parted.

Dn-di-viced', (dn-de-verse') a. not diverced.

Dn-db', a. a. [i unddl ; pp. undoing, undome;] to reverse; to recall; to annul:—to loose:—to by-db'er, a. one who undoes or rains.

[nain reverse; to recall; to annul: — to loose: — with does or rains. [rain Un-do'; no, one who undoes or rains. [rain Un-do';ng, n. a reversal: — rain; destruction. Un-dobe, p. from Undo; not done; rained. Un-dobe; do, (ān-do's) ed. indubitably. Un-dobe; do, (ān-do's) ed. indubitably. [ruin Un-dross', v. s. to divest of clothes; to strip. Un'dress, z. a loose or negligent dress. Un-dressed', (un-drest') a. not dressed. On dries, is a sole of insigness transcent. The dries of (tin-dries') at not dressed. On-die', a not due; not right; improper. On'dy-la-ry, a physing like waves; undulatory. On'dy-lite, a, a to make to play as waves; to wave; to form as waves.
On'dy-lation, a a motion like that of waves.
On'dy-lation, a a motion like that of waves.
On'dy-la-p-ry, at moving like waves; fermed like waves; vibratory; undulating.
On-da'ty-ril, at not dutiful; not obedient.
On-da'ty-ril, at not dutiful; not obedient.
On-da'ty-ril, and on the coording to duty.
On-da'ty-ril, and on the coording to duty.
On-da'ty-ril, and on the coording to fatty.
On-darthof, (tin-drith') a driven flum a dem.
On-darth'ry, (tin-drith') a driven flum a dem.
On-darth'ry, (tin-drith') a driven flum a dem.

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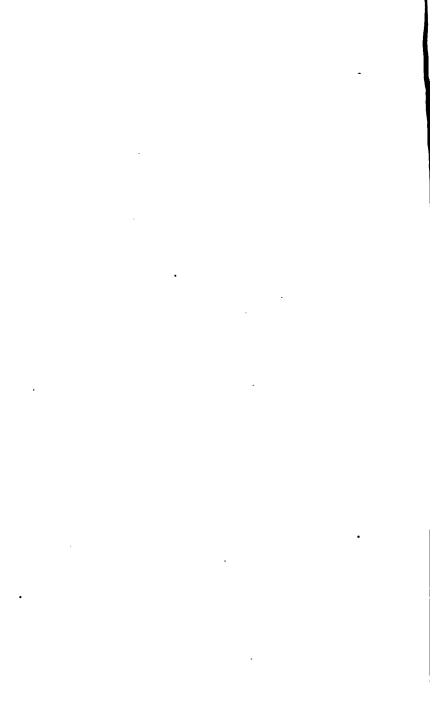
On ča'sy, (ŭn-č'ze) a. not easy ; disturbed. On-ca'ten, (un-c'tn) a. not eaten; not devoured. On-ca'y-cat-cd, a. not educated. On-en-joisjed', (-pisid') a not employed; idle.
On-en-joisjed', (-pisid') a not employed; idle.
On-en-deared', (un-en-dear') a not endeared.
On-en-deared', (un-en-dear') a not endeared.
On-en-joisjed', (un-en-gajd') a not engaged.
On-en-joisjed', (un-en-joid') a not enjoyed.
On-en-larged', (un-en-larged) a not enlarged. Un-en-light'ened, (-li'tnd) a. not enlightened. Un-en-ter-tain'ing, a not entertaining. Ca-en'vi-a-ble, a. not enviable. On-ën'vjed, (un-ën'vjd) a. not envied. On-ë'qua-ble, a. not equable; diverse. Un-e'qual, a, not equal; not just; inferior. On-5'qualled, (un-6'kwald) a. not equalled. Un-5'qual-ly, ad. in an unequal manner. Un-5'qual-ness, n. inequality. Un-e-quiv'o-cal, a. not equivocal. Un-er-sayed', (in-es-sad') a unattempted.
Un-es-sayed', (in-es-sad') a unattempted.
Un-es-san'tial, a not essential. Un-es-tāb'lished, (-tāb'lisht) a. not established. Un-ē'ven, (ŭn-ē'vn) a. not even; not level. Un-ë'ven-nëss, n. state of being uneven Un-ex-am'i-na-ble, a. not to be inquired into. On-ex-5m'ined, (un-ex-zam'ind) a. not tried. On-ex-5m'pled, (-zam'pld) a. without example. On-ex-cep'tion-a-ble, a. not exceptionable. Un-ex-cep'tion-a-bly, ad. above reproach. Un-ex'e-cut-ed, a. not executed; not done. Un-ex'er-cised, (-sizd) a. not exercised. Un-ex-pect'ed, a not expected; sudden. Un-ex-pect'ed-ly, ad. suddenly; unawares. Un-ex-pen'sive, a. not expensive or costly. Un-ex-pë/n-ënced, (-ënst) a. not experienced. Un-ex-përt', a. not expert; wanting skill. On-ex-plained', (piānd') a. not explained. On-ex-plōred', (un-eks-plōrd') a. not explored. On-ex-plōred', (un-eks-plōrd') a. not explored. Un-ex-pres'sive, a. not expressive; inexpressive. On ex-tend'ed, a. not extended. On ex-tin'guish-a-ble, a. not extinguishable. Un-ex-tin/guished, (un-eks-ting/gwisht) a. not extinguished; unquenched; not put out. Un-fad'ing, a. not liable to fade or wither. Un-fail'ing, a. not failing; sure; certain. On-fair', a. not fair; disingenuous; not honest. On-fair'ly, ad. not in a fair, just manner. On-fhir ness, n. state of being unfair. On-faith'ful, a. not faithful; treacherous, Un-faith/ful-ly, ad. treacherously; perfidiously. Un-faith/ful-ness, n. want of faithfulness. On-fash'ion-a-ble, (un-fash'un-a-bl) a. not fash ionable; not according to the fashion or mode. On-fash'ion-a-bly, ad, not according to fashion. Un-fash'ioned, (an-fash'und) a. not fashioned. Un-fits'ten, (un-fits'sn) v. a. to loose; to unfix. On-fath'om-a-ble, a. not fathomable. On-fath on-a-bly, ad, so as not to be sounded. On-fa-tigued', (an-fa-tëgd') a. not fatigued. On-fa'vor-a-ble, a. not favorable; unkind. Un-fa'vor-a-bly, ad. not favorably; unkiadly. Un-feath'ered, (un-feth'erd) a not feathered. Un-fed', a not fed; not supplied with food. Un-feeling, a. void of feeling; insensible. Un-feigned', (un-fand') a. real; sincere. Un-feigned', (un-fand') a real; sincere. Un-feigned-ly, (un-fan'ed-le) ad sincerely. Un-feit', a not feit; not perceived. On-fenced', (un-fenst') a. not fenced or fortified. On-fer-ment'ed, a. not fermented. On-fer'tile, a. not fertile; not fruitful.

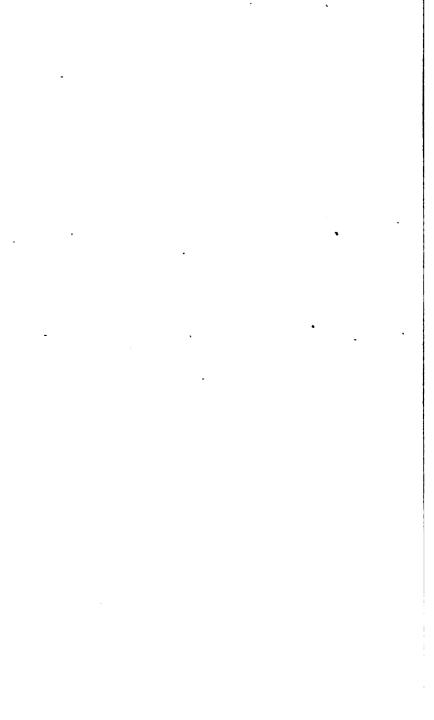
On-fet'ter, v. a. to free from fetters ; to unchain.

On-CH'igl, (fin-CH'ygl) a. unsuitable to a see Un-CHled', (fin-CHd') a. not filled; not supp Un-Ch'shed, (fin-Chr'ght) a. incomplete. Un-Ch', a. not fit; improper; manifable. Un-Ch', v. a. to make unfit; to disqualify. Un-Ch', v. a. to properly; not suitably. Un-Ch'nea, v. want of fitness. unsuitables Dn-fit'ly, ad. not properly; not suitably.
On-fit'ness, n. want of fitness; unsuitableness.
On-fit's, n. a. to loosen; to make less fist.
On-fixed', (in-fitst') a. not fixed; erratic.
On-fixed', (in-fitst') a. not fixed; erratic.
On-fixed', (in-fitst') a. not fixed; erratic.
On-fold', n. a. to expand; to discover; to depay; to open; to disclose; to declare; to the play; to open; to disclose; to declare; to the on-for-fix'den, (in-for-bit'd'a) a. not forbides.
On-forced', (in-for-sit') a. not foreknown.
On-for-eknown', (-for-non') a. not foreknown.
On-for-fix'feit-ed, (in-for-fix'ed) a. not foreknown.
On-for-fix'ed, (in-for-fix'ed) a. not foreknown.
On-for-med', (in-for-six'ed) a. not forekno.
On-for-six'en, (in-for-six'ed) a. not forekno. On-for-sa'ken, (un-for-sa'kn) a. not forsaken. On-for'ti-fied, (un-for'te-fid) a. defenceless. On-fort'y-nate, a. not fortunate; unhappy. On-fort'y-nate-ly, ad. unhappiy; unluckiy. On-foand, a. not found; not net with. On-foand'ed, a. void of foundation; false. On-fre'quent, a. nc. frequent; infrequent. On-fre-quent'ed, a. rarely visited or entered. On-fre'quent ly, ad. not frequently. On-fri'a-ble, a not friable. On-friënd'ed, (an-frend'ed) a wanting friends. Un-friend'h-ness, u. want of friendline Un-friend'ly, a. not friendly; not kind. Un-fre'zen, (un-fre'zn) a. not frozen. Un-frdit'ful, (un-frut'ful) a. not fruitful. Un-früit/fül-ness, a. barrenness; infecundity. Un-fül-fülled', (ün-fül-füld') a. not fulfilled. Un-fürl', v. a. to expand ; to unfold ; to oper On-f ür'nish, e. a. to deprive; to strip; to divert On-f ür'nished, (ün-f ür'nisht) a. not farnished. On-gain'ful, a. not gainful; unprofitable. On-gain'ly, a. awkward; uncouth; not expen On-gath'ered, (un-gath'erd) a not gathered On-gen'yeous, a not generous; illiberal.
On-gen'ye-ous, a not geneal; unnatural.
On-gen-toel', a not genteel; impolite.
On-gen'tle, a not gentle; harsh; rode; ruggel
On-gen'tle-man-like, } a not becoming a gentleman; illiberal Un-gen'tle-man-ly, On-gen'tip, ad not gently; harshly; rudely On-guld'ed, a. not gilded; not gilt. On-guld'ed, a. not gilded; not gilt. On-guard', (a. a. to loose from a girdle or bandage On-guard', (an-guard') a. not glazzed. On-guard', (an-guard) a. not glazzed. On-gide', r. a. to toose from gues.
On-god'li-ness, s. implety; wickedly.
On-god'li-ness, s. implety; wickedness.
On-god'li-ness, not governable; unruly.
On-gov'ern-a-bly, ad. so as not to be restrained On-gov'erned, (in-gav'ernd) a. not governed. On-grace'ful, a. not graceful: wanting grace. On-grace'ful-ness, n. want of gracefulness. On-grāce/fāl-nēss, w. want of gracefulness. On-grā/cious, (ān-grā/shua) a odious; offensiva On-gra/cious, (ān-grā/shua) a odious; offensiva On-grate/fal, a. not grateful; unacceptable. On-grāte/fal, a. not grateful; unacceptable. On-grāte/fal, a. not gratefuli]; unacceptable. On-grāte/fal, a. not gratefuli]. On-grāte/fal, a. not grateful. On-grātefuli a. not grateful. On-grātefuli a. not grateful. On-gual, a. relating to the nail, claw, or boof. On-guard/ed, (-gard-) a. not guarded; careless. On/guant, (āng/gwant) s. an ointment.

Unfavorable to it

Mufit for sorvice It instits him for It is unfolded into a sthem





It is letter to the unhealed of a disen

unimportant to our present purpose

It writes them int one system. - It's united with industry.

m-gale y-ste, a. having claws. 'm-gatd'ed, (dn-gtd'ed) a. not guided. 'n'gy-lete, a. having hoofs; like a hoof 'n-hab'st-p-ble, a. uninhabitable. 'n-hil'low, v. a. to profine; to descrate. 'n-hind', v. a. to loose from the hand. 'n-hin'dled, (in-hin'dld) a. not handled. in-hap'py, a. miserable; unfortunate; unlucky. in-hard'ened, (an-hardened) a. not hardened. in-hard'ened, (an-hardna) a. not natured.

n-harmed', (an-hardn') a. not injured.

h-harm'fil, a. innoxious; innocent; harmless.

in-harm's, a. to loose from harmes.

in-head', s. a. to take off the head or top.

in-headh'fil, a. not healthful; unwholesome.

Lather'th and in an unwholesome manner. In-health'i-ly, ed. in an unwholesome manner. In-health'i-ness, a. state of being unhealthy. In-h88d'ful, a. not heedful; not castious.
In-h88d'ful, a. not heedful; not carciesa.
In-h81pd'ful, a. not helpful; not aiding.
In-h1pd', (ān-h1n'derd) a. not hindered.
In-h1pd', v. a. to take from hinges; to loose.
In-h1pd', v. a. to unloose; to set free.
In-h21j-n8es, n. profaneness; welkedness.
In-h87ly, a. not holy; profane; impious.
In-h80pd', (ān-h8pt') v. a. to divust of hoope.
In-h9pd', (ān-h8pt') v. a. to divust of hoope.
In-h8red', v. a. to throw from the saddle.
In-h8red', v. a. to thostile; not unfriendly.
In-h8fey', v. a. to drive from a habitation. In-biftife, a not hostile; not unfriendly.
In-biftife, a not hostile; not unfriendly.
In-biftifold, (in-biftifold) a not humbled.
In-bifti, a not hurt; free from injury.
In-biftifily, and hurt; free from injury.
In-biftifily, and, without harm; innoxiously.
In-biftifily, and, or in a beast or quadruped that has only one horn: — a bifti- — a fish.
In-biftifily, (ya'ne-form) a unvaried in form; equal; equale; ever; regular; conxistent.
In-biftifily-ty, a the state of being uniform. hai-form'j-ty, a. the state of being uniform.

'ni-form'j-ty, a.d. without variation; invariably.

'ni-form-ty, a.d. without variation; invariably.

'ni-form', titre, s. singleness of birth. heimit in a ble, a. not to be imagined. heimit ined, (-mid'jind) a. not imagined. Cn-Im'i-ta-ble, a. inimitable. Un-im; is-ne; a. inimitable.

In-im-métisl, a. not immortal; mortal.

In-im-pátr's-ble, a. not to be impaired.

In-im-pátr's-ble, a. not to be impaired.

In-im-pátr's-ble, a. not to be impassched.

In-im-pátch's-ble, a. not to be impassched.

In-im-pátched', (-pétht') a. not imprached.

In-im-protys-ble, a. incapable of improvemet

In-im-protys', -lond') a. not impressant )n-m-prôved', (-prôvd') a. not improved. )n-in-fect'ed, a. not infected ; untainted. )n in-filmed', (in-jn-filmd') a. not inflamed )n-jn-film'mp-ble, a. not inflammable. Da-in'fig-encod, (-enst) a. not influenced. Da-in-förmed', (En-in-förmed) a. not influenced.

On-in-f8'nious, a. not ingenious; stapid.
On-in-f8n'y-olis, a. disingenuous.
On-in-hib'ji-q-d. a. having no inhabitants.
On-in-hib'ji-q-d. a. having no inhabitants.
On-in-hib'ji-q-d. a. having no inhabitants.
On-in-f8n'y-q-d. (in-in-flyerd) a. not injured; unbust
On-in-strict'q-d. a. not instructed or taught.
On-in-strict'q-d. a. not instructed or taught.
On-in-t8n'i-g-bil'q-y-y-d. a. not intelligible.
On-in-t8n'i-g-bil-q-d. a. not intelligible.
On-in-t8n'i-g-bil-q-d. a. not intelligible.
On-in-t8n'i-g-bil-q-d. a. not intelligible.
On-in-t8n'i-g-d-q-d. a. not having interest.
On-In-tg--dst-jng, a. not interesting.
On-In-tg--dst-jng, a. not interesting.
On-In-tg--mit'q-d, a. continued; not interrupted
On-In-tg--mit'q-d, a. continued; not interrupted Un-In-4:. ml'tred, a. continuod; not interrapted Un-In-4:-ml'ting, a. having no intermission. Un-in-tër'pp-lät-çd, a. not interropted; unbroken Un-In-4:-ript'ed-t, a. not interropted; unbroken Un-In-4:-ript'ed-t, a. without interruption. Un-in-dred', (un-in-yard') a. not habituased. Un-in-väd'ed, a. not invaded or assalled. Un-in-väd'ed, a. not invaded or assalled. Un-in-väd'ed, a. not invited; not asked. Un-in-vil'ed, a. not invited; not asked. Un-in-vil'ed, a. not invited; 'n-in-wi'ed, a. not invited; not asked.

'n-in-wil'ing, a. not inviting.

'n-io, a. [L.] a genus of pearl-shells.

'n'io, a. [L.] a genus of pearl-shells.

'n'ion-din, W.P. J. J. J. a. act of uniting of joining; concord; conjunction; a confed-n'ion-sta, a. a promoter of union. [eracy C-nip's-rods, a. bringing forth one at a birth.

'n-iped, a. having only one floot.

'm-tyes', (yū-něk') a. [Fr.] sole; without an equal or another of the same kind; unequalled.

'n-iped, a. accordance or consennace of sounds: O'ni-son, a. accordance or consonance of sounds : melody; harmony; concord; agreement. O'ni-stn, (yū'nọ-sŭn) a. sounding alone. U-nis o-nance, a accordance of sound O-nis'o-mint, a. being in unison or concord.
O'nit, (yd'nit) n. one; the least number.
O-nit's-ble, a. that may be united. U-ni-ta'ri-an, s. one who, in distinction from Trinitarians, holds that God exists in one person only; an anti-Trinitarian Uni-ti'rj-an, a relating to Unitarianism.
Uni-ti'rj-an, a relating to Unitarianism.
Uni-ti'rj-an-lem, n. the doctrines of Unitarians.
Unita'rj-an-lem, n. the doctrines of Unitarians.
Unite', y-ant') o. a. to join two or more into
unite', w. a. to join; to concur; to conlesse.
Unite', n. a. to join; to concur; to conlesse.
Unite', n. a. to join; to concur; to conlesse.
Unite', n. a. to join; to concur; to conlesse.
Unite', n. a. to person or thing that unites.

O'mis vi, as are person or using that united.

O'ni-ty, as the state of being one; oneness; uniformity; concord; agreement.

O'ni-valve, a. a shell-dah having but one valve. O'mi-valve, a. having one shell or valve.
O-mi-ver'sal, a. total; whole; comprising all.
O-mi-ver'sal, a. the whole.—p. (Logic) a proposition including a general class of particulars. [of all men, D-nj-vër'sal-lem, z. the doctrine of the salvation O-ni-ver'sal-ist, a one who believes in the sal-

vation of all men. C-nj-ver-shl'j-ty, z. state of being universal; ex-tension to the whole.

D'ni-vêres, n. the whole creation, including the solar system and all the starry regions beyond; the world.

U-nj-ver'sj-ty, s. a seminary where all the arts and sciences are taught and studied. U-nlv'o-cal, a a word of only one meaning. U-nlv'o-cal, a having one meaning; certain.

On-min'ner-lj-nöm, n. want of manness On-min'ner-ly, a. ill-bred; not comphain on-mirked', (in-mirkt') a. not marked. On-mirried', (in-mir'rid) a. not marred. On-mir'ried, (in-mir'rid) a. not married. On-mir'ry a. to marrie: to dissert

On-foint'ed, a. having no joints; disjoined. Un-just', a. contrary to justice; iniquitous. On jus'ti-f1-a-ble, a. not to be justified. On just it fra-bly, ad. so as not to be justified.
On just it fred, (un justified fra justified.
On justified, on manner contrary to right.
On ken'nel, v. a. to drive from a kennel. Un-këpt', a. not kept; unobserved. Un-kind', a. not kind; not benevolent. Un-kind iness, a. want of kindliness Un-kīnd'ly, a. wanting kindness; unfavorable. On-kind'ly, ad. without kindness. Un-kind ness, w. want of kindness; ill-will. On kind ness, a. want of kindness; ill-will.
On king is, a. to deprive of royalty.
On king is, a. unbecoming a king; base.
On-king is ill, control in the co Un-lace', v. 4. to loose from laces; to unfasten. Un-lade', v. 4. to empty or remove from a vessel; to unload. Un-laid', a not placed; not fixed; not pacified. Un-le-ment'ed, a not immented; not deplored. On-le-mant'ed, a not lamented; not deplored.
On-laten', v. a. to open by lifting up the latch.
On-law'(il), a. not lawful; illegal.
On-law'(il), od. in an unlawful manner.
On-law'(il)-ndes, n. contrariety to law.
On-lay', v. a. (Nast.) to untwist a cable.
On-larn', v. a. [i. unlearned or unlearnt; pp.
unlearning, unlearned or unlearnt; fo forget
what has been learned. what has been learned.
On-léarn'ed, a. not learned; ignorant.
On-léarn'ed, a. not learned; ignorant.
On-léarn'ed, (in-lév'vnd) a. not leavened.
On-léav'ened, (in-lév'vnd) a. not leavened.
On-lév'ered, (in-lév'terd) a. unlearned.
On-livened, (in-liv'er) a. having no license.
On-light'ed, (in-liv') a. not liched; shapeless.
On-light'ed, (in-liv'd) a. not lighted.
On-like', a. kaving no likeness; dissimilar.
On-like'ly, a. improbable.—ad. improbably.
On-like'y, a. improbable.—ad. improbably.
On-like'ess. a. want of resemblance. Un-like'ness, s. want of recombiance.
Un-lim'it-ed, a. having no limits; boundless.
Un-link', v. a. to untwist; to open.
Un-li'que-fied, (än-lik'we-fid) a. unmeited. Dn-lively, a. not lively; inanimate; dull.
Un-load', v. a. to free from load; to unlade.
Un-lock', v. a. to open what is shut; to solva Un-locked', (un-lokt') a. not locked. Un-lôtee', v. s. to unbind; to loosen; to loose. Un-lôtse', v. s. to become loosened. Un-love'li-ness, n. unamiableness On-love';-ly, d. not lovely; not amiable.
On-lack';-ly, ad. unfortunately; by ill luck.
On-lack';-ness, w. unfortunateness; ill luck. On-läck'y, a. unfortunate; not successful. On-māde', a. not made; deprived of form. On-māke', v. a. to deprive of qualities; to ruin. Un-mal'le-a-ble, a. not malleable. On-man', v. a. to deprive of manly qualities; to deject; to dishearten; to disgarrison. deject; to disparted to disparted.

'Dn-man'sted-ble, a. not manageable.

'Dn-man'sted, (Un-man'sid) a. not managed.

'Dn-man'like, 'a. not manly; unsuitable to a

'Dn-man'ly, 'man; esfeminate; dishonorable.

'Dn-man'd', (Un-mand') a. not managed; not having men; deprived of manly qualities.
On-man'nered, (un-man'nered) s. rude; uncivil.

Un-marriped, (an-marripe) a not marries. 'Dn-mair', y, e. to separate; to divurce. 'Dn-mair', y. e. to part of the mask or disquise 'Dn-mair', y. e. to part off the mask. 'Un-mair'spred, (in-mair'spred) a, not mastered 'Dn-mairch's-bie, e. unparalleled; unequalled 'Un-mairch's-bie, e. unparalleled; unequalled 'Un-mairch's-bie, e. unparalleled; unequalled 'Un-mairch's-bie, e. unparalleled; unequalled Un-mean'ing, a. having no meaning On-meas 'ur-s-ble, (un-mexh'ur-s-bl) c. On-meas 'ur-s-bly, ad. beyond all bounds. On-measured, (un-mezh'urd) a- not measured On-med'i-tat-ed, a. not meditated or designed On-mēēt', a. not meet; not fit; not proper. On-mēēt'ly, ad. not properly; not suitably On-mēl'lōwed, (kn-mēl'lōd) a. not mellowed Un-me-lo'di-ous, a, not melodious; hund. On-melt'ed, a. not melted; not dissolved On-men'tioned, (ûn-men'shond) a not had. On-mer'chant-ble, a not merchantable. On-mer'a|-fil, a not merciful; cruel; severe. On-mer'a|-fil-ly, ad. without mercy; cruely. Un-mer'ci-ful-ness, a cruelty; want of mer Un-mer'it-a-ble, a having no desert. Such On-mer'it-ed, a. not merited or deserved. On-mind'ful, a. not mindful; careless. On-mind'fül-ly, ad. carelessly; negligently-On-mind'fül-ness, a. inattention. On-min'gle, v. a. to separate things mixed On-min'gled, (un-ming'gld) a. unmixed; On-mit'j-ga-ble, a. that cannot be softene On-mit'j-gat-ed, a, not mitigated; not softs On-mixed', (un-mikst') a. not mingled; pun-On-mo-lest'ed, a. not molested; quiet. On-môn'eyed, (ŭn-mŭn'id) a, having no n On-môn', r. a. to loose from anchorage. On-mor' gaged, (an-mor' gagld) a. not mortga On-mor' gaged, (an-morned') a. not lamented Un-mourned', (an-morned') a. not lamented Un-mov's-ble, a. immovable. Locks. On-moved', (an-mov'd') a. not moved; fixed. On-mov'ing, a. having no motion; unaffection Un-muf'fle, v. a. to remove a muffle from On-muz/zi-cal, a. not musical; inharmonious. On-muz/zie, v. a. to loose from a muzzle. On-max'zle, v. a. to loose from a muzzle.
On-nāmed, (din-nām') a. not named.
On-nāt'y-ral, a. contrary to nature; affected.
On-nāt'y-ral-tee, v. a. to divest of nature.
On-nāt'y-ral-ty, ad, in opposition to manure.
On-nāt'y-ral-ty, ad, in opposition to manure.
On-nāt'y-ral-ty, ad, without necessity.
On-nēc'q-s-q-ri-ty, ad, without necessity.
On-nēc'q-s-q-ri-ty, ad, without necessity.
On-nēc'q-s-q-ri-pes, a. want of necessity.
On-nēc'q-s-q-ry, a. not necessity; necessity.
On-nēc'q-s-q-ry, a. not necessity; necessity. Un-neigh/bor-ly, (un-na/bor-le) a. not kast. Un-neigh/bor-ly, (un-na/bor-le) ad, unkindly. On nerve', r. a. to weaken; to enfeeble. Ou-nerved', (an-nerved') a. weak; feeble On-not'ed, a. not noted; not observed. On-ob-jec'tion-a-ble, a. not liable to objection. On-ob-scared', (un-ob-skurd') a. not obscured On-ob-serv'a-ble, a. not observable. Un-ob-serv'ant, a. not observant; not attended On-ob-served', (un-ob-zervd') a. not observed. On ob serving, a not observing; inalientive. On ob struct od, a not hindered; not stopped

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Unprepared for the

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unqualified for

n-ob-struc'tive, a. not raising any obstacle. n ob-tained', (an-ob-tand') a. not obtained. n ep-tained', (in-sh-tind') a not obtained.
n-b-trivijve, a not obtraive; modest.
n-b'c'op-picel, (in-b'/ky-pid) a not occupied.
n-b'fend'ing, a harmbess; innocest; pure.
n-b'pened., (in-b'pad) a not opened; closed.
On-by'er-ative, a harmbess; innocest; pure.
n-b'pened., (in-b'pad) a not opened.
n-b'rip-monte, a not ornamental; plain.
n-b'rip-monte, a not ostentatious; modest.
1-b-weed', (in-bir'gh-lid) a not pecified.
n-bic', a not paid; not peccebbe.
n-pic'j-fied, (in-pis'ef'id) a not pecified.
n-pic', a not paid; not discharged.
n-pid', a not paid; not discharged.
n-pid', a not paid; not discharged.
n-pid'don-pic, a that cannot be pardoned.
n-pir'don-pic, a not parted; not separated.
n-pir'don-pic, a not parted; not separated.
n-pir'don-pic, (in-pir'd) a not parted.
n-pir'do, a not performed.
n-pir'do, a not performed.
n-pir'do, (in-pir'd) a not performed.
n-pir'do, (in-pir'd) a not performed.
n-pir'don', (in-pir'd) a not perform

Da-prig'nant, a. not pregnant; not prolific.
Da-prig'y-diced, (in-prig'y-dist) a. not prefix
diced; free from prejudice or preposessina.
On-pre-paired', (in-pre-paird') a. not present.
On-pre-paired', (in-pre-paird') a. not present.
On-pre-paired', (in-pre-paird') a. not present.
On-pre-paired', (in-prig'y-az-zōs') a. not present.
On-pre-paired', (in-prig's') a. not present.
On-pre-paired', a. not presenting; modest.
On-pre-vall'ing, a. heing of no force.
On-pre-vall'ing, a. not presenting; modest.
On-prince'ly, a. unsuitable to a priest.
On-prince'ly, a. not princely; ignoble.
On-prince'ly, a. not princely; wicked.
On-prince'ly, a. not princel.
On-prince'l, (in prin's'-pal) a. devoid of principle; of loose principle; wicked.
On-prince'l, a. not princel.
On-prince'l, a. not princel.
On-prolif'i-p-ble, a. affording no profit; useless
On-prof'li-p-ble, a. affording no profit; useless
On-prof'li-p-ble, a. not productive; barree.
On-prof'li-p-ble, a. not projected; not planned.
On-pro-jet'ly, a. not projected; not planned.
On-pro-jet'ly, a. not prophetic.
On-pro-pôt'lo, a. not prophetic.
On-pro-pôt'lo, a. not prompted;
On-pro-pôt'lo, a. not prophetic.
On-prin'ished, (in-pôt'lo, a. not problede.
On-prin'ished, (in-pôt'lo, a. not problede.
On-qu On-re-citré'ed, a. not recerded. †On-re-citr'er-p-ble, a. irrecoverable. Un-re-critr's-ble, a. not to be recruited.

On-re-du'ci-ble, a. net reducible. On-re-form's-bic, a. that cannot be reform On-re-formed', (ûn-re-formd') a. not reform On-re-fréshed', (ûn-re-frésht') a. not refres On-re-gard'ed, a. not regarded; neglected. On-re-gen'er-a-cy, a. an unregenerate state. Un-regen'er-ate, a. not regenerate. Un-reg'is-tered, (an-red'jis-terd) a. not region On-re-lat'ed, s. not related; not allied. On-re-lent'ing, a. not relenting; hard; creek Un-re-liev's-ble, a. admitting no relief. On-re-lièved', (un-re-lèved') a. not relieved. Un-re-mē'dj-a-ble, a. irremediable. On rem'e died, (-did) a not remedied. Un-re-mit'ting, a not abating; persevering Tn-re-môved', (un-re-môved') a. not removed. Un-re-newed', (un-re-nud') a. not renewed. Un-re-pëaled', (un-re-pëid') a. not repealed. Un-re-pent'ant, a not repenting; not position; Un-re-pent'ing, impenitent. Un-re-pin'ing, a not repining. Un-re-plen'ished, (un-re-plen'isht) a. not alle On-re-priev's-ble, a. that cannot be reprieved.
On-re-priev's-ble, a. that cannot be reprieved.
On-re-prieved', (an-re-prieved') a. not reprieved.
On-re-prieved', (-pricht') a. not censured.
On-re-prieved', (bn-re-privd') a. not reproved.
On-re-privd', a. not liable to reproved.
On-re-privd', a. not reproved. On-re-sent'ed, a. not resented. On-re-gent va, a. not reserve; frankness. On-re-gerved', (no-re-zerve') a. open; frank. On-re-gerv'ed-ly, ad. without reserve; openly. On-re-gerv'ed-uses, n. openness; frankness. On-re-pist'ed, a. not resisted or opposed. On-re-colv's ble, a not to be resolved; insolubl On-re-solved', (an-re-zolvd') a. not resolved On-resopit-ed, a. not respited; not relieved. Dn-re-stored', (un-re-stord') a. not restored. Dn-re-strained', (-strand') a. not restrained. Dn-re-tract'ed, a. not retracted; not recalled On-re-venied', (ûn-re-venid') a. not revenied. On-re-venied', (ûn-re-venid') a. not revenied. On-rev'er-end, a. not reverend; disrespectful. Dn-re-versed', (ün-re-verst') a. not reversed. On-re-veked', (ün-re-vekt') a. not revoked. On-re-ward'ed, a. not rewarded. Un-rid'dle, r. a. to solve, as a riddle ; to explain. On-rig', c. a. to strip of rigging or tackle. On-right'cous, (un-ri'chus) a. unjust; wicked On-right/cous-ly, (ün-ri/chus-le) ad, unjustly. On-right/cous-ness, (ün-ri/chus-nes) s. injustice. On-ripe', a. not ripe ; green ; immature. On-rip/ened, (ûn-ri/pnd) a. not ripened. On-ripe/ness, s. want of ripeness. On-ri'valled, (an-ri'vald) a having no rival. On-riv'et, v. a. to loose from rivets. On-robe', v. a. to undress; to disrobe. On-roll', v. a. to open what is rolled; to unfold. Un-ro-man'tic, a. not romantic. Un-roof, v. s. to strip off the roof. Cn-rôbt', v. a. to tear from roots; to extirpate Do-rôund'ed, a. not rounded or made round. Cn-rout'ed, a not routed. Un-ruf'flee, v. n. to cease from commotion. Un-ruf'fled, (ün-ruf'fld) s. calm; tranquil. Un-rufled', (ün-rüfd') s. not ruled or governe On-rd'lj-new, n. turbulence; tumultuou On rd'ly, a turbuleut; ungovernable. On-ram ple, v. a. to free from rumples. On-sad'dle, v. a. to take off the saddle free On-safe', a. not safe; hazardous; danger On-safe'ly, ad. not safely; dangerously. On said', (un-sed') a. not said; not uttered.

On-sinc'ti-fied, (in-singk's On-sit'ed, a. not sated or sat Un-sit-je-fac'te-ry, e. not giving s On-sit/je-facl, (in-sit/je-fad) e. n On-sit/je-fy-jag, e. not satisfying. On-sit/yer-j-nies, s. a bed taste; m, n. a bad tar -sā'vor-y, a. not savory; ta n-eny', v. c. (i. unsaid ; pp. un to retract what has been said said ; to reca to retract what has been said; to recant, Un-cicinord, (in-skind), a not scanned. Un-cicitored, (in-ski'terd) a not scales Un-chelided, (in-ski'd) a not schooled. Un-chelided, (in-ski'd) a not scooched. Un-coreledd, (in-ski'd) a not scooched. Un-creat, (in-ski'd) a not screened. Un-creat, on a screened of scriptum Un-creat, on a screened on Scriptum Un-creat, on a screened. Un-claid, (in-chid) a not scale. Un-chid, (in-chid) a not scale. Un-chid, (in-chid) a not scale. Un-deator', (an-ecen') a mr. reason.
Un-deator', an-ecen') a mr. reason.
Un-deator's bie, (in-eirch's-bi) a inscrutabl
Un-deator's dia-eirch' a not searched.
Un-deaton', (an-eirch'zn-p-bi) a not searched.
Un-deaton's untimety; ill-timed; too his
Un-deaton-ble-ness, n. untimetiness. Un-sea'son-a-bly, ad. not seasonably. On-sea' soned, (un-se'znd) a. not seasoned. On-seat', v. a. to throw from the seat. Un-sec'ond-ed, a. not seconded or supported On-sec you-ea, a, not seconded or supported On-se-diced', (in-se-dist') a not seduced. On-seër'ing, a not seeing; wanting sight. On-seëm'ly, a not seemy; indecent; indecome; indecent; indexed; a not seized; not the Dn-self jsh, a. not selfish; disinterested. On-sep'a-rat-ed, a. not separated. Un ser'vice a ble, a. not serviceable; useles. Un-ser'vice-a-ble-ness, n. uselessness. On-ser vice-a-nie-ness, n. merconaress.

On-ser vice-a-bly, ad. without use.

On-ser vice a-bly, ad. without use.

On-ser vice a-bly, ad. mot fixed; unstant.

On-ser viced, (ûn-ser vid) a. not fixed; unstant.

On-ser viced, (ûn-ser vird) a. not severed.

On-ser viced, (ûn-ser vird) a. not severed.

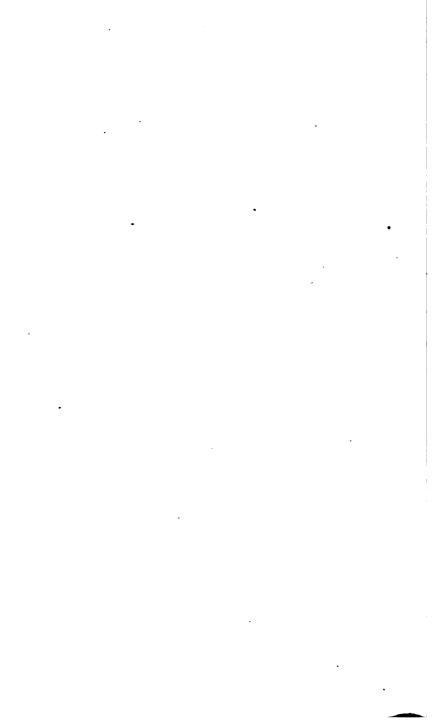
On-shac'kle, v. a. to loose from shackles.

On-shac'kle, v. a. to loose from shackles. Un-shād'ed, a. not shaded; open. Un-shād'öwed, (un-shūd'öd) a. not shadewid On-shā 'wed, (ān-shā '(3d) a. not shadem l. On-shā 'ken, (ān-shā 'kn) a. not shaken; šm. On-shā 'pen, (ān-shā '(n) a. not shamed, On-shā 'qen, (ān-shā '(n) a. missbapen; ugl. On-shē '(ān-shā '(n) a. not shared. On-shē '(terd, (ān-shē)' (terd) a. not shelterd. On-shē (terd), (ān-shē) (terd) a. not shelterd. On-shē (terd), (ān-shē) (terd). On-shoked', (ûn-shökt') a. not shocked. On-shōd', (ûn-shōd') a. having no shoes. On-shōm', a. not shorn; not clipped. On-shīnk'ing, a. not shrinking or recoil On-sin'eq. a. not sinked; not examined.
On-sil'eq. a. not sinked; not examined.
On-sight'ly-nèss, (ün-sil'le) a. ugly; defermed.
On-sight'ly, (ün-sil'le) a. ugly; defermed.
On-sin'ew, (-sin'yū) c. a. to deprive of sint
On-sin'ed. a. wanther sixtl or knowledm. On-skil'fül, å. wanting skill or knowledge. On-skil'fül-ly, ss. without skill; wizhout st. On-skilled', fün-skilld') a. morting skill. On-sliked', (ün-slikl') a. nort slaked.

Einserieeble for puplic life.

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their ansuitablenen & to context

'm-eb'ci-a-ble, (un-eb'sho-a-bl) a. not sociable; unsocial; reserved; not suitable to society.

'n-eb'ci-a-bly, (un-eb'sho-a-ble) ad. with reserve.

'n-eb'ci-a-bly, (un-eb'sho-a-ble) ad. with reserve.

'n-eb'ci-a-bly, (un-eb'sho-a-ble) ad. with reserve.

'n-eb'ci-a-ble, a uninstructed; ignorasi
'n-eb'ld', (un-eb'sho-a-ble) ad. with reserve.

'n-tixed', (un-tixed') a. not taxed or accused.

'n-tixed', (un-tixed') a. not taxed or accused.

'n-tixed', (un-tixed') a. untractive accused.

'n-tixed', (un-tixed') a. untractive accused.

'n-tixed', (un-tixed') a. not tempered.

'n-tixed', (un-tixed') a. not tempered. )m-sol'd', a. sot sold or disposed of.

n-sol'dier-like, (\u00fan-sol')er-lik) /a. ubecoming

Dn-sol'dier-ly, (\u00fan-sol')er-le) | a soldier.

Dn-sol'dier-ly, (\u00fan-sol')er-le) | a soldier. On-söl'id, a. not solid; not firm; fluid. On-sölved', (ün-sölvd') a. not solved. On-so-phis'ti-cat-od, a. not sophisticated. Un-sort'ed, a not sorted or separated. Un-sought', (in-sawt') a not sought. Un-sound', a not sound; defective; corrupted. Un-sound'ed, a not sounded; not measured. Un-sound'ness, n. want of soundness; defect. Un-sound'ness, a want of soundness; defect. On-spairing, a not spairing; profuse; sowere. On-spēak', s. a. to retract; to recant. On-spēak's-ble, a. not to be spoken; ineffable. On-spēak's-bly, ad. inexpressibly; ineffably. On-spēiri-fied, (dn-spēe-fid) a. not specified. On-spēiri, a. not spent; not exhausted. On-spēiri, a. not spent; not exhausted. On-spēiri, a. not spilit: not she. On-spēiri, a. not spilit: not she. On-spite, a. not spit ; not shed.
On-spite, a. not spit ; not shed.
On-spir it-y-i, a. not spiritual ; carnal.
On-spir it-y-i-lze, v. a. to deprive of spirituality,
On-spoiled', (in-spild') a. not spoiled.
On-spit ited, a. not spotted ; immaculate.
On-siz'ble, a. not fixed ; inconstant ; irresolute. Un-starole, d. not rized; inconsum; inconsum; on-staid, d. not staid; unstead; fickle. Un-standed. (Un-standed. Un-standed. Un-standed. (Un-standed. Un-standed. Un-staded.), (Un-staded.), d. inconstantly. Un-staded. (Un-staded.), a. inconstantly. Un-staded. (Un-staded.), a. inconstantly. Un-stead'y, (an-stead'e) a inconstant; mutable. Un-stirred', a not stinted or limited. Un-stirred', (an-stird') a not stirred. On-stirred', (un-stird') a. not stirred. On-strained', (un-strand') a. easy; not forced. On-strait'ened, (un-stra'ttid) a. not straitened. Un-strait'ened, (\(\tilde{u}\)\_n-strait'ened.

On-string', \(v. a.\)\_i to unstrung; \(p\)\_p unstrung; \(p\)\_to deprive of strings; to loose.

On-stringd', \(\tilde{u}\)\_n-stringd', a. not stringed.

Un-strung', a. not struck; not affected.

On-stud'ed, \(\tilde{u}\)\_n-stid';\(\tilde{d}\)\_2 a not studied.

On-sub-stin'tisl, a. not substantial; not solid.

On-suc-ciss'ful, a. not successful; unfortunate.

On-suc-ciss'ful, a. d. without success.

'On-su'(r-a-ble, a. insufferable, Haster. (Un-suf 'fer-a-ble, a. insufferable. Hooker. (Un-suf-fi'/cient, (Un-suf-fish'ent) a. insufficient. On-suit's-ble, a. not suitable; improper; unfit. Un-suit's-ble-ness, n. incongruity; unfitness. Un-sul'lied, (un-sul'lid) a. not sullied; pure. Un-sair'ijed, (ün-sii'ljid) a not sullied; pure. Un-saing', a not celebrated in verse or song. Un-spp-li's-ble, a not to be supplied. Un-spp-lifed', (Un-spp-lifed') a not supplied. Un-spp-pried', d. not supported; not sustained. Un-spp-priessed'. (pröst') a not suppressed. Un-site', (ün-site') a not fixed; not certain. (Un-su-redun's-ble, a insurrountable. Locks. Un-sp-cky'tj-ble, a insurceptible. Swift. Un eus pect'ed, a. not suspected. Ta-spa-pkt/ed, a. not suspected.

Un-spa-pkt/ing, a. not having suspicion.

Un-spa-tin/g-bie, a. not to be sustained.

Un-spa-tin/g-bie, a. not to be sustained.

Un-spa-tin/g-bie, a. not swayed.

Un-swayed, (un-swaid') a. not swayed.

Un-swaid', a. not swayed.

Un-swaid', a. not swayed.

Un-swaid', a. not sworn; not bound by cath.

Un-tin/g-bie, a. that cannot be tamed.

Un-tim/g-bie, a. that cannot be tamed.

Un-tim/g-bie, a. that cannot be tamed.

Un-ten'ant-ed, a having no tenant Un-tend'ed, a not tended; unattended. Un-ten'der, a. not tender; wanting tenderner Un-ten'dered, (un-ten'derd) a. not tendered. On-thank'ful, a. not thankful; ungrateful.
On-thank'ful-iy, ad. without gratitude.
On-thank'ful-ig, a. ingratitude.
On-think'ful-ig, a. thoughtless; laconsiderate. On-think', (in-thiwi') a not thought.
On'thirt, a spendthrift; a prodigal. She
'[O-thrift', a. wasteful; unthrifty. Shek.
On-thrift'i-ly, ad. without thrift or frugality.
On-thrift'i-labes, a waste; prodigality.
On-thrift'i-ness, a waste; prodigality. Un-thriff'ty, a. prodigal; profuse; wasteful. Un-throne', v. a. to pull down from a throne On-throne', v. a. to pull down from a throne On-ti'dy, a. not tidy; not neat.
On-tie', v. a. to unbind; to loose, as a knot.
On-tied', (\(\bar{u}\). The tide'; not neat.
On-til', a. or conj. to the time that; till.
On-til', prep. to; till: — used of time.
On-tilled', (\(\bar{u}\). Thild') a. not tilled or cultivated
On-tine'ly, a. not timely; unseasonable
On-tire'ly, a. not timely; unseasonable
On-tire'-ble, a. indefatigable; unwearied.
On-tire'-ble, a. indefatigable; unwearied.
On-tire'-tilled', (\(\bar{u}\). Thild') a. not tired; not weary
On-tir'tiled', (\(\bar{u}\). Thild') a. having no title.
On'to. prep. to. [Seasonabet animated.] Un-told, a not told; not related.
Un-told, a not told; not related.
Un-tolded, (un-tom) v. a. to disinter.
Un-touched, (un-tocht) a not touched. Un-tow'ord, a. froward; perverse; awkward. Un-tow'ord-ly, ad. awkwardly; perversely. Un-tow'ord-noise, s. perversences. Un-trace's-ble, a. that cannot be traced. Un-trict's-ble, a not governable; not docile. Un-trict's-ble-nëss, a want of docility. Un-triined', (un-triad') a not trained. Un-trans-fër's-ble, a not to be transferred. On-trans-lat's-ble, a. that cannot be translated. On-trans-lat'ed, a. not translated. On-trav'elled, (ŏn-trav'eld) a. not travelled; not passed over; not having travelled.

On-treas'ured, (dn-trezh'urd) a. not inid up.

Un-tried', (dn-trid') a. not having passed trial.

On-tried', a. not trodden; untrodden.

Un-trodb'led, (dn-trid'd'a) a. not troubled.

On-trodb'led, (dn-trib'b'bld) a. not troubled.

On-trodb'led, (dn-trib'b'bld) a. not troubled. Un-true', a. not true; false; not faithful. Un-tue, a. not true; naise; not fattiful. The trd'ly, a.d. faisely; not according to truth Un-trdth', n. a faisehood; a false assertion. Un-tan's-ble, a. not tunable; inharmonious. Un-tane', e. a. to put out of tune; to disorder. Un-tan'ed', (in-tan'ed') a. not turned. Un-tan'eded, (in-tan'ed') a. uninstructed. On-twine', can to untwist; to disentangle.

On-twine', s. a. to untwine; to disentangle.

On-twist', s. a. to untwine; to disentangle.

On-treed', (dn-trid') a. not urged; not pressed.

On-treed', (dn-ytzd') a. not used; unemployed.

On-treed'(ul, s. useless; serving no purpose. Un-useriul, a. useicas ; serving no purpose.

Un-d'eq-al-ly, (ûn-yê'zhu-al) a. not usual; rare.

Un-d'eq-al-ly, (ûn-yê'zhu-al-le) ad. rarely.

Un-d'eq-al-ness, (ûn-yê'zhu-al-le) ad. rarely.

Un-d'iter-a-ble, a. ineffable; inexpressible.

Un-văil', v. a. to uncover; to unveil. See Unseil.

Un-văil'qued, (ûn-văil'yud) a. not valued. On-re-dû'cj-ble, a. net reducible.

On-re-form's-bic, a that cannot be reformed. On-re-formed', (an-re-formd') a not reformed. On-re-freshed', (an-re-fresht') a not refreshed. Un-re-gurd'ed, a. not regarded; neglected, On-re-gen'er-a-cy, n. an unregenerate state. On-re-gen'er-a-cy, a. not regenerate. On-rég'is-tered, (un-réd'jis-terd) a. not registered. On-re-lat'ed, a. not related; not allied. On-re-lent/ing, a. not relenting; hard; cruel. Un-re-liev's-ble, a admitting no relief. Un-re-lieved', (un-re-levd') a not relieved. Un-re-mê'dj-a-ble, a irremediable. On-rem'e-died, (-did) a. not remedied. Dn-re-mit'ting, a. not abating; persevering. Dn-re-môved', (ŭn-re-môvd') a. not removed. Un-re-newed', (ŭn-re-nůd') a. not remewed. Dn-re-pëaled', (ŭn-re-pēld') a. not repealed. On-re-pent'ant, a. not repenting; not penitent; On-re-pent'ing, impenitent. Un-re-pin'ing, a not repining. Un-re-plen'ished, (un-re-plen'isht) a. not filled. Un-re-priev's-ble, a. that cannot be reprieved. Un-re-prieved', (un-re-preev') a. not reprieved. Un-re-preached', (-preeht') a. not censured. Un-re-preached', (-preeht') a. not censured. Un-re-prôv'a-ble, a. not liable to reproof. Un-re-prôved', (un-re-prôvd') a. not reproved. Un-re-sent'ed, a. not resented. On-re-serve', n. want of reserve; frankness. On-re-served', (an-re-zervd') a. open; frank. On-re-serv'ed-by. a. without reserve; openly. On-re-serv'ed-ness, n. openness; frankness. Un-re-sist'ed, a. not resisted or opposed. Un-re-sisting, a. not making resistance. Un-re-solv's-ble, a. not to be resolved; insoluble. On-re-solved', (ûn-re-zōlvd') a. not resolved. On-re-streed, a. not respited; not relieved. On-re-streed', (ûn-re-stord') a. not restored. On-re-strained', (-strand') a. not restrained. On-re-tract'ed, a. not retracted; not recalled. On-re-vealed', (un-re-veld') a. not revealed. On-re-venged', (un-re-venjd') a. not revenged. On-rev'er-end, a. not reverend; disrespectful. Un-re-versed', (un-re-verst') a. not reversed. Un-re-veked', (un-re-vekt') a. not revoked. Un-re-ward od, a. not rewarded. Un-rid'dle, v. a. to solve, as a riddle ; to explain. Un-rig', v. a. to strip of rigging or tackle. Un-right'eous, (un-rl'chus) a. unjust; wicked. On-right/cops-ly, (an-ri'chus-le) ad. unjustly. On-right/cops-ness, (an-ri'chus-nes) m. injustice. On-ripe', a. not ripe; green; immature. On-rip'ened, (un-ri'pnd) a. not ripened. On-ripe'ness, a. want of ripeness. Un-ri'valled, (un-ri'vald) a. having no rival. On-riv'et, v. a. to loose from rivets.
On-robe't, v. a. to undress; to disrobe.
On-roll', v. a. to open what is rolled; to unfold. Un-ro-man'tic, a. not romantic. Un-rôsf', v. a. to strip off the roof. Un-rôst', v. a. to tear from roots; to extirpate. En-round'ed, a. not rounded or made round. Un-rout'ed, a not routed. Un-ruf'fle, v. n. to cease from commotion. Un-ruf'fled, (an-ruf'fld) a. calm; tranquil. On-raled', (un-raid') a not ruled or governed. On-rd'lj-ness, n. turbulence; tumultuousness. On-ra'ly, a. turbulent; ungovernable. On-rum'ple, v. a. to free from rumples On-sad'dle, e. a. to take off the saddle from. Ön-săfe', a. not safe; hazardous; dangerous. On-săfe'iy, ad. not safely; dangerously. On said', (un-sed') a. not said; not uttered.

Un-sil's-ble, a. not salable; not vendible. Un-silt'ed, a. not salted or pickled. Un-sinct'i-fled, (in-singk'ie-fld) a. unbely. Un-sil'ed, a. not saled or salasfied; insalas. Un-sit's-fie'to-ry, a. not giving salasfaction. Un-sit's-fled, (in-sit'is-fld) a. not salasfiel. On-sat's-ff-ing, a. not satisfying.
On-sat's-ff-ing, a. not satisfying.
On-sa'vor-i-by, ad. so as to displease or disput.
On-sa'vor-i-ness, n. a. bad taste; a bad smel.
On-sa'vor-y, a. not savory; tasteless; insiput.
On-say', v. a. [i. unsaid; pp. unsaying, unsaid to retract what has been said; to recant. Un-scänned', (ün-skänd') a. not scanned. Un-scäl'tered, (ün-skäl'terd) a. not scattered Un-scholas'tic, a not scholastic.
Un-schöled', (ün-sköld') a not schooled.
Un-schöled', (ün-sköld') a not schooled.
Un-scröened', (ün-skrönd') a not scroened.
Un-screw', (ün-skrönd') a to draw the services of the scholastic schooled. from; to unfasten; to loosen Un-script'u-ral, a. not agreeable to Scripture. Un-seru pu-lous, a. not scrupulous. Un-sea', v. a. to open any thing scaled. Un-seal', v. a. to open any thing scaled. Un-seal', (ūn-sēld') a. not scaled. Un-sear', v. a. to np; to cut open. Un-search's-ble, (ūn-sērch's-bl) a. inscretale. Un-sēa'çon-g-ble, (ūn-sērch') a. not scarched. Un-sēa'çon-g-ble, (ūn-sē'zn-g-bl) a. not scar able ; unfit ; untimely ; ill-timed ; too late Un-sea'son-a-ble-ness, n. untimeliness. Un-sea/son-a-bly, ad, not seasonably. Un-sea'soned, (un-se'znd) a. not seasoned. Un-seat', v. a. to throw from the seat. Un-sec'ond-ed, a. not seconded or supported On-se-düced', (ün-se-düst') a. not seduced. On-see ing, a not seeing; wanting sight. Un-sēēm'ij-nēss, a. indecency ; indecorum. Un-sēēm'ly, a. not seemly ; indecent ; impre On-sēčn', a not seen; invisible. On-sēized', (ûn-sēzd') a not seized; not tal Dn-sēl'(ṣḥ, a not selfsh; disinterested. On-sē'p-rāl-ṇd, a not separated. Un-ser vice-a-ble, a not serviceable; under Un-sër'vice a ble nëss, n. uselessnes Un-ser'vice-a-bly, ad. without use Un-set'tle, v. a. to make unsettled; to unfit On-set'tled, (in-set'ild) a not fixed; unstant On-set'ered, (in-set'ere) a not severed. On-set', a to deprive of the qualities of an On-shac'kle, v. a. to loose from shackles. On-shac'kle, e. a. to loose from shackles.
On-shad'qd, a. not shaded; open.
On-shid'owed, (in-shad'd) a. not shadewed.
On-shiken, (in-shi'kn) a. not shaken; iten.
On-shi'pen, (in-shi'm) a. misshapen; ingl.
On-shi'pen, (in-shi'd'd) a. not shared.
On-shi'd'd, (in-shi'd'd) a. not shared.
On-shi'etred, (in-shi'l'terd) a. not shired.
On-shi'letred, (in-shi'l'terd) a. not sheltred.
On-shi'let, a. to draw from the scales of the shired.
On-shi'let, a. a. to take out of a ship. On-ship', s. a. to take out of a ship. On-shocked', (ûn-shōk') a. not shocked. On-shōd', (ûn-shōd') a. having no shoes. On-shōm', a. not shorn; not clipped. On-shorn', a. not shorn; not clipped. On-shrink'ing, a. not shrinking or recoiling. On-sift'ed, a not sifted; not examined, On-sight'h-noss, (un-sit'le-nes) s. uglines On-sight'i-nose, (un-stric-nes) s. uginess. On-sight'iy, (dn-stric) a. ugly; deformed. On-sin'ew, (sin'yū) s. a. to deprive of singual On-sin'ew, (sin-sin'd') a. not singed. On-skil'fūl-iy, ad. without skill; without st. On-skil'fūl-iy, ad. without skill; without st. On-skil'fūl-iy, ad. without skill; without st. On-skiled', (ūn-skild') s. wanting skill. On-släked', (ūn-släkt') a. not slaked.

Einserieeble for puplic life.

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their ansuitableness & to overft.

m-se'ci-a-ble, (än-si'she-a-bl) a. not sociable; Da-tän'gie, e. a. to loose from intricacy.

unsocial; reserved; not suitable to society.

n-se'ci-a-bly, (ān-si'she-a-ble) ad with reserve.

n-se'ci-a-bly, (ān-si'she-a-ble) ad with reserve.

n-selled', (ān-si'she) a. not social; unsociable.

n-selled', (ān-si'she) a. not social; unsociable.

n-selled', a. sot sold or disposed of.

n-selled', a. sot sold or disposed of.

n-sell'diep-like, (ān-sel'je-like) a. unbecoming

n-sell'diep-liked a. not solicited in not required.

n-tan'perd a. not tempered.

n-tan'perd) a. not tempered.

n-tan'perd) a. not tempered.

n-tan'perd) a. not tempered. m-m'ci-p-ble, (ün-m'she-p-bl) a not sociable; unsocial; reserved; not suitable to society. In-m-m'ci-p-bly, (ün-m'she)-ble, ad with reserve. In-m'ci-p-bly, (ün-m'shal) a not social; unsociable. In-m'ci-p-bld', (ün-m'shal) a not social; unsociable. In-m'ci-p-bld', a not sold or disposed of. In-m'bl'dier-like, (ün-m'ci-like) a unbecoming In-m'ci-dier-ly, (ün-m'ci-like) a sodder. In-m'ci-like, (ün-m'ci-like) a sodder. In-m'ci-like, a not solicited; not required. In-m'ci-like, a not solid; not firm; fiuld. In-m'ci-like, and solid; not firm; fiuld. In-m'ci-like, and sorted or separated. In-m'ci-like, and sorted or separated. In-m'ci-like, and sound; defective; corrupted. In-m'ci-like, a not sound; defective; corrupted. In-m'ci-like, a not sound; defective; corrupted. In-m'ci-like, a not sound in separated. In-m'ci-like, a not sound in separated. In-m'ci-like, a not sound in separated. In-m'ci-like, a not sound defective; corrupted. In-m'ci-like, a not sound defective; corrupted. 'n-stünd'ngsa, a. want of soundness; defect.
On-spar'ing, a. not sparing; profuse; severe.
On-spak', s. a. to retract; to recant.
On-spak', b. bi, a. not to be spoken; ineffable.
On-spak', b. bi, ad. inexpressibly; ineffable.
On-spak', b. bi, ad. inexpressibly; ineffable.
On-spak', a. not spent; not exhausted.
On-sphère', v. a. to remove from its orb.
On-spli', a. not spit; not shed.
On-spli', a. not spit; not shed.
On-spli', a. not spit; not spot.
On-spli', a. not spitlud; carnal.
On-spli', a. not spitlud; a. not spotled.
On-spli', a. not spotled; immaculate.
On-spot'ted, a. not spotted; immaculate.
On-spot'ted, a. not spotted; immaculate.
On-spot'ted, a. not fred; inconstant; irresolute. Un-sbund'ness, a. want of soundness; defect. Un-stable, a not fixed; inconstant; irresolute. Un-staid', a. not fixed; inconstant; irresolute. On-staid', a. not staid ; unsteady; fickle. On-stained', (in-staind') a. not stained. On-staineded. Cn-staid';-ly, (in-sta'd';-lo, a. not stanched. Cn-staid';-ly, (in-sta'd';-lo, a. inconstantly. Un-staid';-lo, a. want of constancy. Un-staid'y, (in-sta'd';-lo, inconstant; mutable. On-staid';-d, a. not stirred imited. Un-stirred', (in-sta'd') a. not stirred. On-strained', (un-straind') a. not stirred.
On-strained', (un-straind') a. easy; not forced.
On-strait'oned, (un-straind') a. not straitened. On-string', v. a. (i. unstrung; pp. unstringing, unstrung;) to deprive of strings; to loose. On-stringod', (un-string') a. not stringed. On-strück', a. not struck; not affected. On-strüng', a. not struck; not stdied. On-strück', a. not studed. On-stoded, (un-std') a. not studied. On-spb-stin'tial, a. not substantial; not solid. On-spb-stin'tial, a. not substantial; not solid. Un-suc-cess'fal, a. not successful; unfortunate. Un-enc-coss fully, ad. without success tu-suf'fer-ble, a insufferable. Hooker. Un-suf-fi''cient, (un-suf-fish'ent) a insufficient. Un-suit'a-ble, a. not suitable; improper; unfit. Un-aut'a-ble-ness, n. incongruity; unfitness. Un-sul'lied, (un-sul'lid) a. not sullied; pure. On-sing', a. not celebrated in verse or song. Dn-sing', a. not celebrated in verse or song. Dn-sup-pit's-ble, a. not to be supplied. Un-sup-pit'ed, a. not supported; not sustained. Dn-sup-pitsed', (-prést') a. not suppressed. Dn-sup-pitsed', (-prést') a. not suppressed. Dn-sup-pitsed', -prést') a. not fixed; not certain. Un-sup-midnt's-ble, a. insurmountable. Locks. Un-sus-cévi-ble. a. insurmountable. Spit. CB-cus cop'ti ble, a insusceptible. Swift. Un-sus-pecting, a. not suspected. Un-sus-pecting, a. not having suspicion Un-sp-pēt/ing, a. not having suspicious.
Un-sp-pi/cious, (-pish/us) a. not suspicious.
Un-sp-tāin'ş-ble, a. not to be sustained.
Un-sp-tāined', (ūn-sp-tāind') a. not sustained.
Un-swāyed', (ūn-swād') a. not swayed.
Un-sward', a. not recall what is sworn.
Un-sward', a. not tayorn; not bound by cath.
Un-tāin'ed, a. not tainted; not polluted.
Un-tāin'eb, a. that cannot be tamed.
Un-tāin'eb, a. that cannot be tamed.
Un-tāin'eb, a. that cannot be tamed.

Un-ten'ant-od, a having no tenant. Un-tend'ed, a not tended; unattended. Un-tenuryu, a. not tenucu ; unnucenderno Un-tën'dered, (ün-tën'derd) a. not tendered. Un-think'fül, a. not tenkriti; ungrateful. Un-think'fül-iy, ad. without gratitude. Un-think'fül-ndes, a. ingratitude. Un-think'fül-ndes, a. ingratitude. On-think'nik', (in-thiwt') a not thought.
On'think'n, a spendthrift; a prodigal. She
'On-thrift', a. wasteful; unthrift'. Shek.
On-thrift'i-ly, ad. without thrift or frugality.
On-thrift'i-ness, a waste; prodigality. Un-thriffty, a. prodigal; profuse; wasteful. Un-throne', v. a. to pull down from a throne Un-throne', v. a. to pull down from a throne
Un-ti'dy, v. a. to tidy; not neat.
Un-tie', v. a. to unbind; to loose, as a knot.
Un-tied', (un-tid') a. not tied; not fastened.
Un-tilled', (un-tild') a. not tilled or clime.
Un-tilled', (un-tild') a. not tilled or cultivated
Un-tilled', (un-tilld') a. not tilled or cultivated
Un-tilled', (un-tillid') a. not tilled or Cultivated
Un-tilled', (un-tillid') a. not tilled.
Un-tilled', (un-tillid') a. not tilled
Un-tilled', (un-tillid') a. not tilled unwearied.
Un-tilled', (un-tillid') a. having no title.
Un'to, prep. to. [Semenchat astiguated.] un-trueq, (un-true) a. naving no title.
Un'to, prep. to. [Somenchat antiquated.]
Un-told', a. not told; not related,
Un-tomb', (\vec{u}\)-tachd', v. a. to disinter.
Un-touched', (\vec{u}\)-tachd') a. not touched.
Un-tow'erd, a. froward; perverse; awkward.
Un-tow'erd-ly, ad. awkwardly; perversely.
Un-tow'erd-noise a. - artergenome. Un-tow/ard-ness, a. perversene Un-trace's-ble, a. that cannot be traced. Un-trict's-ble, a not governable; not docile. Un-trict's-ble, abenéss, a want of docility. Un-triined', (un-traind') a not trained. Un-trans-fér's-ble, a not to be transferred. Un-trans-lät/a-bie, a. that cannot be translated. Un-trans-lät/ed, a. not translated. Un-trav'elled, (un-trav'old) a. not travelled; not on-travelood, (on-travelou) a. Intervessel; as passed over; not having travelled.

On-treas'ured, (on-triezh'urd) a. not laid up.

On-tried', (on-trid') a. not having passed trial.

On-tried', a. not trodden; untrodden.

On-trodb'led, (in-trib'b'ld) a. not troubled. Ün-trüe', a. not true ; false ; not faithful. Un-tráth', a.d. falsely; not according to truth Un-tráth', a. a falsehood; a false assertion. Un-tan's-ble, a. not tunable; inharmonious. Ön-tüne', v. a. to put out of tune; to disorder. Un-türned', (ün-türnd') a. not turned. Un-tü'tored, (ün-tü'tord) a. uninstructed. Un-twivered, (un-twiver) a uninstructed.

Un-twine', s. a. to uniwine; to disentangle.

Un-twist', s. a. to uniwine; to disentangle.

Un-triged', (in-trid') a. not urged; not pressed.

Un-triged', (in-yazd') a. not used; unemployed.

Un-triged', in-wallers; serving no purpose. un-uerun, a useness; serving no purpose.

Un-d'sp-al, (dn-yd'zhp-al) a. not usual; rare. •

Un-d'sp-al-ly, (dn-yd'zhp-al-le) ad. rarely.

Un-d'sp-al-nōsa, (dn-yd'zhp-al-nōs) s. rarenoss.

Un-d'tp-al-nōsa, (dn-yd'zhp-al-nōs) s. rarenoss.

Un-vail', e. a. to uncover; to unveil. See Unveil.

Un-vail', e. a. to uncover; to unveil. See Unveil.

Un-vail'qud, (dn-vail'ypd) a. not valued.

On-vin'quish-p-ble, a. not to be subdued. On-vin'quished, (in-ving'iwish) a unsubdued. On-vin'quished, (in-vin'jid) a. not varied. On-vin'nished, (in-vin'nisht) a. not adorned. Un-varramenca, (un-varrament) a not ascenced.
Un-varramenca, (un-varrament)
Un-veil', (un-veil') a a to uncover; to disclose.
Un-veil', (un-veil') a not ventilated.
Un-veilod', (un-veil') a not vessed; unskilled.
Un-veilod', (un-veikst') a not vessed; quiet. On-vi'o-lit-ed, a not violated; not broken. On-vis'(t-ed, a not visited; not resorted to. On-vi''ti-it-ed, (un-vish'o-it-ed) a uncorrupted. Un-vote', v. a. to annul a former vote Un-wa'kened, (un-wa'knd) a. not wakened. Un-walled', (un-wald') a. having no walls. Un-wā'ri-ly, ad. without caution; carelessly. Un-wā'ri-ness, z. want of caution. Un-warlike, a. not warlike; not military. Un-warmed', (än-warmd') a. not warmed. Un-warmed', (än-warmd') a. not warmed. Un-warpt, v. a. to reduce what is warped. Un-warped', (dn-warpt') a. not warped. Un-warrent-ble, (dn-warrent-ble, a. not war rantable; indefensible; not to be justified. rantable; inderenable; not to be justance. Dn.wify, e. wanting caution; imprudent. Dn.weafried, (dn.wefriel) e. not wearied; not tired; not fatigued; indefatignibe. Dn.weave, (dn.wefv) v. e. [i unwove; pp. unwoving, unwoven;] to unfold; to undo. Th.webidd, e. not learned from weeds. Un-weed'od, a not cleared from woods. On-well'come, a not welcome; not pleasing. On-well', a not well; slightly indisposed. On-well', a not wept; not lamented. Un-wept', a. not wept; not lamented. Un-whole'some, (un-hol'sum) a. not wholes insalubrious; corrupt; tainted.
Un-wiëld'i-ly, ed. with difficult motion.
Un-wiëld'i-nëss, n. state of being unwieldy. On-widd'i-ndss, s. state of being unwieldy.
On-widd'y, a. unmanageable; bulky; weighty.
On-will'ing, a. not willing; disinclined.
On-will'ing-ness, n. loathness; disinclination.
On-will'ing-ness, n. loathness; disinclination.
On-wind', v. a. [i. & p. unwound;] to untwist.
On-wind', v. a. to admit evolution.
On-wiped', (\(\tilde{u}\), n. to admit evolution.
On-wiped', \(\tilde{u}\), n. to twiped.
On-wipe', a. not wise; foolish; weak.
On-wife', a. not wisely; weakly.
Un-wished', (\(\tilde{u}\), n-wished.
On-with'ered, (\(\tilde{u}\), not wished.
On-with'ered, (\(\tilde{u}\), not liable to wither or fade. On-with eron, the with ero wither or fade.
On-with erong, a not liable to wither or fade.
On-wit'nessed, (an-wit'nest) a not witnessed.
On-wit'ting-ly, ad, without knowledge. Un-wom'an-ly, (ün-wüm'an-le) a. not womanly. Un-wont'ed, a. unusual ; rare ; unaccustomed. Un-wôled', (un-wold') a not wooed; not courted. On-worn', p. a. not worn; not impaired.
On-wor'shipped, (in-wur'shipt) a. not adored.
Cn-wor'thi-ly, ad. not according to desert.
On-wor'thi-ness, n. want of worth or merit. Un-wor'thj.ness, s. want of worth or merk.

'Un-wor'thy, (un-wür'the) a. not worthy; wanting meri; mean; worthless; contemptible.

'Un-wöund', p. from Uneinal; untwisted.

'Un-written, (un-rēth') c. a. to untwine.

'Un-written, (un-ritta) a. not written; oral.

'Un-written, (un-twit) a. not wrought. On-wrung', a. not wrung; not pinched. On-yield'ing, (in-yeld'ing) a. not yielding. On-yoke', v. a. to loose from the yoke. Op, ed. aloft; above; not down; out of bed. Up, prep. from a lower to a higher part.
Up-bear', (dp-bar') v. a. [i. upbore; pp. upbearing, upborae; ] to sustain aloft; to raise.
Up-braid', v. a. to chide; to reproach; to censure.

Up-braid'er, s. one who reproaches.

Op-brāld'ing, n. represch; a chiding Op-brāld'ing-ly, ad. by way of repres Op-cast', p. a. thrown upwards. Up clat, n. a throw; a cast: - a b Opcias, s. a turow; a cas; — a wan or sound Op-hand; a. lifted by the hand. Op-have; s. a. to heave up; to lift up. Ophill, a. difficult; laborious; ascending. Op-hard; s. a. to treasure; to store. Op-hald; v. a. [i. upheld; pp. upholding, upheld; to lift on high; to support; to sustain. Up-höld'er, n. a supporter; an undertaker. Up-höl'ster-er, n. one who furnishes houses. Op-hol/ster-er, n. one who furnishes houses.
Op-hol/ster-y, n. furniture for houses.
Op/land, a. high in situation; rude.
Op/land, n. high land; elevated land.
Op-land, v. a. fi unjed; it dead upwards. [2]
Op-lift', v. a. to raise aloft; to elevate.
Op/mot, a. highest; topmoust; upperment.
Op-or', prey, on; not under; relating to.
Op/op-r, a. higher in place, rank, or power.
Op-per-hind', n. superiority; advantage.
Op/per-most, a. highest in place, rank, er power
Op/pish, a. proud; arrogant; pettich.
[Zes.]
Op-riise', v. a. to raise up; to exalt. Up-raise', v. a. to rear on high Jp-rear, v. a. or real ou nigat.

Up'right, (üp'rit) [üp'rit, S. W. P. J. E. R. Ja. Sn. Wh.; üp-rit', Bailey.] a. straight up;

standing erect; erect; honest; just. Ja. Sm. Wh.; dp-ritt, Basies, ] a. straight up; standing erect; erect; honest; just.

\*Üp'right, (dp'rit) n. something standing ered or perpendicular; elevation.

\*Üp'right-néss, (dp'rit-nés) n. homesty.

Üp-rige', e. n. [i. uprose; pp. uprising, uprisse; to rise up; to arise.

Üp-rig'ing, n. the act of rising.

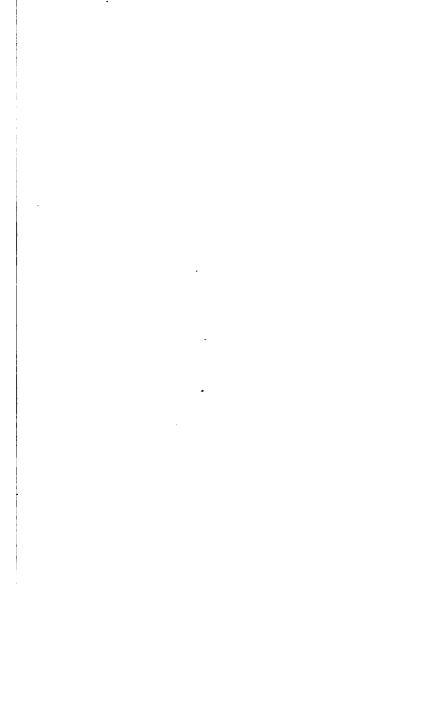
Üp-rig'ing, n. the act of rising. Dp risa, n. a tumuk; bustle; confusion.

Dp-risa, e. a. to tear up by the root.

Dp-risage', e. a. to waken from sleep; to eache. Up-rouge, v. a. to waken from steep; to darm. "p-sit'e, a. to overturn; to overthrow. Dp'shot, a. conclusion; the end; final event. Dp'stde, a. the upper side; upper part. Dp'stde-down', sc. in complete disorder. Dp'stde-down', sc. in complete disorder. Dp'stde-down', sc. in complete disorder. Openical control of the control of t O-re'thra, m. (Anat.) the membranous tube or ca-nal, by which urine is voided. nal, by which urine is voiced. Origo, v. a. to incite; to push; to press; to solicit. Origo, v. a. to press forward; to proceed. Origon, v. a. to pressure of difficulty; entresty. Origon, a. cogent; pressing; importunate. Origon, a. come who presses; an importuner. Origon, a. one who presses; an importuner. Origin, (yd/rjm) a. [Heb.] - Origon and Thermiss are supposed to have been precious stones in the high priest's breastplate.

It is unworthy to public

To urge on him the worstip. if





the used to nost useful in reaching

Fr. map., m. a vessel in which urine is kept.

Fr. map-ry, (ya'ro-na-re) a. relating to urine.

Fr. map-ry, (ya'ro-na-re) a. partaking of urine.

Fr. map. (ya'ro-na) a. partaking of urine.

Fr. map. a. a vase; a water-pot; a vessel in which the asthes of burnt bodies were anciently put.

Fr. na. a. a vase; a water-pot; a vessel in which the asthes of burnt bodies were anciently put.

Fr. na. a. to enclose in an urn.

Fr. na. a. to enclose in an urn.

Fr. na. a. to enclose in an urn.

Fr. na. a. relating to, or like, a bear. [Fr. Bear.

Fr. na. a. relating to, or like, a bear. [F. Bear.

Fr. na. a. tentoting an order of nuas.

Fr. na. a. tentoting an order of nuas.

Fr. na. a. the habit of many; common practice; use; treatment; custom.

Fr. na. a. use; usury; interest for money.

Fr. na. a. use; usury; interest for money.

Fr. na. a. to be accustomed; [Ito frequent.]

Fr. na.

O'ga-rer. (yd'zha-rer) a one who receives usery U-gh'rj-ous, a relating to, or partaking of, usery; given to the practice of usery.
U-ghiry', v. a. to seize or possess without right.
U-ghiry', v. a. to seize or possession.
U-ghiry's (yu-zhry'er) a. one who userps.
U-ghiry'er, (yu-zhry'er) a. one who userps.
U-ghiry'er, (yu-zhry'er) a. one who userps.
U-ghiry'er, (yu-zhry'er) a. illegal interest.
U-ghirgh, y. ab yu userpation.
U-ghirgh, y. ab yu userpation.
U-ghirgh, y. d. by userpation.
U-ghirgh, er U'ten-all, ya'ten-all, & W. J. P.
K.; ya'ten'all, P. J. Sa. R. Wo. Ash.] a. an instrument for any the; a vessel; a tool.
U-ghirgh, or U'ten-ine, ya'ten'in, S. W. J. J.
K.; ya'ten'in, P. Sa. ] a. belonging to the womb; born of the same mother.
U'te-ds. (ya'te-rus) a. [L.] the womb.
U'te-ds. (ya'te-rus) a. [L.] the womb.
U'te-ds. (ya'te-rus) a. [L.] the womb.
U'te-ds. (ya'te-rus) a. [L.] the promotes the happiness of the great mass of mankind.
U-tll'-ta'ri-an, an an adherent to utilitarianism.
U-tll'-ta'ri-an-igm, a. the system of general utility, or that system which promotes the happiness of the great mass of mankind.
U-tll'-ty, a. the greatest quantity or degree.
U'te-gria, a. the greatest quantity or degree.
U'te-gria, a. the greatest quantity or degree.
U'te-gria, a. a little bag, bladder, or cell.
U'ter, a. a. a little bag, bladder, or cell.
U'ter, a. a. a. thus may be told or uttered.
U'ter-a-ble, a. that may be told or uttered.
U'ter-a-ble, a. a that may be told or uttered.
U'ter-a-ble, a. a that may be told or uttered.
U'ter-a-ble, a. a new the told or uttered.
U'ter-most, a. extreme; most remote; utmost.
U'ter-most, a. extreme; most remote; utmost.
U'ter-most, a. extreme; most remote; utmost.
U'y-y-a, a. a round, sor body over the glottis.
U-d'ri-ods, a. rubmissively fond of a wrife.
U-d

## V.

V an English consonant, has but one sound, and is nearly allied to f; but v is vocal, and f is aspirate. — V, as a numeral, stands for fee.

Va'can-cy, n empty space; vaculty; a chasm.

Va'can-cy, n empty; void; free; disengaged.

Va'can-cy, n empty; void; free; disengaged.

Va'can-cy, n empty; void; free; disengaged.

Va'can-cy, n an intermission; a recess; leisure.

Vac'ci-na-tor, n enculation for the cow-pox.

Vac'ci-na-tor, n enculation or the cow-pox.

Vac'ci-na-tor, n error in vaccination.

Vac'ci-na-tor, vaccination or the cow-pox.

Vac'ci-na-tor, vaccination.

Vac'ci-na-tor, vaccination.

Vac'ci-na-tor, vaccination.

Vac-di-lan-e, S. P.] n act of vacillating; a wavering; in constancy; vacillation.

Vac-la-la'ton, n act of vacillating; a wavering.

Vac-la-la'ton, n excussion.

Văc'u-īst, n. one who holds to a vacuum.
Va-că'i-iy, n. emptiness; space unfiled; inj'Văc'u-ous, a. empty; unfilled. Milton. [anity
Vic'u-ous, a. empty; unfilled. Milton. [anity
Vic'u-ous, a. [L.] a book or manusi that a
person always carries with him.
Văg'a-bōnd, a. wandering; vagrant; strolling.
Văg'a-bōnd, n. a vagrant; a wanderer; stroller
Văg'a-bōnd, n. a vagrant; a wanderer; stroller
Văg'a-bōnd, n. a vagrant; a wanderer; a stroller
Văg'a-bōnd, n. a wandering; unsettled; sm.; văj'enal, E. Wă.] a. relating to a sheath.
Vă'grant, a. wandering; unsettled; vagabond.
Vă'grant, a. wanderer; a vagabond; a stroller; a strolling beggar.
Văgue, (văg'e) ad. in a vague manner.
Văgue, (văg'u, (vag'le) ad. in a vague manner.
Văli, vâj'u, a. to cover; to vell. See Fala.
Văil, vâj'u, a. to cover; to vell. See Fala.
Văil, vâj'u, a. to cover; to vell. See Fala.
Văil, a. fuitless; unreal; abowy; idle:—measly proud; conceltod.— fs veia, to no purposa,

Väin-glö'rj-olis, a. vain or proud without merzt. Vain-glo'ri-ous-ty, ad. with vainglory. Vain-glo'ry, n. empty pride; vain boasting. Vain'ly, ad. without effect; idly; foolishly. Vain'ness, n. state of being vain; vanity. Shek. Vain, n. (Her.) a kind of fur or doubling. Văiry, a. charged or checkeren with val..
Văirvăde, n. a prince in the Dacian provinces:

written also regrede and nesizede.

written also regrede and nesizede. — written also begrees and western as the Avilyance, s. a. to decorate with drapery. Shak. Vaile, a. a wide, open space between hills; a low ground; a wide valley; a valley. Vaile, diction, s. a friendly parting; a farewell. Vaile-diction, s. a friendly parting; a farewell. Vaile-diction, s., to bidding farewell; farewell. Vellen'ti-s, (velkin'she-s) s. a stuff for waistensts made of woollen. cotton, and silk. coats made of woollen, cotton, and silk. Sm.; Vai/en-tine, [vai/en-tin, S. P. J. F. Ja. E. Sm.; vai/en-tin, Wb.] s. a sweetheart chosen on Valentine's day, Feb. 14:—a love-letter. vanentines any reo. 1s. — a love-leader. Vald's-an, s. a genus of plants. Val'et, [vai'et, P. J. E. F. Sm. Wh.: val'et or val'et, S.: val'et or val'et, W.: val'et or val'et ja K.] s. [Fr.] a waiting servant. Val'et de ghâmbre, (val'e-de-shambr') [Fr.] a Val-o-tu'di-na-ry, a valetudinarian Val'iant. (val'yant) a. stout; heroic; brave. Val'iant-iy, (val'yant-ie) a.d. stoutly; bravely. Val'iant-mess. (val'yant-nés) a. valor; bravery. Val'id, a. having legal force; efficacious; strong. Va-lid'i-ty, m. state of being valid; legal force; force to convince; strength, strength force; force to convince; strength, Vallec', or Vallec', [vallec', Sm. R.; vallec', K. Fb.], x. [Fr.] a portmanteau; a wallet. Vallection, x. an intrenchment. variasvu, m. au introncament.
Väl'ley, (väl'le) a.; pl. väl'leys; a hollow b
tween hills; a low ground; a dale; vale.
Fäl'lam, n. [L.] a trench; a fence; a wall. Văl'or, s. personal bravery ; prowess ; courage. Văl'or-ous, s. brave ; stout ; vallant. Vil'or-ois-ly, ed. in a brave manner.
Vil'or-ois-ly, ed. in a brave manner.
Vil'u-s-ble, (vil'yu-s-bl) e. having value; of much value; precious; coetly. Văi'u-a-bie-năsa, n. preciousness; worth.
Văi-u-ă-tion, n. an appraisement; a set value.
Văi'u-ă-tor, n. one who sets a price.
Văi'u-ă-tor, n. one who setsmate; to esteen; to appreciate; to prize.
Väi'ue-léss, (väi'yu-lés) a being of no value.
Väi'ue-r, (väi'yu-n, n one who values.
Väi'väte, a relating to, or like, a valve. Valve, a. a folding door; any thing that opens over the mouth of a tube or vessel; a lid. Văl'vet, z. a little valve; a valvule. Văl'vuler, a. relating to a valve; valvate. Văl'văle, z. a small valve; a valvet. Vamp, n. the upper leather of a shoe; a sock. Vamp, v. a. to piece or mend an old thing. Vamp'er, n. one who pieces or vamps. vamp'er, v. n. to vapor or swagger. [Local.] Vam'pire, n. a pretended demon, said to delight in sucking human blood: — a large bat. Van, m. front of an army; the first line or part: — a fan : — a light wagon. Vân-côu'riër, (vân-kô'rër) [vân-kûr'yer, 8.; vân-kôr-yer', 19.; vân-kô're-g., P.; vân-kôr'e-er, Sm.] a. a light-armed soldier.

formerly inhabited the shores of the Bultis-1 harberi Văn'dal-lam, n. barbarky ; ferocity ; cruelty-Văn-dijke', n. a kind of handkerchief fer the neck, with indentations and points. Vane, a a plate to show the direction of the wind; a weathercock. Vang, m. the web of a feather: - a brace; a rope for steadying a ship's gaff. Van guard, a. the first line of an army; va Va-nil'la, a. [vanille, Pr.] a genus of plants Van'ish, v. a. to disappear; to pass away. Văn'j-ty, s. emptiness; inanity; vain parsal; idle show; empty, vain pride; concest. Văn'quish, (văng'k wish) v. s. to conquer; is overcome; to subdue; to surmound. Văn'quish-ş-ble, a. that may be overcome. Văn'quish-er, s. a conqueror; a subduer. Van'tage, a. superiority; an advantageous Van'tage ground, a superiority of situation Văp'id, a. dead ; spiritless ; mawkish ; flat. Văp'id-ness, a. state of being vapid or spiriti Va'por, s. an elastic fluid ; exhalation ; for steam. - pl. hysteric fits; whime; spi Va'per, v. n. to emit vapor : - to bully ; to hear, Vap'or-a-ble, a that may become vapor. Vap'o-rate, v. n. to emit vapors ; to evapora Văp-o-ră/tion, s. escape of vapor ; evaporatist Vă/por-băth, s. a bath of vapor or steam. Va'ppr-far, a. one who vapors; a beaster.
Va'ppr-far, a. one who vapors; a beaster.
Va'ppr-lab, a. full of vapors; peevish.
Va'ppr-oas, a. full of vapors; fumy; windy.
Va'ppr-oas, a. vaporous; peevish; humoreome
Va'riy-ble, a. changeable; mutable; inconstancy.
Va'riy-ble-nëss, n. mutablity; inconstancy.
Va'riy-ble-nëss, n. mutablity; inconstancy. Vā'ri-hbly, ad. changenbly; inconstantly. Vā'ri-ance, n. discord; difference; dissension. Vā'ri-āte, v. a. to change; to alter; to vary. [2] Vă'ri-ăte, v. a. to change; to alter; to vary. [a.]

Vă-ri-ă'ton, v. a change; difference; devision.

Vări-cose', / a. relating to varix; swelled, as a

Vări-cose, / vein; dilated.

Vă'ri-cose, / vein; dilated.

Vă'ri-cose, / vein; s. W. J. Je. ân;

vă'ro-cgăt or văr'o-cgăt, P.] v. a. to make

various; to vary; to diversity with colors.

Vă-ri-cgă'tion, a. act of variogating; change;
diversity of colors. Va-ri'e-ty, s. change; intermixture; divently; a medley; one thing of many different.
Va'ri-o-End, [va'ro-e-End, E.: va-ri'e-End, Sa.: va'ro-e-End, #%.] s. a disease resembling the small-pox. Whati-jour.
Va-ri-olous, [va-ri-o-tus, Ja. Sm. dash; vulva-lus, Wh.] a. relating to the small-pax.
Va-ri-o-rum, [L.] Variorum editions are editions of works in which the notes of various com mentators are inserted. Vi'ri-ous, a. different; manifold; changeable. Vā'rj-oās-ly, ed. in a various manner.
Fā'riz, n. [L.] a dilatation of a velm.
Vār'jet, n. a page; a knight's follower; a flot-man, a servant:— a scoundrel; rascal. t-ry, a. the rabble; the populace. Var'le Var'nish, v. a shining liquid substance; a cowa Var'nish, v. a to set a gloss on; to palkime. Var'nish-er, s. one who varnishes. Var vely, n. pl. silver rings on a bawk's log. Vi'ry, v. a. to make various; to change; to di versify; to variegate. Vä'ry, v. s. to be changeable; to be untike; st deviate; to disagree; to differ. Väs'cu-hr, e. relating to, or fall of, vessels. Väge, or Väse, [väz, W. P. J. R. Sm. R.; via Van'dal, a. one of the barbarous people who

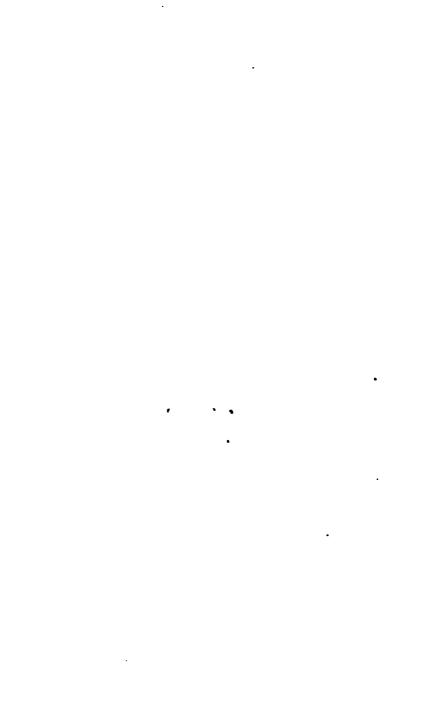
Are valued for this sort of jumping. -

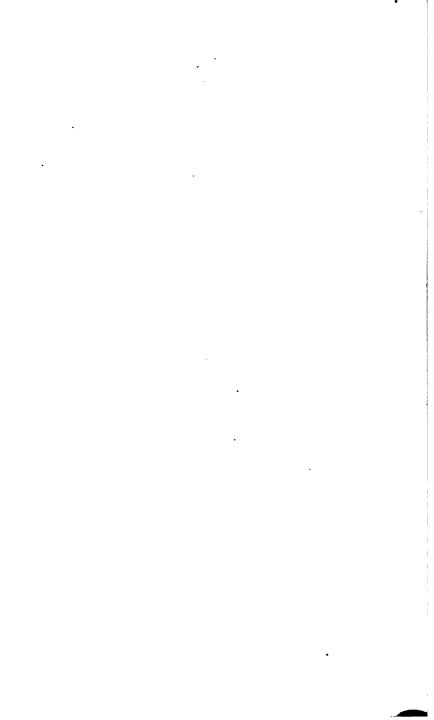
samp, yilon, yparasu(áy)

Historiana with - a notion of vivit

variations from the text

To vary from





he had ample vengence of the governors that condense ed him.

rehicle, "xypea (etymolog.)

The veneration we have for other vengence gave itself vent in the worter larbarities.

2. E. K. Wh. Kenrick; väz er väz, Ja.] a. a barge ornamental vessel, cup, or pitcher Flarest, n. a subject; a feudator; a elave. Väz'ssi, v. a. to subject; to ensiave. Fakkam. Vas'sql-age, n. the state of a vassel; slavery. Vast, a. very large; great; enormous. Vastfly, ad. greatly; to a great degree. Vast'nges, a. immensity; enormous greatness.
Vast'y, s. large; enormously great. Skak. [2.]
Vat, m. a cistern of tanners or brewers; fat.
Pdr'i-cda, a. the palace of the pope at Rome.
Vat'i-cide, m. the murder or murderer of a prophet or poet.

et or poet.

Vp-Ucf-nal, a. containing predictions.

Vp-Ucf-nale, v. n. to prophesy; to foretell.

Vp-Ucf-nale, v. n. to prophesy; to foretell.

Vp-Ucf-nale, v. n. to prediction; prophecy.

Vande'vil, (vod'vil) n. [condevile, Fr.] a light song; a trivial strain; a ballad.

«Vanit, fvawit, F. J. E. F. Ja. Sn. Wb.; vawt, S.; vawit or vawt, W. E.] n. an arch; a cellar : a cave : a wave:—a time: a logar.

tar; a cave; a grave: — a jump; a leap. 
\*Vault, v. a. to arch; to shape to a vault. Vanit, v. n. to leap; to jump; to tumble. Vanit'ed, s. arched; concave.

Vank'er, n. a leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

\*Vannt, er Vannt, [vawnt, S. W. P. E. F. Ja.
K. Sm. R.; vant, J. We. Wares.] n. a. & n. to boast ; to display estentatiously ; to vapor. Vannt, s. a brag; a boast; vain osientation.
 Vaunt; s. one who vaunts; a boaster.
 Vaunt; fül, s. boastul; ostentatious. 

Ve'he-mënt-ly, ad. eagerty; ardently; urgently. Ve'hi-cle, (ve'he-kl) n. a carriage; conveyance. Ve-hic'e'ar, a. belonging to a vehicle. Veil, (vil) n. a thin cover for the face; a mask;

a curtain ; a dieguise. Veil, (vil) s. a. to cover; to hide; to conceal. Vein, (vin) n. a tube in animal bodies that re-

ceives the blood: - a course of metal in mines: — turn of mind; a current; strain.
Vein, (vin) s. a. to form or mark with veins.
Veined, (vind) a. full of veins; streaked; veiny.

Veined, (vāad) a. full of veins; streaked; veiny. Vein'y, (văn) a. full of veins; veined. Vein'y, (văn) a. full of veins; veined. Veil'i'; p. a. the lowest degree of desire. Veil'i-că'tipa, s. a twitchie; to pluck; to stimulate. Veil-ja-că'tipa, s. a twitchie; stimulatios. Veil'ipm, a. a fine kind of perchiment. Veile'; pēde, s. a vehicle moved by the impulse gives to it by the rider's feet. Veil'i'; n. a speed; swiftness; quick motion. Veil'ye-vei, s. a modification of veivet.

Vel'vet, n. a silk stuff with nap or pile upon it.
Vel'vet, a. made of velvet; soft; delicate.
Vel'vet-sen, n. a kind of stuff like velvet. 

S] v. a. to cover or inlay with thin wood.
Ve.n88r', a. a thin piece of wood for inlaying.
Ven-sfil'cial, (-frah'al) a. acting by polson. von-y-1 resp; (-1 mar sp) a. seeing by posses.
Věn'q-moise, a. poisonous. See Versensets.
Věn'q-māte, v. & to poison; to infect.
Věn-q-mā'tion, s. the act of poisoning; poison.
Věn'q-n-ble, a. that is to be venerated; regård ed with awe; worthy of reverence.
Vitale of the acts of setter of being venerable.

ed with awe; worthy of reverence.

Věn'çr-blo-něm, n. state of being venerable.

Věn'çr-bly, ad. with veneration.

Věn'çr-bly, ad. with veneration.

Věn'çr-tion, n. reverence; awful respect.

Věn'çr-tion, n. cone who venerates.

Vene're-pl, a. relating to Venus; libidinous.

Vene're-pl, a. relating to venus; libidinous.

Věn'çr-tion, n. blood-letting; phiebotomy.

Vene'ctipn, n. hood-letting; phiebotomy.

Vene'tipn, a. relating to Venice. — Venetiem

blind, a window-blind made of laths.

Věn'çence, (věn'jane) n. penal retribution: re-

Věn'geance, (věn'jans) s. penal retribution ; revenge. — With a congesses, with violence.
Věnge fül, a. vindictive ; revengeful.

vent.-stote, n. a small note to let out air. Věnt'j-däct, n. a passage for the wind or air. Věn'tj-läte, v. a. to fan with wind; to winnow Věn-tj-läte, n. act of fanning or ventilating. Věn'tj-lä-ter, n. he or that which ventilates; a ventilating machine. Věn'trel, a. belonging to the belly.

VER 402 Ven'tri-cle, s. a small cavity in an animal body. Ven-tril'o-quiem, / n. the act of speaking in-Ven-tril'o-que, | wardly, so that the voice Ven-tril'o-quy, wardly, so that seems not to issue from the speaker. Ven-tril'o-quist, z. one who speaks so that the sound seems not to issue from himself. Ven-tril'o-quize, v. s. to practise ventriloquism. Ven-tril'o-quous, a. like a ventriloquist. Vent'ure, (vent'yur) s. an undertaking of hazard; a hazard; chance; hap; stake. Věnt'ure, (věnt'yur) v. n. to dare; to hazard Věnt'ure, v. a. to expose to hazard; to risk. Věnt'yr-er, (věnt'yyr-er) z. one who ventures. Věnt'yre-sôme, (věnt'yyr-săm) a. bold; daring. Věnt'yre-sôme-ly, ad. in a daring manner. Vent'u-rine, a. a powder made of gold wire. Věnt'ur-ous, (věnt'yur-us) a. daring ; bold. Věnt'ur-ous-ly, (věnt'yur-us-le) ad. daringiy. Věnt'ur-oùs-nëse, a. boldness; fearlessness. Věn'ur-oùs-nëse, a. boldness; fearlessness. Věn'ue, (věn'yu) a. (Law) a neighborhood. Ve'nus, n. [L.] the goddess of love; a planet. Ve-ra'cious, (ve-ra'shus) a. observant of truth Ve-rag'i-ty, a observance of truth; truth.

Ve-rag'i-ty, a observance of truth; truth.

Ve-ra'i-ty, a kind of open portico.

(trine.

Ve-ra'i-ty, a. (Cke-n'-be végenbble alkali; vérse.

Ve-ra'i-ty, a. (cke-n'-be végenbble alkali) the roots of the white heliebore. Verb, n. a part of speech which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer. Ver'bal, a. relating to words; oral; uttered by the mouth; literal: — pertaining to verbs. Ver'bal-ize, v. a. to turn into a verb Ver'hal-ly, ad. in or by words; orally.
Ver-ba'tim, ad. [1.] word for word; verbally. Ver-be-rāte, p. a. to beat; to strike.
Ver-be-rātion, x. indiction of blows; a beating.
Ver-be-rātion, x. indiction of blows; a beating.
Ver-bose', a. abounding in words; wordy; pro-Ver-bose', a. abounding in words; wordy; pro-Ver-bose', a. abounding in words; wordy; pro-Ver-bose', a. abounding in words; words; pro-Ver'dan cy, n. greenness Vër'dant, a. green; fresh; flourishing.
Vër'd'-ën-tique', (vërd'an-tëk') n. the green in-crustation upon ancient copper or brass coins. Ver'der-er, n. an officer of the forest.
Ver'dict, n. the decision of a jury; judgment.
Ver'di-gris, n. the blue-green rust of copper. Ver'di-ter, n. a pale green or blue pigment. Verd'ure, (verd'yur) [ver'dzhur, K.; ver'jur, W. J.; ver'dur, E. F.; verd'yur, J., K.] n. green; the green color or freshness of gra-Věrd'yr-ola, (věrd'yr-da) a. green; fresh. †Věr-g-c'ünd'-tv, n. bashlunces; modesty. Věr-ga-lôd', n. a pen. Seo Firguleo. Věrga-lôd', n. a pen. Seo Firguleo. Věrga-lôd', n. a pen. Verge, r. s. to tend; to bend downwards Verg'er, a. a mace-benrer in cathedrals, &c. i-f1-q-ble, a. that may be verified. Ver-fj-ca'tion, a. act of verifying; proof. Ver-f-fi-cr, a. one who verifies. Ver'i-'9, v. s. to confirm; to prove true; to ful Ver'i-ly, ad. in truth; certainly; really. [fil Ver-i-sim'i-lar, a. apparently true; probable.

Věr-j-sj-mil'j-tüde, n. probability ; resemblance. Věr'j-ta-ble, s. true ; agreeable to fact. Věr'i-ta-bly, ad. in a true manner. Ver'i-ty, a. truth; reality; a true assertion. Ver'juice, a. liquor expressed from green grapes, or from green or crab apples. or rrom green or crab appea.

Pêr-mêj, n. pl. [L.] (Ent.) worms.

Pêr-mêj-dê/li, (vêr-mọ-chê/q) [vêr-mọ-chê/q, S.

W.J. F. Ja. R. Sm.; vêr-mọ-chê/q, P. E. Wh.]

n. [lt.] a paste of flour in the form of worms.

Ver-mīc'u-isr, s. acting like a worm; spiral.

Ver-mic'e-läte, v. e. to inlay woed, so 🛥 🐿 🚾 tate worms; to inlay. Ver'mi-citle, a. a little grub or worm. [grube; resemble Ver-mi-c'y-lous, a. full of grube; resemble Ver'mi-form, a. having the shape of a worm. Ver'mi-fuge, a. a medicine that expels wor Ver-mil'ion, (ver-mil'yun) a. red sulpharet d mercury; a beautiful red color. Ver'mun, a. any small, noxious animal. Ver'mi-nate, v. s. to breed vermin. [ 1.] Ver-mi-ma'tion, a. generation of vermi Ver-mip-ods, a. tending to breed vermin Ver-mip's-ross, a. producing worms. Ver-miy'e-ross, a. feeding on worms. Ver-nac's-lar, a. of one's own country; Ver-nic'o-ler-iem, a. a vernacular mi Ver'nal, a. belonging to the spring; blooms Ver-na'tion, n. the arrangement of young is in their leaf-buds; foliation.

Vo-rön'i-cs, n. [lt.] a handkerchief havi
portrait of our Savior: — speedwall, a p Ver'sp-tile, a turning round; changing; van ble; ready; docile; apt; quick.
Vertes elle-ness, a. the quality of hei
Vertes elle-ness. Verse, while, the ; variableness.
Verse, n. a measured line; a stanza; poet; a stort passage; paragraph; text.
Vërsed, (verst) p. a skilled in; knowing.
Vër-ai-i-ca'tion, n. act or art of versifying. enred line ; a stanza ; postry :-Ver's 11-er, n. one who versifies. Ver's fy, v. n. & a. to make or relate in wrm Ver'sion, n. a translation; act of translating. Vër'sion-ist, s. one who makes a version.
Verst, s. a Russian measure of leagth, cs ing 212 1-5 rods: -- written also

Per'ous, prep. [L.] (Lee) against. [sws. Vert, n. [Fr.] any green tree; green color. Ver'te-los, n. [L.] pl. ver'te-low; a joint in the spine or back; vertebre. — pl. the bones of the spine or back; ve spine; the spine.

Ver'to-bral, a relating to the spine or vertebra. Ver'te-brate, s. a vertebrated animal. Vër'te-brate, / a. having vertebrae or v Vër'te-brat-ed, | bros ; having a sprae. Ver'te-bre, (ver'te-ber) n. a joint of the back.
Ver'te-te, n. [L.] pl. ver'te-cle; the zenith; the top of any thing; the crown.

Ver'ti-cal, a. relating to the vertex; placed in the zenith; perpendicular to the horizon.

Ver'ti-cal, n. a vertical circle. Ver'ti-cal-ly, ad. in a vertical manner. Ver-tie-il-neas, n. the state of being vertical. Ver-tie-il-late, [ver-te-sil'lat, P. Ja. Sm.; we tis-e-lat, K. Wh.] a. growing in a spiral form. Ver-tle'j-ty, n. the power of turning; rotation. Ver'ti-cle, n. an axis; a hinge.

ver'ti-cie, n. an axis; a hinge. Ver-tig'i-nolls, a turning round; gisdy. Ver-tig'i-nolls-nées, m. giddinesa. Ver'ti-gd, Ver-tigo, or Ver-ti'gd, [ver'te-gd, F. J. E. Wh.: ver-ti'go, ver-te'gd, or ver'te-gd, W.: ver-ti'go or ver-te'go, F. Ja.: ver-te'gd, E. Sm.] n. a. giddiness; 'a sense of turning in the head Ver'vain, or Ver'vain, m. a perennial plant; a shrub: verhema. shrub ; verbens.

Ver'vels, or Var'vels, n. pl. labels tied to a hawk Ver'y, a. true ; real ; complete ; exact ; more. Very, at in a great degree; eminently. Very, edin a great degree; eminently. Very-cite, v. a. to blister; to pust up. Ver-i-es'tion, n. the act of blistering; a blister.

Ver'i-p-to-ry, n. a bistering medicine.
Ver'i-cle, n. a little air-bladder; a bister.
Ve-sic'p-ta, a. hollow; full of small interstics
Ver'per, n. [L.] the evening star; the evening.

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"de pere, a. pl. the Rominh evening service. 'es'per-line, a. pertaining to the evening.
'es'sel, s. a cask or utensil for holding liquids, dcc.; a dish:—a vehicle for conveyance on water; a ship; a brig; a sloop:—a tube; a pipe. '&e'eic-non, a. a windgall or soft swelling. 7 čet, z. an outer garment: — a waistooat 76st, v. a. to dress ; to clothe. - (Lew) to invest with , to put in possession. -- v. n. to be fixed. 'es'tal, a. a virgin consecrated to Vests; a vir-/ös'tal, a. relating to Vesta; chaste. [gin. 'öst'ed, p. a. established by law; fixed. 'öss'ti-bule, n. the porch or entrance of a house. /est'ige, n. a footstep; trace; track; mark. /est'ing, n. a covering; materials for vests. Test'ment, s. a garment ; part of dree 78stry, z. a room in a church for vestments: a parochial assembly. /est'pre, (vēst'yur) n. a garment ; robe ; dress. 7-stch, n. a plant; a leguminous plant.
7-stch ling, n. a genus of plants. /štch/y, a made of, or abounding in, vetches.
/št/y-an, n an old soldier; one long practised.
/št/y-an, a old in practice, especially in war.
/št\_or-i-nā/ri-an, n one skilled in the diseases of cattle; a veterinary surgeon.
784'er-j-na-ry, a pertaining to farriery, or to the healing of diseases of cattle. Fe'es, w. [L., I forbid.] a prohibition; act of stopping the enactment of a law. 78'tō, v. a. to prohibit; to forbid. [Modern.]
78'tō, v. 4'nō, n. [It.] an owner or driver of a vetcu'rg, an Italian travelling carriage. 'ex, s. a. to plague; to torment; to harase; to disquiet; to tease; to fret; to trouble. / yaz-a tyun, a. affictive; troublesome; teasing. / yaz-a'tiops, a. affictive; troublesome; teasing. / yaz-a'tiops-ly, ad. troublesomely; uneasily. / yaz-a'tiops-lies, a. troublesomenes; disquiet. / yaz-a'tiops-lies, a. troublesomes; disquiet. / yaz-a'tiops-lies Fig. [in. bil'; ty. as state of being viable. 'a-ble, a. capable of living. VI's-duct, m. a bridge for a railroad. VI's-duct, s. a pringe for a raincad.
VI's, s. a small bottle ; a phial.
VI'snd, s. food; meat dressed; victuals.
VI-stife, a relating to a journey.
VI-stife, c. [L.] provision for a journey; the sacrament given to a dying person.
VI'bettle, s. c. & R. to brandish; to move to and fro; to oscillate; to quiver.

Fi-bra'tion, s. act of vibrating; oscillation. VI'bra-five, a that vibrates; vibratory.

Fireg-five, a that vibrates; vibratory, a vibratory, a vibrating; causing to vibrate. Fi-bit'rspa, a. [L.] a plant; a shrub. Vic'gr., a. the priest of a parish: — a substitute. Vic'gr., abo, a a benefice or residence of a vicar. Vi-ca'ri-ite, a belonging to a vicar; vicariate. Vi-ca'ri-ite, a having a delegated power. Vi-ca'ri-ite, a having a delegated power. Vi-ca'ri-ite, a delegated; substituted. Vi-ca'ri-ite, a having a delegated a power. V<sub>P</sub>-ca'ri-ous-ly, ed. in the place of another. Vic'er-ship, a. the office of a vicar. Fig. [L.] in the room of; instead of.
Vice, m a fault; the opposite to virtue; depravity; wickedness; offence .— a griping press.
Vice, a prefix used in composition, to denote one who acts in place of another, or one who is second in rank; as, vice-president. Vice-ad'mj-ral, n. the second naval commander.

Vice-ad/mi-ral-ty, n. office of a vice-admiral. Vice-a/gent, n. one acting instead of another. Vice-chan/cel-lor, n. a judge in a chancery court below the chancellor : - the second magistrate in an English university. Vice-con'sul, s. a subordinate consul. Vice-con'sul, s. a sucorommuse consul.
Vice-ge'rent, s., the office of a vicegerent.
Vice-ge'rent, s., having a delegated power.
Vice-ge'rent, s., having a delegated power.
Vice-prég'i-dânt, s. a subordinate president.
Vice-ré'gal, s relating to a viceroy.
Vice-ré'gal, s. relating to a viceroy. Vice-re'gal, a relating to a viceroy.

Vice'rö', a one who governs in place of a king, with a delegated regal authority.

Vice-rō'/sl-ty, a the office of a viceroy.

Vice'rō', ship, a viceroyalty.

Vic', rage, a neighborhood; a vicinity.

Vic', rage, a neighborhood; a vicinity.

Vic', rage, a neighborhood; a vicinity.

K. No.; ve-ti'ral, [vis', ran, M. P. J. E. F.

K. No.; ve-ti'ral, S. Ja. Sm.] a near; neighborhood. boring.

†Victne', or Vic'ine, [ve-sin', S. J. F. K. Sa., s., vis'in, W. s. vis'in, P. Wh.] a vicinal; near.

\*\*The control of the control of vis'in, W.; vis'in, P. Wh.] & vicinal; near. Vi-cin'i-ty, m. nearness; a neighborhood. Vi''cioua, (vish'us) a. addicted to vice; wicked; corrupt; bad; mischlevous; refractory. Vi'cious-yi, (vish'us-le) ad. corruptiy; sinfully Vi''ciops-ndes, (vish'us-ndes) m. corruptness. Vi-cis'-i-tide, m. a regular change; revolution Vi-cis'-i-tide, m. a regulary changing. Vic'tim, m. a sacrifice; something destroyed. Vic'tor. a. I.l. a coopenry: a vaponisher. Vic'tim, m. a sacrifice; something destroyed.
Vic'tor, m. [L.] a conqueror; a vanquisher.
Vic'tor-des, m. a female that conquers.
Vic-tor'ri-ode, a. having gained a victory; conquering; triumphant; superior.
Vic-to'ri-ode-dy, ed. in a victorious manner.
Vic-to'ri-ode-dy, ed. in a victorious manner.
Vic'to'ri-ode-dy, ed. in a victorious abattle of contest; conquest; success; a triumph.
Vic'tual. (vil'ti') m. a. to store with flood. contest; conquest; success; a sriumph. Vict'ual, (vR'tl) v. a. to store with food. Vict'ual-ter, (vR'tl) v. a. to store with food. Vict'ual-ter, (vR'tl) v. a. provider of victuals. Vict'ual-ter, (vR'tls) n. pl. food; provision; meat. Vict'ual-ter, ad. [L.] to wit; namely; that is. — This word is generally abbreviated to str. Fl'de it sh'pro, [L.] see the preceding statement. Vid'u-t, a. belonging to the state of a widow. Vic, (v1) v. n. [t. vied; pp. vying; vied;] to contest; to contend; to strive. Fl it is may, [L.] by force of arms or main force Vicw, (v3) v. a. to survey; to look on; to see. Vicw, (v3) n. a prospect; sight; survey; show. Vicw'er, (vd'er) n. one who views. Vicw'er, (vd'er) a. one who views. Vicw'er, (vd'er) a. unseen; not discernible. Vig'ii, n. a watch; devotion; a fast. Viewingam, (Wrigh) & university in the discriment. Vig'i, na watch; devotion; a fast.
Vig'i,lanca, n. watchfulness; care; guard.
Vig'i-lant, a. watchful; diligent; attentive.
Vig'i-state, watchfully; attentively.
Vig'i-state, (vin'yst er vin-yst') [vin'yst, W. J.
J. K.; Vin-yst', S. S., n. n. [F.] a picture of leaves and flowers; a print or ornament on the title memo of substate. the title-page of a book.
Vig'or, n. [L.] force; strength; energy; efficacy
Vig'or-oils, s. strong; full of strength and life. Vig'or-one-ly, ad. in a vigorbus manner. 3 Vig'or-one-ness, m. force; strength. Vie, a. base; mean; worthless; sordid; wicked Vile ly, ad. besely; meanly; shamefully. Vile'ness, z. baseness; meanness. Vil-if-ca'tion, z. the act of vilifying Vil'i-fi-er, z. one who vilifies. Vil'i-ff, v. s. to debase; to defame; to abuse.
Vill, n. a village; a collection of houses. [R.] Vil'la, s. [L.] a country seat; a rural mansion.

Village, n. a small collection of hou

Vir'e-liy, n. a song; a poem; a rounddap. Vir'ge-lid, or Vir'ge-lied, n. [oirgesisse, P. an excellent kind of pear, called also & A

chast's and the buller poor.
Vir'gin, a. a maid; a woman net a mether.
Vir'gin, a. befitting a virgin; maidenly; pun.
Vir'gin-el, a. maidenly; relating to a virgin.
Vir'gin-el, a. a musical instrument.
Vir'gin-ty, a. state of a virgin; maidenhai.
Vir'ge, a. [L.] the Virgin; the sixth sign is

Virid; ty, s. greenness; verdure. Viride, or Viride, [virid, W. P. J. P.; virid, 1: virid, E. Ja. K.; virid, Sa.] a belongue

Fir-th', (vir-th', W.; vir-th', Ja.; ver-th', & vir'th, Wh.] z. [It.] a love of the fine mu;

man; manly; bold. Vi-ril'i-ty, a. manhood; the character of a

cheel's and the butter poer.

the zodiac.

taste for curiositie

VII/lage, n. a small collection of houses.
VII/lage, n. an inhabitant of a village.
VII/lage, n. an inhabitant of a village.
VII/lage, n. an inhabitant of a village.
VII/lage, n. the state of a villain; heavener.
VII/lage, n. the character or conduct of a villain; wickedness; haseness; a crime.
VII/lage, n. pl. [L.] (dnet.) fibres.—(Bot.) hairs.
VII-lage', n. covered with hairs; villous.
VII/loys, n. shagpy; rough; furry; hairy. VII'lous, a. shaggy; rough; furry; hairy. VIm'i-nal, a. relating to, or producing, twiga. Vi-min'e-ous, a. made of twiga. VI-nā'ceous, (vi-nā'shus) a. relating to wine.
Visairrett, (vin-grēt') s. [Fr.] a sauce centaining vinegar:—a box perfumed with arematic vinegar. Vin'cj-blo, a conquerable; superable.
Vin'cj-blo-ačas, a liableness to be overcome
Fin'cy-tiss, a. [L.] a band; a cord; a tie.
Vin-de'mi-si, a. belonging to a vintage. Vin'di-cate, v. s. to justify; to support; to clear. Vin-dj-ca'tton, a: a defence; a justification.
Vin'dj-ca-tive, or Vin-dic's-tive, [vin'do-ka-tiv, M. Ja. K. Sa. Wa.; vin-dit's-tiv, S. P. R. F.]
a. tending to vindicate or justify. Vin'di-ca-tor, a. one who vindicates Vin'di-ca-to-ry, a. defensory; vindicative. Vin-dic'tive, a given to revenge; revengeful.
Vin-dic'tive-ly, ac. in a vindictive manner.
Vin-dic'tive-ly, ac. in a vindictive manner.
Vin-dic'tive-near, a a revengeful temper.
Vine, a. the plant that bears the grape; a stem.
Vine'-dress-er, a. one who cultivates vines.
Vine'-dress-er, a. one who cultivates vines. Vine-dress-er, n. one who constraint vinca. Vine-dress-er, n. the plant-louse; an insect. Vin'e-gar, n. an acid liquor.

1 Vin'e-gar, n. an orderer or trimmer of vinca. Vine-ry, n. a place for grape-vinca. Vine-yard, n. a ground planted with vinca. Vinous, a. having the qualities of wine. Vint'age, a. the time of making wine; grapes. Vin'ta-ger, a. one who gathers the vintage. Vint'ner, a. one who sells wine. Vin'try, a. the place where wine is sold.
Vi'ny, a. belonging to, or yielding, vines.
Vi'ol, a. a stringed instrument of music.
Vi'ol, ble, a. that may be violated or hurt.
Vi-ol-la'ceous, (vi-o-la'shus) a. like violets. VI'o-late, v. a. to hurt; to transgress; to injure; to infringe; to break; to ravish. VI-o-la'tion, s. act of violating; breach. VI'o-la-tor, a. one who violates or injures VI'o-lênce, s. a violent act; unjust force; an attack; outrage; vehemence; injury.
VI'o-lênt, s. acting or done with violence; not natural; forcible; vehement; extorted. VI'o-lent-ly, ad. with force; vehemently. VI'0-let, a. a plant and flower: — a color. VI'0-let, a. of the color of the violet. VI-0-lin', a. a stringed instrument; a fiddle.

Virt'y-al, (virt'yu-al) a. being in effect, thouse not in fact; effectual; efficacious. not in fact; effection; purchased by the policy, or effect, or effet, or effect, or effect, or effect, or effect, or effect, or effet, or effect, or effet ome; ver'ut, r. r. Ja. E.] n. moral goedness opposed to rice; right principle; right on duct; excellence; efficacy; power; velot. Fir-th-5's3, n. [It.] pl. It. vir-th-5's1; Eng. vi th-5's8; a man skilled in curiosities, &c. Virt's-olis, (virt'yy-lis) a. partaking of value morally good; upright; homest; equitable Virt's-ous-ly, ed. in a virtuous manner. Virt's-ous-ness, z. the state of being virtuess Virt's-olis-noise, n. the state of being virtuess. Vir's-löne, n. malignity; acrimony; bitterness Vir's-löne, n. malignity; acrimony; bitterness Vir's-löne-ly, ad. malignanty; with bimoness Vir'se, n. [L.] purulent matter; poison. Vis'see, n. the face; the countenance; lonk. Vis'see, (viz's-lone). having a face or vimp. Fis-a-ois, (viz's-vö') n. [Fr.] a carriage who holds only two persons, who sit face to face. Fis'e-e-ns, n. p. [L.] the howels or intentions. Vis'o-ral, a relating to the viscous; tender. Vis'e-rale, e. a. to eviscouse. †Vis'co-rate, v. s. to eviscerate. Vis'cid, s. glutinous; tenacious; ropy; vacus Vis-cld'i-ty, n. glutinousness; tenacity.
Vis-cld'i-ty, n. glutinousness; tenacity.
Vis'csünt, (vi'kwint) n. a degree of English m VIs'cidant, (vi'kidant) s. a degree of English shilly next below an earl.

[cost Vis'cidant-eas, (vi'kidant-ea) s. the lady of a vi Vis'cidant-eas, (vi'kidant-ealp) a. the color: Vis'cidant-vi, (vi'kidant-ealp) a. the color: Vis'cidant-vi, (vi'kidant-ealp) a viscess. Vis'cida, s. glutinous; tenacious; vincid.

Vis'ous, a. glutinous; tenacious; vincid.

Vise, a. a griping machine or press. See Fisher.

Vise, a. a griping machine or press. See Fisher.

Vise, a. a griping machine or press. See Fisher. of Hindoo mythology. of Hindon mythology.

Yig-juli'j-ty, n. the quality of being visible.

Yig'-j-ble, a. perceptible by the crye; apparent.

Yig'-j-ble, n. the quality of being visible.

Yig'-j-bly, ed. in a visible manner.

Yis in-dr'ti-a, (in-dr'shp-b) [L.] the power
incrines, a property of marker.

Yi'gipa, (vizh'un) n. the act of seeing; the fally of soling; sight:—a supernatural iperance; a spectre; phannom; dream.

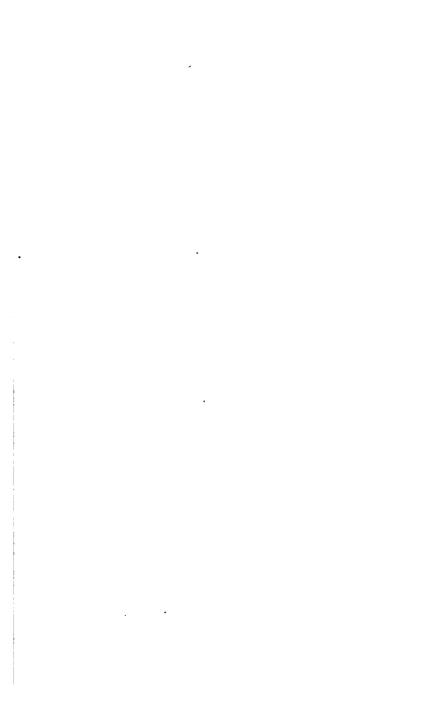
Yi'sion-arry, (vizh'un-arra) a. a fiferated by abi VI'0-list, a a player on the viol.

VI'0-list, a a player on the viol.

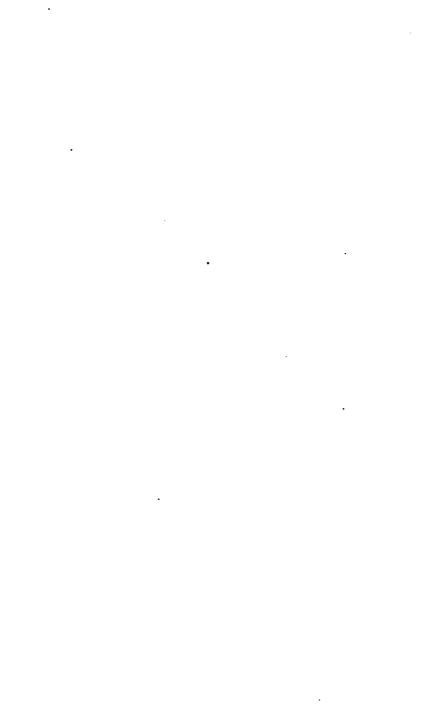
VI-0-co-cil'10, (\*4-0-lon-chil'10 or \*4-0-lon-chil'10, [\*4-0-lon-chil'10, W. J. F.; VI-0-lon-chil'10, P. W. J. F.; VI-0-lon-chil'10, P. W. J. F.; VI-0-lon-chil'10, Ja.] a. [IL] a kind of Vi''sion-e-ry, (vish'un-e-re) a affected by phi toms; functiful; imaginary; not real. base violin. VI per, m. a venomous serpent. I'per-Ine, [vi'per-In, Ja. K. Sm.; vi'per-In, S. W. J.] a. belonging to a viper. VI''gion-q-ry, n. a dreamer; a wild sch ٧١/١ VI'(pa-4-7), n. a dreamer; a what scients: VIg'it, n. a. to go to see; to come to; to atter VIg'it, n. act of going to see another; a cal VIg'it, n. act of going to see another; a cal VIg'it-tint, n. one who goes to see another. W. J. a. belonging to a viper.
VI'per-ous, a. having the qualities of a viper.
VI-ra'go, or VI-ra'go, (VI-ra'go, S. E. Ja. E. M.,
vo-ra'go, P. J. Sm.; vo-ra'go or vI-ra'go, W.] m. a female warrior; a turbulent woman.

4, 5, 1, 5, 4, 7, long; 1, 5, 1, 5, 4, 7, short; 9, 9, 1, 9, 4, y, shocure.—Sixo, fix, that, fill; both, h

To vindicate his from this or







ie-j-t&'tion, n. act of visiting.—(Less) act of | Vô'cal, s. having a voice; uttered by the voice making a judicial examination.

Vô'cal-Ist, n. a vocal musician; a singer. 19-14-16/rj-al, a relating to a judicial visitor. la'it-or, m. one who visits: — o disorders; a judicial director. one who regulates ione, (vē'ne) z. [old Fr.] (Low) vicinity; venue.
'iş'or, z. a mask; disguise; concealment: the perforated part of a helmet : - written also vicer and vicerd. Ts'ored, (viz'urd) a. masked. 'is'ta, s. [it.] a view; a prospect or a walk through an avenue, as of trees.
'ia'q-al, 'vizh'u-al) a. relating to the sight.
'Is v5'ta, [L.] the power or vigor of life. 'I'tal, a. relating to life; containing or support-ing life; necessary to life; essential. ing life; necessary to life; essential.

7-tif-ty, a. the power of subsisting in life.

7-tig-ty, a. the in such a manner as to give life.

7-tig-ty, a. pl. the parts essential to life.

7-tig-ty, a. pl. the parts essential.

7-tig-ty, a. pl. the parts essential. /l-tj-ā'tiọn, (Vish-ọ-ā'ahṇn) n. depravation. /l-tj-ōs'j-ty, (Vish-ọ-ōs'ọ-tẹ) n. depravity. /l''tions, (Vish'us) a. corrupt. See Victous /it'ro-ous, a. glassy; resembling glass. /it'ro-ous-ness, n. state of being vitreous. /n-ri-fac'tion, n. act of vitrifying.
/n'ri-fi-a-ble, a. that may be vitrified.
/n-ri-ca'tion, n. vitrifiction. 'lt'ri-ff, v. a. to change or convert into glass.
'lt'ri-ff, v. a. to become glass or vitreous.
'lt'ri-ol, a. a compound mineral salt; copperas.
'lt-ri-d'ic, a. containing vitriol. 'All'y-line, a. relating to a call or to veal.

Vy-tâ'per-a-ble, a. blameworthy.

Vy-tâ'per-a-ble, a. blameworthy.

K. Sm.; vi-tâ'per-ât, S. J. Ja.; vo-tâ'per-ât, P.

K. Sm.; vi-tâ'per-ât, S. J. Ja.; vo-tâ'per-ât er

vi-tâ'per-ât, W. F.] v. a. to blame; to censure.

Vy-tâ-per-â'thon, a. blame; censure. 'vj-ta-per-a'tyn, a blame; ceasure.
'vj-ta'per-a'tyn, a containing ceasure.
'vj-ta'cious, (vj-ta'ehus) a gay; active; lively.
'vj-ta'cious, (vj-ta'ehus) a gay; active; lively.
'vj-ta'cious, (vj-ta'ehus) a gay; active; lively.
'vj-ta'cious, vj-ta'ehus, a gay; active; lively.
'vj-ta'cious, vj-ta'ehus, a gay; active; a gay; active; lively.
'vj-ta'cious, vj-ta'ehus, a gay; active; lively.
'vj-ta'ehus, a gay; active husacher. vi-vi-vi-ve, W.] n. liveliness; sprightliness. Fi'vy-yr, n. a place for keeping animals. Fi'vq vo'c, [L.] by word of mouth. Five to boy-q-title', [Fr.] success to trifles. Five is vo'c, (ve'v-le-vw') [Fr.] success to trifles. Fiveld, a. lively; quick; sprightly; active. Fiveld, a. lively; quick; sprightly; active. Fiveld-ly, ad. with life; with quickness. Fiveld-ly, ad. with life; with quickness. Fiveld-ly, a. life; vigor; quickness. Fiveld-loss, n. life; vigor; quickness. Fiveld-l VI-vif'i-ca-tive, a. able to animate Viv'i-fy, v. c. to make alive; to animate. VI-vip a-rous, a. bringing forth young alive. Vix'en, (vik'sn) n. the cub of a fox; a she-fox:
—a turbulent woman; a scold. Fix'em-ly, a. having the qualities of a vixen.
Fix, ad. [a contraction of videlest;] namely. Viz'ard, s. a mask. — v. c. to mask. See Fiser Viz'er, (viz'yer or viz'ver) [viz'uar D F S. Virige, (viry yer or vir'yêr) [vir'yer, P. E. Sm.; vir'yêr, W. Ja.; vir'yêr, X.; vir-yêr', S.; vir-yêr', Y.; vir'yer ov-zbôr', P. J. a. Turkish minister of state. — Great virier, the prime minister. Vô'ça-ble, a. a word; a name; a term. Vo-cab'y-ja-ry, n. a list of words in alphabetical vo-lop th-one, a sadictod to sensual peasures; luxurious; epicirean.
Vo-löp th-one-ly, ad. in a voluptuous manner.
Vo-löp th-one-less n. luxuriousness.
Vo-löte', [vo-löt', S. W. P. Sm. Wh.; völ'åt, Ja. 1
n. (drok.) a member or scroll of a column.

order; a nomenclature; a dictionary.

Vo-cil/j-ty, a. state of being vocal.
Vo'cal-ize, v. a. to make vocal; to articulate.
Vo'cal-iy, ad by the voice; articulately. Vo-ca'tion, a. a calling; trade; employment. Voc's-tive, a. denoting a grammatical case. Vo-cif'er-ste, v. a. to clamor; to make outeries Vo-cif-or-a'tion, s. a clamor; an outery. Vo-cif or-ous, s. clamorous; noisy; loud. Vogue, (vog) s. fashion; mode; repute. Voice, (vois) m. sound emitted by the mouth; a vote; suffrage; opinion expressed.
Voiced, (voist) a. furnished with a voice. Void, a. empty; vain; null; ineffectual; devoid; free; destitute; unoccupied; unreal. Void, n. an empty space; vactum; vacancy.
Void, v. a. to quit; to emit; to vacate; to annul.
Void, e-ble, a. that may be voided or annulled. Void'ence, a. an emptying; ejection; vacancy. Void'ed, a. (Her.) cut in the middle. Void'er, a. he or that which voids: - a basket. Vöid'er, a. he or that which voids: —a basket. Vöid'ness, a. emptiness; vacuity; inefficacy. †Vöid'ure, s. emptiness; vacuity; inefficacy. †Vöid'at, a. flying; passing through air; active. Yö's-tile, [vöi's-til, S. W. J. F. K. Sm. Wh.; vöi's-tile, [vöi's-til, S. W. J. F. K. Sm. Wh.; vöi's-tile, off by dvaporation; evaporating; vaporation; vaporation; volarile-rile-riles, a. quality of being volatile; Vöi-s-til'i-tx, b. a. to make voiatile; to subtilize. Vöi's-til-ize, v. a. to make voiatile; to subtilize. Vol-ca'n', c. relating to volcanoes; produced, Vol-căn'ic, a. relating to volcanoes; produced, formed, or affected by a volcano.

Völ'ca-nist, n. one who is versed in volcanoea.

Völ-că'nō, n. a mountain having internal fire, and sometimes ejecting fire, amoke, and lava.

Völe, n. a deal at cards, that draws all the tricks. Volée', (voli') a. [Fr.] (Mue.) a rapid flight of notes Vo-li''tion, (vo-lish'un) n. the act of willing; power of willing; choice. Voi'ley, (voi'le) n. a flight of shot; a burst. Völ'ley, v. a. & z. to throw out; to discharge. Vol-ta'je, a. relating to Volta or voltaism. Võl'ta-ism, z. voltaic electricity or galvanism. Val'4-19m, n. vorace electricity or gavanism.
Völ'4-ble, e. rolling; active; fluent of words.
Völ'4-bly, ed. in a voluble manner.
Völ'4m, (völ'yen), (völ'yen, m. J. Ja.; völ'4yen, s. E.; völ'4yen, p. E. Wb.] n. a book; a roll; compass; any thing rolled; a fold.

Vo-lumi-nois, a consisting of many volumes of rolls; copious; diffdaive. rolls; copious; autosave Vo-lu'mi-nous-ness, a. state of being voluminous. Vol'un-ta-ri-ly, ed. in a voluntary manner. Vol'un-ta-ri-ness, a. the state of being voluntary. Vol'un-ta-ri-ness, a. the state of being voluntary. Val'un-ta-ry, a acting by choice; of one's own accord; willing; designed; spontaneous. Vol'un-ta-ry, m. an air or piece of music played at will: a volunteer. Völ-un-teer', n. a soldier, or one who serves of his own accord; a voluntary agent.
Vôi-un-tôër', v. s. to offer voluntarily.
Vôi-un-tôër', v. s. to act or serve as a volunteer.

Vo-lup'tu-a-ry, s. a man given up to pleasure. Vo-lup'tu-ous, s. addicted to sensual pleasures;

Fom'i-eq, n. [L.] an abscess in the lungs.

Vom'ic-nut', n. an East-Indian nut and tree or its nucleus; nux-vomics.

Vom'it, v. a. & n. to throw up from the stomach;

to expectorate; to eject matter.

Văm'it, s. matter thrown up or ejected from the stomach:—an emetic.—Black-conit, the yellow fever.

Vo-mi"tion, (vo-mish'un) a the act of vomiting. Vom'i-tive, a. emetic; causing vomits. Vôm';-tīve, a. emetic; causing vomits.
Vôm';-tīve, a. emetic; causing vomits; emetic.
Vo-rā'cious, (vo-rā'shus) a. greedy; ravenous.
Vo-rā'cious-nēus, ra greedines; voracity.
Vo-rā'ci-tū, s. greedines; rapaciousnes.
Vo-rā'ci-tū, s. greedines; rapaciousnes.
Vo-rā'ci-tū, s. [L.] pl. L. obr'ti-cē; Eng. vār'tāz-cṣ; a whiripool; a whiri; a whiriwind.
Vō'ti-cā, a. ha'm, a whiring metion; turning.

Vor'ti-cal, a. having a whirling motion; turning. Vo'ta ress, n. a female votary. Vo'ta-rist, s. one devoted to any thing; a votary. Vo'ta-ry, m. one devoted to any pursuit. Vo'ta-ry, a. consequent to a vow; devoted. Vote, v. a. suffrage; a ballot; a voice given.

Vote, v. a. & n. to choose by suffrage; to ballot.

Vot'er, n. one who votes or has a right to vote. Vö'tive, a. given by vow; devoted. Vöüch, v. a. to obtest; to attest; to declare. Vöüch, v. s. to bear witness; to testify.

vouch, v. z. to bear winces; to testify, †Völch, z. a warrant; an attestation. Shak Vöüch-ezfe', z. he or that which gives witness. Vöüch-ezfe', v. z. to deign; to condescend. Vöüch-ezfe', v. z. to deign; to condescend. Vöüch-ezfe', z. z. to deign; to condescend. Vow, v. c. to consecrate; to devote sacredly.

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Vote, e. a. to make vows or selecta grounds. Vote, e. a letter which can be uttered by in or alone; as, e, e, i, e, a. Vote, eled, (vote, eld) a. furnished with vous Vow'er, a. one who makes a vow.

vower, s. one who makes a vow.  $VSz poy'u R_1$  [L.] the voice of the people. Voy'ngle, v. n. & a. to travel by sea; to people. Voy'ngle, v. n. & a. to travel by sea; to people. Voy'ngle, v. n. one who travels by sea. Vul-c'ni-n, a. relating to the vulcanists. Vul-c'ni-a. points of Vulcanists.

Vul-căn'ic, a retating to Vulcan : — relating the vulcanists or their theory.

Vul'can-ist, a. one who holds to the vulcanists theory of the earth, or that the presentium the earth was produced by the action of im

Vül'gar, a. common; mean; low; matic; re Vill'gar, s. the common people. Vill'gar-işm, s. a vulgar phrase or expression.

varigar-itan, a a varigar parase or expressively valigir; ty, a quality of being varigar, manners. Valigar-ity, ad. commonly radely. Valigar-ity, ad. commonly radely. Valigate, a na nacient Latin version of the ble, made which y by Sr. Jerosne, being the distribution.

one acknowledged as anthentic by the Ross Catholic church.

Väl'ner-a-ble, a. that may be wounded Vul'nor-ble-nões, a. state of being winemi Vül'nor-a-ry, a. useful in the cure of women Vül'pine, [vül'pin, p. J. F. San.; vül'pin, S. Ja. K.; vül'pin er vül'pin, F.] a. belong

to a fox; like a fox; crafty.
Väli'ure, (väli'yur) a. a large bird of pry.
Väli'u-rin, P. K. Sa.; väl'thel
K. W.] a. belonging to a vulture. Valt'u-rous, a. like a vulture ; voracions.

## W.

Wab'ble, (wob'bl) a. a hobbling motion. Wack'e, or Wacke, [wak'e, Sm. Wb.; wak, K.]
n. (Min.) a massive rock, allied to baselt. Wad, (wod) s. a little mass of tow, paper, &c.
Wad, (wod) s. a to stuff with tow or wadding.
Wad'ding, (wod'ding) s. a coarse, woollon stuff;

Wad'ding, (wöd'ding) n. a course, wursens seem, any thing stuffed in, as tow.
Wad'dle, (wöd'dl) e. n. to walk like a duck.
Wad'e, v. n. to walk through water.
Wa'fer, n. a thin cake; the bread given in the eucharist: — a dried paste for sealing letters. Wa'fer, v. a. to close or seal with a wafer.

Waf'fle, (wof'fl) n. a sort of thin cake. Waft, v. c. to carry through ; to buoy ; to cause

to float. — v. s. to float; to swim; to fly. Wan, s. a floating body; motion of a stream Wan; s.g., s. carriage by water or air. Shak. Waft'er, n. one who wafts; a passage-boat. Wag, v. a. to move lightly; to shake slightly. Wag, v. a. to move lightly; to shake slightly. Wag, v. a. to be in motion; to go; to pack off. Wag, z. one full of low humor; a wit; a droll. Wage, v. a. to make; to carry on; to stake. Wa'ger, z. a. bot; a pledge; any thing pledged. (Lase) an offer to make oath. Wa'ger, v. a. & z. to lay; to pledge as a bet. Wa'ger, z. a. de z. to lay; to pledge as a bet. Wa'ger, z. a. one who wagers; one who bets. Wa'ger, z. pl. hire or reward paid for services.

Wis a consonant at the beginning of words and syllables; but, in diphthongs, it is used as a wowl, for u; as in view, stree.

Wab'ble, (wob'bl) v. n. to move from side to side; to waddle; to totter.

Why'ble (wob'bl) when medical was a word of the side; to waddle; to be the side; to waddle to to the side. Wag'on, a heavy, four-wheeled carries

wag on, w. a newy, tour-waccess carriage.
Wag'on-gie, z. money paid for carriage.
Wag'on-gr, z. one who drives a wagon.
Wag'skil, z. a bird of the robin genes.
Wall the robin genes.

Wail, v. a. to bewail. - v. n. to grieve. Wall, n. audible sorrow; lansentation. †Wall/ful, a. sorrowful; mournful. Shal. Wall/ing, n. lamentation; and the sorrow. tWain, a. a carriage; a sort of wagon

Wain'sbe, s. a large cord; a cart-spe.

Wain'sbe, s. a large cord; a cart-spe.

Wain'scot, [win'sket, S. W. J. F. Sm.; w
sket, E. Jo. We.] a. the inner wooden or
ing of the wall of a room.

Wain'scot, s. a. to line walls with beards.

"Wain'scot, v. a. to time waiss was norma. Wair, a. spice of timber two yards long. Waiss, a. the narrowest part of the body. Waiss'band, a. the upper part of the bret Waiss'coat, (wast'kpt or we's'kpt) [we's'kpt J.; wast'kpt, P.; wast'kpt or we's'kpt, F. a close inner coat; a part of a man's dres Wait, v. s. to expect; to stay; to remain. Wait, v. s. to expect; to stay for; to attend

Wait, n. ambush; as, to lie in meit.
Wait er, n. one who waits; attendant:—a

They voted him a god by acclamation = are be wear.

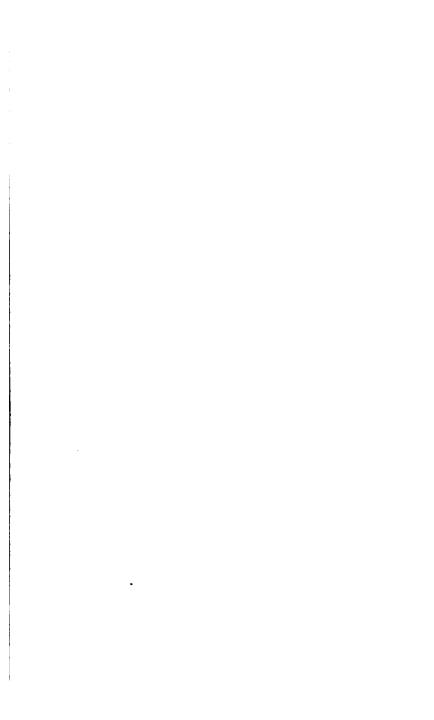
She was vouchsafed wondrow, sevelation,

I have a vow to summon To vow themselfs to freedon. — the vowel he would do it.

boyage, TEplahous.

Mag, EKUTTOASS.

They are in waiting to hid ... \_ To



3 · · · · · · · ·

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4

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Make ropin, You ( Rom spe xourie)

"Ett'ing-māid, s. a chamber-maid. Tike, a. pl. nocturnal, itinerant musicians. Live, v. a. to put off; to defer. See Wave. Take, v. s. to coase to sleep; to awake. Take, m. a feast : - watch ; vigils : - track in 'āke'fūl, a. not sleeping; vigilant. 'āke'fūl-nöss, z. forbearance of sleep. 'ā'ken, (wā'kn) v. a. & z. to rouse; to wake. ži'ken-er, (wä'kn-er) z. one who wakens. 'āk'er, m one who wakes or watches.
'āk'er'bb-in, m a plant; the common arum.
'āk'ing, m act of one that wakes. 7āle, n. a ridge; streak; mark of a stripe: a plank extending along the sides of a ship. lale, w. a. to mark with wales. valk, (wawk) v. n. to go on foot; to move by steps; to travel slowly.

Falk, (wawk) v. a. to pass through; to lead.

Falk, (wawk) v. act of walking; gait; step;
space for walking:—conduct. Valk'er, (wawk'er) a one who walks; a fuller. Valk'ing staff, n. a stick or staff for walking. Vall, m. a series of brick or stone; a defence; vall, a. a series of brice or stone; a cerence the side of a building or of a room.
Vall, y. a. to enclose with a wall; to defend.
Vall'e, (wöl'let) n. a bag; a knapsack.
Vall'e, e, (wall') n. a discase; the glaucoma.
Vall'e, e, (wall') d. having white eyes.
Vall'fait, n. fruit planted against a wall.
Vall'elit, n. fruit planted against a wall. Val'lop, (wöl'lop) v. s. & a. to boil: — to beat.
Val'low, (wöl'lo) v. s. & a. to boil im mire, &c.
Val'low, (wöl'lo) s. s. & a. to roll in mire, &c.
Val'low, (wöl'lo) s. s. kind of rolling walk.
Val'low-er. (wöl'lo-er.) s. one who wallows. Vall'wort, (-wairt) a. a plant; the dwarf-elder. Val'nut, m. a tree and its fruit. Val'rea, n. the morse or sea-horse. Valtz, a. a German national dance. Valtz, v. n. to dance the waltz. Vam'ble, (wom'bl) v. z. to roll with nauses 'Amryon, a. a belt formed of shells, used by the ladians for money.

Van, (won) [won, W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wh.;
win, S. E.] a. pale, as with sickness; palid.

Vand, (wond) [wond, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.;

Vand, (wond) [wond, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.; wand, E.] n. a stick; a long rod; a staff Van'der, (won'der) v. a. to rove; to ramble. Van'der-er, (won'der-er) n. a rover; rambler. Van der-ing, (wön') e. roving; erratic.

Van'der-ing, (wön') e. roving; erratic.

Van'der-ing, (wön'der-ing) a. aberration.

Vane, s. n. to grow less; to decrease; to sink.

Vane, a. the decrease of the moon; decline. Ving, n. a jaw-bone. See Whang. vang, n. a paw-bone. See \*\*\*Pang.\*\*
Van'nash, (wōn'nah) s. of a pale or wan hue.
Van'nash, (wōn'ish) s. of a pale or wan hue.
Want, (wawnt or wōnt) [wawnt, K. Sm. \*\*\*
Name; want, \*\*\*, F. A.] v. a. to be without; not to have; to lack; to need:—to wish out; not to may; to mee; to meen; to lack.

What, v. n. to fall; to be deficient; to lack.

What, n. need; deficiency; lack; poverty.

Van'ton, (won'tun) a. licention; gay; airy.

Van'ton, (won'tun) n. a strumpet; a trifler.

Van'tan, (won'tun) v. n. to play; to revel. vaniqui, (won'ujn) s. R. i pay; is ever.

Yan'pa-ly, (wôn'ujn-le) ad gayly; sportively.

Yan'pa-adas, (wôn'ujn-nës) z. sportiveness.

Yan'pa-adas, (wôn'ujn-nës) z. sportiveness.

L.F. J.e.; wi'pa-tak, P. Sm.] z. (Eng.) a
district; another name-for a hundred.

historialistics.

Var, a open hostility between nations; a public

contest; bostlity; warfare.

War, s. s. to make war; to contend.
War ble, s. s. & s. to quaver any sound; to sing.
War'ble, s. a song; the singing of birds:— a
tumor on a horse's or ox's back. Warbler, s. a singer; a singing bird.
War-cry, s. the alarm or cry of war.
Ward, a Baxon affix in composition, noting teadency; as, Asavenward, towards heaven. Ward, v. a. to guard; to watch; to defend. Ward, v. a. to be vigilant; to keep guard. Ward, s. a garrison; a fortress; —a district of a town:—custody:—one under a gunrdian. War'den, (war'dn) s. an officer or keeper of a vvar-qen, (war-qn) s. an omeer or Keeper of a church, prison, &cc.; a guardian. .
Wär-den-ship, s. the office of a warden.
Wärd-qr, s. a keeper; a guard: — a truncheon.
Wärd-qr, s. a keeper; a guard: — a truncheon.
Wärd-qr, s. a room where clothes are kept; clothes; a person's wearing apparel.

Ward'rôôm, s. a room in a ship of war, where the officers sleep and mess. Ward'ship, n. guardianship; pupilage. Ware, n. something to be sold; merchandise. Ware house, n. a store-house for merchandise. Ware house, v. a. to lay up in a warehouse. War fare, z. military service; military life; war War'i-ly, or Wa'ri-ly, dd. cautiously; charlly. War'i-ness, or Wa'ri-ness, n. caution; care. War'like, e. relating to war; military; hostile. War lock, n. a male witch; wizard. Dryden. Warm, a. not cold ; zealous ; ardent ; earnest Warm, v. a. to make warm; to heat moderately Warm, v. z. to grow warm; b grow ardent.
Warm'ing-pin, z. a pan for warming a bed.
Warm'ly, ed., with gentle heat; ardently.
Warmth, z. gentle heat; ardent; revor. Warn, v. s. to caution; to admonish; to inform, Warn, er, s. one who warns. Warn'ing, s. a caution ; a previous notice. Warp, w. thread that crosses the woof: — a rope warp, m. merat that crosses also work:—a tops Warp, v. a. to contract; to shrivel; to bend. Warp, v. a. to become bent; to contract. Warp'roff, s. the act of turning saide. †War'proff, a. able to resist a warlike attack. War'rent, (wor'rent) v. a. to support or maintain; to authorize; to justify; to secure. tain; to authorize; to justify; to secure.

War'rant, (wōr'rant) a. a grant; authority; right.

(Lano) — a writ for arresting an offender.

War'rant-a-ble, (wōr'rant-a-bl) a. that may be warranted; defensible; justifiablea.

War'rant-a-ble, (wōr'rant-a-ble) ad. justifiableness.

War'rant-a-bly, (wōr'rant-a-ble) ad. justifiably.

War-rant-a-bl, (wōr'rant-a-ble) ad. justifiably.

War-rant-a-bl, (wōr'rant-a-ble) a. (Lano) one to whom a warranty is given. War'rant-er, (wor'rant-er) a one who warrants.
War-rant-er', (wor-) a. (Lew) one who gives a
warranty;—correlative of marrantse. Warranty, (wörrante) n. (Less) a promise of deed of security; authority; security. Warren, (wörren) n. an enclosure for rabbits. War'ren er, (wör'ren er) n. koeper of a warren. War'rior, (war'yur) [war'yur, S. W. P. J. E. K.; war're-ur, F.; wör're-ur, Ja. Sm.] n. one engaged in war; a soldier.

Wari, a. a small protuberance on the fiesh.

Wari', a. grown over with warts; like warts.

Wari'-whôop, (-hôp) a. the Indian cry of war.

War'-whôop, a. worn with war.

War'y, or Wa'ry, a. cautious; prudent; chary.

Wash, (wôs) t. from Ba.

Wash, (wôsh) v. a. to cleanse with water.

Wash, (wôsh) v. a. to perform abiution. ged in war; a soldier.

Wash, (wish) n. act of washing; n washing;—
alluvion:—a marsh; a lotton:—fied of hogs.
Wash'bill, (wish'bil) n. a ball of soap.
Wash'bild, (wish'-) n. a board used in washing;
a board next to the floor in a room:—a board on a boat Wash'er, (wish'er) n. one that washes: — a movable ring on the axis of a wheel. Wash'er-wom-an, (wösh'er-wam-an) n. a wo-man who washes clothes. Wash'ing, wösh'ing) n. act of cleansing by wa-ter; that which is washed; wash. Wash'pčt, (wčsh'pčt) n. a ves el for washing. Wash'pči, (wčsh'pči) n. a vessel for washing. Wash'y, wčsh'p a. watery; damp; weak. 
Wash, (wčsp) [wčsp, F. J. F. Ja. Sa. Wh.; wšsp, S. E.; wšsp, P.] a. a stinging insect. 
Wasp'ish, (wčsp'jeh) a. peovish; petulant. 
Wasp'ish-ly, (wčsp'jeh-le) ad. peovishly. 
Wasp'ish-nčas, (wčsp'jeh-le) n. peovishly. 
Wasp'sh-nčas, (wčsp'jeh-le) n. peovishly. 
Wasp'sh-nčas, (wčsp'jeh-nča) n. peovishly. 
Swasp'sh-nčas, (wčsp'jeh-nča) n. peovishlosa. 
Waspani, (wčsfai) n. a liquor made of apples, 
suzar, and ale: — a drunken bout: a apple. was sain, (wos sai) a. a induor mane or appea, sugar, and ale :— a drunken bout; a song. Was'sail, (wos'sil) v. s. to frolic; to tipple. Was'sail-er, (wos'sil)-er) a. a drunkard. Wasta, (wost) the second person singular of Was. Waste, v. a. to diminish; to squander; to spend. Waste, v. a. to dwindle; to be consumed. Wäste, a. desolate ; uncultivated ; worthiess.
Wäste, a. loss ; useless expense : — desolate tract.
Wäste fål, a. destructive ; lavish ; prodigal. Wäste'ful-ly, ad. in a wasteful manner. Wäste'ful-ness, s. prodigality; waste.

Watch, (woch) s. attention; visilance; guard; a period of the night: — a pocket time-piece. a period of the night:— a pocket unrespect.
Watch, (wch) v. a. to wake; is keep guard.
Watch, (woch) v. a. to guard; to observe.
Watch'er, (wch'er) n. one who watches.
Watch'fill, (wch'fill) a. vigilant; attentive.
Watch'fill-ness, (wch'fill-nes) n. vigilance.
Watch'fill-ness, (wch'fill-nes) n. vigilance.
Watch'fill-ness, (wch'fill-ness) n. vigilance. Watch'-höuse, (woch'hous) a. a place where a watch or guard is set. [wick. Watch'-light, (wôch lt.) s. a candle with a rush
Watch'mā-ker, (wôch'-) s. a maker of watches;
one who repairs and cleans watches.

Wast'er, a. one who wastes; a squanderer.

Watch'man, (woch'man) s. a guard; sentinel.
Watch'man, (woch'man) s. a guard; sentinel.
Watch'man, (woch'man) s. a guard; sentinel.
which a sentinel is placed for an extended prospect. [sentinels to know their friends. prospect. [sentinels to know their friends. Watch'word, (wöch'würd) a the word given to Wa'ter, a a common, weil-knowa fluid, composed of oxygen and bydrogen:—urine: the sea: - lustre of a diamond.

Wa'ter, v. a. to supply with water; to irrigate. Wa'ter, v. n. to shed moisture; to take in water. Wa'ter-age, n. money paid for water-carriage. Wa'ter-bear'er, n. the eleventh sign of the zodiac : Aquarius.

Wa'ter-cloy'et, n. a small closet for necessary purposes, cleansed by water. Wa'ter-cloy'rs, n. color or pigment worked up with water: — opposed to est-color.

Wa'ter-course, a. a channel for water.

Wa'ter-cross, a a spicy plant; nasturtium.
Wa'ter-er, a one who waters.
Wa'ter-fill, a a cateract; a cascade.
Wa'ter-fifth, a cateract; a cascade. Wa'ter-gauge, s. an instrument for measuring

the depth and quantity of water. Whiter-graiel, a. food of meal boiled to water.

Wa'ter-ing-place, n. a place resorted to on ac-count of mineral water, or for sea-bathing.

Wh'ter-lish, a. resembling water; most, hogs Wh'ter-lish-asies, z. resembliance of water. Wh'tes-My'el, a the level formed by a surface still water.

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Wh'ter-line, n. a line distinguishing that past a ship under water from that which is show Wh'ter-Reged, (-logd) a. (Aust.) applied to ship when looky and unmanageable.

Wâ'tor-men, s. a ferryman; a bostman. Wâ'tor-mark, s. the mark or limit of the rise water: - a manufacturer's mark on paper.

Wa'tor-mel-on, s. a plant and fruit.
Wa'tor-mill, s. a mill turned by water Wa'tor-rat, a. a rat that frequents water.

wavever-us, a a rat that frequents water. Wavever-us, a a rat that frequents water. Wavever-used a nanaucous meteor or phoses enous, commonly observed at sea. Wavev-tight, (wavev-tit) a excluding water. Wavev-wightly, a an aquatic bird. Wavev-wheel, a a wheel turned by water.

Wa'ter-works, (-warks) n. pl. hydrauhc engin was up-worse, (-wurse) n. pt. Bydranic engine or structure; artificial spoule of waster. Wa'ter-y, a. thin; liquid; like water; wat. Waitle, (wôt'th n. a bark, or loose red fisch th hangs below a cock-'s bill: — a hearde; a tw; Waitle, (wôt'th c. a. to bind with twips.

Whul, v. n. to cry as a cat; to caterwant.

Wave, s. a moving swell or volume of water; surge; a billow; inequality. Wave, s. s. to play loosely; to umdulate. Wave v. a. to make uneven ; to wat: - to F off for the present. See Waive

Wave'less, a smooth ; without waves.
Wave'-offer-ing, n. a Jewish sacrifice, formed by waving the hands.

WE/ver, s. s. to move loosely; to be unsuffici to fluctuate; to totter, as ready to fall. Wa'ver-er, a. one who wavers.

Wi'ver-ing, p. a. floctuating; hesitating. Wi'ver-ing-nea, n. the state of being waven Wi'vy, a. rising in waves; playing to and fro. Whyl, c. n. to cry; to howl. Bee Was. Wax, s. a thick, tenacious substance.

Wix, v. a. to smear or join with wax; to s wax, v. a. to smear or join wax wax; w man wax, v. a. (i. waxed; pp. waxing, waxed waxed;) to grow; to increase; to become. Wax'en, (wik'en) a. made of wax. Wax'work; (-würk) s. figures formed of wax. Wax'y, a. soft like wax; waxen; yielding.

Way, a. a road; passage; room; course; di-tion:—manner; mode; means; method. Way-bill, a. a register of the names of tast

lers in a stage-coach.

Wäy'far-ing, a. traveller; a traveller.

Wäy'far-ing, a. travelling; being on a journ

eWäy'fay, or Wäy-läy', [wä'lä, S. E. L. E. d.

wä-lä', W. P. J. F. Wh.] e. a. to watch in

way; to beact by ambush.

eWäy'fay-or, a. one who waylaya.

Wäy'fay-or, a. one who waylaya.

\*Wäy'läy-er, n. one who waylaya.

Wäy'lay-er, n. one who waylaya.

Wäy'lay-er, a. pathless; untracked.

Wäy'ward-a, a. froward; liking his own wagi

Wäy'ward-ay, a.d. frowardly; perversely.

Wäy'ward-aden, n. frowardness; perversely.

Wäy'wide, a. expert in keeping the right wi

Wäy'wide, (vä'vöd) n. See Fairoda.

Wäy'wide, (vä'vöd) n. See Fairoda.

Wäy, pron. pl. of f.— I, mine, ma. — pl.

ours, us.

Wäsk a. feeble: not strong: infirm: wind

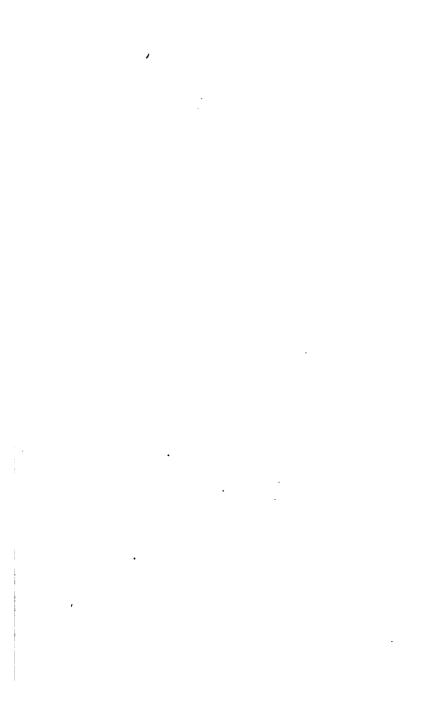
Weak, a. feeble; not strong; tafirm; pli Weak'en, (we'kn) v. a. to make weak; bilitate; to enfeeble.

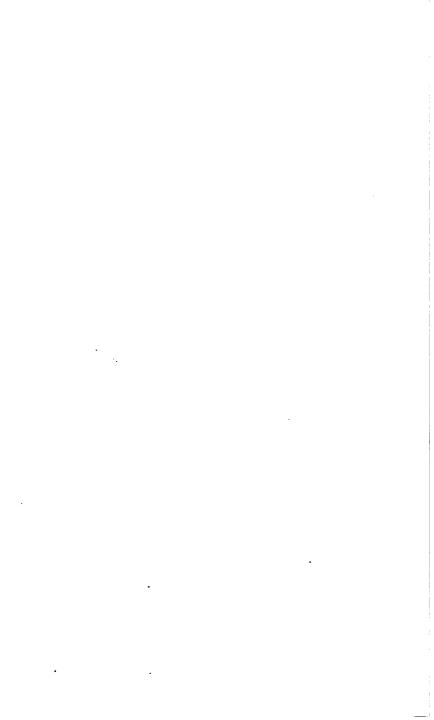
Weak'ne, we'kn-er) n. be or that Weak'ling, n. a feeble creature. Weak'ly, at in a week manner; feebly.

They watched for the security. By being watchful own each other.

By way of foil - the true way of being able to relieve others was to the following - has made it was interest of way in the soint to someth is to be come out as

fare is growth one way on other.





Wears du nind four

No wear to hair long - xoplan

I am weary with groaning.

Widows shall actually dress for another hasbands in their weeds for the Lorence.

They are a weight upon the industry.

He had got well again of dechistons

Weak'ly, a not strong; not healthy; feeble. Weak'ness, n. feebleness; infirmity; defect. Weak'-side, n. a foible; deficiency; infirmity. Weal, s. happiness; prosperity: — a state; public interest: — mark of a stripe; a wale.

Wealth, (weith) a riches; opulence; affluence.
Wealth; ly, (weith; c-le) ed. richly.
Wealth; n-des, (weith; c-ne), a richness.
Wealth; n, a rich; opulent; abundant. Weath'y, a. rich; opulent; abundant.
Wean, v. a. to put from the breast; to detach.
Wean'ling, a. a child newly weaned.
Weap'on, (wep'pu) n. an instrument of offence.
Weap'oned, (wep'pu) a. armed for offence.
Weap'on-léss, (wep'pu-lés) a. unarmed.
Wear, (war) v. a. [i. wors; pp. wearing, worn;]
to waste; to consume; to carry on the body:
— to change the course of a ship; to weer.

Wear, (war) s. s. to be wasted with use or time :

to be spent; to pass away by degrees. Wear, or Wear, [war, W. Ja. K.; war, P.; wer, Sm. ] n. a dam : — a net of twigs to catch fish :

— written also neir, mier, and mere. Wear, (war) n. act of wearing; a thing worn. Wear er, (war er) n. one who wears. Wła'n-nes, (wś're-nes) z. lassitude ; fatigue. Wła'n-some, (wé're-sūm) a. tedious ; tiresome. Wła'n-some-ly, (wé're-sūm-ly ad. tediously. Wła'n-some-ness, z. tiresomeness. Wēz'ry, (wē're) a subdued by fatigue; tired.

Wea'ry, (we're) v. a. to tire; to fatigue.
Wea'sand, (we'znd) [we'znd, P. Ja. K. Sm.
Wea'sand, S. W. J. E. F.] n. the windpipe;

the larynx. Weath'er, (we'zl) n. an animal that kills mice. Weath'er, (weth'er) n. the state of the air or at-

mosphere with respect to heat, cold, dryness, moisture, rain, snow, wind, &c. Weath'er, v. a. to expose to the air or weather;

to pass with difficulty; to endure.

Wasth'er-beat-en, (wett'er-be-tn) e. harassed, seasoned, or tarnished by hard weather.

Weath'er-beard, a. the windward side of a ship:

- a board to keep off wet or cold. Weath'er-bound, a confined by the weather. Weath'et-bow, a. same as weatherboard. Weath'er-cock, a. a vane on the top of a spire. Weath'er-driv-en, (-driv'vn) p. forced by storms. tWeath'er-fend, v. a. to shelter. Stak.

Weath'er-gage, n. the advantage of the wind;

advantage of position : - a weathercock. Weath'er-giass, x. a barometer; a thermometer. Weath'er-proof, e. proof against weather.

Weath'er-wise, a skiful in the weather.

Weave, v. a. [a. wove; pp. weaving, wovon;]

to form by a loom or by texture; to insert.

Weave, a. a. to work with a loom. Weaver, a. one who weaver Wea'zen, (we'zn) a thin ; lean ; wizened.

Was'sen, (ww'sn) a thin; lean; wizened.
Web, n. any thing woven: — a film on the eye.
Webbod, (webd) a. Joined by a film.
Web'foot-ed, (web'fut-ed) a. palmiped.
Web'ster, or 'Web'ber, n. a weaver. Camden.
Wed, n. a. &: n. to marry; to join in marriage.
Wed'dge, a. belonging to matrimony; married.
Wed'dge, n. a marriage; the nuptial ceremony.
Wedge, n. a piece of metal or wood sloping to an edge, used to split with; a mass.
Wedge, n. a. to fasten by wedges; to force.
Wed'leck, n. the state of marriage; matrimony.
Wedney'dsy, (wenz'ds) [wenz'ds, S.W. P. J.
F. E. San.; wed'dnz-dā, E. Ja.] n. the fourth day of the week.

day of the week. | W66, a. little ; small. Shak. [Scotland.] Weech'elm, (wich'elm) [wich'elm, & Ja. Sm. wēch'ēlm, W.] z. a kind of elm; witch-elm. Wēēd, z. a noxious or useless plant.—pl. a mourning dress.

Weed, v. s. to rid of weeds; to root out. Weed, a abounding with, or having, weeds. Week, a the space of seven days. Week day, a any day not Sunday.

Week'ly, a. happening or done once a week. Wēēk'ly, ed. once a week; every week. Ween, v. n. to think; to imagine; to fancy

Ween, v. z. io think; to imagine; to lancy.
Weep, v. z. [i. wept; yp. weeping, wept;] te
shed tears; to lament; to bemail; to bomoan.
Weep'er, z. to lament; to bemain; to drow.
Weev'er, z. z. [i. wot or wote;] to know.
Weev'er, (we'vi) z. z small insect of the beetls
kind, injurious to wheat and other grain.
Weft, z. the woof of cloth; a web:—a waif.
!Weft'sgo, z. texture; weft.
Weizh. (wil z. z. to examine by balance; te

Weigh, (wā) v. a. to examine by balance; to raise; to balance; to ponder; to consider. Weigh, (wā) v. a. to have weight; to press. Weight; (wā) v. a. to have weight; to press. Weight; (wāt) a. the heaviness of any thing; a weight'i-ly, (wā'to-le) ad. with weight.
Weight'i-löss, (wā'to-le) a. ponderosty. Weight'iess, (wa't'les) a having no weight. Weight'y, (wa'te) a henvy; important. Weird, (we'rd) a skilled in witcheraft.

Well'q-wäy, interj. expressing grief. Spenser. Well'come, (well'kum) a, admitted willingly; received, admitted, or furnished, without pay. Well'come, interj. a form of salutation. Well'come, n. a kind reception of a guest. Wel'come, v. c. to salute with kindness Wel'come-ness, a. the state of being welcome. Wel'com-er, a. one who welcomes.

Weld, v. c. to beat or press into firm union, when heated, as metals; to join together. Weld, m. a plant; woad. See Wead. Weld'er, m. he or that which welds.

Weld'ing, a. act of uniting, as of metals. Wel'fare, n. happiness; success; prosperity. Wel'kin, n. the visible regions of the air.

Well, a. a deep, narrow pit dug in the earth for water; a fountain; a spring. Well, v. a. to spring; to issue forth. Well, a. being in health; fortunate; happy.

WEII. a being in beath; fortunate; happy. Weil. ad. not ill; properly; not amiss. Weil's-däy, interj. expressing grief; alas! Weil'-be-ing, m. happiness; prosperity. Weil'-being, m. happiness; prosperity. Weil'-being, m. happiness; prosperity. Weil'-beid, a. elegant of manners; polite. Weil'-beid, a. elegant of manners; polite. Weil-didne', interj. denoting praise. Weil-da'vyred, (wel-fa'vyred) a. beautiful. Weil-man'nepred, (wel-man'nepred) a. polite. Weil-man'nepred, (wel-man'nepred) a. polite. Weil-mein', interj. a term of salutation. Weil-mein', (wel-mi') ad. almost; nearly. Weil'-spönt, a. passed with virtue or benefit. Weil-spö'ken, (wel-spö'kn) a. speaking weil Weil'spöng, m. a fountain; a source.

Well'spring, a. a fountain; a source.

Well-wish, a. a wish of happiness Well-wish'er, a. one who wishes good. Welsh, a. relating to Wales or its people. - pl. the pee-

Weish, a. to language of Wales. — pl. the p ple of Wales.

Weit, n. a border; a guard; an edging.

Weit, v. a. to sew any thing with a border.

Wei'ter, v. n. to roll in blood, water, or mire.

Win, n. a fleshy or callous excrescence Wench, s. a young woman : - a strumpet. Wench, v. z. to frequent loose women. Wench or, z. a fornicator. Wend, v. n. [i. went;] to go; to pass. [Oid.] Wend, v. a. having the nature of a wen. Went, i. from Ge and Wend. Wert, the second person singular of the junctive mood, imperfect tense, from Ba.
We'sand, a the windpipe. Rec Wessend. West, z. the region where the sun sets. [west. West, a being towards, or coming from, the West, ed. to the west of any place. [west. Wes'ter-ly, a tending or being towards the West. Wist'ter-ly, ad towards the west. Wes'tern, a. being in or towards the west. West'ward, ed. towards the west. west, ward, as towards newwes.
West ward-ly, ad, with tendency to the west.
Wet, a. water; humidity; rainy weather.
Wet, a. humid; moist; rainy; watery.
Wet, v. a. [i. wetted or wet; pp. wetting, wetted or wet;] to make wet; to moisten. Weth'er, s. a male sheep or ram castrated. Wet'ness, s. the state of being wet; humidity. Wet'shod, a. wet over the shoes. Whick, (hwik) r. a. to strike. [Vulgar.] Whale, s. the largest of marine animals, shaped like a fish. While'bone, (hwil'bon) n. a horny, elastic sub stance found in the jaw of the whale. While'man, n. a whale fisherman. White'man, n. a whate nearman.

Whing, v. a. to beat. [Local, Eng.]

Whing, (nwöp) n. a blow. [Fulger and local.]

Whap, (hwöp) n. a blow. [Fulger and local.]

Whap', (hwöp', S. W. J. F. K. Sm.; hwarf, F.
E.; worf, Ja.] n.; pl. in Eng. whiris; in U.

whirve; a place to land goods at; a quay.

Whirf'sige, n. fees for landing at a wharf.

White' inder n. one who attends a wharf. \*Wharf in-fer, n. one who attends a wharf. What, (hwot) pron. that which; which part. What-ev'er, (hwôt-ev'er)

What-ap-dv'er, (hwôt-ap-dv'er)

What-ap-dv'er, (hwôt-ap-dv'er)

Whôta, a a pustule; a mark. See Wals and West.

Whôta, m. the finest kind of grain or bread-corn. Wheat'en, (hwe'tn) a made of wheat. Wh88'die, v. a. to entice by soft words; to Wh88'dier, n. one who wheedles. [flatter. Wheel, s. a circular frame that turns round upon an axis; a circular body; a rotation.

Whēēl, v. z. to move on wheels; to turn round. Wheel v. s. to put into a rotatory motion Wheel, v. s. to put into a tressery mosses. Wheel's-row, s. a carriage with one wheel. Wheel'-car-rage, s. a carriage on wheels. Wheel'wright, (-rit) s. a maker of wheels. Wheel'y, a. circular; suitable to rotation. Vhěčze, v. n. to breathe with noise. Whelk, n. a wrinkle; a pustule; a wale; a weal:—a univalve shell. Whelm, v. a. to cover with water; to immerse. Whelp, a. the young of a dog, lion, &c.; puppy. Whělp, v. n. to bring young, as beasts.
Whèm mel, v. a. toturn upside down: — writ also whammel and whommel. [Local, Eng.] When, ad at the time that; at what time Whence, ad. from what place, source, &c. Whence-sp-ev'er, ad. from what place seever.

When-ev'er, ad. at whatever time.

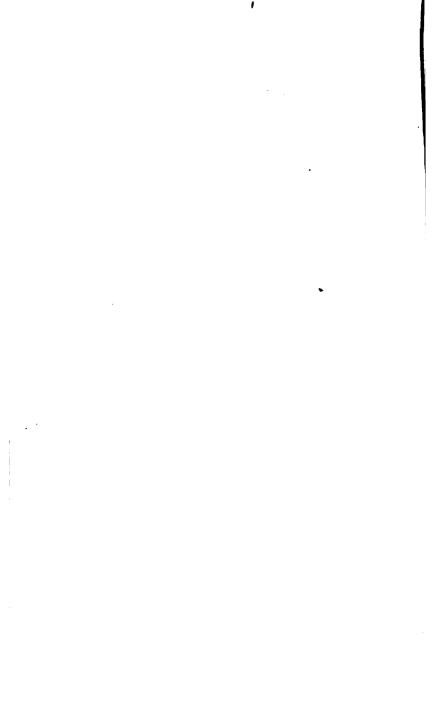
Whêre, (hwist) ad. at which or what place.
Whêre's-bölts', ad. near what or which place
Whêre's-bölts', ad. anne as sabarashed.
Whêre-ti', ad. at which; at what.
Whêre-ti', ad. at which; at what.
Whêre-ti', ad. at which; at what.
Whêre-fêre, [hwir'fêr, F. J. E. F. Ja. &
hwêr'fêr, f.; hwir'fêr, F. J. E. F. Ja. &
hwêr'fêr, d. into which; in what.
Whêre-in-ti', ad. into which; in what.
Whêre-ti', ad. of which; of what.
Whêre-ti', ad. of which; of what.
Whêre-ti', ad. of which; of what.
Whêre-ti', ad. on which; on what.
Whêre-ti', ad. on which; on what.
Whêre-ti', ad. on which; to what; to wh
Whêre-ti', ad. on and. Where to, and in what pince server.

Where to, and to which; to what; to what
Where un-to, and upon which.

Where by'er, and at or in whatsoever place.

Where with' Where-with-al', ad with which; with what Wher'ret, s. s. to hurry; to tease. [Los.] Wher'ry, n. a light heat, used on rivers.
Whet, v. a. to sharpen; to edge; to preveke.
Whet, n. act of sharpening; something is
sharpens or makes hungry. Wheth'er, ed. a particle answered by er. Wheth'er, pren. which of two.
Whet'stone, n. a sharpening stone; a home. Whet'ter, n. one that wheth or sharpens.
Whey (twin in the thin or servous part of milk.
Whey, (twin in the thin or servous part of milk.
Whey'ey, (hwi'e) | & partaking of whey; rWhey'sh, (hwi'sh) | sembling whey; that.
Which, press. relative, relating to things; that.
Which, where Which so ever, pron. whether one or the other. Whiff, a. a blast; a puff of wind: - a fish. Whist, v. s. & z. to consume in whish; to emil. Whis file, v. z. to move inconstantly. Whif'de, v. a. to disperse; to blow away. fWhil'fie, v. a. to disperse; to blow away.
Whil'fie-tries, n. same as subspictives.
Whig, n. the designation of one of the great
political parties in England; — opposed bosep.
Whig ger-y, n. the principles of the whigs.
Whig gips, n. relating to the whigs.
While gips, n. the notions of a whig; whiggary
While, n. a time; a space of time.
While, n. n. to lotter, —v. n. to draw out.
White, d. during the time; as long as. While, ad. during the time; as long as tWhiles, ad. the old form of while. Si While, ad. same as while. Whim'whim, s. a gewgaw; a toy; a whim Whin, n. furze; gorse; a shrub: — Whin chat, n. a bird; the fly-eater. a minemi Whine, v. z. to lament plaintively; to moss Whine, a. a plaintive noise; mean complaint. Whin'er, a. one who whines. Whin'ny, v. s. to make a noise like a horse. †Whin'yard, s. a sword. Hadibras. Whip, v. a. to strike with a lash; to lead; w correct with a lash : - to new slightly. Whip, s. s. to move nimbly; to run Whip, n. an instrument of correction; a last.
Whip cord, n. cord of which lashes are made.
Whip hind, n. an advantage over another.

it consists in whatever of consideration they obtain What is it, for instance, which very moderate abilities were equal to sech an undertaking = would be, eigoar is - beere were the nation of wing a some buder - but their history, whitever it when, much have been serious question it be true becomes a A stendard wift which to compare the Deviations of confined to any particular reign or coupley, but which extends 6... Of will have a letter idea of their manner of placing there spots them I have preshed the map = orer, 2000 In now, what from the work of bed and est, and by serrow of the would they heard on to letter but brother. A wheel set with it air : 20. To be whining at.



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spainst showsoever should they night be a home touse they policised, sine trans) They never made a single vesse in their whole lives. - join reace ani be whole of the player. should fix upon a deformed man from who to take his owned of perfection.

Who ever undertakes of writer a comment open himself, will forever received without a reveal his own commentation.— He should received as a disciple who ever stranded of with known stranded of with To set up efficies of whomever they would. whither away? Tia mot pie ionspoj

Thip list, a. the lash or small end of a whip. Whip/ish, a. the lash or small end of a whip.
Whip/per, a. one who punishes with whipping.
Whip/per-snip/per, a. an insignificant person
Whip/ping, a. correction with a whip.
Whip/ping.pest, a. a post to which criminals
are bound when they are whipped.

are bound when they are whipped.
Whitp'jectres, a. abur to which traces are fastened, and by which horses draw. Forby.
Whitp'spor-will', a. a bird that sings by night.
Whitp'stw, a. a large saw used by two persons.
Whitp'stiff, a. (Nast.) a bar by which a rudder
is turned, and which is fastened to the helm.
Whitp'stift, a. a nimble fellow; a sharper.
Whitp'stick, a. the handle of a whip.
Whitp'stick, a. the handle of a whip.

Whip stock, a the handle of a whip; whipstick. Whir, v. a to fly or turn rapidly or with noise.

Whir, v. a. to hurry. Whiri, v. a. & a. to turn round rapidly. Whirl, v. a. & n. to turn round rapidly.
Whirl, n. a quick rotation; a circular motion.
Whirl'bene, n. the patella; the cap of the knee.
Whirl'jeg, n. a toy which children spin round.
Whirl'godd, n. water moving circularly; vortex.
Whirl'wind, n. a rapid whitling motion of the

air, or a stormy wind, moving circularly. Whirring, a noise made by a bird's wing.

Whisk, m. a small brush:—a quick motion:

a cooper's levelling plane.

Whise, v. a. & n. to sweep; to move nimbly.
Whise'ker, n. one who whisks:—hair growing
on the cheek unshaven; coarse hair of a cat. Whis'kered, (hwis'kerd) a having whiskers. Whiskey, a. a spirit distilled from grain

Whis'per, v. n. to speak with a low voice. Whis'per, v. a. to utter in a low voice. Whis per, a. a low voice; cautious speech.

Whis'per-er, a. one who whispers. Whis'per-ing, a. act of speaking in a low voice. Whist, a. a game at cards.

Whist, interp. commanding silence; be still.
Whist, a. silent; still; quiet.
Whistle, (hwis's) v.m. to form a kind of musical sound by the breath; to blow; to sound. Whis'tie, (hwis'al) v. a. to call by a whistle.
Whis'tie, (hwis'al) z. a sound made by the
breath, a.c.; a small wind instrument.
Whis'tier, (hwis'sier) z. one who whistles.

Whistler, (hwistaer) a one who whistles.
Whit, a a point; a jot; a tittle; a small part.
White, a having the color of snow; gray; pure.
White, a whitenes; any thing white.
White-lead', (hwit-lead') a a carbonate of lead.
Whits'-liv-ered, (hwit'liv-erd) a cowardly.
White'-meat, a food of milk, butter, eggs, &c.
Whiten. (hwi'ta) v. a to make white; to

Whi'ten, (hwi'tn) v. n. to grow white Whit'en-er, (hwi'tn-er) n. one who whitens. White'ness, n. state of being white; purity. White'-pot, n. a kind of custard; whitemest.

White; n. p.l. a disease.
White; n. p.l. a disease.
White; swell-ing, n. a chronic enlargement of a joint; an indotent tumor.
White binn, n. a species of thorn.
White/wash, (hwil/weeh) n. a wash for making

white; a sort of liquid plaster.
White/wash, (hwit/wosh) u. s. to cover with whitewash; to make white or fair.

White'-weed, a. a noxious plant or weed. wnur -weed, s. a noxious plant or weed.
White'-wine, s. any light-colored wine.
Whith'er, ad. to what place or point.
Whith'er, ed. to what place or point.
Whit'ing, s. a small sea-fish: —chalk cleared of
stoay matter and pulverized.
Whit'jah, a. somewhat white.

Whit/jah-nēss, s. the quality of being whitis Whit/löath-er, s. leather dressed with alum. Whit/low, s. a swelling at the finger's end. Whit'sun, a observed at Whitsuntide Whit'-Sun-day, ; a. the seventh Sunday after Whit'sun-tide, Easter, answering to Pente-Whit'tle, m. a white dress for a woman: - a Whit'tle, v. a. to cut with a knife; to sharpen. Whi'ty-bröŵn, a. between white and brown. Whiz, v. n. to make a loud, hissing noise. Whiz, s. a loud humming or hissing noise.
Whô, (hô) pron. relative, [possessive whose; objective whom;] applied to persons.

who siver, pros. any one, without limitation.
Whole, (hol) s. all; total; complete; sound.
Whole, (hol) s., the total; all of athing.
Whole sile, (hol'sall) n. sale of goods in the later,
or in large quantities; the whole mass.
Whale sile should be supported by the sile of the later,

Whole'sale, a. buying or selling in the lump. vinoresaic, a. buying or seining in the lump. Whole'some, (hol'sun) a. sound; salutary. Whole'some-by, ad. salutriously; salutariness. Whol'sy, (hol'le) ad. completely; totally. Whom, (hom) pros. the objective case of Who. Whom, a known that habitation of Who. Whôm-so-ev'er, pron. the objective of Whosoever Whôôp, (hôp) z. a shout of pursuit. See Hoop. Whôôp, (hôp) z. z. to make a loud cry; to shout:

Written also hosp. — written aiso Roop.
Whô5; (hôt) v. a. to insult by shouts. See Hoot.
\*Whôre, [hôr, P. E. Ja. Sm. Wb.; hôr, S. J.;
hôr or hôr, W. F.] n. a prostitute; a strumpst.
\*Whôre (hôr) v. n. to practise whoredom.
\*Whôre dom, (hôr/dum) n. fornication.
\*Whôre maketer is a man addicted to land

\*Whore mas-ter, ) n. a man addicted to lewd-

\*Whore'mas-ter, ( \*\* a man addition to sewe-\*Whore'mon-ger, ) ness.

\*|Whore'son, (hor'son) n. a bastard. Shak.

\*Whor'ish, (hôr'ish) a. unchaste; incontinent.

\*Whor'ish-ness, n. the quality of a whore.

Whorl, n. (Bot.) an arrangement of leaves around

a common centre, upon the same plane. Whor'tle-ber-ry, (hwur'tl-ber-e) s. a genus of shrubs and the fruit. See Huckleberry. Whôce, (hôx) pron. possessive of Who and Which.
Whôce, (hô/sō) pron. whosever. [Antiquated.]
Whô-so-av'er, (hô-so-av'er) pron. whoever. Whit, n. a rough sound, as of the letter r. Whit, o. n. to pronounce the letter r with force. Why, (hwt) ad, for what reason; for which.

why, (nwi) at for what reason; for which. Wick, a the cotton of a candle or lamp. Wick'ed, a. vicious; uhjust; sinful; flagitious. Wick'ed-by, ad. criminally; corruptly; beddy. Wick'ed-ness, a sin; vice; guilt; moral ill. Wick'et, a made of small twigs or sticks.

Wick'et, s. a small gate: — a pair of short laths, or a little gate, set up to be bowled at.
Wide, a. extended far each way; broad; re-

mote; deviating.
Wide, ad. at a distance; with great extent.
Widely, ad. with great extent; remotely; far. Wi'den, (wi'dn) v. a. to make wide; to extend.
Wi'den, (wi'dn) e. z. to grow wide; to extend. Wide'ness, m. state of being wide; breadth. Wid'gon, (wid'jon) n. a water-fowl.
Wid'sw, n. a woman whose husband is dead.
Wid'ow, (wid'o) v. a. to deprive of a husband.

wranow, (wisco) c. a. to deprive of a husband.
Wid'ow-er, a. a man who has lost his wife.
Wid'ow-hood, (wid'o-hûd) a. state of a widow
Wid'ow-wall, a. spurge-olive; a shrub.
Width, a. breacht; wideness.
Wild, (wild) c. a. to use with full power of

command; to sustain; to handle.

Wield'y, (wel'de) a manageable. Wier'y, (wir'e) a made of wire. See Wire Wife, n.; pl. wives; a woman who has a bu band; a husband's consort. Wife'hood, (wif'hûd) n. the state of a wife.
Wig, n. false hair worn on the head: —a cake. Wight, (wit) a. a person; a being. Wig'wam, s. an Indian's cabin or but. Wild, a. not tame; not cultivated; uncivilized; uninhabited; desert; loose; rude; disorderly. Wild, n. a desert; a tract uncultivated. Wild'-boar, n. a wild animal or hog. Wild'-cat, n. a ferocious, feline animal. Wil'der, v. a. to lose or puzzle; to bewilder. [R.] Wilder-ness, s. a desert; a tract of solitude. Wild'fire, s. an inflammable composition. Wild'-f8wl, s. fowls or birds of the forest. Wild'-goose-chase', n. a vain, foolish pursuit. Wild'ing, n. a wild, sour apple. Wild'ly, ad. in a wild manner; disorderly. Wild'ly, ad. in a wild manner; disorderly. Wild'ness, n. state of being wild; rudeness. Wile, w. a deceit; fraud; trick; stratagem. Will, m. a decen; irauc; trick; strangem. Will'ful, a. stubborn; obstinate; perverse; stiff. Wil'mi-ly, ad. obstinately; stubbornly. Wil'ful-ness, m. stubbornnes; obstinacy. Wil'i-l-ness, m. state of being wily; guile. Wilk, m. a kind of periwinkle; a sea-small. Will, m. the faculty of the mind by which we choose to do or forbers an action; inclinaton; choose to do or forbear an action; inclination; choice; command: - a testament. Will, v. a. to desire; to direct; to leave by will.
Will, v. a. to dispose of effects by will.
Will, v. auxiliary and defective, [i. would.] It is
used as one of the two signs of the future tense, the other being shall. Will'er, a. one who wills. Will'ing, s. inclined to any thing; desirous; ready; spontaneous; voluntary. ready: spontaneous; vountary, willingly, ad. voluntarly; readily. Will'ing-ness, a. consent; ready compliance. Will'low, (will'lo) a. a tree of many species. Will'ow, a abounding with willows. Will'-writh-e-wisp', or Will'-q'-the-wisp', a. Lack with a leaser. Jack-with-a-lantern; an ignis fatuus. Wilt, v. n. to wither, as plants; to droop.
Willy, a. cunning; sly; insidious; artful.
Wimble, n. an instrument to bore holes with. Win, v. a. [i. won; pp. winning, won;] to gain by conquest, play, dec.; to gain; to obtain. Win, v. z. to gain victory or favor. Wince, v. z. to shrink or start back as from pain; to kick or fret with impatience; to winch. Win'cer, a. one that winces or shrinks. Winch, s. a handle to turn a mill or sciew. Winch, s. a handle to turn a mill or sciew. Winch, s. a. to back with infinitence; to wince. "Wind, [wind or wind, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K.; wind, P. Sm. R. [Wb.] n. air in motion; a stream or current of air; breath. \*Wind, e. a. [i winded ; pp. winding, winded ;] to ventilate; to nose; to follow by scent. Wind, v. a. [i wound; pp. winding, wound; to turn; to twist; to regulate in motion. Wind, v. s. to turn; to change; to move round. Wind age, a. the difference between the diamo-ter of the bore of a gun and that of the ball. Wind'bound, a confined by contrary winds. Wind'-bro-ken, (-kn) a. diseased in the wind. Wind'-bro-ken, (-kn) a. diseased in the wind. Wind'egg, a. an egg not impregnated. Wind'er, a. be or that which winds. Wind'fall, a. fruit blown down by the wind. Wind'fall, a. fruit blown down by the wind. Wind'fall, a. a soft, yielding, flatulent tumor.

Wind'gün, n. a gun discharged by air; air-gu Wind'höv-or, n. a species of hawk. Wind'i-nies, n. the state of being windy. Wind'ing, n. a flexure; a meander. Wind'ing-sheet, n. a shroud for the dead. Wind'lass, n. a machine or cylinder for rais weights: — written also windlers. Win'dle, n. a spindle; a reel. Wind'less, a. wanting wind; out of breath.
Wind'mill, s. a mill turned by the wind. Wind'mill, s. a mill turned by the wiss.
Win'dow, (win'do) s. an aperture in a besiding
by which air and light are intronsitted.
Wind'pipe, or Wind'pipe, [wind'pip, P. Z. F.
Ja. Sm. Wh.; wind'pip or wind'pip, W. J.;
wind'pip, S. K.] s. the passage for the besth
through the throat; the traches. Wind'row, a. hay raked into a ridge or row. Wind'-tight, (wind'tit) a. fenced against winds. Wind'ward, as. towards the wind. Wind'ward, a. lying towards the wind. Wind'ward, a. the point towards the wind. Wind'y, a. consisting of wind; stormy; asy. Wind, a consisting of wind; stormy; any.
Wine, a the fermanted juice of the grapa.
Wine'-bib-ber, a a great drinker of wine.
Wine'ghs, a a gleas for drinking wine.
Wing, a the limb of a bird used in Sying:—a
fan to winnow; flight:—the side of an army.
Wing, c. a. to furnish with wings; to fay. wing, v. a. to turns wind wings; to my.
Winged, (wingd or wing'ed) a. having wing.
Wing'-foot-ed, (wing'fot-ed) a. swift; nimits.
Wing'-shell, a. a shell covering the wings of
Wing'ry, a having wings; swift.

[insecta.
Wink, v. a. to shut the eyes; to shut the eyes
and ones them quickly: to exemption. and open them quickly; to comive.
Wink, s. the act of winking or closing the eye; a hint given by the eye. Wink'er, a. one who winks. Win'ner, a. one who wins Win'ning, p. a. that wins ; attractive : charming. Win'ning, s. act of gaining; the same won.
Win'now, (win'no) v. a. to separate by me
of the wind; to fan; to sift. Win'now, (win'no) v. s. to part corn from chaff. Win'nower, (win'no-er) a one who wanness. Win'ter, a the cold season of the year. Win'ter, v. a. to pass the winter. Win'ter, v. a. to feed or keep in the winter. Win'ter-green, n. an evergreen plant.
Win'ter-kill, v. a. to kill by the effect of the
weather or the cold of winter. Win'ter-ly, a suitable to winter; wintry.
Win'ter, a brumal; cold; suitable to winter.
Wi'ny, a having the taste or qualities of wine. Wipe, v. a. to cleanse by rubbing; to clear.
Wipe, v. a. an act of cleansing; a blow; a jeer.
Wipe, v. the or that which wiphs. Wire, a. metal drawn into a slender thread. Wire draw, c. a. to spin or draw into wire, as white draw, p. a. to spin or draw into ware, as metal; to draw out into length; to spin out. Whre'draw.ey, n. one who spins wire. Wire'draw.ing, n. art of drawing metal into Wir'y, a. nade of wire; like wire. (wire. I'Wis, v. a. [i. & p. wist.] to think; to suppose. Wig'ard, n. See Wizerd.
Wig'dom, n. quality of being wise; knowledge rightly med; suppose. rightly used; sapience; sagacity: prudence. Wise, a. having wisdom; sagacious; discreet grave; sage; skilful; judicious; pradent. Wise, n. manner; the way of being or acting Wipe's-cre, (wiz's-ker) m. a fool; a dunce. Wije'ling, n. one pretending to be wise. Wije'ly, ad. in a wise manner; prudently. |Wije'ness, n. wisdom; sapience. Sprass

It can be used at will.

you've war with spain their many by

the willingness of overhimd & supply the chase.

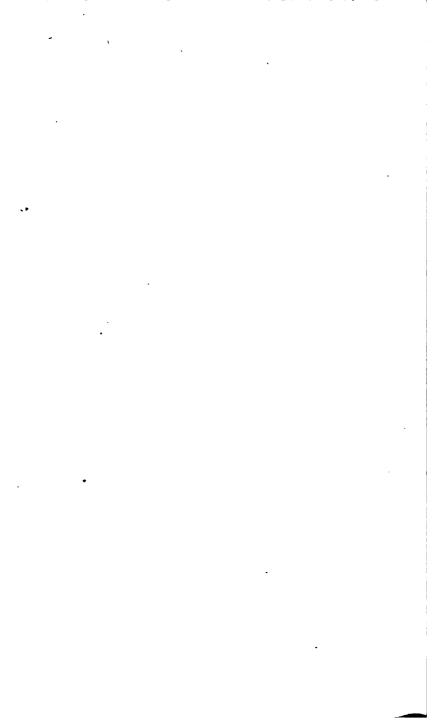
no win its way on to a heart.

Windwerd, xxta Erepor.

will wipe all toors from one one

He winced under it prospect.

the correspondence on English Bear, his her employed in continuing new political systems. appointment to all the mening is could have wested includ to -a esty by according their It were sincerely to be withed that in our exultation see. It were to be wind they where govern kingdows work initete ortisay.



to arrive within twelve hows of their

Withour sula how a literature a fixed orthogy of another on a run a leg, and un off.

to Nondar at all we see. — to be wondered at. — She wondered how people could pretail.

Wish, s. s. to have strong desire; to long. Wish, s. c. to desire; to long for; to ask. Wish, n. a longing desire; a thing desired.
Wish'er, n. one who wishes or longs.
Wish'fal, a. longing; showing desire; eager. wwim'rai, a. longing; showing desire; eager. Wish'y-wash'y, (-wösh'e) a. weak; not solid. Wish'y-wash'y, (-wösh'e) a. weak; not solid. Wish'act, or Whis'ket, n. a basket. [Local.] wyisp, n. a small burdle, as of hay or straw. twist, i. & p. from Wis.

Wist fal, a attentive; full of thought; eager.
Wist fall, a attentive; full of thought; eager.
Wist fall, y, ad attentively; carnersly.
Wit, v. n. to know; to be known:—now used
only in the infinitive, to set, as an advertisal

phrase, implying namely.

Wit, n. the faculty of perceiving and exhibiting ludierous points of analogy between things dissimilar; quickness of fancy; a striking or unexpected thought; intellect; humor; inventionally in the control of the control

tion; sense:—a man of wit or of genius. Witch, s. a woman supposed to have intercourse with evil spirits; a sorceress.
Witch, v. a. to bewitch; to enchant.
Witch/craft, a. practice of witches; sorcery. Witch'-šim, a. a kind of elm. Witch'er-y, n. enchantment; witchcraft. Wit'crack-er, n. a joker; a jester; a wag.

With pre, by; noting cause or means.
With, n. a twig, or band made of twigs, used for trying or binding:—written also seids.
With-di/, ad. along with the rest; likewise.
With-di/w/, v. a. to take back; to call away.
With-draw/s, n. act of withdrawing.
With-draw/s, n. act of withdrawing. With-draw'er, a. one who withdraws. With-drawing-rôom, s. a drawing-room.
With-drawing-not, s. same as sathdrawel.
Withe, s. a band made of twigs. See With With'er, v. m. to fade; to dry up; to pine; to With'er, v. a. to make to fade or decay. [w. With'er-band, z. an iron laid under a saddle.

With erd-ness, (with erd-nes) n. marcidity.
With erd, n. pl. the joining of the shoulder-hones
in a horse at the bottom of the neck. in a noise in the bottom of the neck.
With'er-wring, a injured in the withers.
With-bild', v. a. [i. withheld; pp. withheld is] to keep back; to restrain; to hold back; to hinder; to refuse.
With-bild'en, (-bill'dn) p. from Withheld.
With-bild'er, a one who withhelds.

With-in', prep. in, as opposed to something out; in the inner part of; not without; not beyond. With-in', ad. in the inner parts; inwardly. With-in'side, ad. in the interior parts.

With-in'side, ad. in the interior parts.

With-8ût', prep. out of, as opposed to something in; not within; beyond; being destitute of.

With-8ût', cosi, unless; if not; except.

With-8ût', cosi, unless; if not; except.

With-stind', v. a. [i. withstood; pp. Withstanding, withstood;] to oppose; to resist.

With-stind'er, n. one who withstands.

With-stood', (-stùd') i. & p. from Withstand.

With-stood', a. wallow-tree. — a. made of withs.

With-stind'er, n. one who withstands. Wit'less, a. wanting wit or understanding. Wit'less-ly, ad. without wit or understanding. Wit'ling, z. a petty pretender to wit. • Wit'ness, z. testimony; a bearer of testimony. Wit'ness, v. z. to bear testimony; to testify Wit'ness, v. z. to attest; to be a witness of. Wit'ness or, a. one who gives testimony. Wit'snip-per, a. one who affects repartee.
Wit'ted, a. having wit: — used in composition.
Wit'ti-cism, a. a witty remark; low wit.

Wit'ti-ly, ad. in a witty manner; artfally. Wit'ti-ness, n. the quality of being witty. Wit'tol, s. a tame cuckold.

Wit'ty, s. abounding in wit; having wit; humorous; ingenious; inventive. Wit'-worm, (wit'wirm) a. a feeder on wit. Wive, v. a. to match to a wife; to marry. Wive, v. a. to take a wife; to marry.
Wiver, or Wivern, a. a kind of dragon.
Wives, (wivz) a. pl. of Wife.
Wiz'ard, a. a conjurer; a sorcerer; enchanter.
Wiz'ard, a. a conjurer; a sorcerer; enchanter.

Wiz'ard, a. enchanting; haunted by wizards. Wiz'en, (wiz'zn) v. n. to wither; to dry up.

Wiz'en, (wiz'zn) v. n. to wither; to dry up.
Woad, (wôd) n. a plant, once much cultivated
in England for a blue dye extracted from it.
Woe's, (wô) n. grief; sorrow; misery; calamity
Woe'be-gone, a. lost in woe; fall of sorrow.
Wo'ful, a. sorrowful; calamitous; wretched.
Wo'ful-y, ad. sorrowfully; wretchedly.
Wo'ful-ness, n. misery; calamity; woe.
Wold, n. a plain open country; a down.
Stak.
Wolf, (wilt) n.; pl. wolves, (wûlvz.) a flerce
wild animal:—an eating ulcer.
Wolf-die's (wilt'do's) n. a suecies of dog.

Wolf'-dog, (wulf'dog) a. a species of dog.

won'-aog, (wuil'aog, n. a species of dog. Wolf'jah, (wuil'jah) a. resembling a wolf. Wolf'jah, n. a mineral; rock-lead. Wolf'ja'm, n. a mineral; rock-lead. Wolf's'bane, (wuils'ban) n. a poisonous plant. Wol-ver-ëne', (wuil-) n. the glutton, a quadruped. Wom'an, (wim'an) n.; pl. wom'an, (wim'an in a sduit female of the human race.

Wom'an-hat'er, (wam'an-hat'er) s. one who has an aversion to the female sex. Wom'an-hood, (wûm'an-hûd) a the character, state, and collective qualities of a woman.

state, and collective qualities or a woman.

Wom'an-ish, (wûm'an-ish) a suitable to a woman; resembling a woman.

Wom'an-kind, (wûm'an-) a. the female sex.

Wom'an-ly, (wûm') a. becoming a woman.

Wenb, (wom) a. place of the fectus; a cavity.

Wanb, (win) a. to anclose to besed. Wômb, (wôm) v. a. to enclose; to breed. Wôm'bat, a. a burrowing quadruped.

Wonien, (wim'en) np. of Woman.
Won, i. & p. from Wis.
Won'en, i. & p. from Wis.
Won'der, n. to be surprised or astonished.
Won'der, n. the sensation of surprise; admira-

tion; amazement; surprise; a prodigy.

tion; attazement; surprise; a procusy.

Won'der-er, n. one who wonders.

Won'der-ful, a. admirable; strange; astonishing; surprising; marvellous; amazing.

Won'der-ful-ty, ad. in a wonderful manner.

Won'der-ful-nass, n. state of being wonderful.

won'agr-tul-ness, z. state or being wonderful. Won'der-ment, z. astonishment; a mazement Won'der-ous, a. See Wondrotz. Won'der-strück, z. amazed; surprised. Won'der-work'ing, (-würk'-) a. doing wonders. Won'drous, a. marvellous; strange; wonderful. Won'drous-ly, ad. wonderfully.

Wont, s. s. to be accustomed; to use.

[Want, [want, [w. P. J. P. K. Sa. W. ; want, Ja] s. custom; habit; use. Sidaey.

Won't, (wont or want) [want, S. W. P. Ja. K. Sa. ] s. contraction used for soil set.

Want'ed, p. a. accustomed; used; usual.

Want'ed, p. a. accustomed; used; usual.

Wôô, v. a. to court; to solicit in love.
Wôô, v. a. to court; to make love.
Woôd, wûd) m.; pl. woods, (wûdz.) a large and

thick collection of trees; a forest. — sing. the substance of trees; timber; fuel. Wood'bine, (wûd'bin) n. the honeysuckie. Wood'chat, (wûd'chat) n. a small bird. Wood'chück, (wûd'chük) n. a small quadruped

that burrows in the ground; marmot. Wood'cock, (wud'kok) a. a bird of passage.

worldly; covetousness; love of the welld. World'liffg, (wiirld'ling) n. an idolizer of weal

World'ly, (wurld'le) a relating to this work; devoted to this world; secular; earthly.

World'ly-mind'ed, (wiirld'-) a. attentive chick

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to this world.

Wood'-cut, (wad'kut) n. an engraving on wood; | World'li-ness, (wurld'le-ness) n. st a print of such engraving. Wood'ed, (wûd'ed) a. supplied with wood. Wood'en, (wûd'dn) a. made of wood; ligneous. Wood'en, (wud'an) a. mae or wood; igneous Wood'rei-ter, (wūd'frēt-er), an insect. Wood'-hône, (wūd'-) n. a house for wood. Wood'-nēss, (wūd'-enēs) n. the being woody. Wood'-inds, (wūd'-sha) n. wood's a forest. Wood'land, (wūd'shad) n. wood's in forest. Wood'land, (wūd'shad) n. woods; to woods. Nood' in the (wūd'shad) n. woods; to woods. Wood'-lark, (wad'lark) a. a species of lark. Wood'-löuse, (wud'löus) z. an insect; milleped. Wood'man, (wud'man) er Woods'man, z. a for-

ester: - one who fells timber: - a sportsman. exer: — one was tens timer: — a sportanan. two.dr.ma.fer, (wdd') n. a woodseller. Wood'-nōte, (wdd'nōt) n. wild music. [woods. Wood'-nōte, (wdd'nōt)] n. a nymph of the Wood'-pick-er, (wdd'pick-er) n. a bird. Wood'-pick-er, (wdd'pick-er) n. a wild pigeon. Wood'-pick-er (wdd'pick-er) n. a wild pigeon. Wood'reeve, (wud'rev) n. an overseer of woods. Wood'ward, (wud'ward) n. forester; woodreeve. wood-waru, (wud-waru) n. forester; woodreeve. Wood-work, (wudd-wurk) n. work in wood. Wood'worm, (wudd-wurm) n. a worm in wood. Wood'y, (wudd) a. abounding with wood; consisting of wood; yooden; iligneous. Wöö'er, n. one who wooes; a suitor.

Waaf, n. the threads that cross the warp; woft. wood, s. the threads that cross the warp; wolk. Woo'ing-ly, sd. pleasingly; so as to entice. Wood, (w'al) s. the fleece of sheep; short hair. Wool'comb-er, (w'al'kon-er) s. a comber of wood. Wool'cft, (w'al'fe) s. a skin with the wool on it. Woolled, (w'al'd) s. having wool. Wool'len, (wûl'len) a. made of wool. Wool'ien, (wûl'ien) z.; pl. wool'iens; cloths made of wool; woollen goods.

made or woo; woosen goods.
Wool'len-dra'per, (wûl'-) n. a dealer in woollens.
Wool'lj-nëss, (wûl'-) n. state of being woolly.
Wool'ly, (wûl'ie) a. consisting of, or like, wool.
Wool'-jake, (wûl'jak) n. a bundle of wool.
Wool'-sack, (wûl'jak) n. a bag or sack of wool:

- the seat of the lord-chancellor of England.

- the seat the fort-rendering of England.
Wolf-sta-pley, (will sta-pley) a a sorter of wool.
Wolf-sta-pley a sorter of wool.
Word, (wird) a a single part of speech; an oral expression; an articulate sound; a promise; a token; message: — tidings: — Scripture.
Wood (willed) a to a verse is a result. iso; a token; message: — Hdings: — Seripa Word, (wird) v. a. to express in words. Word'-catch-er, (wird'kach-er) z. a caviller. Word'y, (wird'e) a. full of words; verbose. Word'y, (wird'e) a. full of words; verbose. Wore, i. from Wesr.

Work, (wurk) v. n. [i. wrought or worked; pp. working, wrought or worked;] to labor; to toil; to operate; to act: - to ferment. on; to operate; to act: — to ferment.

Work, (wirk) w. a. to form by labor; to effect.

Work (wirk) w. toil; labor; a performance.

Work-day, (wirk'da) z. a day for work.

Work'er, (wirk'er) z. he or that which works.

Work's-fel-low, (wirk'fel-lo) z. a fellow-laborer.

Work's-fel-low, (wirk'fel-lo) z. a fellow-laborer.

work nouse, (wurk'nous) s. a nouse for work; a manufactory:—an almabause.
Work'ng, (würk'-) s. operation; fermentation
Work'ng,-däy, (würk'ng,-dä) s. a day for labor.
Work'man, (würk'man) s. an artificor.
Work'man-like, (würk'-) d. skilful; well perWork'man-ly, (würk'-) formed. Work'man-ly, (wurk') | a. samut; wes per-Work'man-ly, (würk') | formed.
Work'man-ship, (würk'man-ship) z. skill; art.
Work'mas-ter, (würk'man-ter) z. a performer.
Work'shöp, z. a place where work is done.
Work'wom-an, (würk'wüm-an) z. a woman
skilled in needle-work; a laboring woman.

World, (wurld) at the system of created beings and things; universe; earth; the terraqueous globe; a secular life; mankind; the public.

Worm, (wurm) n. a small, creeping animal. yvorm, (wurm) st. a small, creeping animal, s grub; an insect; any thing spiral. Worm, (wurm) v. a. to work alowly, scraty, and gradually, like a worm. Worm, (wurm) st. a. to drive by secret means. Worm-eat-en, (wurm-eth) a. a bitter simil. Worm'wood, (witney's)

Worm'y, (wirm'e) a. full of worms; came by Worn, p. from Weer. Wor'ri-er, a one who worries or torments

Wor'ry, z. fretfulness; unequiness; vexaci Worry, v. a. to tear; to harass; to tease; to feel. Worse, (würs) a. comp. of Bad; more ind. Worse, (würs) ad. in a worse manner. Wors'en, (wilr'sn) v. s. to make worse

Wors'en, (wür'sn) e. a. to make worse.
Wor'ship, (wür'ship) s. dignity; house; a tile
of honor; adoration; religious reverses.
Wor'ship, (wür'ship) e. a. to perform adorates.
Wor'ship, (wür'ship-ful) a. claiming supet;
entitled to respect; venerable.
Wor'ship-ful-ly, (wür') ad. respectfully.
Wor'ship-ful-ly, (wür') a. one who worships.
Wor'ship-ful-ly, (wür') a. one who worships.
Worst, (würst) a. superl. of Bad; most bad.
Worst, (würst) a. the most ewil state.

Worst, (wirst) a. supert of Bad; most bad.
Worst, (wirst) v. a. to defeat; to overthrew.
Worst, (wirst) v. a. to defeat; to overthrew.
Worstyed, (whereyed) [worstyed, Ja. E. Sa.,
wirstyed, W.; wistyed, J. F.] n. a hardtwisted, woollen yarn.
Worth, (wirth a. an heeb: — new bees or size.
tworth, (wirth) or twinth, v. a. to batide; to
happen to; as, "Woe warth the day."
Worth (wirth) or the walue of sure these, reise. Worth, (wurth) a. the value of any thing; price;

rate; merit; excellence; importance.
Worth, (wiirth) a equal in value to; deserving Worthing, (wurthing let) ad suitably; justify, (wurthing let) ad suitably; justify, Worthings, (würthenes) s. desert; merk. Worthings, (würthies) a. having no vulue. Worthings s. mess, (würthin) s. want of value. Wor'thy, (witr'the) a. having worth or mera; deserving good or ill; meritorious.

Wor'thy, (wur'the) n. a man of mers. tWot, tWote, s. n. to know; to be awars. Would, (wold) i. of Will: an auxiliary verb. \*Wound, (wond or wound) [wond or wound, W. P. J.; wond, S. Ja. K. Sm. R.: wound, E.

Wb. Narcs.] n. a hurt given to the bedy by violence; a cut; an injury.

\*Wôund, or Wôund, v. a. to hurt by violence.

Wound, (wöund) i. & p. from Fins.

\*Woundless, or Wôundless, a. exempt from Wove, from Finse.

Wove, from Finse.

[wounds.

Wo'ven, (wo'vn) p. from Wesse.

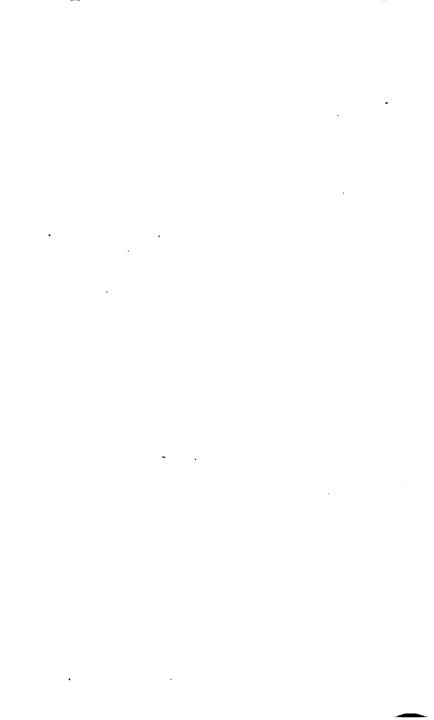
(Wrack, (rak) n. ruin; destruction. See Wreck
Wraith, (rath) n. an apparition; a spirit. [Leak]

Wran'gle, (rang'gl) v. s. to dispute; to quarre. Wran'gle, (rang'gl) s. a quarrel; a dispute. Wrin'gier, (ring'gier) s. an angry disputant.—
Scalos arrangles, the student who passes the
best examination in the senate-house, is the

university of Cambridge, Eng.
Writp, (rap) s. a. [i. wrapped or wrapt, sp.
wrapping, wrapped or wrapt;] to roll together to involve; to cover.

Wrap per, a. one who wraps; a cover. Wrap'ping, a. a covering; a wrapper; eavelope so soon as he overtook me, it was but Meg are worked up sut a confidence ... May are different works by different on this A worker in word. Ji i wait Kemarking Wormwood, Expiros, axistis worthy to be praised - fam not worter that one how the come worth to the property work in all worth consideration of a state of and consideration It must have been equity writtles to eng class of Who are in capable of giving pleasure thursday, and hinder those world. Would that Awere a horse or cerel! weaking up in

The man said the was and gaged, but would that avery emineut place of sale were a sphere of light.



A history written on the same plan

XER

Writp'ris-cal, n. a kind of coarse upper coat.
Writsee, (ris) n. a fish, called the old soifs.
Writseh, (rith or raih) [rith, J. F. Wh.; rath, S. P. Sm.; roth or raih, W.; rath or rath, Ja. E.]
n. anger; fury; rage; resentment.
Writh'file, a. angre; furious; raging.
Writh'files. a. free from anger.
Writh'files. a. free from anger.

Wrath/fal-ly, ad furiously; passionately.
Wrath/fess, a free from anger.
Wrāak, (rēk) v. a. to execute; to inflict.
Wrāak, (rēk) v. a. to execute; to inflict.
Wrāak, (rēk) v. a. to execute; to inflict.
Wrāath, (rēk) [rēth, J. E. F. Sm. Wh.; rēth, P. E.; rēth or rēth, W. Ja.] n.; pl. wrēathe; any thing twisted; a garland.
Wrāathe, (rēth) v. a. [i. wreathed; pp. wreathing, wreathed, twreathen;] to form into wreaths; to twist; to interweave.
Wrāathe, (rēth) v. a. to be interwoven.
Wrāathe, (rēth) a. destruction by sees; ruin; shipwreck; a vessel or other thing wrecked.
Wrāck, (rēk) v. a. to destroy by dashing on rocks or sands; to strand; to ruin.

or sands; to strand; to ruin.

Wrēck'er, (rēk'er) n. one who plunders vessels
that are wrecked.

Wren, (ren) n. a small, perching bird. Wrench, (rench) v. a. to pull with a twist or

wielence; to sprain; to wrest.
Wrench, (rench) s. a wielent pull; a sprain.
Wrest, (rest) v. a. to extent; to distort; to force. Wrest, (test) n. distortion; violence. Wrest'er, (rest'er) n. one who wrests. Wrest'tle, (res'si) v. n. to contend by grappling

and trying to throw down; to struggle. and trying to throw down; to struggle.

Wrēst'lor, (rēs'ier) n. one who wreeties.

Wrēst'lor, (rēs'ing) n. an exercise; a struggle.

Wrētch, (rēch) n. a misērable mortal; knave.

Wrētch'ed, (rēch'ed) a. miserable; worthese.

Wrētch'ed-rēsn, n. misery; despicably.

Wrētch'ed-rēsn, n. misery; despicablenese.

Wrīg'gle, (rīg'gl) v. a. to put in quick motion.

Wrīg'gler, (rīg'gl) v. a. to put in quick motion.

Wrīg'gler, (rīg'gl) n. one who wrīggles.

Wrīght, (rīt) n. a workman; an aruhcer.

Wringt, (rīng) v. a. i. wrung er wringed: pp.

wringing, wrung or wringed;] to twist; ta turn; to press; to extort; to harass; to distress
Wring'er, (ring'er) s. one who wrings.
Wrin'kle, (ring'kl) ». a corrugation; a crease.
Wrin'kle, (ring'kl) ». a. to contract into wrinkles

or furrows; to make uneven. [arm. Wrist, (rist) a. the joint joining the hand to the

Wrist'band, (rist'band) a. a band or fastening about the wrist.

Writ, (rit) n. a writing; Scripture.—(Law) a written precept or instrument, conferring some right, or requiring something to be done.

Writ, (rit) i. from Write. Write, (rit) v. a. [i. wrote; pp. writing, written;] to express by letters; to compose; to engrave Write, (rit) v. z. to perform the act of writing.

Will'er, (rit'er) n. one who writes; an author. Writhe, (rith) v. a. to distort; to twist; to force. Writhe, (rith) v. n. to be distorted with agony. Writ'ing, (rit'ing) a act of forming letters with a pen; a manuscript; any thing written.

Writ'ing-mas-ter, n. one who tenches to write. Writ'ten, (rit'tn) p. from Write. Wrong, (rong, 21) s. an injury; injustice; error.

Wrong, (rong, 21) m. an injury; injustice; errow Wrong, (rong) a. not rightly; amiss. Wrong, (rong) a. not rightly; amiss. Wrong, (rong) a. a. to injure; to use unjustly. Wrong'de-er, m. an injurious person. Wrong'de, (rong'fel) a. injurious; unjust. Wrong'dil, (rong'fel) a. injurious; unjust. Wrong'ful-ly, (rong'ful-e) ad. unjustly; unjust. Wrong'ful-de-ed, (rong'ful-e) ad. unjustly; amiss. Wrong'hese, (rong'he) ad. unjustly; amiss.

Wrong'ness, (rong'nes) n. error; evil. Wrote, (rot) i. from Write.

Wroth, (rawth or roth, 21) [roth, S. W. J. F.; roth, E.; rawth, Ja. K. Sm.] a. excited by wrath; angry; exasperated.

Wrought, (rawt) i. & p. from Work; performed; labored; manufactured; worked.

Wring, (rling) i. & p. from Wring.
Wry, (rl) a. crooked; distorted; wrested:
Wryneck, z. a distorted neck:—a bird. Wry'ness, (ri'nes) a. the state of being wry.

## X.

X is a letter which begins no word truly English. At the beginning of words, it is pronounced like z; but elsewhere it is equivalent to ke or gr. As a numeral, it stands for

Xin'thic, a inclining to a yellow color. Xan'thine, (zan'thin) n. (Chem.) the yellow, dyeing matter found in madder.

Xin'tho con, n. (Chem.) the base of an acid, produced by the action and reaction of carburet of sulphur and potash.

Xan'the-phyll, n. a yellow coloring matter found on the leaves of some forest-trees in autumn. X8'bec, n. a small, three-masted vessel.

Xo-rā'si-a, (zo-rā'zho-a) π. (Mcd.) a disease of the hair.

Ze-ro-col-lÿr'i-um, n. [L.] a kind of eye-salve. Ko-rô'dēş, (zō-rô'dēz) n. a dry tumor.

Xër-o-mi'rum, s. a drying ointment. Xe-roph'a-gy, (ze-rof'a-je) s. dry food; subsist-ence on dry food.

Xe-roph'thal-my, (ze-rop'thal-me) n. a dry, red soreness, or itching, in the eyes. Xe-rō'tēş, (ze-rō'tēz) n. a dry habit of hody. Xiph'i-as, (zif'e-as) π. [L.] the sword-fish.

XIph'old, a sword-shaped : - applied to a liga-

ment or cartilage connected with the sternum.
Xi-phöi'dēş, (zc-föi'dēz) m. the pointed, sword-like cartilage or gristle of the breust-bone. Xy-lo-bal'sa-mam, n. [L.] wood of the balsam-Xy-log'ra-pher, a. an engraver on wood. [tree.

Ay-lo-graphic, a a relating to xylography, of Xy-lo-graphic, a relating to xylography, of Xy-lo-graphic, a the art of engraving on wood. Xy-log'ry-phy, a the art of engraving on wood. Xy-lop'ry-phy, a coleopterous insect. Xys'ter, (zis'ter) a a surgeon's instrument.

## Y.

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at the beginning of words and syllables, is a "Why, s. s. to bark as a bengle-hound or deg.

y consument, and in other situations it is a Vel'mpn, (yō'mpn, 40) [yō'mpn, W.P.J.EF
Ju.E. Su. R. Wh.; yōm'mpn, S. Sest; yōm'ne, is an other situations and passive participles of verbs; as, pcled.

mun, Kewrick, I. s.; pt. yoō'men; a farmen; a vowel, and has the sound of i.

Y is, in old English, sometimes prefixed to preterious and passive participtes of verbs; as, yelad.
Yacht, (ykt) (ykt, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ykt, E. Kenrick.) n. a vessel of state or piecasure.
Yim, n. a large esculent root or vegetable.
Yim'kee, (ying'ke) n. a cant term for an inabitant of New England, supposed to be a corruption of the word English or Angleis by the Infig., n. n. to bark; to yelp; to yunp.
Glans.
Yird, n. a small piece of enclosed ground: — a measure of three feet; a yardwand: — a timber to support a sail. ber to support a sail. Yard'exick, n. a stick a yard long. Yard'wand, (yard'wond) n. measure of a yard. Yara, a. ready; dexterous; nimble. Shak. Yara, v. a. See Yark. Yira, v. a. See Ferz.
Yira, n. spun wool; thread of wool, &c.
Yira, v. a. to growi or snari like a dog. [2-]
Yir'rôw, (yir'rô) n. a plant; the milioli.
Yir'rôw, (yir'rô) n. a plant; the yelp.
Yau - (About) an unateady motion of a shi Yaw, s. (Nust.) an unsteady motion of a shi Yaw, v. s. to deviate from the right course. Yaw, or Yuli, s. a boat belonging to a ship. Yaw, s. s. to cry out. See Yell. Yawi, s. s. to cry out. See Tell.
Yawn, s. s. to gape; to open the mouth wide.
Yawn, s. s. to gape; to open the mouth wide.
Yawn, s. oscitation; a gape; a histus.
Yawning, s. steepy; alumbering; gaping.
YY-chid', (o-khid'), p. called; termed; named.
Yz-cidped', (o-klipt') p. called; termed; named.
Yz, press. the nominative plural of Thes.
Yza, (yā or yē) [yā, J. E. Js. K. Ss. R.; yē, S.
W. P. Wo.; yā or yē, F.] ed. yes; a particle
of affirmation, correlative to neg.
Yāsan, s. s. to bring young, as aheep.
Yāsan'ling, s. the young of sheep.
Yāsan'ling, s. the young of sheep.
Yāsar, s. the space of time occupied by the revolution of the earth in its orbit; tweive calendar months; 365 days. remon or the earth in as drost; tweeve caleadar months; 365 days.

Year'book, (yeir'būk) z. a book of law reports published annually.

Year'ling, z. being a year old.

Year'ling, z. an animal one year old. Year'ing, a na nimai one year cid.
Year'iy, ad. annually; once a year; annual.
Year'iy, ad. annually; once a year.
Yearn; (yern) v. a. to feel pain, pkty, or desire.
Years'ing, n. the emotion of pky; sympathy.
Yearking, n. the rootion of pky; sympathy. foam : - written also yest. See Yest. Year'ty, a. containing or resembling yeast.
Yeak, [yeik, W. J. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.; yek, E. P.;
yelk or yek, P.] n. the yellow part of an egg: written also yelk. Yell, v. n. to cry out with horror and agony. Yell, n. a cry of horror; a hideous outcry. Yši'low, (yši'lò) a being of a gold color. Yši'low, a yellow color; a golden hue. Yši'low-fš'ver, a malignant, billous fever: — called also the black-comit. caned and the stack-comit.
Yél'low-him-mer, (yél'lo-him-er) n. a bird.
Yél'low-lah, (yél'lo-lah) s. approaching to yellow.
Yél'low-lah-néss, n. quality of being yellowish.
Yél'low-néss, n. the quality of being yellow.
Yél'low, (yél'löz) n. pl. a disease in horses and cattle:—a disease in trees and plants.

in p. Morrace.] n. j p. you morn j. mannen.; gentleman farmer; a freeholder.

Ye'man-ry, (yê'man-re) n. the body of yeanse.

Yêrk, [yêrk, R. W. P. E. E. Sm.; yêrk or yark, Ac.] u. a. to throw ent; to lash; to stilla.

Yêrk, n. a. to move as with jerks; to jerk.

Yêrk, n. a. quick motion; a jerk.

Yêrk, n. a. duck motion; a jerk.

Yêrk, [yên, P. E. Ja. Sm. R.; yîn, S. W. J.; yêr or yin, P. E.] ad. the affirmative particle, opposed to ne; yen; truly.

Yêst, [yêst, S. W. P. Ja.; yêst or yint, P. A.; yêst, E. Sm. Nares.] n. hartn: — now commonly written and pronounced years. See Yast.

Yêr'ter, a. being next before the present day.

Yêr'ter, day, or Yêr'ter-day, [yêr'ter-da, W. P. J. E. P. Ja. Sm. R.; yis'ter dâ, S. K. M. P. J. E. Sm. R.; yis'ter dâ, S. K. M. P. Yêr'ter-dây, or Yêr'ter-dây, or Yêr'ter-dây, or Yêr'ter-dây, or Nêr'ter-dây.

Yêr'ter-night, (yêr'ter-nit) m. the night before this night. this night. this night.

\*Yés'ty-night.(-mit) ed. on the night last past.

Yés'ty, (yèst'e) a. frothy; yeasty. See Yasty

Yés, [yès, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sa. E.; yèt s'

yit, Kossick.] cosi, nevertheless; however.

Yét, ed. besides; still; at least; hitherto.

Yew (ya), a nevergreen tree of tough wood.

Yew (ya), (yê'en) a. made of the wood of yes.

Yêx, v. z. to hiccough.— z. the hiccough.

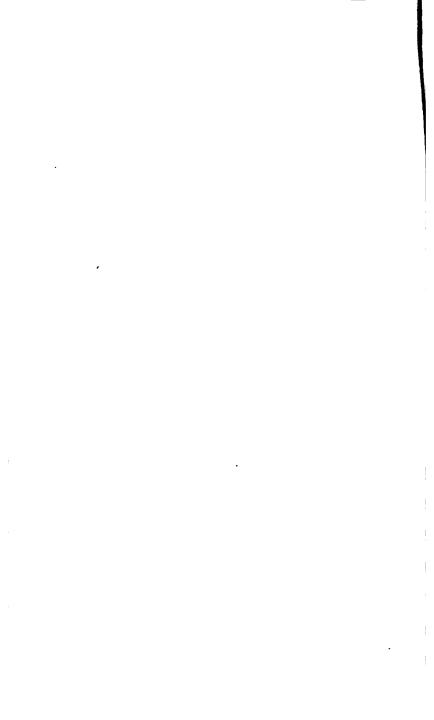
Yêx, v. z. to hiccough.— s. the hiccough. Yield, (yeld) v. a. to produce; to give; to affect; to allow; to concede; to grant.
Yield, (yeld) v. n. to give up; to submit.
Yield, n. return for cultivation; produce.
Yield'er, (yeld'er) n. one who yields. Yield'er, (Yeld'er) n. one who yields. Yield'ing, n. the act of giving up; submission. Yield'ing, p. a. complying; flexible.
Yield'ing-ly, ad. with comgliance. Yield'ing-ly, ad. with comgliance. Yield'ing-ly, ad. with comgliance. Yeld'ing-ly, ad. with compliance. Yeld'ing-ly, ad. a bandage for the neck; a mank of savitude; a chain; a bond; a couple; a pair. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to couple: to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to couple: to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comple: to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to bind by a yoke; to comfan. Yoke, v. a. to See Fe velk. You a. & ad. at a distance; yonder. Shak. You der, a. being at a distance, but within view. Yon'der, ad. at a distance, but within view.
Yon'der, ad. [in time past. Spenser.] — Of pers, at
old time; long ago. — In days of yors, at time
Yod, (vd.) personal pros. pt. of Thes.
Young, (yung) a not old; youthful; ignorust.
Young, (yung) a not old; youthful; ignorust. Young, (yung) s. the offspring of anisash. Young ish, (yung ish) s. somewhat young Young ling, (yung ling) s. a young anisash Young star, m. n young person; a youth.
Young stor, m. n young person; a youth.
Young ter, m. youngster. Shak. (Coffeenal)
Your, (yet, if emphatical; yet, if othermae) propos. or a. belonging to you.
Your-self', (yuy-self') press. you; even you:—
the reciprocal form of yes. Youth, (yuth) n. the part of life succeeding childhood; a young man; young persons.

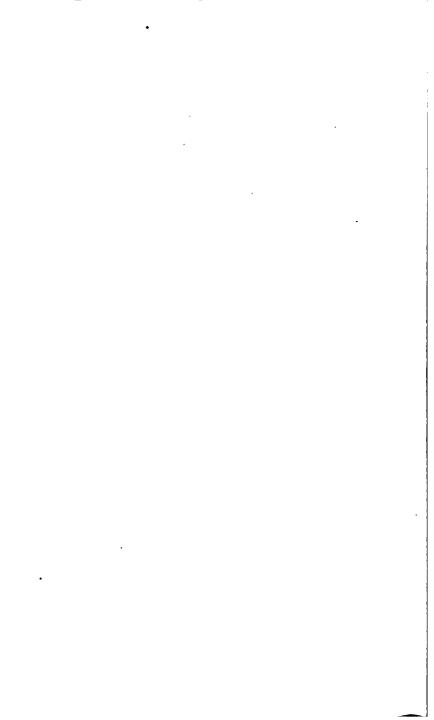
Have you yet dans:

yield to a wing

is by first laughing yourself. By ellow, ixpo's.

for which a short be scription - was a get much you but a short be scription - was a get with the wife.





Lealous in its defence. \_ for the law

Codth'fal, (rath'fal) a. young; vigorous. Codth'fal-ly, ad. in a youthful manner. Codth'fal-ness, n. state of being youthful. [der. (t'tri-s, m. an earth in the form of a white pow-

Yt'trj-am, a. (Min.) the metallic base of yttria. Ydc'ca, s. (Bot.) an American tree and its fruit. Ydle, s. the ancient or Saxon name for Christ mas; applied also to Lammas.

# 7.

socie.

Z a consonant, has, in English, the Sames and the soft or vocal s in rose.

Zaf 'chō, n. (Arch.) the lowest part of a pedestal.

Zaf 'fre, (aži 'fur) n. (Cacm.) an oxide of cobalt.

Zaf 'fre, (aži 'fur) n. (Cacm.) an oxide of cobalt.

Zam'bō, n. the offspring of an Indian and negro.

Za'my, [zā'ne, S. W. P. J. E. F. Sm.; zā'ne or
zain'ne, J. n. a merry-androw; a buffoon.

Zar'mich, n. the name of a genus of fossils.

Zant. a. passionate ardor in some cause or pura consonant, has, in English, the same sound | Zinc, n. a metal of a bluish-white color, much

Zar zaga, a. the name of a genus of rossus. Zaal, a. passionate ardor in some cause or pur-sust; fervency; earnestness; warmth. \*Zeal'qu, (zel'qu) a person full of zeal; one over-zealous; an enthusiast. \*Zeal'ous, (zel'lus) [zel'lus, S. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sas. R. Wb.; zel'lus or ze'lus, W. Kenrick.] a.

ardent; passionate in any cause.

\*Zĕml'ous-ly, ad. in a zealous manner; ardently.

\*Zĕml'ous-lèes, a. the quality of being zealous.

Zĕ'bra, a. [L.] an African animal like an ass.

Zĕ'buq, a. a small East-Indian bison.

Zochin, (che kën' or zë'kin) [che-kën', W. J. E. F. Ja.; che-kën', S.; zë'kin, P. Sm. Wb.]
n. an Italian gold coin worth about nine shil-

m. ma trainin gold coin worth about time sini-lings sterling: — written also cseckin, choquin, and sequin. See Sequin. Zed, n. a name of the letter Z: — called also tee. Zed 0-9-47, n. a spicy plant, or medicinal root, growing in the East Indies.

growing in the East Index.
Zömn-in-dir', [zöm-in-dir', Sm. Brende; ze-min'-dar, K. Wh.] s. a land-owner in India.
Zömn',in-da-ry, n. the possession of a zemindar.
Zömd, s. the ancient language of Persia.
Zö'nsih, [zb'nith, S. Wh.; P. J. E. F. K. R. Wh.; zöm'nith, Sm. Rees.]
s. the point overhead, opposite to the nadir.
Zön [rich / Min.] a minoral, a strolling.

Zz'o-lite, s. (Mis.) a mineral; natrolite.
Zz'po-lite, s. (Mis.) a mineral; natrolite.
Zz'pol'yr, (zz'f';r) s. [zz'p'r-ris, L] the west
wind: — any mild, soft wind.
Zz'rō, s. [It. Sp. & Fr.] the point from which a

thermometer is graduated; the cipher [0].
Zest, s. a taste added for a relish; a relish.
Zest, v. a. to heighten by additional relish.
Ze'ta, s. a Greak letter. — (Arch.) a dining-room;
a closet.

Zo-BK'ic, a. proceeding by inquiry.
Zo-BK'ic, s. pl. a part of algebra which consists
in the search for unknown quantities.

Zeng by-don, z. (Gool.) an extinct species of whale.

Zeng mq, n. [Gr.] a figure in grammar; ellipsis. Zig zig, n. a line with sharp turns or angles. Zig'zig, a. having sharp and quick turns. Zig'zig, v. a. to form with quick turns.

used in the manufacture of brass and other alloys: — in commerce, it is called speiter. Zinck'y, a relating to, or containing, zinc. Zin-cog'ra-pher, n. an engraver on zinc. Zin-co-graph'i-cal, a. relating to zincography. Zin-cog'ra-phy, n. the art of engraving on zinc.
Zir'con, n. (Min.) a hard, sparkling stone.
Zo'cle, n. (Arch.) a sort of stand or pedestal;

Zo'di-ac, [zō'de-ak, P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm.; zō'dzhōk, S.; zō'de-ak or zō'je-ak, W.] n. an imaginary zone or belt in the heavens, which is divided into the twelve signs, and within which are the apparent motions of the sun and moon.

Zo-di'a-cal, a relating to the zodiac.

Zône, a. a girdle; a belt.—(Geeg.) a division of the earth's surface by means of parallel lines. Zôned, (Zônd) a. wearing a zone. Zône'less, a. having no zone or girdle.

Zone ress, at naving no some or gircue.
Zo-ög'ra-pher, at one who is versed in zoögraphy.
Zō-ōg'ra-phy, at a description of animals.
Zō-ōg'ra-phy, at description of animals.
Zō-ōg'ra-phy, at Geod.) the fossil remains of a petrified animal.

Zô-o-lòg'i-cal, a. relating to zoblogy.

Zo-öl'o-gist, π. one who is versed in zoology. Zo-öl'o-gy, π. the science of animals, treating of their nature, properties, classification, &c.

Zo-ōn'o-my, a animal physiology.
Zo-ōph'a-goŭe, a. feeding on living animals.
Zo-ōph-i-tōl'o-gy, a. the natural history of zo-ophytes.

ophytes.

25-o-ph6ric, [zō-o-f6r'ik, W. P. J. E. Ja. K. Sm.;
zo-of 'o-rik, Wb. dsk.] a. (Arck.) applied to a
column bearing the figure of an animal.

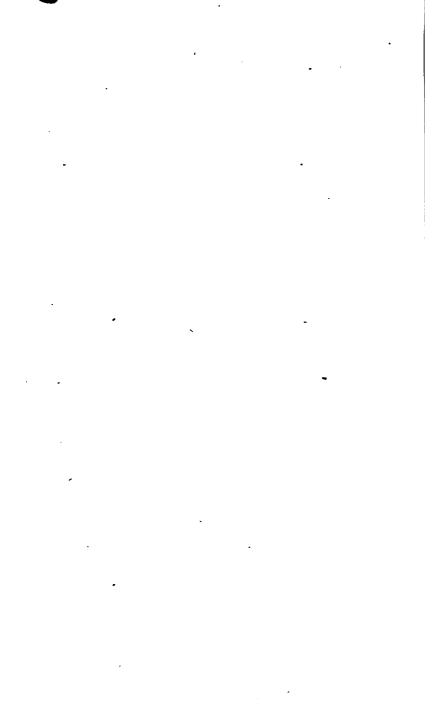
20-ōph'o-rik, n. [L.] (Arck.) a part between the
architrave and cornice; a frieze.

25'o-phyte, n. a sort of vermes, or substance
supposed to partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

Zō-o-phỹt'je, a. relating to zoophytes.

Zo-5t'o-mist, s. one versed in zostomy.
Zo-5t'o-my, s. that branch of anatomy which relates to the structure of the lower animals. Zu-mom'e-ter, n. an instrument for measuring

zy-moury-wr, π an instrument for measuring the degrees of fermentation; zymowineter. Zy-mo-lög'/-caj, α relating to xymology. Zy-möl'γ-gist, π one versed in zymology. Zy-möl'γ-gy, π the doctrine of fermentation:—written also xumology. Zy-mo-lin'γ-ter, π an instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation.



# PRONUNCIATION

#### REEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

#### REMARKS.

Two following vocabulary of Great and Latin Proper Names comprises, in addition to the manes found in Walker's "Key," about 3,000 sher Greek and Latin names. Of these adlitional names, about 2,400 have been taken ross Carr's "Classical Pronunciation of Proper Yames;" between 500 and 600 are names which were added by Trollope, in his edition of Walkm's Key; and some have been derived from Scheller's Latin and German Lexicon.

The pronunciation of the names here given m, im most cases, in accordance with that found in the works above mentioned, except that the system of notation used in this Dictionary has been applied to these names.

The pronunciation of a considerable number of Greek and Latin names, as given by Walker, bas been shown by citations from the Greek and Latin poets, as exhibited by Carr, Sharpe, and other propodists, to be incorrect. Such of these words as are unquestionably wrong in Walker, have been here corrected; as, Licinus for Licitus, Nasilas for Nasilas, Neimes for Name's, Enetri for Enteri, Penditon for Pentdies. &c. Some words which are more or less doubtful, and with respect to which other prosodists differ from Walker, are here given in two forms; as, Bie'tenie or Biete'nie, Der'ychie Of Dory'ches, Eber'ecum or Ebere'cum, Leen'etus or Leona'tus, &c. Some classical names are pronounced differently as they are differently used; as, Belides, Epiphenie, &c.; and some, which as nouns have the antepenultimade accent, have, when used as adjectives, the penultimate accent; as, Myr'inus, Or'pheus, fmount;) Myri'nus, Orpho'us, (adjectives.)

is, which, in their classical pronunciation, have the accent on the penultimate; as, Alexandri's Cassandri'a, Deidami'a, Philadelphi'a, Samari'a, &c. The English analogy strongly favors the antepenultimate accent in the pronunciation of this class of words; and Walker countenances this accent in relation to a part of them, especially such as are much used in English, and have consequently become, in a measure, Anglicized. The following words, namely, Alexandria, Philadelphia, and Samerie, are so much Anglicized, that it would seem pedantic, in reading or speaking English, to pronounce them otherwise than with the antepenultimate accent. But such of these names as are scarcely at all Anglicized, as Antiochie, Deidamia, Laomedia, &c., may very properly be allowed to retain their classical accontuation.

There are various other classical names which have become more or less Anglicized, and which have, in consequence, had their pronunciation in a greater or less degree changed from the classical standard. Thus Arius, which, in Latin, is pronounced Ari'us, is, in English, pronounced A'rine; and Granicus and Hyperion, which, in Latin, are pronounced Grani'cus and Hyperi'en, are, in English, often pronounced Granticus and Hyperion.

Greek, Latin, and Hebrew names, introduced into modern languages, naturally acquire, in sound and rhythm, the main characteristics of the different languages which receive them, That which is chiefly attended to and sought after, in classical names, is the rest of the ac-There is a class of proper names ending in | cont; and when the seat of the account and the syllabication are determined, these names are pronounced, in the English language, according to the powers of the letters in common English words.

In Greek and Latin names, the letter g has its soft sound before the vowels e, i, and y; but in most Scripture proper names, it has its hard sound before these vewels.

The letters ck, in Greek and Latin names, and likewise in almost all Hebrew names, are and good speakers. sounded hard, like &.

Every final i, though unaccented, has its log open sound, as in Abeloni. But when i et it equivalent y eads an unattented first splinis of a word, it has, in some cases, its long send, as in Biener; in some, it takes the indisti sound of a, as in Cilicia; and in some, it is di-Scult to determine which of these sounds is to be preferred, as there is a want of agrees with respect to them, both among orthol

### RULES OF PRONUNCIATION.

The following Rules, which have been taken substantially from Walker, are referred to by the Figures in the following Vocabulary.

Rule L - The consonants c, s, t, and z, before ia, is, ii, io, ix, ex, and yo, preceded by the accent, in Latin and Greek words, as in English, commonly take the sound of sk, as in the following words: Por'ti-a, (pir'sho-a,) A-lex'i-a, (a-lěk'she-a,) Cly'ti-s, (klish'e-ē,) Hel-ve'ti-i, (hel-ve'she-1,) Pho'ci-on, (fo'she-on,) Ac'ci-us, (Kk'she-us,) Cu-du'ce-us, (ka-du'she-us,) Si"cyon, (sish'e-on.) - When s, preceded by the accent, is followed by is or io, it takes the sound of zk; as, Me'si-a, (mē'zhe-a,) He'si-od, (hē'zheod.) - According to Walker, the words Asia, Socia, and Theodosia, are the only exceptions.

Rule 2. - In some proper names, t preserves its true sound; as, Ætion, Amphictyon, Andretion, Eurytion, Gration, Harpocration, Hippotion, Iphition, Metion, Ornytion, Pallantion, Philistion, Polytion, Sotion, Stration, and a few others; but Hephastion and Theodotion are Anglicized, the last syllables being pronounced like the last syllables in question and commotion. In the words Esion, Dionysion, and Iasion, the s takes the Phthis, and T in Twolus, are not sounded. sound of z, but not of zh.

RULE 3.\* - In words ending in in, in, in, and size, with the accout on the a the i following the accent is to be understood as articulating the following vowel like y consonant; as, Elege's, (el-e-jē'ya,) Pompeii, (pom-pē'yi,) Pompeias, (pom-pē'yum,) Pompe'ius, (pom-pē'yus.) The same rule also applies to words ending in a preceded by a or o having the accent upon 1, as Acha'ia, (a-ki'ya,) Lato'ia, (la-tō'ya.) and litewise to words having the accent on a vowd, followed by is, though they may not end the word, as Ple'iades, (ple'ya-dez.)

Rule 4. - The diphthongs & and &, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced like long e, as in Ce'esr, (se'zar;) but, when fallowed by a consonant in the same sytlable, like short e, as in Ded'elus, (ded'a-las.)

RULE 5. - In Greek and Latin words which begin with uncombinable consonants, the first letter is silent; thus C in Cuese and Chairles, M in Mnous, P in Psyche and Ptelene, Pt is

<sup>\*</sup> In the different editions of Walker's Ray, there is an incombinate with regard to the class of words entling in the dist and size. In some of them, the accent is placed on the c, as in Appaleting; while others have it placed on the i, as Fu us; and, in some cases, the same word is differently accounted in the Initial and Turminational Vocabelaries; but, is his notes on the terminations six and sixe, in the Terminational Vocabulary, Walker decides in favor of placing the count of the e, including the whole list " under the same general rule, that of sounding the e separately, and the a like y count In tak Vestebulary, all the words of this class have the assent placed upon the e.

### GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

he figures annexed to the words refer to the Five Rules of Pronunciation, on page 420. Thus the figure 1, annexed to Abantias, refers to Rule 1, which shows that the word is pronounced A-bin'she-is.

he words in Ralice are the preceding words Anglicized. Thus the Latin word Advisous is changed, in English, into Advison.

Aç-e-rī/na A-cēr/ræ Aç-er-sēc/q-mēş A/cēs A-cē/și-a 1 'BA, and A'BE A-bis'a-res Äb'y-la Äb'y-lön Ach-il-la's A-chīl-lei-en'seş Āch-il-le'is -bis/a-ris b'a-a b'a-ba Äb-j-sön'tēs Ab-lē'rus Ab-ys-sī'nī A-chil·les Ach-il-le/um -băç'e-nş b-a-cê'ne Ab-ys-sin'j-a Àb-lê/têş Àb'no-bş Ac-a-cal'lis A-chille-us Ăc-a-cē'si-ŭm 1 A-cā'ci-ūs 1 Āc'a-cŭs Ac-c-si'nes -bæ'a b'a-ga -bag'a-rüs A-bŏb'ri-ca Aç-e-sī'nus Ach-il-li'des A-bo bus A-ce'sj-us 1 A-chi'vī Ach-la-dæ'us b'ş-lş b'ş-lüs -bā'nş, s *t*er -bec'ri-tus 4 A-ces'ta Xc-2-d8'mj-9 A-bæc′ri-ti Äb-φ-lä′nī A-bö′lus Ac-a-dē'mus Ac-a-lan'drus A-ces'tes Ach-o-la Ach-o-la'i A-ces'ti-um 1 Ãc'a-lō Ach o 15'e -bon-j-tel'chos A-ces-to-de/rus Ac-es-ter/j-des -ban'têş b-an-tî'a-dês A-căl'le Ac-a-măr'chia A-cho're-us Áb-o-ra'ca Ab'o-ras -chō/nis -bán'ti-ás 1 A-ce'tes Ach-a-by'tes -ban'ti-das ăb-o-rīg'i-nes Xc'a-mas Ach-ra-di'na A-cămp'sis -ban'tis A-bor'ras Ab'o-tis A-chæ's Ach'ra-dos A-căn'tha A-căn'thi-nă A-căn'thus Ac'a-ra Xç-i-chō'ri-ŭs Xç-i-dā'li-a Xç-i-dā'sa b-er-ba're-e Ăb-ra-dā'tas A-che'j-um 3 b'a-rī Àb-ra-dā'tēs A-chæm'e-nës 4 Åch-æ-më/nj-a -bar'j-môn b'a-ris bā/rus A-brā'ha-mus A-cī'la Ā-cā'n-s A-bren'ti-us 1 Ach-æ-men/j-deş A-cil'i-a A-chæ'us A-chā'j-a 3 A-chā'js Ach'a-ra Aç-i-lig'e-na Ac-ar-na'nes À-broc'o-mas D 9-09 b-a-si'tis Ab-röd-j-m'tus A'bron Ac-ar-nā'ni-a A-cll'j-na b-es-sé'na A-car nas A-cil'la b-as-se'ni A-bro'nj-us À-căs'ta Aç-in-dy'nus, & Å-bro.. Åb'ro-ta A-bröt'o-nüm bas'sus A-cin'dy-nus -căs/tus Xch-a-ren'ses Àc-e-than'tus A/cis b'a-tŏ A-char'næ -chā'tēş b-da-lŏn'i-mŭs Ăc'a-tŏn Xe'mon b-dē'ra Ac'ca Lau-ren'-Ac-mon'i-des Ach-e-lo'i-des ti-a 1 Ac'ci-a 1 Ac'ci-la Ac'ci-us 1 b-dê'ri-ş b-de-ri'tês A-bryp'o-lis Ab-e5'us Ach-e-lo'ri-um Aç-œ-mē'tæ A-cœ'tes Ac-o-lŷ'tī Ach-e-lô'us b-de'rus b-ein'thi-i A-che'lus b-e-ā'tæ -bēl'la Ab'so rus A-chē'ras Ac'o-nm Ab-eyr'toe Ab-eyr'tus Ab'e-la A-cher'dus A-con'the Ăc'cò Ac'cu-p A-con'te-us A-con'ti-us 1 Ac-on-tob'o-li b-çl-lấ/nī -cher'i-mI A'ce b-el-ll'nus Ach'e-ro Äç-q-di'ci Äç'q-la Äç'q-la Äç'q-lam Å-cëph'q-li Xb-q-l1'teş X'bus Ach'e-ron -bè'lus b'e-lax A-con-to-bu'lge Ach-e-ron'ti-a 1 Ab-y-de/ni A-co'ris -běn'da Ach-c-ru'si-a 1 Äb-y-dē'nus A-bŷ'dī À-bŷ'dọs À-bŷ'dụs b'ga-ras Ach-e-ru'si-as 1 Ac'o-rus A-chê'tus A-chî'las A-chîl'las A'cra /bi-s /bi-I Aç-o-rā'tus A-cer'bas Xc-ra-di'na b'i-la A'crm

, 8, 1, 6, 8, 3, long; 11, 8, 1, 8, 11, 9, short; 2, 9, 1, 9, 1, 9, 1, 19 desure.—Chro, für, füst, füll; hüir, hür; iton, sir; mövo, nür, sim; büll, bür, rüse.—Q, G, 9, 2, 8, 201; 18, 9, \$, dard; 2 as 11; 2 as 21;—this.

A-cray's
A-cray'nia 4
A-cray'nia 4
A-craysal-li'dm
A-cra'yas

Ac-ro-ce-re/tee Ac-ro-co-rin'thus A-cro'ma A'cron A-crop's-tos A-crop'o-lis Ac-ro-re's Ac-ro-re'l Ăc'ro-ta A-cròt/a-tăs Ăe-ro-thō/ī Ac-ro-the'on A-croth'o-os Ac-ro-tho'um Ac'ta Ac-tm's Ac-ter'on Ac-te/us Ac'te Ăc'ti-a 1 Xc'tis Ac-tis's-nës Ac'ti um l ăc'ti-ăs 1 Ac'tor Ac-tor'i-des Ac'to-ris A-c0/10-5 À-cu phis A-cū-si-lā'us A-cu'ti-cus A-cy'rus Ay'y-tus A'dş A-dæ'us Ad-a-man-tæ'a Ăd'a-mia Ad-p-mas'tus A-da'mus Ad'a-na A-disa'pi-I Ad'a-tha Xd-do-pha'gi-a Xd'du-a A-dĕl'phi-ŭs A-de'mon A-dőph'a-gűs A'dőg, er Hā'dőg

A'deş, ər Hu'deş Ad-gşn-dës'trj-üs Ad-hër'bşl Ad-bër'bşs Ad-j-ş-bë'nş Ad-j-ün'tç

E'gas E-gā'tēg E'go-šs E-gē'lo-ŏn

A-dj-tt'o-riz Ad-i-man'tys Ad-i-me'te Ad-mē'ta Àd-mē'tus A do ni a A-dŏn'i-cus -do'nje Ād-ra-mÿt'ti-tīm A-drā'na À-drā'ne -dra'nom À-drasta Àd-ras-ti/a Ad-ras-ti'ne A-dras'tus -drē'ne À-are X'dri-a A-dri-en-öp/o-l\s A-dri-ē'num A-dri-ā'nus A'dri-an X-dri-at'i-căm Ad-ry-me'tum Ad-u-at'i-cl A-da'la A-dā'las Á-dã'lis Äd-ų-li′ton A-dyr-mach'i-dm Æ'ş Æ-a-c8/a Æ-aç/j-daa Æ-aç/j-daa Æ-e-ci'um Æ'a-cus Æ'e Æ-æ'a Æ-9-mê'ne Æ-en-tö'um Æän'ti-dēş Æ in'tis Æ'25 Æ's-tüs Æch-mac'o-ras Æch'mis 4 Æ-dep'sum Æ-des'sa Æ-dĭc'u-la Æd'i-la 4 Æ-di'les Æďi-lüš 4 AL-dip'sus Æ'don X-o-dô'nie Æ'du-I, or Hēd':-I Æ-61'16 Æ-e'ta ALA'tas AS-8'ti-4s 1 E'm E'm E'm Æ-gæ'on Æ-gæ'us Æga'le-če Æga'le-čm Æ gan

Registu Registu Registu Registus Registus Registus Registus Registus Registus Æ-gic'o-res Æg i-la 4 Æ-\$11/1-9 Æ4/1-lips 4 Æ-him j-us Æ-gim'o-rus Æ-gim'o-ros, or Æg-rmu'rus 4 Æ-gī na Æg-j-në'ta 4 Æg-j-ne'tes 4 Æ-gl'o-chús Æ'gi-ön Æg'i-pin 4 Æg-i-pā'nēş 4 Æ-gī'ra Æ-gīr-q-ēs'sa Æ bis Æ-ģīs'thņs Æ-ģī'tņm Æ'ģi-ūm Æg le 4 Æg'lès 4 Æg-lô'tēş Ægʻlo-gè 4 Æ-gʻobʻo-lüs Æ-gʻoʻo-rös Æ'gon Æ-gō'ne Æg-o-ne/a 4 Æ-go'nëş Æ-gos/a-ga Æ'gos Pot's-mös Æ-gös'the-na Æ'gus Æ'gy-la 4 Æ'gy-la 4 Æ-gy-pa'nêş 4 Æ-gyp'sys Æ-gyp'ti-T 1 Æ-gyp'ti-um I Æ-gyp'tus Æ/h-a Æ-h-a'nus Æ'li-da Æl'i-nös 4 Æ'li-üs, 4 Æ'li-Æ-la'rus Æ-ma'thi-a Æ-mil'j-a Æ-mīl/j-us Æm-nes'tus Æ/mon Æ-mô'ng Æ-mô'nj-ş Æ-mon'i-dea

E si's Æ në's E-né's da E-né's da #-ne/ps #-ne/i-a 3 #-ne/i-des.or #-ne-1/des Æ-ne'ja, ¢ Æ/nę-is Ænče i dě'mus Ænč'si čs l Æ-nê'tus Æ'nj-a Æ-ni'a-cus Æn'i-cus 4 R-ni'de Æ-ni'o-chi Æn-o-bar'by Æn'o-clès 4 Æ-nô'nès Æ'nos T/num A-ný/ra E-5 11-a Æ-ö'li-æ A-817-da R-ol'j-des E'o-l'is Æ'o-lūs E-6/19 R-pū'lj-ūs Æ-pē'a Ep'u-lo 4 E<sup>5</sup>p§ Ap'y-tus 4 Æ-qua'na E'quï E-quic'o-li Eq-uj-mo'lj-um 4 E/n as Er'o-pe, or A-er'o-pe A ér'o-pus Es's-cus E-sa'éc-a E-sa/pus L'sar, or Al-sa/ras E-sā'rus, 4 Æs'a-rils 4 Es'chi-nes 4 Æs'chi-rön 4 As-chy-lt/des 4 Æs'chy-lüs 4 Ba-cy-la pi-us 4 E-sé pus E ser ni a E-st'on 2 E'son E-son'i-des Es-p-pe/us 4 E-sō'pus E'sop Estri-s 4 Es'u-a 4 Es'u-le 4 AL sy'o tes Al-sy'me als-ym-ne'tm 4 Ale-ym-ne/taş Al-sym'nus Eth'a-le 4

Rhadia Rusian Rhaina Edio R-thron Ethiopi Ethiopi Ethiopi Æ/th Æ'thre Æ-thè's Æ'ti-s 1 Et 9 25 4 E-17 144 E'1-54, or A-5'1-56 1 Er'm 4 E-15'h 1 E to's Æx (ĕx) 4 Ā-ex-5'm; Ā'ēs Λ-frā'm; ş À-ti Àl'ri-ca ~i' fri a Af-n-ca'r Af'n ces Le's blis A-gic'ly-ti A-gág-ri-à'm Āg-p-lau'ste A-gál'la Āg-p-mē Ag + mê da Äg - mém's Ag + mém ai m Xg-q-m2'tyr A gam may to Äğ'ş-müs Xg-p-nîp-pë ( Xg-p-nip-pë ( Y 475,25-45 Xg + pe'b Ag a rê'nî Ag-a-ris to A-ghe'i-clès A-ga'ro A exe À-gia lbe nit -gas'thes gis'tre ship 4-868 × Ag's the Ag + that chi d Ag-a-thar chas Ag-a-thi's A-ga'thi-as Ag'a-thi Dòm'y-طه Ág o thī'nos Āg'o thō A-gith+cli's A-gith's-cliq Ag's-thin Ägʻə-thön Äg-ə-thön'y-s A-güth'o-püs

Æm'o-nls 4

Æ-myl-j-a/nus Æ-myl/j-I Æ-myl/j-üs

Æ'mus

Æ-myl'i-a

p-q-thio/the-miq E-p-thyr/num E-p-thyr/num -gàn'i gā've -gå'Yus g-băt a-na g-dős/tis -6'na e-la/dae o-lás/tus e-la'u -0-16/a /e-16# gen's the g-en-dl'cum g-e-nor/i-des o-ri'nus e san'der gč'si-4s l gčs-j-dā'mus gos i la'us g-e-sip/o-lis -c-sis/tra-ta -e-sia/tra-tite gë'tor g-g6/nps g-gram'mas g-grI'na g'i-da g-i-lā'us g-la'i-a 4 g-la-o-n1'ce g-lā/o-pē g-la'o-pëş g-la-o-phæ'nş g-là/o-phòn g-la-òs/the-r g-lau'ros عة حا'g g'na g'nă g-nod'i-ce g'nŏn g-no-ni's g-non'i-des g-nô/tês g-nöth/e-ta g-o-nā/li-a, @ A-go'ni-a -go'nes o-ni g .-go'ni-de o-nis g'o-re go-ric'ri-tüs g-o-ree's g-o-rā'nis goran'o mi -grm's .-grw'i g<sup>7</sup>ra-gás gráu<sup>7</sup>lo .-grau'li-p -grau'los g-rau-o-ni'tm grj-å'nôs -gric'o-la

Ag-ri-gen'tum A-grīn'i-ŭm A-grī'o-dōs Ā-gri-ō'ni-a -grj-ō'nj-a A-grī/o-pā A-grī-oph/a-gī A-grīp/pa A-gri/o-pas g-rip-p6'um Xg-rip-pl'na A-gris'o-pë A'gri-us Ag'ro-las gron -grō'tas -grot'e-ra A-gy'i-eus 3 A-gyl'e-as A-gyl'la Ag-yl-ler'us A-gyr'i-um A-gyr'i-us A-gyr'tes A-gy'rus A-ha'la A-j-do'ng-us A-I'la A-im'y-lüs 'i-us Lo-cū'ti-us A jax Xi-p-bin'da Al-p-ban-dön'sös XI-p-bán'dī XI-p-bán'di-căs Al'a-bus A-lm's À-læ/Í À-læ'sa -lm/sus -læ'us i a go ni a la la Al-el-com/e-næ A-la'li-a ll-a-ma'nës a-man'ni, or Al-e-man'ni A-la'n. Al'a-res Ăl-a-ri cus Alarte XI-a-ro'di-I A lits/tor À-lás'to-rêş À-lân'dæ -la'zon A-lā'zon Al-p-zō'nōg Al-bā'nī Al-bā'ni-p Al-ba'nus Al'ba Syl'vi-us Al-ben'ses Al'bi-a To-ren'tj-a l li-bi'ci Al-bi-c. Xl-bj-6/tm -Au/ XI-bi-gau'num Al-bī'nī Ål-bj-no-vä'nus Al-bin-to-mö'ljŏm Al-bī'n; Āl'bi-ŏn \i-bi'nys

Al-bī'o-nēş Al'bis Xl′bj-ŭs XI-bu-c1l/la XI/bu-la Al-bu'na l-bū'nel-bur'nus Àl-bür'nus Àl'bus Pā'gus Al-bū'ti-ŭs l Àl-cæn'e-tŭs 4 Al-cæ'us Àl-căm'e-n**es** Al-căn'der Al-căn'dre Al-ca'nor Al-cáth′o-8 Al-căth'o-**ăs** Al'ce Al-ce'nor Al-cĕs'te Al-ces'tis λl'ce-tas Xl'chi-dăs Al-chim'a-cüs Al-ci-bi'a-dēş Al-ci'dæ Àl-cīd'a-mās Àl-ci-da-mā'a Al-ci-dam'i-dās Al-cid'a-mus, o Al-ci-dā'mys Al-cī'das Al-cī'dēs Àl-cĭd'i-cē Àl-cĭd'o-cŭs Àl-cĭm'e-dë Àl-cim/e-don Àl-cim'e-neg Ál-cim'o-ŭs Ál'cj-můs Al-cĭn'o-8 Al'ci-nör Al-cin'o-de Äl'ci-nŭs Al-ci-ō'no-ŭs Al'ci-phron Al-cip/po Al-cip/pus Al-cis Al-cith'o-B Alc-mæ'on Alc-mæ-ön'i-dæ Alc'man Alc-me'ns Àl'co-në Al-c? (0-na Al-c? (0-na Al-c) (0-na Al-cy-5/ no-ŭs Al-dës (cus Al-dë (2-b) Al-dë (2-b) Al-dë (2-b) Al-dë (2-b) Al-dë (2-na Al-dë (2-na) -lë'b<sub>i</sub>-ŏn A-lec'to A-lec'tor

A-lē'mon Ăl-o-mā'sj-ī 1 A'lens A'le-on A-lê′rie -lē'sņ À-lē'se À-lē'si-a 1 À-lē'si-um 1 À-lê'têş À-lê'thès À-le'thi--lőt'j-dás -lē'tis À-lō-tri-nā'tēş À-lō'tri-ŭm A-le'tum A-led's-de A-ler gan A-ler A-ler gand'nys A-ler-an'der Al-ex-an'dra XI-ex-an'dri-a XI-ex-an'dri-dee XI-ex-an-dri'na Al-ex-an-drop/o Kl-ex-&'nor Äl-ex-Ar'chus Δ-lex'as À-lěx'i-a 1 Àl-ex-ïc'a-cus Al-ex-I'nus A-lěz'i-ō 1 Äl-ex-Ip'pus Al-ex-Ir's-ēe Al-ex-Ir'ho-è A-lēz'is -löx'i-ö 1 -lex'on XI-fa-tër'na Al-fe-tër'nş
Al-fe'nus
Al-ge'num
Al-ge'num
Al-je'num
Al-je'num
Al-je'num
Al-je'tus
Al-je'nus
Al-je's
Al-je'lus
Al-je'lus
Al-je'l XI-j-mĕn′tı A-lim'e-năs A-lin'dæ A-110°u∞ XI-in-dō'j-‡3 Al-iroba Al-iro A-li′sum Äl′li-a XI-li-ē′nọs Al-li'fa Al-löb'ro-geş Al-löb'ry-geş Al-lo-phy'lus Al-löt'ri-geş Al-lü'ti-üs l Ål-mā'ne

XI'mō XI'mon ∆l-mô′pē Ål-my-ro de A-10'a -lo'au À-lō'e-ŭs Àl-o-l'dæ X1-9-I'dēs A-lō'is À-lô/ng À-lo ... Àl'o-pă -lö'nis A-lop'e-ca A lŏp'e cë A -löp'e-cē A-löp'e-cēg A-löp'e-con-nē'syā A-lō'rpi-ŭs A-lō'rps X'los 3-lō'tj-a 1 Al-pē'nus Āl'pēg Alpa Al-phē'a Al-phē'j-a 3 Al-phe nor Al-phē'nus Al-phē-şi-bœ'ş Al-phē-şi-bœ'us Al-phē'us Al-phī'on Al'phj-us Al-pi/nus Al/pis Al-pô/nus Al'si-um I Xl'sus Al-thee's Àl-them'e-neg 4 Àl-the'pus Àl-tī'num Āl'tis XI'tus A-lün'tj-üm 1 Ä'lus, er Xl'q-üs X-ly-üt'tēş Xl'y-bş XI-y-bi'da Al-y-cm'a Al-y-cm'us A-ly'mon A-ly'pus A-lys'sus il-yx-öth'o-6 XI-y-zō'a A-mad'o-ci -mid'o-cus km'a-gë Am-el-thæ's Am-al-the/um Xm'a-na A-man'dus À-măn'i-ce A-min'tes m-en-ti'ni ∆-mā'nus À-mar's-cus A-mar'di -mar/tus Хm-q-гуі/ір Хm-q-гуп/со Am-e-ryn-thi's

-lec'try-on

À-lē'i-ŭs Cim'-

e-man'ni

Al-o-ma'nus

À-lec'tus

pus 3

L-le'T

Am-q-rÿn'thus Am-q-rÿ''si-q 1 X'mas Xm-9-05's Am-a-sē'nus A-ma'si-a 1 Ą-mā′s A-mas'tris À-mas/trus À-mā/ta Àm-a-thē/a Ăm'a-thus A-mäx-am-pē/qs A-mäx-an-ti'a A-mäx'i-a 1 A-mäx'i ta Äm-ax-öb'i-I Xm-a-zō'nēs A-măz'o-nôi Àm'q-18ns Am-a-zō'ni-a Am-a-zon'i-cus Ăm-q-zŏn'i-dēş Am-ş-zô'nj-um Am-ş-zô'nj-us Am-băr'rī Àm-bar-vā'iēs Am-bar-va'li-a Am-bā'tæ Xm'be-năs Am-bj-a-II'tëş Am-bj-a-II'tëş Am-bj-a-II'num Am-bj-bar'e-II Am-bi'cus Ām-bi'cus Ām-bi-gā'tus Am-bi'q-rīx Ām'bla-da Am-brā'ci-a 1 Ām-brā'ci-ūs 1 Ām'brī Am-brö'dax Am-bro'n 88 Am-brō'şi-a 1 Am-brō'şi-us 1 Am-bryi'lis Am-bry'on Am-brys'sus Am-by-bā'gæ Ăm′bù-lī Ăm′e-lês Ăm-o-nā/nus Xm-e-nī/dēs A-měn'o-clě Am-e-nô'phi A-mē′ri-a A-měs'tra-tăs A-měs'tris Am-j-ā'nus Am-jc-læ'us A-mic'les Am-jc-tæ'us A-mic'tas À mī′de A-mil'car Am'i-lös A-mim'o-ne, er A-mym'o-në A-min'e-s, or Am-min'e-s

A-mĭn'j-Ks À-mĭn'j-Cs

A-min'o-clès

Am-j-sē'na A-mj-sT's A-mI'sj-us I A-mIs'sas A-mī'sum A-mi'sus Am-j-tër'num Am-j-tha'on, or Am-y-tha/on Am-ma/lo Am-mi-a'nus Am-mo-chas'tos Am-mo-me'tus Am/mon Am-mô/ní-a Am-mo'nj-I Am-mō/ni-ŭs Am-m5/the-a Am-nem'o-nes Am'ni-as Am-nī'sus Am-nī/tēş Am-ce-bæ'us Am-om-phar'e-tas A mor A-mor/ges A-mor gos Am'pe-lus Am-pe-lu'si-a 1 Am-phē'a Am-phi-a-la'us Am-phi/a-lus Am-phī'a-nāx Am-phi-ar-a-c'um Am-phi-a-ra/us Am-phi-ar-a-1'da Am-phic-le's Am-phic/ra-tes Am-phic'ty-on 2 Am-phic-ty'o-ner Am/phi-cus Am-phid'a-mus Am-phid'o-li Am-phi-dro'mi-a Am-phi-ge/ni-a. Am-phi-ge-ni's

Am-phil'o-chus Am-phil'y-tus Am-phim'o-chus Am-phim'e-don Am-phin/o-mē Am-phin'o-mus Am-phi'on Am-phip/a-gus Am-phip'o-les Am-phip'o-lis Am-phip/y-ros Am-phi-re/tus Am-phir'o-ë Am'phis Am-phī'sa Am-phis-be'na Am-phle/sa Am-phis-se'ne Am-phis'sus Am-phis'the-nes Am-phis-ti'des Am-phis'tra-tus Am-phI'sus Am-phit'e-a Am-phi-the-altrum

Am-phith/e-mis

Am-phith'o-8 Am-phi-tri'to Am-phit'ry-ör m'phj-tus Am-phī'us an-phöt'e-rus Am-phöt-ry-o-nī'-Am-phrÿ′sqs Àm′pj-cus Ămp'sa-ga Ām-pўç'i-**dē**g Am'pyx Am-exnc'tus À-mû'lj-ŭs ∧-mÿc⁄la À-mÿc′læ Am-y-clæ′us Am-y-cli'des Am'y-cŭs Am'y-dŏn Xm-y-mō'nę A-myn'tas A-myn-ti-ā'nus l A-myn'tor Ām-y-rī'cus A-mỹ'ris Ā-myr'i-us Am'y-rus A-mys'us km-y-tha on Am-y-tha-ō'nj-tis Ăm'y-tīs A-nāb'ş-sīs À-năb'a-u. Àn-a-cô'j-a 3 Xn/a-ces An-a-cl'um An-a-cl'um ăn-e-clē tus A-mic're-on. A-na/cro-on A-nac'tës Ån-ac-tö'rj-4 Xn-ac-tō'ri-ā Xn-ac-tō'ri-ŭm A-nac'to-rum in-a-dy-om/e-ne A-năg'ni-a Ăn-a-gy-rŏn'tum A-nig'y-rüs Ăn-a-i'tis An-a-nī'as Xn′a-ph∂ Ăn-a-phlys∕tus A-nā′pi-ūs A-nā'pus Ā-nār'gy-rī Ā-nār'tēş A-na. X'nis A-năt'o-lō A-nău'chi-dăs A-nau/rus A-nau/sis X'nax Än-ax-ägʻo-räs An-ex-an'der An ex an'dri dee Xn-ax-ar'chus An-ax-ar o to

An-ax-Ic'ra-tes An-ax-id'a-mus, A-mix-j-da mys A-nāx'i-lās A-nāx-j-lā'ņs An-ax-Il'i-des A nax j-man der An-ay-im'e-nës An-ax-ip/o-lis An-ax-Tp/pus An-ax-ir'rho-ë A nax'is A nax'a An-cæfus An-ca-li'tea An-ca'ri-us An-chā'rēs An-cha'ri-a An-cha'ri-us An-cha'tes An-chem'o-lûs An-che-si têş An ches mus An-chī'a-la An-chi'a-la An-chi-a-li'a An-chi'a-lus An-chi-mō'li-us An-chin'o-6 An-chi'sa An-chī/se An-chī/sēş An-chi'si-a 1 An-chi-si'a-des Xn'cho-ë Xn'cho-ra An-chu'rus An-cī'le An'còn An-cō'na Ān'cus Mar'ti-ās l An'cus Mi An-cy'le An-cy'rs An-cy'rs An-cy'ron An-cy'ron 'da An-dib's-te Àn-da'na Àn-dā'ni-a Àn-dę-cā'o-n**ē**g An-do-ca'vi-e An-de-ca'v<sub>i-</sub>a An-de-ga'vum An-de'ra An-de'i-deg An-de'i-deg An-de'vi-a An-dræ'mon Än-dra-gā/thi-ds An-drag a-thus An-drägʻo-räs An-drämʻy-teş An'dro-äs d n'areo An-dre'mon Än'dri-a Än'dri-clüs Xn'dri-ŏn An-dris'cu Án-drö'bj-ús Án-dro-cië's An-dro-clös An-dro-cli'des An-dro-cli'des

An-dry cy'dl An-drid y-m An-dro'dae An-dro'fe-in An-dro'fe-is An-drog y-an An-drog y-an An-drom's-d An dròma a ch Àn-drěm's d Àn-drěm's d Àn dròm e d an'dron An-dropalops An-dropalops An-dropanop An'dros An-dr<del>os th</del> An-dro'ti-on 9 Ăn-e-lòn ti An-c-mali-An-c-mo-rf's An e-mê'm An-e-rite'in n-fin's Ăn'ga-ri An'go ilia An'go ilia An'go ilia An'gii a An'gli-a An'gres An-gy-l'o-s l A'ni-a Ani-ce'us A-ai''ci-a l A-ai''ci-as l A-ni''ci-as Grlys 1 A-nī'grās Ān'i-grās Ā'ni-ā, \$ Ā'm-ās An tôi A'n tôi 270 ĂD'Ba Xn-na Comat'm Xn-nj-a'nes Xn'nj-bil An'ni bī An-nīç'e-rīs Āu-ni-chē'rī An'ni-ās Scip'eh An'non A-no'lus An'o uds Yn-ei-pg,ti-è Yn-ei-pg,ti-è Yn-ei-pg,ti-è An-te's Àn-te'as Àn-te-8p'o-11s a to m Àn tigo tis Àn til cidis hn-tán/der An-tan'du La-të j-ya 3 n tèm Àn-43'ner Àn-to-nör'i An ter bro b

An-ex-8'nor

Än-ez-Tb'i-e

-nax'i-as 1

n'to-rüs n'to-rüs n-thō's n'tho-is n-the don n-thō'don n-thō'la n'thọ-mis n'thọ-mis n'thọ-mis n-thọ-mis n-thō'nọ n-ther mus n-thô/ru n'the n-thes-phô/rj-e n-thes-tô/rj-e n'the-us n-thi's n'thi-is n'thi-ne n'thi-àm n'thi-te n'thô n-the/ree n-thrā'ci-a l n-thro-pt'nus n-thrō-po-morphi/te n-thro-poph/a-gi n-thyl/ia n-ti-s-nI'rs n'ti-as l n-ti-bec-chi'es n-tic'a-nis m-tic/a-45 n-tich/tho-nes n-tiç-j-nô/lje n-tj-clê/ş n'ti-clès n-ti-cli/des n-tic'ry-gus n-tic'ra-tee n-tic'y-ra n-tid'a-mas n-tid'o-mis n-tid'e-tüs n-tigʻo-nös n-ti-go-ni'das n-tigʻo-na n-tigʻo-në n-ti-go'ni-a, a Xn-ti-go-ni's n-tig'o-nus n-til'co n-tj-lib'a-nas n-tĭl'o-çhăs n-tĭın'ş-çhăs n-tĭm'ç-nöş n-tin'o-è n-tin-o-ë/a n-ti-nœ/j-a 3 n-ti-nop/o-iis n-tin'e-us n-ti-o'chi-a, s An-ti-o-chi'a a'ti-och n-ti'o-chis n-t1'o-pa n-t1'o-p8 1-4j-6'rys n-tip/a-ros n-tip/a-ter

An-ti-pā/trj-a, or An-ti-pa-trī/a An-ti-păt'ri-dăs An-tip's-tris n-tiph's-nes An-tiph's-teg An-tiph'i-lüs a 'ti-phon An-tiph'o-nŭs Ān'ti-phüs An-tipo-des An-ti-pæ'ny An-tip'o-lis Àn-tĭr'rhj-ŭm An-tīr'rho-dŏs Àn-tis'sa Án-tis'the-n**ès** Án-tis'ti-bs Àn-tith'o-us Àn'ti-um l An-tom'e-nes Àn-tô'nj-a Àn-tô'nj-I Àn-to-n1'na Xn-to-n1'nus An-tō-ni-ŏp'o-lïs Àn-tō'ni-ŭs An-tor'i-des À-du'bis Ănx'j-ŭs 1 Xnx'yr Anx'ų-rus Xn'y-ta Xn'y-t**ăs** An-zā/be Á-ŏb'ri-ga À-ŏl'ii-da Ă'on A'o-nes A-0'ni-4 A-0n'i-**de**ş -ō'ris À-ör'nos A-ör'sI -8'rus 1-8′ti À-pā'i-tm À-pā'mş À-pā'mę Àp-ş-mē'ş Ap a mô'ne Ą-pā′mi-a A-par'nī Ap-a-tū'rj-a Ăp-e-Au'res Ā-pēl-i-ē'tās Ą-pči′ie À-pěl/lěs Ăp-el-lě/us À-pěl/li-cŏu Ap-on-ni/ngs per Xp-o-ran-ti'a Хр-**ç-гб′р**ј-а Ap'e et Ap'o căs Xph's-ce -pbæ's

A'pher

Aph-p-re'tue

Xph's-reds X'phas

A-phille

Aph'o-sis Aph'e-te A-phē'ter -phī'das A-phid/na -phid'nus ph-në'um Aph-ne y ... Aph-œ-bê/tys A-phri'ces Apit-ro-dī'/se-ŭs 1 Aph-ro-di"si-a 1 Aph-ro-di"si-as Aph-ro-di/sum Aph-ry-di/te Aph-ro-dj-top'o-lis A phy'te A-pj-a/nus Ap-j-cu/ta A-pI"ci-us 1 A pid'a-nus A-pīd/o-nēş Ap'i-na A pī'o-la A pi-on A pis A pi"ti-us I A-pōc'o-pa Ap-o-dō'tī A pol-lj-na/res A-pol-li-nā/ris Ap-ol-IIn'i-des A-pol'li-nIs À're Ap-ol-lin/ne-us A -pŏl/lŏ ⊼′rar Ap-ol-loc/ra-tes A pol-lo-dô/rus Ap-ol-lô/nj-a A pol-lo-nī'a-dēş Ap-ol-lo'ni-ās Ap-ol-lon'i-des Ap-ol-lo/nj-us Ap-ol-loph/a-neg A-pől/ly-őn Ap-o-mŷ'i-ős 3 A-pō-nj-ā/na Ap'o-nus Ap'o-nüs Apos-trö'phi-a Apostro'pois Ap-pi'a-dög Ap-pi-ä'nus Xp'pi-a Vi'a Xp'pi-is Xp'pi-is Xp'pi-üs Ăρ'ρυ-la ¹pri-ē€ ¹pri-ŭs Ap-sin'thi-I Åp'sj-nus Xp/sus Ăp'te-ra Xp-y-lê'i-a 3 Xp-y-lê'i-a 3 A-pû'li-a Xp'y-lûs Ap-p-sid/s-müs Ap/y-rī A-quā/rj-üs uj-la (Mk'we kq'u la)

Xq-uj-lō'j-ş 3 Δ-qu'll'j-üs Ar-che-la/us Ar-chem'a-chu A-quil'li-a Ar-chem'o-rus Ar-chep'o-lis Âq uj-lõ År-chep-töl/e-műs År-ches/tra-tűs Aq-uj-lô/nj-a A-quīn'j-ūs A-quī'num Ar-che-ti'mus A-qui'nus Ar-che'tj-us 1 Ar'chi-a Aq-uj-ta'nj-a Ar'chi-as Aq-uj-tan'i-cus Aq'ui-tes (ak'we-Xr-chi-bl'a-des Ar-chib/j-as Ar-chid/a-mas tëz) A'ra Ar-a-bar'chōg Ar'a-bōg A-ra'bj-a A-rab'j-cus Ar'a-bis Ar-chi-da/mi-a, or Ar-chi-da-mi/a Ar-chi-da mus, or Ar-chid'a-mus Ar'chi-das Xr'abs Ar-chi-de/mus Ar-chi-de'us Ar-chīd'i-um Ar'a-bus A-rac'ca, or A-rec'ca Ar-chi-gal'lus Ar-chig'ę-nes Ar-chil'o-cus Ar-chi-mē'dēs A-rach'ne Àr-ach-ne's Ar-a-chō/si-a 1 Ar-a-chō/tm Ar-a-chō/tī Ar-a-cil/lum Ar-chi/nus Ar-chi-pel/a-gus Ar-chip'o-lis Ar-chip/po Ar-chip/pus Ar-chi/tis Ar-a-cō'si-I l A-rac'thi as Ar-a-cyn'thus Ar'a-dus Ar chon tog Ar'chy-lus Ăr-ş-phī'a Ar-chy/tas Ar-cit/e-nens Ăr'a-rīs Arc-t1/nus Ăr'a-rŭs Ar-a-tō'us Arc-toph'y-lax Ar-a-thyr/e-a Arc'ton A-rā′tus Arc-to'us A-rau'ri-cus Arc-tu/rus -rā'vus Ar'du-lus År-ex-5'nus Ar-da/nj-a A-rax'es Ar-dax-a'nus Ár-bā'cēs, os Xr'do-9 Ar'ba-ces Ar-de-a'tes Ar-be'la, e Ar-de-ric'es bo-la Ar-bē'lus Ār'bis Ar-dj-m'I Xr'do-në Ar-dő'ne-a Ar-bo-cā'la Ar-bō'na Ar-da'a Ar-du-en'na Ar-būs/cụ-lạ Ār/ca-dēş Ar-cā/di-a Ār-cā/di-ūs Xr-dy-I'ne Ar-dy-on'sog Ar'dys A're Ar-ca'num Ar-cas A-ra'a A-re-ac'i-dae Xr'ce A're-as Хг/со-па A rê'gon Ar'cens Ar-ces i-las Ar-ces i-la'us Ar-ce'si-us l A-reg'o-nis Ar-o-mh'o-us Xr'c-las Xr-e-la'to Ar-chæ's Ar-c-la'tom Ar-Çhæ'a-näx Ar-c-la'tus Är-chm-ät/j-džs Ar-chäg/a-thus Ar-chän/der A-rel'h-ua Ar-e-mor's-ca A-rê/na År-chan'dros År'che Ar-ched'i-cas År-cheg'e-tes A-ren's-cam A-re no A-ro'ng Ar-e-on-a-21'tus

Äq-uj-lä'rj-e

Xr-o-Yo's-gids A-ri-a-ra-the'a Λ-τ6'08 Α'τ64 Α'-τ63'120 A-ri-a-ra'thes A ri-as A-ri-as'me-nus A-res'the-mas Ar-ib-bæ'us À-rĕs'tor À-rœ-tŏr'j-dēs Ar'i-bes A-rī"ci-a 1 Ār-j-cī'na Ã'rċ-ta Ar-o-tæ'qs Ar-j-dæ'us Ăr-e-tā'lē A-ri-a'nis Ar-o-taph'i-la A-rī'e-tīs, Front Ār'e-tias Ā-rē'te Ā-rē'tēņ Ār'e-thon Ar-ig-no tus A-rī'ī Ar'i-ma Ar-o-thu'es Ar-j-mas/pl Ar-j-mas/pj-as Ar-j-mas/the ăr-e-ti'ni Ăr-e-tl'num A-rē'tus Ā're-ās Ar-j-ma-the'a Ar-i-ma'zēs Ar-gæ'us Ar'i-mī A-rīm'i-năm A-rīm'i-năs Ar-im-phæ'I Àr'ga-läs Ar-gan-thô'na Ar gan-tho-nt'um Ar garanter, Ar ga Ar'j-müs Ar'j-nëş A-ri-o-bar-za'nes A-ri-o-man'dea A-ri-o-mar'dus X-ri-o-mē'dēs A-rī'on A-ri-o-vīs'tus Ar-j-pë'thës A ris A-rīs'ba Ār-is-tæn'e-tās 4 Ar-is-tm/um Ar-is-tm'us Ar-is-tag'o-ras At-is-tan'der At-is-tan'dros Ar-is-tar/che Ar-is-tar/chus Ar-is-ta-zā/nēş A-rīs'te-ăs A-ris/te-ræ A ris'te-da A-rīs'the-nes A ris'thus Ar-go'da Ar-is-tf'des Àr-gŏl'j-cŭs Àr'gọ-lïs Ar-is-tip/pus A-ris'ti-us 1 Ăr′gŏn rīs'tō A-ris-to-bu'la Xr-go-nau'ta Xr'gos Ar-is-to-bū'lus Ar-gō/us Ar-is-to-cle's Àr'gus A-rīs'to-clēs Ar-eyn'n ja Ar-eyn'n ja Ar-ey-ra Ar-ey-ras/pj-dēş A-rīs-to-clī'dēş Ār-is-tōc'ra-tēş Ar-is-toc're-on At-is-toc'ri-tus Ar'gy-rā Ar-gyr'i-pa, and A-ris-to-da'ma A-rīs-to-dē'mus Ar-is-tōģ'e-nēş Ar-is-to-ģī'ton Ar-is-to-lā'us Xî-gy-rî/pa Xr-gy-röp/o-lîs A'ri-a A-ri-ad'ne At-is-tom'a-che Ar-is-tom's-chus Ar-is-to-mê'dêş ⊼-ri-æ′us Ā-ri-Km'n**ēs** Ā-ri-ā'nī, e Ar-is-tom/e-nos A-rj-6'nI A-rj-an'tes A ris'ton

Ăr-ps-to-nī'ces Ăr-ps-tōn'i-dēs A-ris'to-nus ir-je-ton'y-mus Ar-is-töph'ş-nöş Ar-is-töph'i-li A-ris-to-phi-li'd**ë** Ar-is-to-phi?'li A-ris'to-phön A-rīs'tor Ār-is-tōr'i-dēş Ār-is-tōt'e-lēş Ār'is-tō-tle Xr-is-to-tī'mņs Xr-is-tōx'ç-mūs Λ-rīs'tụs Ār-ja-týl′lus ⊼′ri-ŭs A-rī'us, river. Ār'me-nēs Ar-me'ni-e Àr-men-tā'r**j-ŭs** Ār-mil-lā'tus Är-mi-lüs'tri-üm Ar-min'j-as Àr-mŏr'j-cæ Àr'mo-zŏn Ar'ne Ar'ni Ar-ni-ën'sës Ar-nō'bj-ŭs Xr′nŏs Λι'0-4 Λ-rō'm4, and Δι'0--rom's-ts √rŏm′a-tŏm Är'pa-nī Xr'pi Ar-pī'num Ār'quj-tùs Ar-ra-bo'na Är-ra-chi'on År-ræ'i Är-rha-bæ'us Ar-rë'chī Ar'ri-a Ăr-rj-ā'n: Ar-ris-t'Il/lus Ar-ris-t'Il/lus Ar-run/ti-us 1 Ar-sã′bēs Ar-sa'beş Xr'sş-cēş, or Ar-sā'cēş Ar-sā'ci-s 1 Ar-săc'i-dæ Ar-săm'o-nēş Àr-săm'c-tës Àr-sa-mŏs'a-ta Ar-sā'nēs Àr-sā'ni-Šs Ār-sē'na λr'sēs Ar'si-a 1 Ar-si-de'us Ar-sin'o-6 Àr-sī'tēs Ar-ta-ba-gā/nēş Ar-ta-bā/nus X r-ta-bā'zus Xr'ta-bri Ar-ta-bri'tm Ar-ta-cm'as

As că bi lie Ar-to-ce/na s chi n Är'ta-cë Ār-ta-cē'na Ār-tā'ci-a As'che-ti As'ci-i l as cq-[ ] As-clé-pie, w As-clé-pie; As-clé-pie; dir As-clé-pi-dir As-clé-pi-dir As-clé-pi-dir As-cle-tiri-dir As-cle-tiri-dir Àr-αε'1 Är-tə-ger'səş Xr-tə-ger'səş Ar-tam's-084 Ār-tā'nēs Ar-ta'o-zus Xr-ta-pā'nus Ar-ta-phör nög Ar-ta'tus Ar-ta'tus Ar-ta-vas'dös Às'ch As-cō'k-a As-cō/nj čs LA/ Ar-táx's bę-ō is'an r-tax-4s'a-ta Ar-tax'a-ta Ăs'cy-lă Àr-táx'e-ret As'dry bil Ar-ta-şörz'é Ā'sφ-ş Λ-sēl'li-ō Ar tax'i de Ār-ta-yc'idş Ār-ta-yn'ta Ār-ta-yn'tēş Ār'ta-mās À-a-E'us À'm-a l Ăs jago ata Ās jago ta Āsjāt jeda I Ar-tem-ba'rêş Ar-tem-j-dê'rus Ar'te-mis موا<sup>7</sup> که ۸ À-82**'lus** À3'i-03 Ar-to-mi"si-a 1 Ar-to-mi"si-am 1 86'n Ä. Ar-to-mī'ta oi'n Xs'i Dê Xr′to−mŏn Āsijast A-sin'i is Gallys Ā'si-ās 1 Ar-te-mō'nı Ar-tê'na Ärth'mi-ds Ar-tim<sup>/</sup>p**p-sp** Ār-to-bar-zā/**nēs** At-ma'us A so'phia A so/pi-a A-o-pi'a-de Ar-toch'meş Ar-to'na Àr-tō'nj-ŭe A so pis A sã pus Àr-tŏn'tès Àr-to-trō'gus Appliathra Ar-tòx'a-rës Ar-tā'ri-da As pam'i three At pa'si a 1 Ar-ty'nes År-tyn'i-a År-tys'to-na År'u-æ Å-rd'cï As pa'so as 1 At-pile/till a-po-the six Ą-rd′o-rĭs Ai-po-thi'nds A'runs A-run'ti-us l Ar-u-pi'num At-phal-trits As-pin'dys As'pes Ār-u-pī'nus Ār-vā'lēs As-ple'dgs As-pd-re'mus Agles Ar-vër'nî Àr-vīr'a-gus As <del>sy b</del>I'nq Àr-vĭ"sj-ām As mir's cas År-vī'sus As as 're Àrx'a-ta Às so rī'nī A<del>s sē's</del>ņs Ar-y-an'deş Ar'y-bas Às-cò Tus Às-sòs Är-yp-tæ'us Δ-ryx'a-ta Å-sän'der As-eyr'i-a As-eyr'i-a As'u Ăs-ba-mē's As-bēs'tæ As-táb'o-rás Às-ta-cœ'al ks'bo-lüs As-bō/tus Äs'ta-căs Às-bys'te Às-by'te La ca de mi Xe'ta pa Às-căl'a-phùs Às-ca-lòn As ta pas As tar te

As tell o be

٠

A-ris-to-nau'ta

As-ca'ni-a

#**'tor** s-tê'rj-ş s-tê'rj-ön s'to-ris .s-tê/ri-ŭs s-tç-rô/di-ş s-ter-o-per us s-tër'o pë s-tër-o-pë'a s-tër-ù'aj-ŭs 1 s-tin'o-më s-tī'o-chās s'to-mī s-tre/a s-træ/us s'tu a'tur s'tu-re s'to-res s-ta'rj-s s-tā'ri-ca s-tā'ri-cās s-t9/a-68 s-t9/a-68a s-t9/a-10a s-t9/a-10a 9-15'C-17-18'A s-ty-crā'ti-a 1 s-tyd'a-mas s-ty-da-mī'a я'ty-lüs s-tym-o-dû'sa s-tyn'o-mê s-tÿn′o-mi s-tyn/o-ŭs s-ty/o-chō s-ty-o-chī/a s-ty-pa-lar's s-typh'i-lus s-ty'ra s'ty-rön s'y-çhYs -sÿ'las -vyl/lus -syn'erj-tüs -tab'ş-lüs -tab/y-ris t-a-by-ri'te t'a-cë t-q-län'ta t-a-lÿ'da t-a-rán'tēs -tar'be-chis -tär'ne-a 'the, and A'this 'tax 'te -tél Ta t'e-ne t-o-no-mā/rus th-a-ma'nes th-a-man-ti's des th'a-mas th-p-nā'si-ās 1 -thán'a-ti th'a-nis the is the'na -thē'næ th-e-nm's thenm'um

Xth-o-næ'us Ath-o-nig o-ris Ath-o-ni is A-thè'ni-ŏn A-then'o-cles Ath-en-o-de'rus A'the-le Ath'e-sis Äth'mo-nüm X'thos A-thō'us Ath-rŭl'la Ā-thym'bra Ā-thy'ras Ā'ti-a I A-til'j-a À-til'j-us À-tIl'la À-tī'na A-ti'nas À-tIn'i-e Át-län'tēg Át-lan-ti'a-dēg At-lan'ti-dēg Át'las At-mo'ni À-tŏs'sa At'ra-coq At-ra-ınyt'ti-um 9 Ät'ra-pēş Ā'trā x At-re-ba'tm At-re-ba'tes At-re'nī A'tre-ŭs A-tri'da A-tri'des -trō'nj-ŭs Ät-ro-pa-tā'ne At-ro-pā'ti-a A-trop'a-tus Āt'ro-pos Xt'ta At-tic'o-rm Ăt-ta-II'a At'ta-lus Al-tár'ras Āt-tēg'u-a Āt-tē'j-us Cup'j-tē Āt'tēs Āt'this At'ti-ca At'ti-cŭs At-ti-dā'tēņ At'ti-la At-til'i-ŭs Àt-tI'nas Àt'tj-üs Po-lïg'nus At-y-at'i-cī A'tu-bī Āt'u-rŭs Ā-tÿ'a-dæ Ā'tvs 'tys Âu-chā'tm Âu-dē'na Âu-fē'j-ş A'quş 3 Âu-fj-dē'nş Au-fid'i-a Au-fid'i-as âu'f j-dăs Au'ga, and Au'go Au'ga-rus Au-ga'a

Au'go as Au'go as, and Au-go'sa Au-go'sa, and Au'go as Au'go as Au-go'sa Au'go as Au Âu'gu-res Âu-gus'ta Âu-gys-tā'lj-ş Âu-gus-tī'nus Āu-gus'tin Âu-gus-to-něm/o-tům Âu-găs'tp-lăs Āu-gūs'tus Āu-lēs'tēs Âu-lê'181 Āu'ljs âu-lo-crē'ne Au'lou Au-lô'nj-ăs ta'lus Âu'răs Âu-rē'li-a Âu-rē'li-ā'nņs Au-rē'li-ān Au-rē'li-ās Au-re'o-lus Âu-rī'gō Âu-rīn'i-s Âu-rō'ra Âu-rŭn'ee âu-răn-cu-lê'iŭs 3 Aus-chī'sm Āus/cī Âu′ser Âu'so-rïs Âu'séş Âu'sŏn Âu′so-nĕs Au-sō'nj-s Au-sōn'j-dæ Au-sō'nj-ŭs Âu'spj-cēs Âus-ta-ģē'na Auster Austē'sj-ön

Žu-ta-nī′tis Au-to-bū'lus, o At-a-bū/lus âu-tŏc′a-nēş Au-toch tho-nes Au'to-cles Âu-tōc'ra-tēs Au-to-cre'ne Au-tol'e-mus Au-tol'o-la Âu-tŏi'o-lēs Âu-tŏl'y-căs Âu-tŏm'ş-të Au-tom/e-don Âu-to-mo-dà's Au-tom/o-neg Au-tom/o-li Âu-tŏn'o-ō Âu-tŏn'o-ŭs Au-toph-ra-da'tes Au-tri'cum Au-trīg'o-nēg Au-tū'rņ Au-yē'gi-ņ l

Anx'i-mon ĂV-9-cē9 ĂV-9-rī'cņm A-var'i-cas -věl'la -věn'ti-cům v-en-ti'nus A-ver'nus, or A-ver'na -vče<sup>r</sup>ta À-vid-j-ë/nus À-vid'j-us Che'sjids 1 Av-j-8/nys A-vI/tys ∕vi-ŭm Az'o-nus Az-I'o-chus x-I'on Ax-1'on Ax-1-0'tee Ax-1-0'te-q Ax-1-0'tho-q Ax'is f' Ax'i-dis 1 Xx'o-na Ax-8'n8#, people. Ax'o-n8#, tablets. Xx'yr, and Xn'xyr Az'us A-skm'o-rş A'zşn A-zā'nī -26'CP -21'd& -zI'lis -zI'ris Az'o-nax A-zō'rus À-zō'tus

В. Ba-bil'j-üs Bab'i-läs Bab'y-lön Bab-y-lö'ni-ş Bab-y-lö'ni-I Ba-b'y'sa Ba-b'yt's-cs Bac-ş-bā'sps Bác'che Bac-chā'nal Bac-cha-nā'li-a Bac cha-na'li-Bac cha'n'es Bac cha'n'es Bac cha'na Bac cha'na Bac chi'a-da Bac chi'a-da Bac chi'a-da Bac chi'i-da Bac chi'um Bac chi'um Bac chi'um Bac chi'um Bac chi'um Bac chi'um Bac chi'us Bac chi'i-da Bac chi'unda Bac chi'i-da RE'cis Bac'o-ris Bac'ira Bic'trt

Bac-tri-a nI Bāc'tri-a Bāc-tri-ā'na Bac'tros Ba-cun'ti-us I Bad'a-ca Ba'di-a Bād-j-chô/ra Bā'dj-ās Bad-u-hen'na Bæ'bj-ds Bæs'o-la 4 Ra-tho ron Bmt'i-ca 4 Bæ'tis Bæ/tön Bag-a-da'o-nes Ba-ga'sus Ba-gis'ta-më Ba-gis'ta-në Ba-gis'ta-nës Ba-go'as Ba-g5'sas Ba-go'sas Bag-g-dā/rēs Ba-goph'u-mēs Ba-go'us Bag'ra-da Bā'i-æ 3 Rā/la Ba-la'crus Bal-a-na'gra Ba-la/nus Ba-la'rī Bal'a-rus Bal-bil'lus Ral-bl/nus Ral/bus Bal-ce's Bal-c-a'res Ba-la/tus Bal-is-be/ga Ba-lis'ta Ba'li-us Bal-lon'o-tt Bal-věn ti-us 1 Bal'y-ra Bal'y-ras Bam-bÿ'ce Ba-mū'ræ Bam-y-rû'æ Băn-j-d'ba Ban'ti-a 1 Ban'ti-m 1 Ban'ti-na Ban'ti-us 1 Baph'y-rus Bap'um Bar'a-dō Ba-rm'T Bar'a-thram Bar'ba-ri Bar-ba/ri-a Bar-ba/tus Bar-bos'the-nos Bar-byth'a-ca Bar'ca Bar-cm'T, or Bar'ci-tæ Bar'ce Bar'cha Bar'ci-no Bar-cl'nus

Bar-din'T

syllabication are determined, these names are prenounced, in the English language, according to the powers of the letters in common English words.

In Greek and Lette names, the letter g has its soft sound before the vowls e, i, and y; but in most Scripture proper names, it has its hard sound before these vowels.

The letters ct, in Greek and Latin names, with respect to the and likewise in almost all Hebrew names, are and good-speakers. sounded hard, like k.

Every final i, though unnocented, has its less open sound, as in Abeleni. But when i or it equivalent y ends an unstreasted first sylisis of a word, it has, in some cases, its long sensi, as in Binner; in some, it takes the infliction sound of a, as in Cilicia; and in some, it is cificult to determine which of these sounds is to be preferred, as there is a want of agreement with respect to them, both among orthological and mod-speakers.

## RULES OF PRONUNCIATION.

The following Rules, which have been taken substantially from Walker, are referred to by the Figures in the following Vocabulary.

Rule 1.— The consonants c, s, t, and x, before is, is, ii, is, iu, su, and ye, preceded by the accent, in Latin and Greek words, as in English, commonly take the sound of sh, as in the following words: Por'ti-a, (pör'she-a,) A-lax'i-a, (a-lāk'she-a,) Chy'ti-a, (Klish'e-5,) Hel-ve'ti-i, (hel-ve'she-1,) Pho'ci-on, (fō'she-ōn,) Ac'ci-us, (kir'she-ōs,) Ca-du'ce-us, (ka-dū'she-ōs,) Si'cy-on, (sish'e-ōn.)—When s, preceded by the accent, is followed by is or io, it takes the sound of th; as, Me'si-a, (mē'zhe-a,) He'si-od, (hē'zhe-ad.)—According to Walker, the words Asia, Sosia, and Theodosia, are the only exceptions.

Rule 2.— In some proper names, t preserves its true sound; as, Aktion, Amphicityon, Androtion, Eurytion, Gration, Harpecration, Hippotion, Philistion, Polytion, Sotion, Stration, and a few others; but Hephastion and Theodotion are Auglicized, the last syllables being pronounced like the last syllables in question and commotion. In the words Ession, Dionysion, and Ission, the s takes the sound of z, but not of zh.

Rule 3.4—In words ending in eie, ei, eien and eise, with the accent on the c, the i fellow m the accent is to be understood as articulating th following vowel like y consonant; as, Rege's (el-c-jê'ya.) Pompeii, (pom-pê'yi.) Pompeii (pom-pê'yum.) Pompeiis, (pom-pê'yum.) Th same rule also applies to words ending in a preceded by a or o having the accent upon 8. I dohe'is, (a-kâ'yn.) Lato'is, (la-tô'ya.) and like wise to words having the accent on a vowel followed by is, though they may not end it word, as Ple'isdes, (plê'ya-dêz.)

RULE 4.—The diphthongs a and a, ending syllable with the accent on it, are pronounce like long c, as in Co'ser, (sê'xar;) but, when a lowed by a consonant in the same syllable, fil short c, as in Ded'else; (děd'a-lās.)

RULE 5.— In Greek and Latin words who begin with uncombinable consonants, the filetter is silent; thus C in Creus and Chesiphs M in Mess, P in Psyche and Prolemy, Ph. Phthis, and T in Tracks, are not sounded.

<sup>•</sup> In the different editions of Walker's R.γ., there is an inconsistency with regard to the class of words earling in sin, ell, an and size. In some of them, the accent is placed on the s, as in Agualoftes μ while others have it placed on the s, as Paragon as a six and, in some cases, the same word is differently accented in the leikin and Terminational Vocabularies; but, in notes on the terminational eds and else, in the Terminational Wocabulary, Walker decides in favor of placing the accent the σ, insteading the whole list "under the same general rule, that of sounding the σ asparately, and the 1 like y commons in talk Vocabulary, all the words of this class have the accent placed upon the s.

### GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

he figures annexed to the words refer to the Five Rules of Pronunciation, on page 450. Thus the figure 1, annexed to Abanties, refers to Rule 1, which shows that the word is pronounced A-bin shows.

he words in Ralles are the preceding words Anglicised. Thus the Latin word Advisous is changed, in English, into Advison.

'BA, and X'BE Xb'y-la Xb'y-lön Ach-il-le'a A-bla'a-req Äç-ç-rī'nş A-cer'nə A-chil·lei-en'ses Ach-il·le'is -ble'a-ris b'a-a b'a-ba Ac-or-esc/o-mag A'cag A-ca'qi-a 1 Ac-o-si'nag Ac-o-si'nus Ab-j-sŏn'tēş Ab-jē'rus Ab-ys-si'nī -băç'o-ne b-a-cê'no A-chil'les Ach-il-le'um Ab-ys-sin'j-a Àb-lê'tês Ac-a-căl'lia Ac-a-cë/și-ăm 1 A-că/cj-ăs 1 Ăc/a-căs A-chille-us b'no-be œ'ş Ach-il-li'des D'9-89 A-böb'rj-ca -bag<sup>3</sup>a-rüs b'a-la ayd'6dco'si-us 1 A-chi'vī Āch-la-dæ'us -berc'ri-tus 4 Ac-a-de/mi-a -cĕs'ts A-bee η⊷ Xb-φ-la'nï À-cĕs'tēs b'a-10s Ac-a-de'inus Ach'o-la A-bō'iụs À-bōn-i-tel'chọs Àb-o-rā'ca Ach-o-la'I Ăc-ş-Mıı'drus Ăc'ş-lē -cĕs'tj-tim l -bā'na, a town -cës-to-dë/ras -ç-es-tër/j-dës -ban'tês b-an-ti'a-dês Ach o-lô'e A-chô/re-us A-chô/rus A-căl'lo Ac-a-măr'chia -bán'ti-ás l -bán'ti-dás Ab'o ras cë/tës Ab-o-rig'i-nes Ac'a-mas Ach-p-by toe Ach-ra-dī/na A-camp'eie A-bor'ras Ab'o-tis A-chm Ach'ra-dos -ban'tis Ăç i-chō'ri-ŭs Ăç i-dū'li-a b-ar-ba're-a A chie'i Xb-ra-dā'tas Å-can'thi-në A che'j-um 3 g-rī A-căn'thụs Ăc'ş-ra A-cā'ŋ-a Ăc-ar-nā'nēg Achem'e-nës 4 Ach-e-më'ni-a -bár'j-mŏn Ab-ra-da'tes Aç-i-da'sa b'a-ris ba'rus A-brā'ha-mus A-cl'la A-bren<sup>7</sup>tj-us 1 A-cilli-Ach-æ-men'i-des A-chæ'us A-chā'j-a 3 A-chā'js A-chā'js Ac-i-lig'e-na N - -A-brŏc'o-măs Ab-röd-j-æ'tus A'brom b-a-sī'tis Ac-ar-na/ni-a A-cIl'i-us b as se'na A-car'nes A-c117a b-as-s8/n1 A-bro'nj-us Ac-in-dy'nus, & -căs'ta À-brön'y-cüs Àb'ro-ta À-bröt'o-nüm -bite/eye À-căs/tus Àc-a-thăn/tus Ach a ren'ses A-cin'dy-nos b'a-tos A-char'næ A-cha'tāg A'cis b-da-lön'j-müs Ac'a-ton Ach-e-lo'i-des Ac/mon b-dë'ra Ac-mon'i-des å∕brus Ac'ca Lau-ren'-A'brys A-bryp'o-lis Ab-es'us Ab-esn'thi-l Ab-eyr'toe Ab-eyr'tus tie 1 Ac'cie 1 Ac'cies Ac'cies 1 b-de'ri-e åç-œ-mê'tæ Ach-e-lo'ri-um Ach-e-lô'ua b-de-ri'tee b-dê'rus A-cm/tes A che'lus Ac-o-19/12 b-q-ā'tm -bčl'la A cher'dus Ac'o-næ Ãc'cô A-con'tes Ac'cu-p b-ol-lii'nī A-cher'i-mî Ach'e-rô ΔD-ey. Āb′ņ-ļņ A-con'te-us X'co b-el-ll'nus A-con'ti-us 1 Äç-q-dī'cī Äç'q-la Äç'q-lā Xb-u-li'tee Ac-on-tob'o-li -bê'lus Ach'e-ron b'e-lax A/bus A-con-to-bu'lua Ach-e-ron'ti-a 1 Ab-y-de/ni -ben'de Ach-e-ru'si-s 1 A-co/ris Ac/o-rus Xb-y-de/nus A-by'dī A-by'dos A-by'dus p'go-ride Ä¢'e-lüm A-cëph'a-li Ach-c-ru'sj-as 1 A chē'tus bj-8 bj-1 A'cra Ac-o-rā'tus A-cer'bes A chillas Ac-ra-di'na b'i-le A'cre

E-ge'ri-a E-ges'ra E-ge'ri E-ge'ya A-cres's A-di-Mt'o-rix Bailtie Bailte in 1 A-craph'ni-a 4 Ac-ra-gal-it'de Ad-j-man'tus Edit R-nt's R-nt's da Xd-j-mê′te Ac'ra-gas A-cra'tus A'cri-m A'cri-as E-thi'ch Ad-mē'ta Æ-gi-á'lo-ús Æ-gi-á'lo-ús E-16'9-469 Ad me'tus E-nō' sa E-nō' sa E-nō' j-q 3 E-nō' j-q 3 E-nō' j-q 3 E-nō' sa E-nō' j-q 3 À-dō'ni-φ À-dōn'i-cũs E thi'ye Æ thi'e Æ-gi/q-lüs Æ-gic/q-res Æ-gi/des Ac-ri-döph's gi A-cri'on A-cri'so-us 1 -do'n je & thi y p Ăd-ra-mÿt/ti-tim A-drā/na E'the Ac-ris-j-ō'no Ac-ris-j-o-në'us Ac-ris-j-o-ni's-dës E-nës i dë mus E-nës i dë mus E-nës i de l À-dra'ne Æg'i-ta 4 Æ-¢ll'i-a Æg'i-lips 4 A'thre À-dra'num Æ-thè's A-dras'ta Ad-ras-ti'a Æ'ti-ş l Æ'ti-ĕn 2 Å-crī"si-ŭs l Æ-në'tus Æ-gim'j-us A-cri'tas A-cri'tas Ac-ro-a'thon A-crō's-thòs Ac-ro-ce-rau'ni-s Ations's 4 Æ'nj-a Æ-ni'a-cus Ad-res-ti'ne A-dristes Æ-gim'y-rüs, or À-drē'ne À'dri-a Æģ-j-mū'rus 4 Æn'i-chs 4 E't & /1-64.σ Α-5′υ-6α 1 Æ-gi'na λ-drj-en-ŏp∕o-l¥s Æ-ni'o-chi Æn-o-bar'by Æn'o-clés 4 Æin 4 Æinis Ac-ro-ce-ran'ni Æg i në'ta 4 Æg i në'tës 4 Ä-dri-ē'num Ä-dri-ā'nus ăm Æ-61'o-chús Æ-61'o-chús Æ-61-on Æ-61-pā'nēş 4 Æ-61'ra Æ-61'ra Æ-61'ra Æ orl Ac-ro-co-re'tes R-no nee Ac-ro-co-rin'thus A-cro'ma A'cron A'dri-an A-dri-at'i-căm Æx (6x) 4 A-cz-d'm A-cz-d'm A-fră'mi-a A-fră'mi-a A-fră'mi-a Æ'nos Ad-ry-me'tum Æ'nym E-dia A-crŏp'a-tŏs Ad-u-at'j-cl A-dû'la À-crŏp'o-lïs Àc-ro-rō'a A-du'las A. bis Æ-gls/thus Æ-gl/tum Æ/gj-um Æg/le-4 Ac-ro-re'i À-dā'lis Ād-u-lī'ton Æ-8/ da Æ-8/ des M'n-ca's Ac'ro-ta A-crŏt'u-tăs Ac-ro-thō'ī A-dyr-mach'i-de Xg's bi Æ'o-lis Æ'0-lüs Æ-6'ra Æ'a A gle'ly the À gag-ri à 'an Àg-p-làn'ais Ac-ro-the'or Æ-a-c8'a Æg-lé tes Æ-ĕç'i-dis Æ-ĕç'i-deş A-cròth'o-òs Ac-ro-thō'um Æ-pā/lj-ŭs A-gal la Æp6's Æp'u-lö Æ'p' Æg'lo-gë 4 Æ-göb'o-lüs Ãc'ta Æ-a-cī'um Æ'a-cu Æ-goc'e-ris Ag-p-mol'dès Ac-tm's Ac-tee'on Æp'y-tüs 4 Æ-quā'nş Æ'n Æ'gon Æ-go'ne λg-a-mem'n A + m/m m Ac-tæ'us Ac'to Æ-æ'a Æ'quī Æ-a-me'ne Æg-o-në'a 4 Ag-p-m6'ter A-gim'my-ta Ag-pm-m6'ter Ag's-m6s Ac'ti-a 1 Æ-en-të'um Æ-an'ti-dës Æ-gö'nës Æ-quic'o-li Æq-uj-mē'lj-ām 4 Æ'rj-ks Xc'tis Æ-gös'a-gæ Ac-tis's-nes Ac'ti-um l Ac'ti-us l Æ in'tis Æ'gos Pot'a-mos Ær'o-pē, er A-ēr'o-pēs A-ēr'o-pūs Ær's-cūs Æ-eā'go-s Æ-eā'pūs Æ'na Æ-gos/the-na Æ'a-tŭs Æ/gys Ag-p-nip pe Æch-mic'o-ris Æch'mis 4 Ac'tor Æ'gy-la 4 Ag + nup pe w Ye + 19, mi Ye + be, mi Ye + be, mi Ye + be, mi Ye + uib-is Ac-tor'i-des Ac'to-ris Æ-dep sum Æ-gy-pa'nes 4 A-cd/le-o Æ děs s Æ-gjp'sus Æ-gjp'ti-i 1 Æ-dic'u-la E'spr, or E-sa'ras A-cu'phis Æ-gyp'tı-um 1 Æ-gyp'tus Æ'li-a À-cū-si-lá/us À-cū'ti-cŭs Æd'ila 4 E-sa rus, & Æ dī'ies Es's-rus 4 Ag-a-ris'ta A-gar'so A-cy'rus Ar'y-tus A'da Æd'i-lüs 4 As'chi-nes 4 Æ-dip/sus Ælja'nus Ra'chi-ron 4 À-gà'sō À-gàs's Æ'don Ā-o-dō'nis Es-chy-li'des 4 Æ'li-an gis'the ada A-dm/us Ad-p-min-tm/p Æl'i-nös 4 Ædu-I, or Hěd';-I Æli-as, & Æli-Rs-co-la/pj-us 4 ese thes À-gis tro-phis Àg 4-süs Ad's-mis AB-61/18 Æ-lû/rus AL-se pus K-ser'ni-s Æ-8'ta Ad-e-mes tus Æ-mā'thi-a Y& - tpgr, cpi que Y& - tpgr, cpi que Y& - tpgr, cpi que A-dā'mņs Ād'ş-nş Æ-ē'tēs Æ-m11'i-9 A-si'on 2 Æ-8'ti-48 1 E-8'ti-is 1
E-13;
E-14;
E-15;
Æ-mil-j-å/nys Æ-mil'j-ås Al'son A-dis'pi-I Ad'a-tha E-son'j-des Æm-něs/tus Als-o-p6'us 4 Ag + thī's A-gā'thids Ag's thī Dēm'r E-aō'pgs Ăd-do-phā′ģi-a Æ'mon Ay sop Xd'du-Æ-mô'na Æ-mō'nj-a Estri-a A-děl'phi-ŭs A-dê'mon Ec'y-ş 4 Ec'y-lm 4 E-cy'o-têş E-cy'mo Æ-mon'i-des nle À-dĕph'a-gŭs À'dēq, er Hā'dēç Ag-p-thY mps Æm'o-nīs 4 Ag + lbs Æ'mus A-gath-e-clay A-gath-e-clay A'deg, or na deg Ad-gan-dés'trj-üs Ad-hér'bel Ad-hér'bes Ad-j-a-bê'ne Ad-j-ün'te Æ-mvl'i-Æs-ym-né'te Æs-ym-né'tés Æ-sym'nus Æ-myl-j-a/nus Æ-myl'j-I Agathoris

Æth's lo 4

r-e-thee/the-nee Ag-ri-gen'tum Al-bī'o-n**ēş** Al'bis A-16'mon Al-e-mû'sj-1 1 X17m5 g-p-thyr/num g-p-thyr/num Λ-grīn'i-ām Al'mon A-grī'o-dos Ã′lenş Al'bi-us Al-mo'pas Al-my-ro'de Ā'le-ŏn A-lē'rjs Ā-lē'sa Al-by-cYl/la gan't A-grī'o-pās A-grī'o-pā Ā-grī-oph'a-ģī Al'bu-la A-10/a gā've Al-bū'na A-10'as -gā'vus -18/09 A-l5'e-us Al-o-l'dæ Al-bu'ne-a Al-bür'nya Al-bür'nya Al-bü'ti-üs 1 Al-cen'o-tüs 4 g-bat/a-na g-dős/tis A-16/si-a 1 A-18/si-am 1 Ag-rip-pê'um Al-o-T'das Ā-lē'sus Ā-lē'sus Ā-lē'tēş Ā-lē' Ag-rîp-pê in Ag-rîp-pî'nş A-grîs'o-pê A'grî-ûs Ag'ro-kis A'grôn -c-ē'na A-lô'is e-lā'das A-15'ne -o-lás/tus -le'thes Al-cœ'us A-lo'nis e-la/us Àl-căm'e-n**eg** Àl-căm'der A-18'thj-Al'o-pë -e-le/a gron À-16t"í-dia A-lop/e-ca e-lee -grô'tas Å-lö-trj-nä'tög Å-lö'tri-x--lē'tis A lop'e-ce Al-căn'dre À-gröt'e-ra À-gy'i-eus 3 À-gyl'e-us À-gyl'is gon a tha A-lop/e-ces Al-cā′nor A-lőp-e-con-ne'sut A-lő/pj-űs A-lő/rus g-eu-di'cum -ge'nor Al-cath'o-8 Al-cath'o-ne A-le'tum Ř-¢-nör′j-dě¢ Ł-ò-r1′nu= À-led'a-dm Àl'ce Al-ce'nor A-gyl'iş Ag-yl-læ'us A-gyr'i-ŭs A-gyr'i-ös A-gyr'i-ös A-gyr'i-ös A-ha'la Ā-lē'us Ā'lex Ā-lēx-ş-mē'nus Āl-ex-ān'der Āl-ex-ān'dra -18/us A'los e san'der ge'si as l Al ces'te 1-15'tj-a 1 Àl-cës'tis Àl'ce-tis Al-pe nus ges-j-dā/mus Al/peg ges-i-la'us Al-chi-das Al-chim/a-cus Al-ci-bl/a-des Alps g-o-sipo-lis XI-ex-an'dri-a XI-ex-an'dri-dee XI-ex-an-dri'na Al-phē'a -ç-sis'tra-ta -ç-sis'tra-tüs Al-phō'j-a 3 Al-phō'nor -j-dō/nọ-ŭs A-Ì′la Al-cl'dæ gë'tor gë'tus -Im'y-läs l-cid's-mis Al-ex-an-drop'o-Al-phē'nus Al-ci-da-mē'a Al-ci-dam'i-das Ā'j-ņs Lo-cū'tj-ŭs Ā'jāx Al-phē-si-bœ'a Al-phē-si-bœ'us Al-phē'us g-go'nos XI-ex-ā'ner g-gram'mes Al-a-ban'da Al-cid'a-mus, o Al-ex-ar'chus A-lex'as g-grī'nm g'i-dm Al-a-ban-den/see Al-ci-da/mys Al-phi'on Al'phj-us Al-p-ban'di À-lex'i-a l Àl-ex-Yc'a-cus gia gia XI-p-ban'di-cas Al-cI'de Al-pi/nus Al'a-bus l-cīd'i-cē Al-ex-I'nus A-lex'i-o l Al'pis g-la'in 4 A-læ's A-læ't Àl-cĭd'o-cŭs Àl-cĭm e-dë A-lex'i-o . Al-ex-ip/pus Al-pā'nus g-la-o-nī'cə g-la'o-pē ăl'si-um 1 A-læ/sa Àl-cim'e-don Àl-cim'e-nes Al-ex-Ir'a-8a Al-ex-Ir'ho-8 A-lex'is Al'sus g-la'q-pēş g-la-q-phin'nş g-la-q-phŏn g-la-ŏs'thq-nēş A-lae/sus Al-thar'a læ'us l-p-gö'nj-p lā'la Àl-cim'o-ŭs Ăl'ci-mŭs Al-them'e-nes -lex'on Al-the pas A-lea y. Al-fa-tër'na A-lā'ia Āl-al-cŏm'**ņ-n**m Al-cin'o-ë Al'ci-për Al-ti'nom g-lâu'ros Al-fe'nus Al'gj-dum ولا علا و Al-cin'o-us Al'ci-nus Al-ci-o'no-us Al'ci-phron A-lā'li-a Āl-a-mā'nēs Al'tus Al'gj-dum Al-go'num A-l-ac'mon A-l-ar'tum A-l-ar'tus Al'i-cis A-li'fus A-li'fus A-li'fus A-li'fus A-li'fus A-lun'ti-um 1 g'nō Al-p-man'ni, or A'lus, or Al'q-io g-nod'j-cë Al-e-man'ni A-lā'nī Āl'a-rēs Āl-a-rī'cus g'nŏn Al'y-ba Al-cip/pe g-no-n1's XI-y-bi'da Al-cip/pus Al'cis g-non/j-des XI-y-cæ'a g-nô'tês Al-cith/o-8 Alc-mæ/on Alc-mæ-on/j-dæ Al'aric Al-y-cæ'us A-ly'mon g-nöth'e te XI-a-rō'di-1 g-o-nā/li-ş, ф A-lys'mus A-lastor XI-j-měn'tı A-go'ni-a go'nos -las to-res A-lim'e-nds À-lin'ds Àl-in-dō'i-a 3 Alc'man À-làu de Al-yx-oth o-6 Alc-mē'na Al'co-nē g<sup>7</sup>o-nis gö'ni-ğs À-là'zon Àl-a-zô'nêș -la/zon Al-y-ze'n Al-in-do'j-a 3 A-li'phæ'nys Al-i-phē'ra Al-i-phē'ri-a Xl-i-phē'rys Xl-i-phē'ti-a Xl-i-o'n'ti-a Al-i-o'n'ti-a Al-cy'o-na Al-cy'o-nā Al-cy-ō'no-ŭs Al-děs'cus A-mad o-cr o-năs Al-ba'ni A-mad'o-cus Am's-gc Al-ba'ni-e KO-FB Al-bā'nus Al'ba Sÿl'vi-ŭs Al-bān'sēļ Al'bi-a Te-rēn'g o-rac'ri-tas Am-al-thie'a Àl-dû'ş-bîs À'lo-ş À-lê'bşs E-0-118'S Am-al-thô/um z-o-ra'nis Am's-na g-o-ran'o mi A-man/dux Al-j-son'y-A-li'sym Al-lj-8'nos ti-a l Al-bī'cī Āl-bj-ē'tæ gra ·lē/b<sub>i</sub>-ŏn A-man'i-cogra/s -lĕc'tō A-man'tas gra'i -lěc'tor Am-en-ti/nt Al-bi-gau'nym Al-bi'ni Al-bi-no-va'nys Al-li'fe -lĕc'try-ŏn A-ma'nus grau'le Al-18b'ro-ges Al-18b'ro-ges Al-10-phy'ius Al-18t'ri-ges Al-18t'ri-ges Al-18t'ri-des -lec'tus А-тат'а-спя grau'li-e -le'T A-mar'di gran'ios Al-bin-te-me'li-18'i-ŭs Cim'-A-mar'tus g-rau-o-ni'ta pus 3 ňm Am-a-ryl'lin gn ā'nēs o-man'ni l-bi'nys Am-q-ryn'co-da Al-mā'ne gric'o-le λl/bi-ŏn Al oma'nus Am-a-ryn-thT's

Am-q-ryn'thus Am-q-ry"gi-q 1 I'mas Ăm-ş-sē's Ama-s-sē/nos A-mā/sj-a 1 A-mā/sjs Ā-mās/trjs A-mas'trus À-mā'ta Àm-a-thē'a Xm'a-thus **∆-mäx-am-pē′us** A-mäx-an-U'a A-mäx'j-a 1 A-mäx'j ta Äm-ax-öb'j-I Äm-a-zë'nës A-mäz'o-nêş Äm'*q-zönş* Xm-4-zō/nj-e Xm-q-zŏn'i-cŭs Xm-q-zŏn'i-dēs Am-a-zō'ni-ūm Am-a-zō'ni-ūs Am-băr'rī Am-bar-vā'lēs Ăm-bar-vă'li-a Ăm-bă'tm Xm'be-năs Am-bi-a-lī'tēs Am-bi-ā'num Ăm-bi-a-tī<sup>)</sup> num Ām-bi-băr'e-tī Am-bj-par-e-ti Am-bj-gā'tus Am-bj-gā'tus Am-bri'o-rīx Ām'bls-da Am-brā'cj-a 1 Ām-brā'cj-ūs 1 Ām'brī Am-bro'dax Am-bro'n 86 Am-bro'ei-a 1 Am-bro'si-a 1 Am-bro'si-us 1 Am-bry'lis Am-bry'on Am-brys'sus Am-by-bā'ge Xm′by-II Xm'e-les Xm-o-na'nus Am-o-nI'des A-měn'o-clěs Am-e-nô'phis A-mě'ri-s Ā-mēs'tra-tūs Ā-mēs'tris Ām-i-ā'nus Am-ic-læ/us A-mic'las Ām-ic-tæ'us A-mic'tas A-mī'da A-mil'car Am'i-lös A-mim'o-në, 🕶 A-mym'o-no A-min'e-a, er Am-min'e-a A-mīn'j-Ks Ā-mīn'j-Es

A-min'o-cles

Xm-j-e8'nş X-mj-ε1'ş Λ-m]''sj-ăs l -m le'sas À-mī'sum Ā-mī'aus Ām-j-tër'num Xm-j-thī'on, o Xm-y-thī'on Ņm-mấ′lõ Ăm-mj-ā′nı Am-mo-chos'tes Am-mo-mô'tus Xm/mon Am-mö'ni-s Àm-mō'ni-ī Àm-mō'ni-ăs m-mô'thọ-Ám-něm'o-něş Ám'nj-šs Am-nt'sus Åm-nī'tēs Åm-œ-bæ'us Ăm-om-phăr'e-tus X'mör A-mör'göş A mor gos Am'pe-lus Am-pe-lu'si-a 1 Am-phē's Am-phi-a-la'us Am-phī'a-lūs Am-phī'a-nāx Am-phj-ar-a-8'um Am-phi-a-ra'us Am-phi-ar-a-I'dle Am-phic-le'a Am-phic/ra-tes Am-phic'ty-on 2 Am-phic-ty'o-ner Xm'phi-cus Am-phid'e-mas Am-phid'o-li Am-phj-dro/mj-o Am-phi-go'ni-a, or Am-phi-ge-ni's Am-phil/9-chus Am-phil/y-tus Am-phīm'a-chūs Am-phim'e-don Am-phin'o-më Am-phīn'o-mus Am-phī'on Am-phīp'a-gus Am-phip/o-les Am-phip/o-lis Am-phip/y-ros Am-phi-re<sup>†</sup>tos Am-phir'o-c Am-phī'sa Am-phis-bæ'na Am-phīs'sa Am-phis-sē'ne Am-phis'sus Am-phis'the-nee Am-phis-ti'des Am-phis'tra-tus m-phT/sus Am-phīt'e-a Am-phj-the-ā'trum Am-phith'e-mis

Am-phith'o-8 Am-phi-tri'to Am-phit'ry-8 Am'phi-tus Am-phī 'us Am-phöt'e-rüs Am-phôt-ry-o-ni'-a-dêş Am-phrÿ'sşs Am-phrÿ'sşs Am'pi-cüs Am-pÿç'i-dêş Am-pÿç'i-dêş Am'pyx Am-exnc'tus A-mū'li-ūs À-mỹc/lạ À-mỹc/læ Ăm-y-clæ′us Xm-y-clī'd**ēņ** Xm'y-cūs Ăm'y-dŏn Am-y-mo'ne A-myn'tas À-myn-ti-ā'nqs l À-myn'tor A-myn'tor Am-y-rī'cus A-my'ris A-myr'i-ŭs Àm'y-rus A-mys'tis Àm-y-tha'on Am-y-tha-5/nj-tis Am-y-tis A-mib/a-sis A-nab'a-tm An-a-cē'i-a 3 Xn's-cēs Xn-s-chār'sis Xn-s-clē'tus Д-mác're-ŏn, е Д-nā'cre-ŏn A-năc'tēs Ān-ac-tō'ri-Xn-ec-to'r An-ac-to'n-um A-năc'to-răm Ăn-a-dy-ŏm'o-në A-nag'ni-a Xn-a-gy-rön'tum A-näg'y-rüs an-a-I'tis Xn-9-01'28 Xn'a-phê Ăn-e-phlÿs'tus Λ-nā'pi-ūs A-nā'pus Ā-nār'ģy-rī Ā-nār'tēş Ā'nās A-nät'o-lö A-näu'chi-däs À-nâu/rus À-nâu/sis À'năx Än-ax-ägʻo-räs Än-ax-än'der Xn-ax-an'dri-das Xn-ax-ar'chus Xn-ax-ar'o-ta An-ax-8'nor A-max'i-sa 1 An-ax-10'i-a

An-ax-ic ra-tes An-ax-id's-mos. A-max-j-da/mus A-nax/i-las A-nax-i-la/us An-ax-d'i-des A-nax-j-man/der An-ax-im'e-nes An-ax-Tp/o-list An-ax-Tp/pus An-ax-ir'rho-ë A-nax'is A-pax'o An-car'es An-ca-li'tes An-ca'ri-us An-cha res An-cha ri-An-chā ri-us An-cha'res An-chem'o-lus An-che-si tes An-ches'mus An-chī'a-la Au-chī'a-la An-chi-a-II'a An-chi'a-lus An-chi-mo'li-us An-chin'q-e An-chī'sa An chi'se An-chī'sēs An-chi'si-a I An-chi-st'a-des An'cho-ë An/cho-ra An-chū'rus An-ci'le An'con An-cò'na An'cus Mar'ti-us I An-cyle An-cy'ra An-cy'ra An-cy'ran An'da An-dab'a-tag An-da'na An-da'ni-a An-de-ca'o-neg An-de-ca'vi-a An-de-ga/vum An-de/ra An'des An-doc'i-des An-dom'n-tis An-dræ'mon An-dra-ga thi us An-drag's-thus An-drag'o-ras An-dram'y-tes An'dre-as An'drew An-dra/mon An'dri-a An'dri-clus An'dri-on An-dris'cus An-dro'bj-us An-dro-cla's An'dro-cles An-dro-ch'dee

An-dre-cy'da An-dreid y-mi An-dre'dys An-dre'gy-in An-dreigy-in An-dreigy-in An-dreigy-in Àn-dròm a dai An-drom's dis An-drom'e-de aorb'a Yn-quê big big Yn-quê big big Yn-quê big big An-dros the st An-dros the st An-e-lön'tis An e môli-s Xn-e-mo-rf′s Хв <del>с юб'я</del> An-e-ras bas A-ne tor An-Ma'e wit An-ee'li-a An-ee'li-a An-ee'li-a An-ee'li-a An-ee'li-a Xn′gli-a An'gre An-gy-f'h e l A'ni-a An-i-ce'u A-nī″ci-il A-nī″ci-im I ni"co te Carlgs I A-51'grös Än'i-grös Ä'ni-5, 4 I'm-8s Xn-i-tör'gs A'ni-5s An'ne Хи-ир Сопи-**и**РТ Än-nj-ā'ni Ān'nj-bil ăn'ni bi An-niç'e-tis Au-ni-chi'rî An'nj-ka Scip'ela An'non A-20'Tes Ān'o nës An-p-per's An'sor An-si-bā'ri-ş An-tw'ş An-tæ'as An-tæ-ap'o-lis An-te'us An-tag'o-ris Àn-tλl'ci-**d≤**i n-tan'der n-tim'dro n-tē'j-us 3 n-tèm An-të ner An-te-nër j-dë An-ter-bed gj-l

1 10-E n'te-ris n-the-is n-the-is n-the-don n-thō/le n'the-mis n'the-mon n'the-mon e-măs n-tho-ma'si-a l n-thor/mus n-thō/rys n'thee n-thes-pho'rj-s n-thes-to'rj-s n'the-us n-thi's n'thi de n'thi-ne n'thi-am n'thi-us n'thô n-thō/res n-thrā/ci-a l n-thro-pt/nus n-thro-po-morphI/ta n-thro-poph/a-fi n-thyl/la n-ti-a-nī'ra n'ti-us l n-ti-bec-chi'us n-tic's-nis n-tic/9-10 n-tich/tho-neg n-tiç-j-nö'lis n-ti-clē's n'ti-clēs n-ti-clī'dēs n-tic'ra-gus n-tic'ry-tee n-tic'y-ra n-tid'a-mas n-tid'o-măs n-tid'e-tus n-tid'o-nos n-tid'o-nos n-tido-ni'des n-tid'o-no n-tid'o-nos n-tido-nos n-tido-nos n-tigʻo-năs n-til'co n-ti-lYb'a-nis n-tīl'o-çhūs n-tīm's-çhūs n-tīm'e-nēs n-tin-0-6/a n-ti-nœ'i-a 3 n-ti-mop o-lis n-tin'e-de n-tin y-us n-ti-ō'chi-a, o An-ti-ō'chi'a n-ti-ō'ch n-ti-ō'ch n-t1'o-çbis n-t1'o-pe n-t1'o-pe n-ti-o'rus n-tip/a-res

An-ti-pā/trj-a, o An-ti-pa-trī/a An-ti-pāt/rj-dās An-tip a-tris n-tiph's-neg Àn-tìph'a-têg Àn-tìph'i-lùs An'ti-phon An-tiph'o-nus An'ti-phus An-tip/o-des An-ti-pæ/nys An-tip/o-lis An-tir'rhi-um An-tir'rho-dăs Àn-tĭs/es An-tis'the-neg Án-tith'o-as Án'ti-am l An-tom'e-nes An-to'ni-4 An-to-ni'na Xn-to-n1'nus An-tō-ni-ŏp'o-lïs An-tō'ni-ŭs An-tör'i-deş A-dū'bis Anx'i-de l Anz'yr Anx'p-rds Ăn'y-ta Ăn'y-tăs An-zā'bo -ŏb'ri-ga -ŏl'li-ŏa 'on ⊼′ç-nĕq A-8'ni-a A-8n'i-des -8/ris -ör<sup>'</sup>nçs A-or'si -&'rys -8'ti Å-pā'j-tæ Å-pā'ma À-pā'me Åp-a-mē'a Ap-e-me/ne A-pā/mi-a par'n1 Apa-tū'rj-a Ap-e-au/ros A-pēl-j-ō'tēş. A-pēl'la A-pēl'lēs Ap-el-lē'us A pēl'lj-cŏn Ap-on-nī/ngs our Xp-c-ran-ti'a Xp-c-rō'pi-a Xp'c-exa Xp'c-exa Aph's-ca

A-pha-

Aph-p-re/tus

Aph's-reds A'phss A-phēl'iss

Äph'e-exs Äph'e-tæ A-phê'ter -phi/das -phid/na -phid/nus Apn-ne ---Aph-œ-b**ō'tus** A-phrt'ces Aph-ro-di''se-us 1 Aph-ro-di''si-a l Aph-ro-di''si-as Aph-ro-di/sum X′ra Aph-ro-d1'te Aph-ro-dj-top'o-lla phy'te A-pj-a'nus Ap-j-ca'ta A pi"ci-us 1 A-pīd/a-nūs A-pid/q-nēş Ap/i-na A pi′o-i A pi-ŏn pi/o-la A pis A pi//tj-as 1 A póc<sup>7</sup>o-pa Ap-o-dô<sup>7</sup>tí A-pöl-li-nā'rēş A-pŏl-li-nā'ris Ap-ol-līn'i-dēş A pol/li-nis Ap-ol-lin/ne-us λ′re A-pöl'lő Ap-ol-lőc'ra-tés A pōl-lo-dō'rus Ap-ol-lō'ni-a A-pol-lo-nī'a-dēs Ap-ol-lo/nj-as Ap-ol-lön/j-dēş Ap-ol-lö/nj-us Ap-ol-loph's-nes A poi ly-on Ap-o-mỹ/j-ôs 3 A pō ni a na Aponas Ap-os-tro/phi-A-poth-o-o'sis Ap-o-the'o-sis Ap-pi-a-des Ap-pi-a'nus Ap-pi-a'nus Xp'pi-a VI'a Xp'pi-i Fô'rum Xp'pi-us Xp/pu-la ⊼'pri-ĕş ⊼'pri-ŭs Ap-sin'thi-I Xp'si-nus Xp'sus Ap'te-ra Xp-u-lê'i-a 3 Xp-u-lê'i-ûs 3 A-pū'li-a Ap'u-lüs Ap-u-eld/a-mus Ap/y-ri A-quā'ri-ās Āq'ui-la (āk'we la)

Aq-uj-lē'j-a 3 A-qu'll'j-us Ar-che-la/us Ar-chem's-chus Ār-chēm'o-rus Ār-chēp/o-līs A qu'll/lj-a Ār-chep-töl/e-műs Ār-chés/tra-tűs Aq-uj-lo'ni-a A-quin'j-us Ar-che-ti'mus A quī'num Ar-chē/tj-us I Ār/chj-a A-quī'nus Aq-uj-tā'nj-a Ar'chi-as Aq-ui-tan'i-cas Ar-chi-bi'a-dēş Ar-chīb'i-us Aq'ui-tos (ak'wgtêz) Ar-chid'a-mas Ăr-a-bar/chēs Ăr'a-bēs Ar-chi-da/mi-a, or Ar-chi-da-mi/a A-rā'bi-a A-rāb'i-cŭs Ar-chi-da/mys, or Ar-chid/n-mus Ar-chid/n-mus Ar-chi-dis/mus Ar-chi-di/n Ar-chid/i-im Àr'a-bia Ăr'abs Ăr'a-bŭs A-rac'ca, or A-rac'ca Ar-chi-gal/lus A-rach'ne Àr-ach-ne'a Ar-chif'e-nes Ar-chif'o-cus Ar-a-chō/sj-a 1 Ar-a-chō/tm Ar-a-chō/tī Ar-a-chō/tī Ar-a-chō/tī Ār-chi-mē'dēs Ar-chi-pel'a-gas Ar-chip'o-lis Ar-chīp/pe Ar-chīp/pus Ar-chī/tis Ăr-a-cō/şi-î l Δ-răc/thj-ăs Ar-a-cyn'thus Ār'a-dās Ar-chon tes Ăr-a-phī'a Ar chy-lus Ar-chy tan X'rar Ăr'a-ris Ar-cit'e-nens Är'a-rüs Arc-ti'nus ăr-ş-tō'us Arc-toph'y-lax Ăr-a-thÿr/e-a Arc/tos ∆-rà′tus Arc-tō'us A-rau'ri-cus Arc-ta/rus Å-rā/vμs Ar'da-las Ar-ax-8'nus Ar-da/nj-a A-rax'êş Ar-ba'cêş, e Ar-dax-d'nus Ar'de-a Xr'ba-ces Ar-be'la, and Xr'-Ar-de-a'tes Ar-de-ric/ca bo-la Ar-bō'lus Ār'bis Ar-dj-æ'i Ar'do-na Ar-do'ne-a Ār-bo-cā/la Ār-bō/na Ar-du'a Ar-du-en/na Ar-bus'cu-la Xr-dy-T'ne Ār'ca-dēs Ar-cā'di-a Ār-cā'di-ās Ar-dy-da'sag Xr'dys A're Ar-ca'num A-re'a -re-ac'i-dm Àr'cás Xr'ce A're-as Xr'co-na A-re'gon Ar'cens Ar-ces'i-läs Ar-ces-i-lä'us Ar-ce'si-üs 1 A-reg'o-nis Ar e-Ing Ar-e-la'te Ar-e-la'tem Àr-chæ's Ār-chæ's-näx Ār-chæ-āt'j-dās Ar-p-la'ton A-rol'li-as Ar-chart-das Ar-char'der Ar-char'der Ar-char'des Ar-chad'i-cas Ar-chad'i-cas Ar-chad'i-cas Ar-o-mor j-ca A-ra'na A-rön'a-cüm A-rô/nm A-rō'no Ar-e-op-a-gr/tm

Aq-új-lā'rj-ş

#### GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

Xτ-**ο Το' ο-güs** Δ-τδ' ο**υ** Δ' τδε' (100 Δ-τδε' (100-100 α À-rés'tor À-res-tör'i-dés A're-4 Ar-o-tæ'us Ar-e-ta'let Ar-o-taph'i-la Är'ę-thön År'e-thön Xr-e-thū/st ăr-o-ti'ni Ār-ē-tī'num Ā-rē'tus Ā're-ās Ar-ģæ'us Ār'ga-lūs Xr-gan-thô/na Ar gan-tho-ni'um Ar-: ath o-na Ar-ga-thō/nj-ŭe Ar-ge-thō/nj-ŭe Ar-ge/a Ar-ge-a'thm Ar-gen'num Ar'ges Ar-ges'tra-tùs Ar-ģēs'tra-tūs Ār-ģē'us Ār-ģī'a Ār-ģī'ās Ār-ģil'iau Ār-ģil'ius Ār-ģil'ius Ār-ģil'ius Ār-ģil'opē Ār-ģi-phōn'tās Ār-ģi'opē Ar-gip'pe-I Àr-gith'e-a Àr'gi-üs Ar-gi'va Ar-gi'vi Ar'giver Ar'gō Ar-go'da Àr-gŏl'i-cŭs Àr'go-līs Àr'gŏn Xr-go-nau'ta Ar'gos Ar-gō'us Àr'gus Ar gin'nja Ar-gin'nja Ar-gin'nya Xr'gy-ra Xr-gy-ras'pi-des Xr'gy-ra Ar-gyr'i-pa, and Är-gy-ri'pa Är-gy-röp'o-lis A'ri-ş A-ri-ăd'ne Ā-ri-æ'us Ā-ri-ām'nēş Ā-ri-ā'nī, or A-ri-8'n1

A-ri-an'tes

A-ri-a-ra-the'a A-ri-a-rā/thēs A ri-aa A ri-as'me-nas Ar-ib-bm/us Ar'i-bês A-rī''ci-a 1 Ar-j-dæ/gs A-ri-e/nis A-rī'e-tīs, Frons Ār-j-gw'um Ar-ig-no tus Ari'i-ma Ar-j-mas pt Ar-j-mas'pj-as Ar-i-mas'thie Ar-j-ma-the'a Ar-j-ma'zēş Ar'i-mī A rīm'i-num A rīm'i-nus Ar-im-phæ'ī Ar'i-mus At'i-nes A-ri-o-bar-zā/nēs A-ri-o-man'des A-ri-o-mar'dus A-n-o-mē'dēs A ri'on A ri-o-vis'tus Ar-i-pe/thes A The A-rĭs′ba Ăr-je-tæn/ọ-từs 4 Ăr-je-tæ/ụm Ar-is-tag'o-răs Ar-is-tag'o-răs Ar-is-tăn'der Xr-is-tan'dres Ar-is-tar/cho Ar-is-tar/chus Ar-is-ta-za/nēs A-ris'te-Ls -ris/te-re À-rìs'tè-ùs À-ris'the-nes -ris'thus A-ris-ti'bus Xr-is-tΓ/dēş Xr-is-tΓρ/pụs A-ris'ti-us l A-ris'tō Ār-is-to-bū'lş Ār-is-to-bū'lus Ar-is-to-cle's A-rĭs'to-clēs Ā-rĭs-to-clī'dēs Ār-is-tōc'rs-tēs Ăr-is-tŏc'ro-ŏn Ăr-is-tŏc'ri-tūs A-ris-to-da'ma A-ris-to-dā/mş A-ris-to-dā/mşa A-ris-tōg/e-rēş Ar-is-tōg/e-rēş Ar-is-tōn/s-chā Ar-is-tōn/s-chā Ar-is-tōn/s-chās Ar-is-tōn/s-nēş Ar-is-tōn/s-nēş A-riston À-ris-to-nau'tm

Xr-<del>is-to-n</del>ī'e<del>us</del> Xr-<del>is-tòn'i-</del>dēs -ris to-nus År-is-tön'y-müs År-is-töph's-nös År-is-töph'i-lī A-rīs-to-phi-lī'dēş Ār-is-to-phÿ'lī A-rīs'to-phŏn -rīs'toi r-je-tör'i-d**es** Ar-is-tot/e-leg Ar-is-to-tle Ar-is-to-tl'mus Ar-is-tox/e-nds A-ris'tus r-is-tÿl'lus Ā′ri-ŭs A-rī'us, riser. Ār'mo-nēs Ar-mo'ni-Kr-men-tä'ri-tis Ar-mil-lä'tus Ar-mi-lüs'tri-üm Ar-mīn'j-ŭs Àr-mör'i-cæ ķr′mo-zŏn Ar'ne Xr'nİ Ar-nj-čn'sēs Ar-no bi-us Àr'nòs Ăr'φ-ş Λ-rō'mş, and Ăr'φ m# -rom's-ta -röm'a-tăm Λ-το... Ār'pa-nī Χr'pt Ar-pi'num ir oui-tus Ār-ra-bō'na Ar-ra-chi'on Ar-ra-chi'on Ar-rha-bee'us Ar-ra-chi Ar-ri-a'nus Ar-ri-a'nus Ar-ris-till lys Ar-ris-till lys Ar-rign'ti-ds l Ár-sá/bes Xr'sa-cēs, or Ar-sā'cēs r-sa'ci-e 1 Àr-saiç'i-das Àr-saim'e-nes Àr-săm'ç-têş À 1-82-mòs′a-ta Ar-ea'nês Àr-sā'ni-ša Àr-sē'na Àr'sōs Xr'si-a l Xr-si-dæ'us Ar-sin'o-6 Àr-sī'tēs

Xr-up-cm'ma Ar'ta-ce Ar-ta-ce'ng ∆r-tà′ci-s Ar-me's Àr-ta-gërina Ār-ta-gërinën Ar-tam's-ne Àr-tā'nēs r-tā'o-zūs Ār-ta-pā'nų Ar-ta-phër o**ëş** Ar-ta/tus Ar-ta-vas**/d**ëş Ar-ux's Ár-tax-Ás'a-ta Ar-tax'a-ta Artizio-reg Artizio-reg Artipipesi Artipipesi Artipipesi Artipipesi Artipipesi Är'ta-mäs Ar-tem-bā'rēs Ar-tem-j-dē'rps Àr'to-mis Ar-te-mi"şi-a 1 Ar-te-mi"şi-üm 1 Ar-to-mi'ta Är'to-mön Xr-to-mō'na Ar-tā'na Arth'mi-us Ar-tim'p**ş-sş** Ār-to-bar-zā'**nē**ş Ar-toch'mes Ar-Lo<sup>†</sup>na ∖r-tō'ni-ŭs ∆r-tŏn′tĕs aug'ors-os-1Å Ar-tox's-re ķr-tū'ri-ūs År-tÿ'nëş År-tyn'i-p År-tys'to-na År'u-m Å-ru'cī -rd/e-r\s A-rā'e-rīs Ā'runs Ā-rān'ti-ās l Ar-p-pi'num Ār-u-pī'nus Ār-vā'lēs Àr-vër'nÎ Ar-vīr'ş-gds Ar-vī''şi-dm Ar-vi'sus Ary's ta Ar-y-an'des Ar'y-bas Ar-yp-tæ'us A-ryz'a-ta A-san'der Ăs-ba-mē′ş As-bes'tae Ås'bo-lüs As-bo'tus As-bys/tes As-by/te As-cil/s-phis

As-că'ni de As-ché'num As-che'num As-cie'pi a a cie pro As ciế piệt As ciế piệt As ciế piết Ās ciệ tế n Às'ch As-co'li-e s-cō'ni šs Li bo-ō Xs'cm As'cy-like La'dry-bil Ā'sņ-ş ∆-sčl'li-ā A-oë'us A'si-a l As i ag'e Āsi pēties Āsi at i cital X-eq A-si'les Ås'i-na Ås i ma Asima'na Asima'na Sojeta Asi nës A'm Es 1 As-matus A so'phis A-sō/pi-a As-o-pi/a-dēs A-so pes s8/ pus As pol-schifts As-pam'i-thrêp As-pa-rû hidm As-pa'şi-ş l As-pa-si'nıs As-pa'si-us 1 s-pastes As-pa-the sis As pa thi nes As phal-tries As-pin'dya As-pie'doa As-pd-re'nya As-pd-re'nya Äs's As ea bl'a As-sar's-che 1 02'ra Äs-so-rī'nī Λ5-00<sup>1</sup>598 a es Trus .s sos As-ey-8'res As-eyr'i-a is'ış As-tilb'o-ris As-ta-cer'al Le'ta cole La ta de al Xa'ta pe As Cirte Às-těl'o bě

Ås'ca-lön

As-cā'ni-a

Är-ta-ba-gä/nöş Är-ta-bá/nus

Ar-ta-bā'zus Ar'ta-brī

Ar-ta-bri'tm

Ar-ta-cm'as

r'ter s-të'ri-s s-të'ri-ën r'to-ris s-të'ri-ŭs -to-10'dis-tër-o-pæ'us s-tër'o-pë s-tër-o-pë'a ı-tër-û'sj-ûs 1 ⊷tĭn′o-mō -tī'o-chās -trm's -tree'us ;'ty 'tur r'tu-ra 1'tu-rêş 5-tû'ri-ş 5-tû'ri-çş 5-tû'ri-ç**ü**s s-ty/a-ge s-ty/a-gea s-ty/a-lus s-ty/a-lus 1-17C-19-16's Hy-cra'ti-a 1 s-třďa-mas s-ty-da-mi'a e'ty-lüs s-tym-o-dû'sş s-tyn'o-më -tyn'o-mi =-tyn/o-mi =-tyn/o-ms --ty-po-chi\*a --ty-po-chi\*a --typh/j-lüs --typh/j-lüs --typh/j-lüs ı'ty-rön s'y-chia -sy'las -syl'lus -syn/cri-tüs -tib/u-lüs -tab/y-ris i-a-by-ri'te l'a-cë i-q-lan'ta i-a-lÿ'da l-a-ran'tes -tar'be-chis -tar'ne-a 'the, and A'thes 'the 'te -tél/la t'e-na t-0-no-mā/rus th-a-ma'nes th-a-man-ti'a dēş th's-mis th-q-nā'si-ās 1 -thăn's-tī th's-nis 'the-as -the'ns the'ne th-o-nm's

Ath-o-nm'us Ath-o-nig'o-ris Ath-o-ni'is A-thō'ni-on -then'o-clas th-en-o-do rue A'the-ös Äth'e-els Ath'mo-num A'thŏs A-thō'us Ath-rùl'is Ath-rul's A-thym'bry A-thy'res A'ti-a 1 A-til'i-a A-til'ia A-til'ia À-tI'na À-tI'nas À-tïn'i-p Āt-lān'tēg Āt-lan-tī'a-dēg At-lan'ti-dēg Āt'las At-mô'n i A-lös'sa Ät'ra-cēg Ät-ra-mÿt'tj-**üm 9** At're-pes X'tra's A'trax Åt-re-bā'tæ Åt-re-bā'tēş Åt-re'nī Ä'tre-ŭs Å-trī'dæ À-trī'dēş A-trō'ni-us At-ro-pa-tō'na At-ro-pa'ti-a 1 A-trop's-tus At'ro-pos Ăt'tà At-tac'o-re Åt-ta-lī'a At'ta-lus At-tar'ras At-teg'u-a At-te'i-us Cap'i-te At'tee At'this At'ti-ca At'ti-cus At-ti-dā'tēş At'ti-la At-til'j-us L-II'nas Ăt'ti-ŭs Po-lig'nus At-u at'i-cl A'tu-bī Āt'u-rūs Ā-tŷ'a-dæ Ā'tys Âu-chā'tæ Âu-dē'na Âu-fē'j-a A'qua 3 Âu-fj-dē'na Âu-fid'j-a Âu-fid'j-us Au'f j-dăs Au'go, and Au'go

Âu'ga-rùs Âu-gō'a Au'go an Au'go an, and Au-go'en Au-gi'en, and Au'gi-an Au-gi'nus Au-gi'nus Au'gy-reg Au-gu'ta Au-gus'ta Au-gos tā'li-e ân-gye-tî'nye Au-gus iin Âu-gus-to-něm/e-tům Âu-găs'ty-lüs Âu-gŭs'tus Âu-lés'tês Au-18'189 Âu'lis Âu-lo-crē/ne **2u**'lou Âu-lō'nj-ŭs Zu'lus Au'ris Au-rē'li-ņ Au-rē'li-ā'nņs Au-rē'li-ān Au-rē'li-ās Au-rī'o-lūs Au-rī'gō Au-rīņ'i-s Au-rō'ra Au-rŭn'ee Žu-răn-cu-le'iŭs 3 Aus-chi'sm Ru'ser Âu'so-ris Âu'sēş Âu'sŏn âu′sγ-nĕş Au =-, Au =6'ni-4 -×n'i-dæ Âu-sŏn'i-dæ Âu-sō'ni-ŭs Âu'spj-cēs Âus-tş-Éē'nş Auster Auster Austeriön Austanitus Au-to-bū'lus, At-a-bū'lus Au-tŏc'a-nēş Au-toch'tho-nes Au'to-clēs Au-tŏc'rş-tēs Âu-to-crē'ne Âu-töl'e-mus Âu-tăl'o-læ Au-tolo-les Au-tol'y-cus Âu-tŏm'ş-tö Âu-tŏm'e-dŏn Au-to-me-du'se Au-tom'o-nes An-tom'o-li Au-ton'o-8 Âu-tŏn'o-ŭs Lu-toph-ra-da/tee

**Żux′i-m**ŏn ÄV's-cöş Av-a-ri'cum -vár'i-căs -věl'la À-věn'ti-căm Àv-on-ti'nus A-věr'nus, or Λ-ver'na Λ-ves'ta -vid-j-ë/nus -vid'j-us Cas'sjăs l XV-j-8'nys A-vI'tys X'vj-um Xx'o-nus Az-i'o-chus Az-i'on Ax-I'on Ax-i-o-ni'cus Ax-i-o'us Ax-i-o'us Ax-i-o'us Ax'i-o'us 1 Ax'o-ne Ax-o-ne, people, Ax-o-nes, tablets, Ax'ur, and An'xur Xx'us À-2011 -mim'o-re A-zā'nī -28'C -z1'd&s À-zI'lis -zi'rie Äz'o-däx A-so rus -co'tus B. BA-BIL'I-US

Bac'trt

Bac-tri-a'nt Bac'tri-a Bac-tri-a'na Bac'tros Ba-cun'ti-un 1 Bad'a-ca Ba'di-a Bād-j-chō'ra Bā'dj-us Bad-q-hen'na Bæ'bj-ŭs Bæs'o-la 4 Bæ-thö'ron Bæt'j-ca 4 Bæ'tis Bæ'tön Bag-a-da'o-nes Ba-ge'sus Ba-gis'ta-mē Ba-gis'ta-na Ba-gis'ta-na Ba-gō'as Ba-gō'sas Bag-o-da'res Ba-goph'a-nee Ba-gō'us Bag'ra-da Bā'j-æ 3 Bā/la Ba-la'erus Băl-a-nă'gra Ba-la/nus Ba-la'rī Bal'a-rus Bal-bul'lus Bal-bī'nus Bal/bus Bal-ce'a Bal-e-a'res Ba-le'tus Bal-is-be'ga Ba-lis'ta Bā/lj-ŭs Bal-lon'o-II Bal-věn'ti-as 1 Bal'y-ra Bal'y-ras Bam-by'ce Ba-mu'ra Bam-y-ru'æ Ban-j-d'bas Ban'ti-a 1 Ban'ti-a 1 Ban'ti-na Ran/ti-as Baph'y-rus Bap'un Bar'a-do Ba-rm'i Bar's-thrum Bar'ba-ri Bar-ba'ri-o Bar-ba'tus Bar-bos'the-noe Bar-byth'a-ce Bar'cs Bar-cm'I, or Bar'ci-tu Rarles Bar'cha Bar'cj-no Bar-cl'nus Bar-dæ'T

Au-tri'cum

Au-trīg'o-nēş Au-tū'ra Au-yō'şi-a 1

100 Balling Balling M-C M-C Frit. Bece En Bert Bert No. Sc : 14 t l. li 1 N: LA Balla Ba Ŀ B. B. B B B

AL DAG ige-dä Ne di Bardt'na Bardyllis Bard's Bard's Baro is Sora'nas Ba'reş Bur'go-eë Bar-gû'sj-1 l le ri'no Buriess Baris'ss Baris'ss Bar'ny-üs Bar-al'no, en Bar-eë'ne Bar-va-čn'ti Bar-va'nës 291-22'106 Bq-05'rq Bus-11'q Bus-11'des Bus-11'des Bus-11'1 Bp-ell-j-o-p&/amão Bis'j-lis Ba-ell'i-ŭs, me Bas i ll'us, ricer. No 100 ie'e Bas en ro-us Bas en ro-us Bas en ri-des Bas en ri-des Bis ous &u-fid". že Bes-tar'ne Bas-tër'næ Bas'ti-a 1 Bā'ta Bat-a-nô/chụs Ba-tā/vī Ba-tā vi-a Ba-tā'vus, and Bat's-vus Bā'thös Bath'y-class Ba-thyl'ius Bā'ti-a 1 Bāt-j-ā'tus Bāt-j-ā'a But'i-na Bā'tie Bā'16 Bā'tŏn Bit-ra-chō-my-o mā/chi-a Bit/ra-chās Bat-ti/a-dās Rat'tie Hat'tus Bat'u-lăm Bat'u-lăs Ba-tyl/has Bau'ba Blu cis Ban'ii Bi/vj-de

Bev'o-ta

Be a trix

Baz-a-ön'töş Ba-zā'rj-a

B&'bi-ts Be-bri's-căm Béb'ry-că Běb'ry-cěş, a Bę-bry'cɨ-s I Bę-bry''cɨ-s I Be-chi'ree Bel'a-tes Bel-e-mi'na Bel'e-nus Běl-o-phán'tēc Bei-e-phai Bei'e-sis Bei'gn Bei'gi-ca Bei'gi-us Bei'i-us Běl'i-děs, pl. Be-lī'děs, sing. Be-līs'a-ma Bēl-i-sā'ri-us Bēl-is-tī'da Bel'i-te Bel-läg'i-näş Bel-lör'o-phon Běl/lo-růs Běl-li-č'nus Bel-lô'na Běl-lo-p-vă/cụm Běl-lo-o-vă/cụm Bel-lo-o-vă/cụm Běl-lo-vě/sus Bê'lön Běi'phe-gör Be'lus Bem-bi'na Bo-nā'cus Bon-di-dī's Běn'dis Ben'e-d'id'i-am Běn-e-věn'tum Běn-the-siç'y-mē Be-pěl-j-tā'nus Ber'bi-cæ Běr-e-cyn'thi-s Běr-e-cyn'thus Ber-e-ni'ce Bör-e-nī'cis Bër'gi-në Bër'gi-on Bor-gis'ta-nī Ber'go-mum Bē'ns, and Bā'ns Bēr'mi-us Ber'o-è Be-ræ's Běr-o-ni'ce Be-rō'sus Ber-rhæ's Bo-ryb'ra-ces Bo-ry'tus, en Bor'y-tes Bē'sa Bés'a-ra Bo-ea'ro Bo-sid'i-m Be-eĭp'pō Bĕs'sus, Bĕs'eï Běs'tj-ş

Bes-yn-ge'ti Be-tir mo-nes

Bö'ta-el

Bę-thō'rọn Bặt'j-rạ Bẽ'tis Bẹ-tũ'rj-s Bi's Bi-a'nor Bi'es Bi-băc'e-lăs Bib's-gs Bib'i-s, # Bib'ij-s Bib'ij-ns Bib'lus Bi-brac'te Bib'u-lie Bī'cēş Bī'cŏn Bi cor'ni gor Bī-cor'ni BI-8'phI BI-for mis Bi'fron Bil'bi-lis Bī-mā'ter Bin'gj-um Bi'on BI-o-në/ys Bir'rhus Bi-oil/te Bi-sti/tes Bi-sti/tie Bi-stin/the Rig/ton Bis'to-neg Bis-tō'ni-a Bie'to-nie, and Bis-tô'nje Bī'thus Bīth'y-æ Bị-thỳ'nī Bị-thỳn'i-a Bĩ''tj-ăs Î Bī'tōn Bj-tu'j-tus Bi-tan'tum Bi-tů'ri-cům Bi-ta'ri-ges Bit'u-rix Bi''zj-a 1 Bj-zō'ne Blæ'na Blæ'sj-1 1 Blæ'sys Blæ'sys Blan-de-nō'na Blan-dd'sj-a Blas-to-phos-nī'cēş Blēm'my-ēş Blo-mi'na Bli''ti-ŭs l Blū'ci-ŭm l Blů (cj-ăm I Bô-p-di (-p-p, or Bo-ăd-i-că (p Bô-m, and Bô-p-p Bo-ă (gri-ăs Bô-p-aă (p Bô-p-aă (p Bô-că (p)-ris Bôc (cho-ris Bôc (cho-ris Bôc (cho-ris Bốc'chụs

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Bo-du-eg-mā'tus Bo-du'ni

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Arin'ni, a

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4/16 ul-la'ty-to 1 ul-ll'o-p8s 0'ne-a a-no-mê/s ã'nus ŭ′po-lŭs ŭ′pha-gŭs ų-phō/ni-a ų-p∰/și-ŭm 1 u-p u-rā'i-cŭs ur-dig'a-la or rhus ur'sp à'es q-el'rjs å'tş à'te-ô d'184 d'tho-8 u-thro'tun u-thro'tus ų-thỹr'e-us å'to p u'to-nës g-tori-des ů'tŏs u-tăn'tum à'tus iū'zy-gēņ iy-bas'aj-a 1 yb-lē'ņi-a 1 yb'li-s yb'li-l yb'lis yl-li'o-nêş Yr'rhus Yr'sa y-za'cj am l yz-an-ti's--yzan-ti'ş-cüs y-zin'ti-ön 9 y-zin'ti-üm 1 y'zşs y-zō'nus ÿz'o-189 }'z89 ÿ''zi-ş 1

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Ca-bū'ra Cab'u-rus Cā'ca Cach'a-les Cic-o-dem'onēş 4 Cā'cus Ca-cū'this Ca-cyp'a-ris Ca'di Cad-ma'a Cad-mē'is Cád/mus Ca'dra Cid're-ma Ca-du'ce-us 1 Ca-dur'ci Ca-dus/ci Ca-da's Cad'y-tis Ce's Cæ-cē'ti-ŭs 1 Cm'ci-as 1 Cm-cll'i-a Cm-cll-j-a'nus Cm-cll'j-I Cm-cll'j-us Ceç'i-lüs 4 Cm-cl'na Ca-ci'na Tas'cus Cæc'u-bum 4 Cmc'u-bus 4 Cæc'u-lŭs 4 Cæ-dĭ''cj-ŭs 1 Cæd'i-cus 4 Cæl'i-nŭs 4 Cæl'i-nŭs 4 Cmm'a-ro 4 Cze'ne Cæ'ne-ŭs Ca-ni'des Cm-nI'na Cæ'nis Cm-not'ro-pm Cm'pj-8 Cm-ra'tus Cm're, or Cm'res Cær'e-sī 4 Cær'i-tës 4 Cm'sar Cms-a-r8'a 4 Cm-sa're-us Cm-sa'ri-ŏa Cœ-sē'na Cap-sen'ni-Ka Cæ'si-a l Cæ'si-us l Cæ'sō Ces-sō'ni-ş Ces-sō'ni-us Cat'o-brix 4 Cet'u-lum 4 Ce'yx Ca-ga'co Ca-j-cī'nus Ca-I'cus Ca-j-ten Ca-j-a-ten Ca-j-phás Ca-j-ten, d Ca-j-a 3 Ca-j-a-ten Calif-a-ber, Quin'-

Ca-la'bri-a

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Cal-che-dō/nj-a
Cal-chin/j-a
Cal-dus Cs/lj-as Că'le Ca-led'o-nee Căl-o-dô'ni-a Ca-len'tum Ca-le'num Ca-lê'nus Ca-lē/rus Cā/lēg Ca-lē/si-tis 1 Ca-lê/ta Căl/e-tî Ca-lê/tor Că/lêx Caliad'ne Calice'ni Ca-Dd'i-tis. M. Ca-lig'o-la Ca-lip'e-des Callip e-des Callis Calliss'chrus 4 Callis'i-Ci Callis'i-nüs OU'les Calla-te/bus Calle/nt Callo-te/ri-a Cal/ii-a Cal-li's-des Cal-li-a-nī/ra Cal-lī/a-rūs Curi Cal-lib'i-tis Cal-li-ce'rus Cal-lich'e-rus Cal-li-cles Cal-li-cy-lo'ns

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Ca-mer'tes Ca-mer'ti-um Ca-mil'la Ca-mil'las Ca-mī)'lī Ca-mIl'lus Ca-mi/ra Cu-mi'ro Ca-mI'ros Cam-is-sa/res Cam'ma Ca-mœ'næ Cam-pa'na Lex Cam-pa'ni-a Cam-pa/nus Cam-pas'pe Cam'pe Cam'pe-sus Camp'sa Cam'pus Mar't Cam-u-lo-gi'nu Ca/na Can'a-cë Căn'a-chê Căn'a-chăs Ca/næ Ca-nā'ri-a Ca-nā'm-ī Can'a-thus Can'da-că Can-dau'les Can-da/vi-a Can-di'o-ni Can-di'o-pë Ca'nens Căn-e-phō'rj-a Căn'e-thăm Ca-nic-u-la/res Dī/69 Ca-nid Ca-nid'i-a Ca-nid'i-as Ca-nîn-c-fă'tê Ca-nin'j-us Ca-n'is'ti-us Ca'ni-as Cin'nm Ca-nō'bus Ca-nop'i-cum Ca-no pus Can'ta-ber Can'ta-bra Can'ty-bri Can-ta'bri-a Can-ta/bri-m Can-tha-rol'e-Thefin Can'tha-rus Can-the la Can'thus Can'ti-um 1 Căn-q-lê/j-a 3 Căn-q-lê/j-ăs 3 Ca-na'li-p Ca-nū'si-um I Ca-nū'si-ūs I Ca-nu/ti-us I Сар'а-пейя Ca-pôi'la Cu-pe/no Ca-pe'nus Ca-pe/nī Ca/per

Cam-o-ra/cum

Cam-e-ri'nus

Cim-o-ri'num,and

Co-mē'ri-um

Cal-lic'ra-tes Cal-li-crist'i-dis Cal-li-dism's-tes Cal-lid'i-dis

Cáp/o-tăs Co-phā/ro-ās OLT'me Car-me'l Ca-phe'ris Car-men'ta, and Car-men'tis Caph'y-m Car-men-ta'le Căph'y-ă Că'pi-ō Car-men-ta'lis Ca-pis'sa Car'mi-des Cap-is-se/ne Cap/j-ts Car'na Car-din'-Ca-pit-o-li'nus Cap-j-tō'lj-am Car-nā'si-us 1 Car-nē'a-dēg Car-nē'i-a 3 Cap-nob'a-tm Cap-pa-dő/cj-a 1 Cap-pa-dőz-Car-nē'us Car'ni ŏn Car'no-nes Ca-pra'ri-a Ca'pre-æ Carnus Car-nú/těs Cap-ri-cor'nus Cap-ri-f'i-ci-a'lis 1 Car-nu/tum Car-os-ce'ni Car-pā'si-a 1 Car-pā'si-ām 1 Ca-pri'na Ca-prip/e-des Ca/pri-as Car'pa-tes Car'pa-thus Capro-ti'na Ca'prus Car-pě'i-a 1 Ckp's Car-pī'a Chp'sa-ga Chr/pjs Cap'u-a Ca'pys Ca'pys Sylvi-te Car-s-bac'tra Car's-bis Car-a-cal'le Cş-răc'ş-têş Cş-răc'tş-căs Că'ræ, Cş-ræ'ys Căr'ş-lis Oir-e-mā/lus Ca-rim'bri Ca-ran'to-nus Car's-nus Ca-rau'sj-us 1 Chr'ba Car-bô'nês Car'bụ-la Car-chē'dou Car-cl'nus, and Car'ci-nus Car-da'cas Car-da-ma'ne Car-dam'y-le Car-de'sus Car'di-a Ctr'du-Car-du/chi Car-dy/tus Čá/res Car'e-sa Ca-res'sus Ca-ré'sus Car-f in'i-a Ca'ri-a, Ca'ri-as Ca-ri's-to Ca-ril'la Ca-rī'na

Ca-ri'na

Car'j-ne

Ca-ri'nys

Ca-ri'on

Caris'tum

Car-ma'ni

Car-mā/ni-a

Car-mā'nor

Ca-ris'sa-num

Car/pa Car-poph'o-ra Car-poph o-r Car're, and Car'rha Căr-ri-nă'tăș Car-rd'ca Car-e6'o-li Car-tā'li-ta Car'ta-re Car-të'i-a 3 Car-the-nus Car-tha-gin-j-en'sēs Car-thā/gō Car'thage Car'tha-sis Cur'tha lo Car-thé'a Cā'rus Car-vil'i-us Ca'ry-a Car-y-a'tm Car-y-a'tm Ca-ry'o-nes Carys-tō'us Ca-rys'ti-us Ca-rys'tus Cā'ry-ŭm Ca-sā'le Cas'ca Cas-cel'li-us Cás-i-lī/num Cás'i-na Ca-ai'num Ca'si-us 1 Cas'me-na Cas'me-næ Cas-mil'la Cas-pē'rj-a Cas-pēr'u-la Cas-pj-ā'na Cas-pj-I Cas-pl'ra

Cas'pi-am Ma're

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Cas-san-da/no

Cas ain der Cas săn'dra Cas săn'dri a, Cas-sen-dri's Cis-si-o-dō/rus Cas-si-o-dō/rus Cas-si-o-pē Cas si o pa's Caselt'o-ra Caseltor'i-dea Caselius, C. 1 Caselvo-lau'nus Cas-eō'pe Cas-eō'tis Cas tab's le Cas'ta-bus Cas-tā'li-e Cas'ta-lis Cas-ta/li-us Fons Cas-ta'no-a Cas-the'ne Cas-ti-s-ni/ra Cas-tō/lus Cas'tor and Polikuz Cas'to-ree, pl. Cas-tra'ti-as 1 Cas-tri/cus Cas/tu-lo Căt-ş-bā'nēş Căt-ş-clō'thēş Căt-ş-dū'pş Căt-ş-kṣ-kāu'mş-Cht-p-man/to-les Cat's-ns Cat-a-b'ni-a Ca-taph'ry-ges Cat-a-rac'ta Cat-p-rac'te Ca-tar'rhv-t Cat'e-neg Ca-ther's Cath's ri Ca'ti-a 1 Ca-ti-b'na Ca-ti-6'nus Cat-j-li'na Cat's-line Ca-til'j-da Ca-tn'in Ca-tIl'lus Cát'j-lài Căt'i-na Căt'i-us 1 Căt'i-zi Ca'th Cā/tre-ăs Cat'ta Cat'ti Căt-u-li-ă'na Ca-tăl'lus Căt'u-lus Ca-tù'ri-ges Cau'ca-sus Cau'ci Can'căn Cau-co-në/a Câu-cò'nēs Can'dt Chu-di'nus

Câu'nj-lie Câu'nus Câu'rös Cân'rus Cā'us Cav's ree Cav-a-ril les Cav-a-ri'nus Ca-you Ca-you Ca-you Ca-you Caz'e-ca Cē'a, er Cē'ās Cē'a-dēs Cē'ba Céb-al-ll'mas Ceb-a-ren'seq Ce'bes Ce'bren Ce-bré'ni-a Ce-bre nis Ce-bri'o-nes Ce'brus Cec'i-dia Ce-cil'i-dia Cec'i-na Co-cin'ng, A Ce-cropi-de Ce-cropi-de Cec'ro-pis Ce'crons Ce-cryph a lê'a Cê'don Co-dre's Ced-ro-a'tis Co-dru'si-1 1 Cěg'lu-sa Cě't Cē'la Ce-lé'i-a 3 Cél'a-don Cěl'a-dùa Ce-læ'na Ce-læ'næ Ce-læ'nō Cěl'e-æ Cel-e-la'tes Ce-len'de-ria Co-len'dre Ce-len'dris Ce-le'ne-us Ce-len'na Ce'ler Cel'e res Cel'o-trum Cé/le-ŭs Cěl'mus Cel'o-na Cel'sus Cěl'tæ Cĕl'ti-ber Cel-u-be'ree Cel-u-be'ri Cěl'ti-ca Cěl'ų-cī Cel-til'ius Cel-to-gil'a-tas Cel-to'ri-I Cel-tos'cy-thæ Ce'ma Com'me-nus Cem'pei

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riteri de 1 17-08 n-02 t'bo-rüs ir'es-phas ir-ca-et/rum 7-c8/js r-c6'ne T-COS'LOS ir'ce-te r'ci-des r-cl'ne r-cin'i-um r-cin'na r'ci-de l r-cò/pēs r-co pay r'cops r'cy-on 1 r-cy'o-nag r-cy'ra r-do'us r-do'us r-do'us r-ç-a'lı-a 'rės -rés'sus r'e-tæ rj-ā'lja 'rj-ī ·rII'II rĭi/lum rin'thus 1-165 mā/mu r-n8's r'nes rön roe'sys 'pho-res -re-ta'nî -rbæ'ī eo blép/těs 'ti-ma -tō'nj-ăm -vā'rj-ūs vj-ŭs rý′cěş rý″cj-ŭs l -y-mi'ca -y-n6/a rýn'i-těl sěl'li-ůs sen'nj-9 'tj-ŭs l -tri'na -tri'nus la'I iče ihč/gys i-i i -ăs 1 is, and Cafus -be/rus 'bēş bī'nus bo'res /brj-≰s b'ry-Ya

Che-in'i-te Chm-re's Chm're-as Chær-o-de'mus 4 Chæ-re'mon Char'e-phon 4 Cha-res'tra-të Che-rin'thus Che-rip/pus Chæ'rð Cher-o-ne's 4 Chæ-rô'ni-a Cha le on Chal-ce Chal-ce's Chal-ce'don Chăl-ce-dô'n;-Chal-cet'o-res Chal-cj-de'ne Chal-cid'e-dis Chal-cid'i-ca Chal-cld'i-cus Chal-ci-ce'us Chal-ci'o-pë Chal'cis Chal-cl'tis Chal'co-don Chăl'cổn Chal'cus Chal-de'a Chal-dæ'i Cha-les'tra Chal'e-tos Chăl-o-nī'tis Chăl-sj-den'seş Chăl'y-bēş, and Cál'y-bēş Chăl'y-bon Chăl-y-bo-nī'tjs Chā'lybe Cha-mā'nī Cham-a-vi'ri €hā/ne Chã'ôn Cha'o-nes Cha-o'ni-Chā-o-nī'tis Ch2'os Char-ac-mô'ba Char-a-co'ma Char'a-dre Cha-ra'dros Char's-drus Cha-ræ'a-das Char-an-de'i Chā'rāx Cha-rax'es, and Cha-rax'us Chi/res Chir'i-cles Ehar-j-cli'deq Chăr'i-clō Char-j-de'mus Char-j-de'mus Char-j-la'us, and Cha-rillus Cha-ri'ni, and Ca-ri'ni Chā'ris

Chari'si-a 1 Chari-tea Chari-ton

Charme, and

Car'me Chirmi-dis Chirmi-dis Chlo'e Char-ml'nu Char-mi'o-ne Charmis Char-mos'y-na Churmo-tas Char'mus Chā'rŏn Cha-ron'das znar-o-nô's Cha-rô'nj-um Cha'rope, and Ehar'o-pēş Ehar'o-pūs Eha-ryb'dis Chat'ra-mis Chit-ra-mi'ta Chau'bi, and £hau'cī Chau'la Chau'rus €hāv'o-nēş €ha-ÿ'cī Cha-zā'ne £hē′a €hē′ke Chê'lêş Chel-j-do'nj-s Chel-j-do'nj-s Chę-lid'o-nis Chę-lid'o-ni-sym €hēl'o-nē Chel'o-nis Chěl-o-něph/e-gi Chěl-y-dě/ro-a Chem'mis Che'na Cha'nm €hē'nj-ŏn Che'ni-us Che'o-pes Chē'ops, and Chọ-os'pēş Che'phren Cher-e-moc'ra-tes Cho-ris'o-phus Cher'o-phon Chër-ro-në/a Chër/si-4.4 Cher-sid'i-mas Cher-si-phō Cher-sō'nş Cher-so ne'sus Cherus'ci Chid-næ'i Chi-dô'ras Chil-j-ar'chus Chil'j-as, and Chil'p-as Chī'lō Chi-lo'nis Chi-me'r Chim's-rus Chim'e-ra Chi-më'ri-ăm Chi om's-ra Chi'do Chī'o-mē Chī-ŏn'j-dēņ Chi'o-nis Chi'de Chthon-o-phyle 5 Chy'trum

Chi'rön £hi-tō'ne Chit'rj-um Chlo're-de Chlo'ris Chlo'rus Chō-a-rī'na Cho-ža'pēş Chō'ş-træ Chō'bụs Cher's-des 4 Cher's-a 4 Cher's-lus 4 Chŏl-on-ti'chus Chŏn'nj-das Chon'u-phis Cho-ra'gus Cho-ras'mī Cho-rin'e-us Cho-ru!bus Cho-rom-næ'l Chor'o-ne Chos ro-es Chre'mee Chrem'a-tes Chres'i-phon Chres-phon'tes Chres'tus Chro'mi-a Chro'mi-ŏe Chrō'mis Chrō'mi-ŭs Chro'ni-us Chrō'nŏs Chry's-sus Chry'ss, and Chry'se Chrys's-me Chry min'tas Chry-san'thi-as Chry-sin'tis Chry-sa'or, and Chrys'a-or Chrys-a-o're-us Chry-sā'o-rīs Chry'sas Chry-sas/pi-des Chry-se'is Chry-ser mus Chrys'e-rus Chry'sés Chry-sip/pe Chry-sip/pus Chry sis Chrys-o-as'mi-des Chry-soc/e-ros Chrys/o-chir Chry-so'dj-om Chry-sog'o-nas Chrys-o-la'us Chrys-o-lo'ras Chry-sop/o-lis Chry-sor rho-m Chry-sor'rho-as Chrys'os-tom Chry-noth/e-mis Chthō'ni-9 5 Chthō'nj-de 5

CI-p-61's1 CIb'p-16 Cib-a-ri'tis Ci-bb'tus Cib'y-ra Cico-no Cico-no Ci-cu'ta Cic-y-n8'thus Cil'i-ces Ci-li"ci-a 1 Ci-lis'sa Ci'lix Cil'la CYI'les Č\l'lui Cil'ni-ăs CI'l Clm/ber Cim-bě/ri-us Cim'bri Cim'bri-cum Cîm'bri-cus Cim'i-nus Cim-ma'ri-1 Cîm'me-rîs Cim-mê'ri-ăm Ci-mō/lis Ci-mō/lus Cī'mŏn Ci-næ'thon Cin's-ra Ci-năr's-dăs Cin'cj- 1 Cin-cin-na/tus, L a Cin'cj-as 1 Cîn'e-ăs Ci-nē'si-ăs l Cin'e-thon Cin'ga Cin-get'o-rix Cin-gu-la'ni Cin'gu-lum Cin-i-ā'ta Cj-nRh'i-1 Cin'na Cin'na-don Cin'na-mus Cin-n1/a-na Cinx'j-a 1 Cj-no'lis Cin'y-phùs Ci'nyps Cin'y-ras C1/84 Ci-pë/rus Cip pus Cir-cae'um Cir-ce Cir-cen'ses Lu'dt Cir'ci-us 1 CYr'cus CI'ris Cir-re's-tam Cir'rha, and Cir'rha Cir'tha, and Cir'ta Cis-al-pi'na Gil Creates Creates

#### GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

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Clē-o-m'bro-tūs Cl5'thō Clu-e-cl'na Clu-en'ti-as 1 Cla'po-a, and Clyp'e-a Cla'si-a 1 Clé-o-mê'dêş Clo-öm'o-nês Clu-si'ni Fon'tes Clu-s1'o-lum Cle'on Cla'si-am 1 Clo-5'næ, and Cl6'o-na Clu/s1-48 1 Cla'vi-a Cla'vi-us Ru'fus Cie-o-ing Cie-o-in'ca Cie-o-in'cas Cie-on nis Cie-on'y-mas Cie-on'y-mas Cie-on'y-mas

Clym'e-në

Clym'e-nus Cly-son'y-mus Clyt-em-nes'tra

Clym-en-e'i-des

Cly/tj-e, er Cly/tj-8 1 Cly/tj-8 1 Cly/tjs Cna-cā'di-ăm 5 Cnac's-lis 5 Crisc's lie 5 Cnā'gi-a 5 Cnē'mus 5 Cne mys or Cne us 5 Cni-din'i-um 5 Cni'dus 5 Cni'dus 5 Cnő'pus 5 Cnős'sj-a 1 5 Cnŏs'sus 5 Cō, and Cō'ŏs Co-a-mā'nī Co-La'tre, as Co-tic/tras Cob/s-res Coc'a-lus Coc-ce'i-us 3 Coc-cy/j-tas Co'cles, Pub. H. Coc'li-tas Coc'ti-m Co-cy'tys Co-da'nys Si'nys Co-dom's-nus Cod'ri-dm Co-drop'o-l'is Co'drus Cos-cil'i-as Co'la Con-Hill'o-ten Cœl-o-syr'i-a, and Cœl-o-syr'i-a 4 Cœ'li-a Cœ-li-öb'ri-ga Cœ'li-ŭs Cœ'iya Cos'nya Corts-nus 4 Cô'ês Cœe'y-ra 4 Cœ'us Cögʻş-müs Cögʻj-dü'nys Cōʻhj-büs Co'bors Col-a-ce'a Co-lee'nus Co-lan'co-ram Co-lax's-is Co-lix/eq Col/chi Col/chie, a Col/chie, a Col/chie Co-len/da Co/li-as Col-la'ti-a 1 Cël-la-ti'nus Col-II'Da Col-la/ci-a 1 Cô'io Co-lô'nm Co-lô'no Co-lô'ni-a Co-lô'nŏe Côl'o-phŏn Co-löe'eo, and

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o-ry'tha ór-y-thên'sēc ŏr'v-thus o-rý′tos 5'sq, C6s'sq, and Co'se ps-cô/ni-ŭs -sin'ses , sig 56'mus 56/80-8 56'sus med'ti-I l ie-to-boe'i ia-to-bo's! ·sy'ra i'tes, and Cot'tes i'thon ⊢thô'ne-a t-j-nd'sa K'1-00 Il'ta t'ti-m XI/pēş t-tō/njs 4'tus t-y-æ'um t-y-a-1<sup>7</sup>011 t-y-læ/ns -týl'j-ŭs -tý'o-ra tý o rás 'tys -tÿ'tō -tÿt'tō E'gys m-b6/se im/bu-tis in's-5 in's-I

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Dam-no'ni-t

Dam'no-rix Dā'mō Dam'o-cles Da-moc'ra Da-moc'ri-ta Da-moc'ri-tus Da-möm o-lös Da'mon Dam-o-ni/cus Dam-o-phin'tps De-moph'i-la De-moph'i-lus Dám'o-phòn Da-mòs'tra-tă Da-möx'a-năs Da-myr'i-as Dā'na Dan'a-ā Dan's-I Da-nā'j-dēs Dan's-la Dan's-us Dan-dar'i-dæ

Dan'da-ri, and Dan'don Da-nd'bj-ts Dan'abe Da'o-chùs Dā'o-nēş Dăph'næ Daph-næ'us Daph'ne Daph-ne-phori-a Daph'nis Diph'nus Dar's-ba Dar'a-beq Dar-an-ta'si-a 1 Da'raps Dar'da-ni Der-de'nj-a Dar-dan'i-des Dar'da nis Dar'da-nús Da-ré'i-dm 3 Dā'rēs Da-rē'tis Da-rê'us Da-ri's Da-ri's-v65 Da-rī'cus Da-ri'tae .. Da-rī'us Das'con Das-cy-le/um Das-cy-li'us Das'cy-las Dā'se-a Dā'si-us l Dan-ear'e-tm, or Dăs-sa-rī'tæ Dăs-sa-rē'nī Das-es ri"ti-i 1 Dat'a-mës Dat-a-phër'nës Da'tie Da'tos, or Da'son Dau'lis Dau'ni Dan/mi-a

Dau'nus Dau'ri-fer, a Dau'ri-ees DET'9-13 Deb'o-rus Děc-a-dů'chi De-căp'o-lis De-cěb'a-lüs Děc-o-lê'a De ce'le am Děç-ọ-lĩ/cựm Děç-ọ-lŭs Dọ-cĕm/vj-rĩ De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-cent vi-i De-ce De'ci-us 1 Děc'u-ma Děc-u-mā/tēş De-ců/ri-ō Děd i tăm'o něo Dē-i-a-nī'ra 3 De-Iclo-on De-id-a-mi's De-Il'e-on Do-il'o-chus Do-im's-chus De-1'o-ces Do-1'o-chus Do-1'o-no Dē-i-ō'ne-ŭs De-I-o-pe's De-I-o-pe'i-a 3 De-i-ot'a-rus De-Iph'i-la De-Iph'o-b De-Iph o-bus Dē'i-phŏn Dē-i-phŏn'tēs De-ip'y-lö De-ip'y-lüs De-ip'y-rüs Děj 9-nī'ra Děj'o-cêş De-jöt/a-rus Del'don De'li-a De-li/a-dos De'li-um De'li-us Del ma'ti-us 1 Del min'i-um Dé'lös Děl'phī Děl'phi-cus Del-phin'i-Del-phin'i-am Del'phas Del-phÿ'ne Del'ta Del-to/ton Dem'a-des De-mæn'e-tus 4 e-mag'o-ras lem-a-ra'ta λέm-q-ra'tus De-mar'chus Dēm-a-rē'ta De-mar'e-tēş Dēm-a-rīs'te

De-mê'tri-ša De-mê'tri-ša Dê'mô Dem o a nis sp Dēm-o-cē'dēs De-möch's-rēs Dem'o cles De-moc'e-6 De-moc'ra-tes De moc'ri-ties De-mod'i-ce De-mod o-cas De-mô/le-ŏn De mô'le us Dê'môn Dēm-o-năs'sa De-mô'năx Dém-q-n1'ca Dem-o-ni cus Děm-o-phăn'tus De-moph'i-lus Děm/o-phŏn De-mŏph/o-ŏn De-mop/o-lis De/mos De-mos the-mes De-mos'tra-ties De-mū'chus Dem'y-lùs Den-se-le'tæ De-od a-tus De o is Der'bi-cee, or Der-bi'ces Der'ce Der-ce'bi-t Der-cen'nus Der ce-to, and Dër'ce-tis Der-cyl'li-dis Der-cyl'lus Dër'cy-lös Der'cy-nus Der-em'i Der-tho'na Der-to'na De-rû-sj-æ'î Dês'po-ta De-súd'a-ba Ded-că lj-ŏu Den-cê/ti-us l Deu'do-rix Deŭ-ri'o-pŭs Děv'o-na Dex-am'e-në Dex-am/e-nus Dex-Ip/pus Dex-Ith/e-s Dex/j-us Dī'a Dī-ác-o-pē'na Dī-a-crē'a Dī'a-crīs Dī-ec-těr'ı-dêş Dī-a-du-mē-nj-ā/nus Dî-ş-dû'mç-nës Dî-æ'us

Di-a-gon, and Di-a-gon-dan Di-a-gon-dan Di-a-go-ris Di-a-go-ris Di-a-go-ris Di-Milys — to ti gree Di-in's sp Di-a'm dan Di-aph's als D1-5'8;-a 1 Du⊳⊦o Di-ce's Dī-cæ-ar-çi Dī-co-ar-chi a Di-car'es Di'ce nacyo-min Dic-ce, no-ga Di-ce, no-ga Dic'ta Dic-tam'nya, ad Dic tyn m Dic-tā'ter Dic-tīd-i ča'nā Dic-tī'na Dic-tī'na Dic'tys Did'i is Dī'dā Did'y me Did-y-me Did-y-ma'e Did'y mê Did'y mên Did'y mên Di-čn'e-cu Dī-ēs'pi-ter Di-gë/na Di-gë/ri Di-gë/ri Dig/ma Dr/i D1-j-po-11's Di mis'es Dī-**nā**r'ch Din'dy a Din-dy-mô'i Din'dy-măs Din'in Din'i-e Din'i-es Dîn'i-chê Dî-nôch's-rês Dî-nôc'rs-tês Dī-něd o chủ Dĩ-něd e ti'a Dĩ-něl o chủa Di-nom'e ne Di'năn Di-nie the at Di-mie us ti Di-o-cres a ri's Di-o-cles, and Di-o-cles Di'o-cles Diocie tra'um l Di-o-do res Di-og-pairs
Di-og-pairs
Di-og-pairs Di og og tu

Di o mê'a Di o mê'da

De-më/tri-a De-më/ter

Do-me'tri-s

H-öm-**ç-dê'ş** H-öm-**ç-dê'e** H-ç-mê'd**ê**ç Dőd-o-nes/ys Do-dő/ne D∛m/nys Da'ta Ed/o-nôs Dô'tus Dy-nam'e-në E-do'nt Dy-nas'te da'sa Do-don'i-des Dox-an'der II-o-mē'don Do'i-1 3 Drac'a nus Dy'ras dyl'i-us II o'mus Dŏl-a-běl'la Dŷ-rās'pēş Dŷ'ris Dra'cò d'ti-on 2 )ī'ŏn Dől-i-cha'on Dra-con'ti-dag ga To on Dől'i-chő Dől'i-chős Do-li'on Dra-co'num ) i-o-næ'a Dyr-rā/chi-ām Dŷ-sâu/lèş gel'i-dan 11-0'ne Dra'cus go'ri-a 11-9-në/us Dra-hō'nus Dys-ci-ne tus gos-a-ro'tus )I-Q-ny-88/98 )I-Q-ny"sj-9 1 Drán'cēş Do-li'o-nës Do-li'o-nis Dŷ-sō/rụn Dŷ-sō/rụn Eg-c-si nus Drăn-ģi-ā/na Drā'pēs E-garta )[-0-ny/s]/s-dög )[-0-ny/s]-s-dög )[-0-nys/s]-dös )[-0-nys/s-dö/rys )[-0-nys/s-dö/rys Do'li-da Dys-pon'tj-I 1 Ég-nā'ti-a 1 Ég-nā'ti-ās 1 É-l'on Dŏl-o-mē'na Drā'vus Děl-o-mě'ne Drěp'a-na, and Drěp'a-nům Drim'a-chůs Dri-ŏd'o-něs Dri-ŏp'i-děs Dō/lön E. l'on Do-lon'ct E-I'o-nös )i-o-ny-sip/o-lis )i-o-ny/si-us l )i-o-ny/sus Dŏl'o-pēş Do-lō'phi-ŏn Do-lō'pi-a Dŏl-o-pī'on E-1 o'ng-de D'A-NES Et-go/low L-a'nus DrI'os E-jo'ne-as )i-oph's-nes Drō'I É-ar'j-nös É-ar'j-nös RI-a-bon/100 Do'lops Dro-mach/e-tos Dro-mæ<sup>7</sup>us )i-o-phan'tus E-læ/a )î-o-pi'tës Dom-j-dû/ca E-a'ej-am 1 Eb'do-më E-Im/un )i-o-pi'thës Drop'i-cī Dro'pi-on Dru-en'ti-us 1 Dom-i-dū'cus -lie-u-tī/chua Do-min'i-ca )I-o-pæ'nya Eb'o-da El-a-ga-ballos, a El-a-gab's-las Do-mī"ti-a 1 Do-mī-ti-ā'nus 1 )I-ŏp'**ç-l`is** )ī-ō'rēş P/bôn Dru-en'ti-a 1 Eb'o-ra -10/pe )I-q-ryc'tus Domi''ti-an Dom-i-til'la Dru-gë/ri, or Dru/ge-ri Dru/j-dæ E-bor's-cum, or El-a-I/tōg I os cor'i des Eb-o-ra/com E-la'i-us 3 El-a-phe-bô'li-a Do-mi"ti-dis 1 II-ŏs'co-răm Eb'o-ram Dom-nět j-nůs 11-06/co-rids Dril'ids Dru-sil'in Liv'i-n Dril'sō Eb-ro-1'côş E-bû'dm Eb'y-rö El-a-phi-æ'a )I-os-ců'rī Dom-not'o-num El'a-phas )î-ŏs-cụ-rī'ụm Do-nā'tus El-ap-to ni-on 11-ŏs/pq-ģē 11-ŏs/pq-līs Don-j-lä'us Drū'sus Drū'sudās Drū'sudās Drū'sun-ti'sudās Drī'sun-ti'dēs Drī'sun-ti'dēs Drī'sun-ti'dēs Drī'sun'dēs Drī'sus Drī'sus Drī'sus Drī'sus Drī'sus Drī'sus Drī'sus Drī'sus Drû'sus Eb-u-ra'neg Do-na'ca Eb-y-ry-v1/ces El-p-tilla H-q-ti'me Do-ny/sa Eb'u-sus E1/9-12: )I-o-tI'mus )I-ŏt'rç-phē¢ )I-ox-Ip'pç Do-rac'te Ec-a-me'da Eda'ver Dor-ce'a Be-bat's-na 19-0 c-c-chirli-a D-10-0'10s Do'res Phox-Ip pus E-cð/îra E-chē/m E-chēc/ra-l Ch/e-dæ Dô'rī E-lec'tra Dör'i-ca Dör'i-cus Dör'i-das )I-pere ) iph'i-las ) iph'i-las chec'ra-tes E-lec'tri-dag E-leg'try-an Dō-ri-ōn/sēş Dō-ri-ō'ys Dō-ri-lās Dōri-lā'ys Dōri-lā'ys II-phor'j-dăs Ech-e-da'mi-a. E1-e-22's Dry-o-pe Dry-o-pe; Dry-o-pis Dry-o-pis Dry-op; Dry-o-lis Dry-o-lis )îph'ry-geq )î-pœ'nas Ech-c-da-m1/a E-10/1 E1-0-10/10 -chara-tas No'o-lis chel'ta E/10-00 )Tp'sis ch'e-las El c-ou/tom np/y-lum B-chou B-chô/mọn Ben'e-mus nô/y chom/bro tus Dō'ris El-e-phan'ti-no )I'ra Do-ris/cus El-c-plan'tis Do'rj-ŭm fir'ce Da'bu El-c-plean-toph's & Ech-e-ne/us Ech-e-phron Ech-e-po/lps hir-cen'na Do'ri-us Da'bri El-c-phan-to-the Do-ros'to-lüm Do-ros'to-rüm Dor-sen'nus tir'phi-e tir-phy'i-e 3 Du-ce'ti-us 1 rie Du-cor'to-rum El-e-phē/när Dń-II,tj-gw Dń-II,tj-gw Ng,bge Dń-II,tj-s Dń-Ou, rh-Lam is-cor di-a E-ches'tra-tau El-c-po'rys In co-rum Eleughin, or Där så ch'ex-la Ils'o-rm Do'rus Ech/o-tra It's ni Ech/e-tus Do-rý'a-sŭs Dŏr'y-clŭs, er E/1e-03 Du-lop'o-lis lith-y-ram/bus E-chov-o then'ses. E-chid'na Ech-i-do'rus Dum-no ni-I El-cu-ain'i-g Do-ry clus Dor-y-læ'um Dăm'no-rix El-cu-al/nus H'ym Do'ns r E-Joursia E-chin's-des = E-chi'non E-chi'nus Ech-i-nus'ss liv-i-Ll'a-cus Dör-y-læ/us Dör/y-lás Dū'ra-nŭs E-lea'ther E-lea'the-me Du-rā'ti-ds 1 Nv-o-da'num Dör-y-lä'us Do-rÿph'o-rī Do-rÿs'sus Dös'cī ITY'o DE Dů'ra-tô El-co-the ri-a H'vus Fid'i-as Dū'ri-ās ft-lea-the-re-cille 11-71'lus E-chi'on Ech-i-on'i-des Du-ro-cor to-rum cās Du-ro'ni-E-led-the-ra-la-II-zë'rus lo-bê'rês Dù-ro-ver num Do-si'a-dis Ech-i-b'ni-us oō'nēş Du-ro-ver nin Du-ăm'vi-ri Dŷ-a-gŏn'das Dŷ-ar-dĕn'sĕş Dŷ'mæ Dŷ-mæ'I Dŷ'mäs lo-be rus Do-sī's-dēs Do-sīth'e-us Dō'sŏn Ech's E-lea'the-ras ιός'i-lis Se-nā'mös dea/tho lóc-i-mē'uni de-'ss, E-de'ss E-II'o-ca Dos-sē'nus Döt'ş-dás Dö'tj-ön 2 loc'i-mis lo cle-a E-dis/ distant. El-j-on'sia o do na -do/nes, and El-j-mô's

Mr vi de

-ry'a-lùs -ryb'i-ùm

i'88 -pha'si-I l 1-1-34 15 504 lő (pj-**9** 'ne 5'rus ŏa oë'nor )|-::11'co . T'na r-ceş r må′i∎ r-mT y-inde :-rŭs j 'si-ăm l aă thị-a nā'thi-**ŏu** ′ba-tḋma bo-li'ma něr'n-ta nës<sup>/</sup>88 iis/sa -me'li-**ŭs** ₁ō′da að'dÍ ıö'd**us** -pěď o-**clás** pe-das -pe-ra/mu -po'clus -po'**ri-a** -00'ri-**c** pů sa -pỹr'i-**ũm** irs'i-müs 4 -cel/a-dŭs chčl/e-m de-Is de'ra de'rum -d∛m'i-**ŏn** e tī -៩១០ **វន-៩វ័ព** gy-ŭm ์ −ัก′ห6ัส i-ō'pe-**ŭs** ī'pe-**ŭs** i'e'pę na ni-a អារ៉-ជំន no-măs no-i-ge/us φ-**ρδ** iŏps 109 o-eich'thon of o contant těľla tel'lus v-a'li-us Ÿ'õ -nē 1118 an'c tus 4 a'cris am-i-nön'da an-te'li-I

aph-ro-di'tus

i Ep'a-phile Ep-as-nac'tus peb'o-las -p0'I Ep-c-trI'mt E-rie un E-ph@/bl Eptr'e sus Eph'e-te Eph-rel'tes Eph'o-fl Eph'o-rus Eph'ra-ta Eph'y-ra Epicas'te Ep-i-cer'i-des E-pich's-ris p-i-char'mus Ep'i-clès Ep-i-cit/dos Ep-je-ne-mid/j-I E-pic ra-tog Ep-j-cra'ne Ep-ic-te/tus Ep-j-cu-r8/1 Ep-i-cu'rus Ep-i-cy/des Ep-j-cy-dr/deg Ep-i-dam-na7us Ep j-dam'nus Ep-j-daph'ng Ep-i-dau'ri-a Ep-r-dau'rus E-pid/j-am E-pid'i-as Ep i-dottm E-pid/o-tus B-pig'e-neg pig'e-us E-pig'o-nii Ep-j-gra'ne-s E-p1'1, and E-p8'1 E-pill'a-ris E-piny'a-nes Ep-i-mel'i-des E-pim'e-nes Ep-j-men'j-dos Ep-i-me'the-as Ep-i-me/this E-pi'o-chus E-pi'o-në Ep-j-pha/ne-a E-piph's-neg

Ep-i-pha-ni's, and Ep-i-pha/ni-a Ep-i-pha ni-as E-pip'e-lee E-pi'rus pla-co-pl'um pls'tro-phus E-pit'a-des En tha'ras Ep'j-tos pi-iim Бр'о-па E-pon'y-mus -pō'pe

E-po/pe-as

Ep/u-18

Ep-o-red'o-rix

E-pyt'i-deg Ep'y the E que justa E-quie o lus quill's à Equi-108 f. quo ta'ti cam Er's-con E-riefa Er-o-st/nus Er-a-slp/pun Er-p-sis tra-the ET'8-15 Er-q-tos the-nes Er-a-tos tra-tus E-ra/tos Er-hes'sus Er-chi'a Er'c-bus Er-ech-the'am E-rech'the-us r-ech-thi/da E-rem'ri E-re/mus Er-e-ne's E-realsa Er'e-sus E-rus/sus -re'tri-a E-re/tum Er-eu-tha/li-on Er'ga-nā Er-gan'i-ca Er-gen'na ftr'gi-an Er-gin'nus Er-gi'nys Er-j-ber a Er-i-bo'ton Er j-ca'ton Er-j-ce'a Ef-j-cc'tō9 E-rich'tho Er-ich-thô/nj-as Ericin'i am Er-j-ca'sa E-rid's-nas Er-ig-du'pus E-rig'o-në rig-o-ne'i-us 3 E-rig'o-nus Er-i-gy'us E-ril'hus

Ēr'y-mās E-rim'ne E-rim'ne Er'y-müs -rym'ne-us Ēr-y-thē'a Ēr-y-thē'un Er-y-thi's Er-y-thi/ni Er/y-thra E-ryth-ra-bo'hus Er'y-thræ Er'y-thris E-ryth'rj-ön E-ryth'ros E'ryx E-ryx'o E-ser'nus Es-qu'il-se Es-qui-li'nus E-séd'o-nés Es'sn-I Ēs tj-æ-ō'tis Lotia'i 4 3 Be'p-la Bt-p-lichya B-të'p-clès B-të'p-clès B-të'p-nës B-të'p-nës B-të'p-nës Et-c-o-ni'cus E-te-d'nus E-tè'ei-æ l E-thā'li-ŏn -the'le-am the lus E-thē/me Eth/o-da -the mon E'ti as I E'tis B-trd'ri-p Et'y-lüs Ed-en'e-the Eŭ ba tes Eå'bj-ås Eù-bœ's Ed-boirces Ed'bo-Is Eŭ'bo-të Eā'bo tes Ea-ba'le Ea ba'li dee Ed-bû'lus Eù-cê'ros Ed-che'nor Eu'çm-deş Ed-chi'dee EQ'chid Ea'clus Ed'cra-të Eŭ'cra-tes Ed'cn-tus Eac-te'mon

Er-y-cl'na Er-y-man'th Er-y-man/thus Euc-tre'ei-I 1 Eā-dæ'mo Et-dim'i-dis

Eq.de/mos Eù-dê/o-u l Eu-die's mile RE-do/ra Eŭ-dô'res Eq-dix's-a En-diales Eù-el-éé/a Eŭ e-mer i du Eù-er'go-th Eù-ès pe-ta Eù-ga us-l Ea-ge nia Eu-ge/nj-lim Eù de ni-la Eù fe-ou Eŭ-di's Eŭ-hêm'e-dis Ea by-dra Eù'hy-drim Eu'ny-is Eù-lim'e-ni Eù-ma/chi-lis Eq-mm us E0-mā'ms Eu-mè'eir Eù-mêldîs Eù-mêlis En-une has En'me-lis, im-Eü'me-nis Ed-me'al-En medi's Eq-min sale Ea-me-ald 59 Ed-métaj-la Ed-mill'pe EG-mill'pi-da Eq-mol/pys E0-min (4b) Eq-number Ed-ni/pi-de Eŭ 'nie-lie Eq-alfre Eŭ-nā/un-a Eü'ne-mis Eù-nà'chus Ed'nus Eð'ny-mis Eû'e-dûs Eù-lu'r-măs En'oras E0-pa gi-lim En-pall's-coin E0-pa/p-mile Ka'pa-tile E4-pa-15 n-4 Eu-pot's-rla Ed-per they Ed'phy-ty Ed-phin'bu EQ-phil'mg E4-pht/mys E4-point but Eù obl'ri-lu E4-plura our Eq-phri 'ills Eŭ phrin

Eù-phris

E6-pite's

E0-pler's

En-pt they

E6-di/mut

Tin'des

E-rin'e-os

rin'na

Er-i-phy le

Er'i thou

Er'i-thus

-ro'chus

ros/tro-tus

ro'ti-a 1

Er-rů'ca

ftr'ng

E.rix'a

E-ra's ro'pus

E'ris

riph'i-das

Er-j-wich then

E-rin'nys E-riph a-nis

Flo-rën'ti-a 1

Flo-ri-L'nus Flö'rus Flu-5'ni-s Fö'li-a

Fon-ta'nus

Fo-ren'tum

För'mi-e För-mi-a'num

Fo'rum Ap'pi-I

เอ 3

For'nax

För'u-II

Pran'ca

Fre-gë/la Fre-gë/næ

Fren-ta'ni

Prig'i-dus Fri"si-i 1 Fron-ti'nus

Fron to

Fra'si-no

Fu-cī'na

กนัก

Fån'dī

Fū'rj-

Fu'ri-1

Fu-ri'na

Fu-rī'næ Fū'ri-ŭs

Fur'ni-us

Fus-cl'na

Fū'si-a 1 Fū'si-ās 1

Fus'cus

Fū'rj

Fū'cj-nŭs

Fu-fid'i-us

Fü'f j-us Gem'i-

For-tu'na

ā'po-lis ā-pō'lus d-poin put ū-ri-ş-năs'sş ŭ-rīb'o-tŭs ŭ-rĭp'i-dēs d-ri'pus ū-ro-āq'ui-lō ū-rŏc'ly-dŏn ū-rō/mus id-ron'o-tus ŭ-rô'pa ü-rγ-pæ′γω u rops 'ti-ro'tas :a-ro'tō : - rô'us 'd'rus :u'rys |u'-ry's-le |u'-ry's-lus |u'-ry's-les |u'-ry's'-a |u'-ry's'-a |u'-ry's'-a |u'-ry's-les lū'ry-clēs lū-ry-clī'dēs :d-ryc'ra-tes :a-ry-crát'j-dăs :a-ryd'a-más iu-ryd'a-mô lū-ry-dám'i-dás lā rýďj-ce ù -ry-ē'lus iū-ry-gā'ni-a iū-ryl'e-ŏn iū-ryl'e-çhŭs lū-rym/ş-chŭs lū-rym/ę-dē iā-ršin'e-dŏn lū-rým'e-nēş lā rýn'o-műs lā rý'o-nē a'ry-pôn ā-ry-pon'ti-dæ lū-ryp'y-lē lū-ryp'y-lūs lū-rys'the-nēs la-rys-thèn'i-da ū-rys'the-us |ŭ'ry-të |ŭ-r}t'e-æ a-ryt/c-18 lū-rjth'e-mĭs lū-rjth'j-ŏu lū-rjt'j-ŏn 2 'ū'ry-tis ū'ry-tŭs d'se-bes ū-sč/hi-s ū-sē'bj-ŭs iū-sčm<sup>†</sup>a-ta id'se-pds id-sta'thi-**ds** ŭ-stô'lj-a : ù-stô'lj-ùs u te's u těl'i dis a-ter'pe

Ea-tha'li-us Ea-the'na Eu-thyc'ra-tes Ed-thy-de/mps
Ed-thy-de/mps
Ed-thyn/o-ds
Ed-trap/o-lus
Ed-tre/sis Eŭ-trō/pi-a Eŭ-trō/pi-ŭs Eu'ty-ches Eu-tych'i-de Eu-tych'i-des Eū'ty-chus Eū'ty-phrŏa Eū-xan'thj-us Eŭx'e-nŭs Ed-xi'nus Pon'tus Eu-xip/pe Eux-om'a-te Eūx-yn'the-tūs B-vad'ne Èv'a-gēş Ev′a-gŏn B-vág'o-rás vág o-re T/van B-van'der É-ván'ge-lüs Év-an-gór'i-dés -van thes È-var È/vas -vär/çhus ₹/váx E-věl'thön .včm′e-rŭs vê'nör -vē/nus v-0-ph6/nus -v6/res -vër'ge-tæ -vër'ge-tës ves par'i-des -vip/pe -vip/pus Ev'o-ras Bx-ā'di-ŭs x-æ'thes Ex-ag'o nus Ex-om'a-tre Ex-qu'il'i-a

F. FA-BÄ'RI-A Fab's-ris Fā'bi-a Fā-bi-ā'nī Fā'bi I Fā'bi-ās Pab-ra-të'rj-a Fa-brī''ci-tis 1 Fa-băl'la Făc-e-li'na Fă'dus Fæs'ų-læ 4 Fal-cid'i-a Pa-lê'ri-a Fa-lê'ri-î

Fa-lis/ci Fa-lis/cus På′ma Fan'ni a Fan'ni I Pan'ni-us Far'fa-rus Far'si-na Pas'ce-lis Fas-cel'li-na Fa-tic'a-nŭs Fau'cu-la Fau'la Fau'na Fan-na'li-e Fau'ni Fâu'nus Fau'sta Fau-sti'na Fâu-sti'nus Fau'stj-tas Fau'stu-lus Fau'stus Fa-věn'tj-a 1 Fa-vē'ri-a Fā/vō Fav-o-ri'nus Fěb'ru-a Fě-cj-á'lēs 1 Fěl'gj-näs Fu-gā'lj-a Fùl-gi-nā'tēş Fùl-gi-nūm Ful-gī'nus Fùl'lj-nūm Fe-liç'i-tas Fel'si-na Fen-es-tel'la Pen'nt Fe-rā'li-e Fŭl'vj-a Fŭl'vj-ŭs Fun-dā'nys Fer-en-ta'num Fer-en-ti'num Fe-rewtuin Fe-rē'tri-ŭs Fe-ro'ni-e Fes-cen'nj-a Fes-cen-n1'nys Fěs'cu-læ Fés'tus Fi-bré'nus Fi-cŭl'ne-a Fi-de'na Fj-de'nz Fid-e-nā'tēs Fi-den'ti-a l

> G. GXB'A-LES Găb'ş-lăs Gab'a-rus Gab'a-za Ga-bē'ne Gā-bi-8'ne Gā-bi-8'ne Gā-bi-5'nus Gā'bi-1 Ga-bi'na Ga-bin'i-a Ga-bin-i-a'nya Ga-bin'i-da Ga-bl'nus Găd'a-ra Gi'des Ga-di'ra Gad-j-tā'nys Ge-es/tm

G<del>o</del>-tā/īz Gœ-tû'lj-a Gæ-tû'lj-cŭs Ga-la'bri-T Găl-a c-toub/a-ét Ga-læ'su Fon-të'i-a 3 Fon-të'i-us Cap'i-Ga-lan'this Gál'a-ta Găl'a-tm Găl-a-te/a Gal-a-thm'a Gal-a-tē'a Ga-lā'tj-a Ga-lax'i-a 1 Gál'ba Gál'by-la Ga-le nus Ga-la'o-lao Gal-e-o'tas Ga-lê/ri-a Gu-le'ri-us Ga-le'sus Gal-i-læ'a Ga-lin-thi-a'di-a Gál'li Gal'li-a Gal-li-ca'nus Gal-liç'i-nus Gal'li-cus Gál-li-ē'nus Gal-lj-na'rj-Gal-Np/o-lis Gal-II'ta Gal-lo-græ'cj-a 1 Gal-lo'nj-ds Gál'lus Ga-măx'us Gam-bre um Ga-mē'lj-a Gán-da-ri<sup>/</sup>tæ Gan'ga-ma Gan-gar'i-da Gan'ges Gan-ge<sup>t</sup>tis Gan-nas/cus Gán-v-mē'de Gán-y-mē'dēn Gán'y-mēde Ga-ræ′i-cŭmo Gar-a-man**'te**s Găr-a-man'tis Găr'a-măs Gar'a tas Ga-rô'a tæ

Ga-re-Ath'y-ra

Gar-ga/nus

Gar'ga-ra

Gar'ga-ris

Gir'ga-rüs Gar-get'tus Gar-git'ti-us S Ga-ril'i-us

Ga-ri'tes

Gáa'trăn

Ga-rum na

Gath'e-m Ga-the'a-tiis

Gar-ga'phi-

Ger-gar'i-dæ

Fi-don-ti/nus

Fj-dĭc'u-la

Fim'bri-a

FYr/mi-ăs

Fis-cel'lus

Fla-cĕl'li-a

Flam'i-nës

Fla-min'i-a Fla-min'i-as

Film-i-ni'nus

Flā'vi-a Flā-vi-ā'num

Plā-vi-öb/ri-ga Plā/vi-ūs

Fla-vi'na

Fla-vin'i-e

Fla-cil'la, Æ'li-e

Phe'ens

Fī'dēs

Ger'tyn

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GL/ps, or GL/6s Ge-ző'rus Gi-exa'tês Gi-gan-te os Go-ben'na Ge-l-" GI-gar'tum }ę-drō′sI Ģī'ģis <del>Do</del>-drō/și-a 1 Ge-gă/nj-I <del>G</del>ē/la Gi-gō'nus Gil'dō 611'16 Çin-dâ'nês Ge-la/nör Gél/li-a Ğin'des lěl'li-šs lěl'li-šs Gin'go Gin-gữ/nụm Gip/pj-ăs Gis/cō Ge'lo, Ge'lon Ge-lo't le-lo'n**ee,Ge-lo'n**ï Ġŀā-di-p-10'ri-1 Glan-do-me'rum Gém'j-nI Glā'nie ie-min'i-**ts** Glā'num Glăph'y-ra Glăph'y-ra Glăph'y-răs Gčm'i-n**čs** Ge-na/bara Ge-nau/ni Ge-në'na Ge-në'tës Glau'ce Glau'ci- 1 e-ni'sus Glau-cip'pe Glau-cip'pus Ge'ni-us Gen-nā/i-dēs Glau'cŏn Ge-nő'nî Gen'so-ric Glau-con'o-ma Glau-co/pis Gen'ti-de l Glau'cus Gěn'u-a Ge-nu'ci-us 1 Gěn'u-sus Glau'ti-Ks 1 Glī'cŏn Glis'sas Glyce-ra Glyce-ra Glycen Glym'pes Ge-nů/ti-a 1 Gěn/y-sůs e-ŏm'o-rī o-or/gi-ca Geor'gics Geph-i-ro'te Gna'ti- 5 1 GnI'dus 5 Ge-phy'ra Ge-phyr's-1 Ge-phy'res Gep'i-ds Gnős'sj-a 5 1 Gnos'sie 5 Gnče'sus 5 Gčb-ş-nĭ''ti-ō 1 Ge-ræs/tus Ger-s-ne/s Go'bar Gŏb'a-res Ge-rā/ni-a Göb'ry-ks Göl'gi Göm'o-ra e-ran thra èr'a-sa Gom'phi Ģo-rĕs'u-cŭs Ģo-rĕs'u-cŭs Go-nā'tas Ger'gi-thum Go-ni'a-des Ger-gō/bj-a Gē/rj-ŏn Go-nîp'pus Gon'nî Ger-mā'ni-a Ger-mān-i-cī'a Ger-mān'i-cūs Go-nœs'sa Go-nus's Gör-dj-ā'nus er-mā'ni-I Gör-di-ē'um Gör-dî-u-cō'mon Gör'di-um Ger-mā/nus Ger-on-tē/us Ge-rön'thræ Gör'di-as ėr′rhæ Gör-di-p-ti'chus Čč'rus, and Gor-ga/sque Gör'ge Gör'gi Ks Gör'gö Ger'rhus Gē'ry-ŏn Ge-ry'o-nēg Ge-sith'o-us Ges'sa-tso Gör'go-nög Gor-go'no-us Gor-go'ni-a Ges-so-rī'a-cum Ges'sus Gor-go'ni-us Gor-göph'o-në Gor-göph'o-ra Gor-gö'pis Gē'ta Gā'ta Go-thös'y-në Geth-sëm'ş-nî Çet'j-cüs Gör/gus Gor-gyth/i-ön Gör/ty-ss

Do-ta'li-a

Gor-ty'na Gor-tyn'i-a Gör'tye Go-tho'nes Göt'tht Grac'chus Gra-dî'vus Græ'ct Græ'ci-a 1 Græ'ci-a Mig'na 1 Græ-ci'nus Græ-cŏe'ta-cïs Græ'eus Grā'i-tis 3 Gra-jū'go-næ Gra-nī'cus, a Grā'ni-ŭs Gra-të'a Grā'ti-æ 1 Grā-ti-ā'nus 1 Gra-tīd'i-a Grā'ti-ön 2 Grā'ti-ās 1 Grā'vi-ī Gra-vis'ca Gra'vi-ŭs Gre-gō'ri-ŭs Grin nee Gro-ne's Grö'phus Grös'phus Grÿl'lus Gry-ně/um Gry-ně/us Gry-nī/um Gy'a-13 Gy'a-1ŭs, and Gy'a-1ŭs Gy'as Gym-nā/si-a 1 Gym-nā/si-am 1 Gym-nā/si-am 1 Gym-në'tës Gym-nô-pæ-dī'a Gym-nos-o-phis'-Gym-nös'o-phlats Gy-næ-co-thæ/nas Gyn-æ-co-thæ/nas Gyn/des Gyr-tô'na Gy-thê'um

H. HA'BIS Hā-dri-a-nöp/o-līs Hā-dri-ā'nņs Hā-dri-āt'i-cum Had-y-le'um Hæ'mon Hæ-mö'nı-a

Har'pa-las

Har-pal'y-ce Har-pal'y-cus Har'pa-sa

Hā'gēş Hag-nag'o-ra Hag'no Ha-læ's Ha-lê'sus Hál'a h Hal-cỹ/o-Để Hã/lễs Hál'o-ea Ha-le'si-ŭs 1 Ha-le'sus Hā'li-a Hā-li-ac'snor Hā-li-æ/e-tùs Hā-li-æ/tụs Hāl-j-car-nās/se Hal-i-car-mas/sus Ha-li''cy-se l Ha-li'e-Is Ha-lim'e-dë Hal-ir-rho'ti-da 1 Hal-j-ther/ses Ha-li'um Hā'li-ās Hal∔z¥nēq Hal-mö'nes Hál/mus Hil-my-des'sus Havmy-ris Hal-my-rotes Ha-lô'a Ha-loc'ra-tes Ha-lö'ne Hil-on-ne'sus Ha-lô'tj-a 1 Ha-lo'tus Hi/lus Hilly-m'tus Hilly-it'les Hally'cus Hā'lys Hā'lys Ha-ly''zj-a 1 Hām-a-dry'a-dēş Ha-mād'ry-ās Ham-ar-to los Ha-max'i-a 1 Ha-max'i-tas Ham-ax-ob'i-I Ha-mil/car Ha-mil'lus Him'mon Han'nj-bal Har'ct-lo Har-mā'ni Har-ma-toʻli Har'ma-tris Har'ma-tus Har-mo-no-pā'las Har-mō'di-as Har-mon'i dee Har-mee'y-ni Har mo-zon Har-pā'di-a Har-pāg'i-dēs Har'pa-gas Har-păl'i-că Har-pă'li-ăn

Harppola Harpfic 1948 Harpfic 3 Harpfic 3 Harpic Harf dea Ha-rus pex Has by'te Has'dry bil Ha-të'ri-ës Han'sta bit Hê ku tên t re'me so Heb do le Heb do asi He'be He-bë'me He'bri ate He-brom's-gis He-brom's-mis He'bres He-ba'des Héc'a-lê Hec-a-le's a l Hèc-a-mi de Πěc'₃-tæ Hec a tr's Hěc'a-tě, *Be'e*n Hěc-a-té'sja i Hec'a io Her-a-tom by 14 l Hēc-a-tom-roo al Hèc a tom po la Hěc a tôm py lie Hec a lon af ti Hector Hěc'a-bạ Hec'y ra Hed'i la Hed o ne on Hed'o eq Hed'o-i Hed'y lus Hed'y line
Hedyn'y line
Hedyn'y line
Hedyn'y line
Hedy'y line
Hedy Hei'a da Helan'i ce Helan'i ce Helan'i ca Helandii ca Helena Helena Helena Hèl-e ni He le'nd Hel'e-nes Hele-ön He-ler'ni Li'cos Hènes He-li's-des He-lj-ts'te Heli-ca'ya Heli-ca Heli-ca

Halico al'a da

èl-j-cō'nis či-j-mě'na ěl'i-műs ē-li-o-dō'rus e-li-o-gab/a-lus, or He ba'lus ŭ-lj-ŏp∕o-lĭs e-lis/son c-II'um e'lj-**d**e e-lix'us · l Ja-noc'ra-tee d'las ěl'le ěl'len ∘l-le′nëş el-le-spon/tus el-lo pi-a el-lo'ti-a l či′o-pës c-lō′ris e-lô'rum e lo rus 12'10s e-lo ta ·lo/tes é/lam el-ve'tj-a l el-vě/tj-I 1 -l-ve/tum lěl'vj-a lel-vid'j-a ěľ vị-I lel-vil/lum lel-vi'na el'vi-as Cin'na lči/y-mus le-mā/thj-ŏn lem-e-ros-co-pi'um le-mic'y-neg c-mith/ee-mô'dus a'mon ie-mo'na le'mas ičn'e-ti le-ni'o-chi's le-ni-o-chi's le-phæs'ti-s, or He-phæs-ti's le-phæs-ti's-des le-phæs'ti-1 4 le-phæs'ti-5 4 e-phæs'tion 2 ep-ta-phō/nŏs lep-taporus lep-tăp'y-l**ŏs** lep-ta-ÿd'a-ta le/ra ler'a-clas lěr-a-clē'a ler-a-cle'i ler-a-cle'i-a 3 le-rac-le-5'tes lér/a-clés le-rac'le-am ler-a-cli'dæ ler-a-cli'des ler-a-cli'dis ier-a-cil'tus

le-rac'li-ds. or

Hěr-a-ch'us He-rae's He-ræ'um Her-be sus Her-bes/sus Her-bī'ta Her-ce'i us 3 Her-cë/us Her-cu-la/ne-am Her cu-la no-us Hër'cu-lës Her-cu'le-um Her-cu'le-us Her-cyn'i-a Her-cyn'i-a Her-cyn'i-a Her-do'ni-a Her-do'ni-as He re'a He-ren'ni-us Senē'ci-6 1 Hē're ŭs Ho-ril'lus Hér'i-lüs He-ri'us Her'ma-chus Hër'inæ Her-map's Her mæ'um Her mag'o-ras Her-man'di-ca Her-man-dû'rî Her-man'ni Her-maph-ro-di'tus Her'mas Hër-ma-thë/na Her-mē'as Her-me'i-as 3 Her'mes Her-me si's-nax Her'mi-as Her-min'i-us Her-mi'o-në flër-mj-ð/nj-æ Hër-mj-ðn/j-c**us** St'nus Her-mi'o-nis Her-my-cop'i-de Her-moc'ra-tes Hër-mo-dō/rus Her-mög'e-nes Her-mop o-lis Her-mo-ti'mus Her-mun-du'ri Her'mus Her'ni-cl He'rō He-rō-di-ā'nus He-rod'i-cus Hér-o-dī'um He-röd'o-tăs Hér-o-dâ'lus He-rô'dês Hę-rō/ēş Hę-rō/je Hē/rŏn

Ho-roph'i-la Hę-röph'i-lë Hę-röph'i-lüs Hę-rös'trą-tüs Hër'pa Her'se Her-sil'i-a Her'tha, and Her'ta Hěr'u-lî Her'ų-las He-sæ'nus He-sī'o-dŭs He'şi-ŏd He-si'o-në He-si'o-nes Hes-pë'ri-a Hes-për'i-dës Hěs/po-ris Hes-per'i-tis Hes'pe-rus Hes'ti-a Hest-i-m'a Hest-i-o'nes He'sus Họ-sých'i-a Họ-sých'i-ŭs He-tric'u-lam He-tra'ri-a Heu-rip/pa Hex-ap'y-lum Hi-ar'bas Hī-bër/nj-a Hī bē'rus Hi-bril'des Hic-e-ta'on Hīç'e-tās Hī-ĕmp'sal HI'e-ra Hī-e-ra-cō'ma Hi-e-rap'o-lis Hi'e-rax Hī'é-rī Hī-ĕr'i-çhŭs Hī'e-rō HI-o-ro-cæs-a-re/a Hi-e-ro-ce/pi-a HI-e-ro-cē'pis HI-e-ro-cē'rix HI-er'o-clēs HI-e-ro-dū'lī Hī-e-ro-dū'lum HI-e-rom-ne/mon Hī-e-ro-nē'sŏs HI-e-ron'i-ca HI-e ro-ni'ca Hī-e-ro-nī'cēs Hī-e-rŏn'i-cus HI-e-ron'y-mus Hī-e-roph'i-lus Hī-e-ro-sŏl'y-ma Hī-gī'nus Hig na'tj-a VI'a Hī-lā/ri-a Hī-lā/ri-ŭs Hī-man-top/o-des HI-měl'la Him'e-ra Hī-mil'cō Hip-pag'o-ras Hip-pag're-tus Hip-pal'ci-mus Hip-pa-lus Hip-par'chi-a Hip-par'chus Hip-pa-rī'nus Hip-pa'ri-ŏu

Hip'pa-ris Нір/ра-вйя Нір/ре-йя Hip pi Hip'pi-a Hip'pi-as Hip'pis Hĭp/pj-ŭs Hip/pö Hip-pob/o-tes Hip-pob'o-tum Hip-pob'o-tus Hip-py-cen-thu'ri Hip-poc'o-on Hip-po-co-rys'tes Hip-poc'ra-te Hip-poc'ra-tes Hip-po-cra'ti-a 1 Hip-po-cre'ne Hip-pod'a-mas Hip-pŏd'a-mē Hip-po-da-mi'a Hip pŏd'a-mŭs Hip-pŏd'i-cĕ Пір-роп'го-ппая Hip/po-la Hip-pol'o-chis Hip-pöl'y-të Hip-pol'y tas Hip-poin's-chus Hip-pom/g-don Hip-pom-c-darsa Hip-pŏm¹e-nā Hip-pointe-nos Hip-po-mot/et Hip'pon, and Hip-pô na Hip-po'nax Hip-po-ni/a-tes Hip-po-ni'cus hip-po nj-um Hip-pon'o-us Hip-poph/a-21 Hip-pop'o-das Hip-posttra-tas Hip-pot'a-des Hip/99-128 Hip'po-tos Hip-poth'o-o-Hip-poth/9-on Hip-poth-o-on/tis Hip-poth'o-us Hip-pö/tj-ön 2 Hip-po-tox/o-tan Hip-pu'ris Hip-pû/rus Hip'pus Hip'si-dea Hi'ra Hir-pī'nī Hir-pi/nus, Q. Hir'ti-us Au'lus 1 Hir'tus His/bon His/pa-lis His-pā/nj-a His**-p**ā/nụs His-păl'la His-păl'la His-tăs'pēş

Hister Pa-cu'viăя Hĭs-tj-æ'a Histi-æ'o-tis Ilis-ti-re'us His'tri-e Ho'di-ŭs Hol-mi'um Höl'o-cròn Hŏm-<del>o-rē'us</del> Ho-měr'i-dæ Hō-me-ro-mas-tīģēs Ho-me-ro-mas'tix Ho-me'rus Ho'mer Ho-mI'læ Hom'o-le Ho-mo/le-a Hom-o-lip pus Hom-o-lo'i-dee Họ-môn-a-děn**/sêş** Hồm-ọ-tĩ/mĩ Hō'nör Ho-nô/ri-ŭs Hop-lê/têş Hō'ra Ho-rá**ç′i-tæ** Hô′ræ Hőr-a-pől'lő Ho-rā/ti-o 1 Ho-rā/ti-us 1 II's race Ho-ra'tus Hor/ci-as 1 Ho-ri/zon Hor-mis'das Hör/ta Hor-ten/sj-a 1 Hor-ten's - us L Hor-ti'num Hor-to'na llö<sup>/</sup>rus Hos-til'j-a Hos-til'i-us Hün-ne-rī'cus Hăn/ni Hun-nī'a-dēs Hŷ-a-cin'thi-a Hỹ-a-cĭn/thụs Hỹ/a-dēs Hý'a-děs Hy-ăg'nis

Hyd'es, and Hy'de Hyd's-ra

Hỹ/a-la Hỹ/a-lō

Hŷ-a-mê'a

Hỹ-ăn'thês

Hy-an'tis Hy-a-pō's Hy-ar-bi'ta Hy'ds Hyb'e-la Hy-ber'nj-a

Hy'bla Hyb'rç-Ka Hy-brī'a-nēş

H¢-an'tis

Hy-am/po-lis

Im/bp-rés Im-bráç/j-dőş Im-brás/j-dőş Im/brş-cás Hyr'o-Ls Ich-thy-čoh'a-žī Ht dra-5'tse T'phis T-phit's-la 2 Hydro-a Hydro-a Hy-dröch'o-as Hy-dröch'o-as Hy-dro-pho'ri-a Hy-drù'sa Hy-drù'sa lch'thys Hyr-mi'na Ipb'i-the Ipb'thi mi Hyr-mi'ne Hyr'ne-to I-cil'i-us I''cj-us 1 Ip of a Ip ste I'm Hyr'ne-the I-co ni-am im'bro-is im'bri-is Hyr-nith'i-am I'cos Hyr'ta-cus Hyr'ta-cus Hyr'ta-cus Hys'pa Hys'sps, and [c-tl'nus m-brīv'i-šm Hy'e-la Hy'e-la Hy-emp'sal -cq-lis/me Im/brčs I-ra'is ir-p-phi-5's Ir-ç-næ'ys I'da Im'o-la Im'e-sp In'e-chi I-na'chi-a I-nach'i-des I-na'chi-am I-na'chi-am Î de'a Hy-Et'lus
Hy-Et'lus
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Hy-Et'lu
Hy-Et'lu
Hy-Et I-dæ'us I-ré ne Hys'si Hys-tas pe ĭd′a-lïs I-re'sun Id'a-lüs I'rjs Id-an-thyrous T'res I-sa'ca în'a-chus I-năm'a-mê I-dar'nee l'dis le's die I. Hy-lac'i-döş Hy-lac'tor Hy'læ Id'o-a I-dë/ra I-nar'i-mê I-em'a In'a-rus i-se os is a-mō I'A I-Ac'ches I-a'der I-des'sa In-ci-ta/tus Hỹ lar 'us Hỹ lán Hỹ 'lán In-da-thyr/sus In-di-a In-dib/j-lis I'děx I can'der I-dis-ta-vi'ses I-sā′p≱ I-al'e-mus I-dit-a-ri'eus I'mr, and b'na l'spr, and les l'ear'ches l'eau'n-s Hỹ-lẽ'a Hỹl'j-as I-al'mo-nus Id'mon In'di-cas in-dig'e-t**se** in-dig'e-ti I-al'y-sus I-dom'e-no I-dom'e-neds Hyl-la'j-chus I-am'be Hylitys Hylitys Hylitys Hylitys Hym-e-næ/yr I-am'bli-cae I-do'tho-a In'dus I de nei I-can'res I-am'e-nas I-am'i-dæ in-gevo nes 4 la-chō ni-t la-chōp e la la-chōp e la I-du'bo-da n-ne'sp I-a-ni'ra I-dū'me t'nō Hỹ/men I-in'the Id-u-më'a I-no'a Hy-met'tus I-an-thế/a, er I-ăn'thọ-a I-dý'i-a 3 I-č'tm I-nô′pņs I-nô′rĕs ny-met'tus Hy-ō'pe Hy-pe'ps Hy-pe'sj-a 1 Hyp-a-ri'nus Hyp-a-ri'nus je-q<del>o-f<u>e</u>t,ggt</del> je-com,s-<del>čre</del> I-ā'on Ig'e-nī I-nō/us I-ā/o-nēş I-ăp-e-ron/i-dēş I-ş-pēt/i-dēş In/su-brēş [n-sū/brj-a In-ta-mē/lj-ām let's lg-nā'ti-ŭs l g-në'tës -gû'vj-ûm I-ot py I''ai-a 1 Hyp'a-ta Hy-pā'tēş Ī-āp'e-tās Ī-ā'pis Il-q-I'ra Il-a-I'rI In-ta-phér'n**a**ç In-to-ram'na I-si'a-ci I-el'a-căs Is-i-dê'ras Tl'be Hyp's tha I-ap'o-des In-ter-că'ti-a 1 I-a-pyd'i-a I-a-py'gea I-a-pyg'i-a 11-0-ā/tēş 11-0-cā/0-nēş In'o ŭs Hyp's-tus Hy-pe'nor Ist dire I-ny/cus I'sig Il-o că o năn'săs Ťδ Hy pe-ra'on 1'8
1-5b'p-têc, and
1-ba'(tês
1'9-bê;
1'9-bê;
1-9-lê(p-3
1'9-ba, or I-9-lê(ys
1'9-lê
1'9-lê
1'9-lê
1'9-lê
1'9-lê Hy-per/ba-tus Hy-per/bi-us I-a'pyx I-arbas ls'ma-rès. I-ler'da Il-er-ge'tes Ys'ma-13 Il'i-a, or Rhê'a I-lî'a-cî Lê'dî I-ar-bi'te Hyp-er-ho're-I Is-mē'no Hy-pe-re's Hy-pe-ri's, or Hy-pe'ri-s I-archas is-mē'na-k I-ar'da-nus T-li'a-cus s-mén i die T-as'j-dee I-II'a-des s-me'mas Hyp-c-rō'si-a Hy-pōr'i-dōs I-ā'si-on 9 I-ā'si-ās l Il'i-as Il-i-ën'sës -sốc ra-tật Is'm I'a els Il'i-ŏn Hy-pe-ri'on, or Hy-pe'ri-on I'on I-5'no ls'er Is-ot'den Î-11'o-në I'a-sŭs Hyp-erm-nes'tre I-ax-am'a-tm Il-i-o'no-us, or I-li'o-neus I-o'nes la-edd'e-mêg Is'aya Hy-pe-roch'i-des Hy-per'o-chus Hy-phm'us I-ō'ni-o I-ŏn'i-cus I-ax'ar-tēs I-be'rt T-its/sus is-ter's-mit 4 I-be'ri-Il-i-thy'i-a 3 Il'i-am, or Il'i-an Il-Ilb'a-nus I-5/pes I/o-pē, and Jöp/pe I/o-phön I/ös I-ber'i-cus Hy-phan-te'on Ist boni-a I-be'rus Int'hom-is Hyp-o-the/ba l-lib'e-ris Hyp-o-thē'ca Hyp'sa Tet hmos T/ht I'bis Ip'e-pæ le uzetie la to aç Ib'y-căs I-câ'ri-a I-câ'ri-ăs Iph-i-a-nas'sa Iph'i-clus, or Iph'i-cles I-phic'ra-tes Hyp-se's Hyp-se'la Hyped'nor [s-trěp'o-lis Il'ly-rie Hyp-se'us Tc'a răs -||-||\fr'||-a ||-||\fr'||-\ds |||'||-a Iph-j-crat'j-deș I-phid'ş-măs Hyp-si-cra te'a Ic'ci-us l Y-ta'li-e It'o ly Hyp-sic'ra-tes Tç'e-lös Tç'e-lüs Hyp-aip'y-18 Iph-j-de-mi'a I-ce'ni Iph-i-ge-ni's Iph-i-me-di's I-tal'i-clis Hyr-ca'ni-a Il ur ga'a Hyr-ca'num Ma're Te'e-the It's las I'lys Hyr-câ/nụs Hyr-j-a Hyr-j-a Hyr-t**'o-lis, and** Ich'næ I-lyr/gis I-man-p I-phim'e-don l-tar grie ich-nop,\*-rg\* ich-ng,\*-rg\* ich-ng,\*-rg\*

I-mi'on Im's-Le

ān'ti-ās

Iph i mo da's

I-phin'o-è

Ir e-a I-têm p-lêp

Ith's co

tbőb'ş-lüs h-o-mā'j-a 3 thờm'a-tês tho'me tho'mus th-y-phal/lus tō'nus :'o-rām l'u-na I-u-ræ'a tu'rum t'y-lus t-v-ræ'i tys ų lė′u**s** น้าใจร t-lb'a-tae s-I'on ĸ-j-ð'ne-ŭs x-i-ŏn'i-dēs

J.

A-CO'BUS id'e-ra al'y-sus im'nj-a, or Jam-nī'a a-nīc'u-lām a-nō/ca i'nys a-pet'j-deg ap'e-tus a'son iz'y g ĕn'i sŭs ē'ra e-ro/mus ę-rŏn'y-müs e-rû'sa-lêm ê'tæ >-căs/ta pr-da'nes, and Jor'da-nes or-nan'des -sē'phụs, Flā'viŭs 5-vj-ā/nus o'ei-an -vi'nus i'be -dæ'e ı ga'lis ı-gan'tês p-ga'rj-us ı-gür'tha a'lj-a ı-li'a-căm ı-lī'a-dēş 1-li ā'nus B'li-gn ā/lj-1 ŭ-li-o-bô'na ŭ-li-om'a-gŭs i-li-op'o-lis ā/lis

a'li-de Cerear

ŭ'nj e

à'nō

La-co'nes

Lac'ri-nes

Lac'ter La-cy'des

Lac y-dus La dus

La-cō'ni-a, and La-cōn'i-ca Lac'ra-tēņ

Lac-tan'ti-us 1

Lā/de Jū-no-nā'li-a Ju-nô/něs La'dès Ju-no'nj-a Lad-o-ce/a Ju-no'nis La/don Jū'pi-ter La-8'a Jus-ti'nus Læ'nas Ju-tur'na Læ'laps Læ'li-a Læ-li-ā'nus Jū-ve-nā'lis Jū've nal Læ'li-ŭs, C. Ju-věn/tas Ju-vër'na, o Le'na, and Le-e'na HI-ber'ni-a æ'nç-ŭs Læ'pa Mag'na La-ër'tës La-çr-ti'a-dës L. La-er'ti-us, Di-og'-La-Xn'der e-nes l Læ-stri'gon La-ar'chus Lab'a-ris Lee-stryg'o-nes Lab'a-rus Læ'ta Lăb'da Læ-tö'ri-a Lab-dăç'i-dēş Læ'tue Lab'da-cus Lab'da-lon Læ'vi Læ-vī'nus La-gā'rj-a Lā'gi-a Lā'g'i-dēs Lāg-i-nī'a, and La-gin'i-a La'be-o La-be'ri-us La-bē'rus La-bi'ci La-bī'cum Lā'gus La-gū'sa La-gy'ra La-bl/cus -bi-ē'nus Lab-i-nē'tus La-bō'bi-ŭs La-1/a-des La-bŏb'rj-g1 Lab-o-r1'nî La'jas 3 Lā's La-bo/tas La-bra/do-Ma La'bron La-by/cas Lab-y-rin'thus La-cm'na Lác-e-dæ'mon Lăc-e-dæm'ones 4
Lig - de mô'ni que
Lig - de mô'ni que
Lig - dæ-môn'icus Lac-e-dæ-mō/nj-ī Lac-e-de-mō/nj-ŭs La-cer/ta Lac-e-ta'ni-a Lach'a-res Laches Lach'e-sis Lac'i-das La-ci'dēs La-cin'i-a La-cin-j-en's**eç** La-cin'i-am Tac/mXn IÆ′cô La-cob'ri-ga

La'i-us 3 Lăi a-ge La-lăs sis Lam'a-chus La-mal'mon Lam-bē'ca Lam-bra'nī Lam'brus Lā'mj-a La-mī'a-cum Bēl'lum Lā/mi-se Lā/mi-se, Æ/li-šs La-mī'rus Lam pē dō Lam-pe-ti'a, and Lam-pe'ti-a Lam'pe-to Lam-pe'us, and Lam-pī'á Am'pŏn, Lam'pos, or Lam'pus am-po-nē'a Lam-pô'ni-a Lam-pô'ni-um Lam-pō'nj-ŭs Lam-prid'j-ŭs, Æ'lj-ŭs Am'pro-cles Lam'orus Lamp'sa-chum Lamp'sa-cus Lamp-të/rj-a Lam/pus La'mus Lam'y-ros Lam'y-ros

La-nas'sa Lan-ce'a Lan'ci-a 1 Lan'di Län/di-n Lon-gi's Lan-go-bar'dī La-nu'vi-ām La-q-b5/tas La-b5/tus La-oc/9-on La-dd/a-mas La-o-da/mj-q, or La-od-a-mi/a La-od/j-ce La-od-j-ce/a La-ŏd-i-cê/ne La-od'o-chus La-og'o-nus La-og'o-ras La-og'o-re La-o-me-dī'a La-om'e-don La-om/o-don-te/us La-om-e-don-ti'adie La-om-e-don'ti-de La-on'o-më La-on-o-me'ne La-oth'o-6 La'o-ŭs Lap'a-thus La-pe'thus Laph'ri-a La-phy ra La-phys'ti-um 1 La-pld'e-l La-pid'e-us Lap'i-the Lap-i-the/um Lap'i-tho Lap'i-thus La ra or La-ran'da La-ren'tj-a, 1 and Lau-ren'tj-a 1 La'res Lar/ga Lar gus La-ri'dea Lo-rī'na La-rī/num La-ris'sa La-ris/sus La'rj-ns Lar'nos La-ro'ni-a Lar'tj-us Fla'vi-as Lar'ti-us Florus 1 Lkr-to-lmt/a-n7 4 Larva La-rym'na La-ry"si-um 1 Las'si-a 1

Las the nes

Las-tho'nj-a.

āt's gus

La-të'rj-um

Lath'u-rus La-ti-a'lis l

as-the-ni's

Lo-ma'nus

Lā-ti-ā'ris 1 La-ti'ni La-tin'j-us La-ti'nus Lā'ti-um Lā'ti-us l Lăt/mus La-tō'bi-ŭs La-tŏb'ri-sī La-tō'i-a 3 La-to'is, or Lat'o-is La-to'mi-m La-tō/na La-top'o-lis Lat-o-re/a La-to'us Lā'tre-ŭs La-tu'mj-æ Lau-dā'mi-e Lau-do'ni-a LAu-fčl'la IAu'ra, IAu're-a IAu-re'a-cum Lau-ren-ta'li-e Lau-ren'tes A'gri Lau-ren'ti-a 1 Lau-ren-ti'ni Lau-ren'ti-us 1 LAu-ren'tum Lau-rē'o lūs LAu'ri-on, or LAu-rI'on I.Au′rŏn Lē'us, river. Laus Pom-pē'ı-a ¶ Lau'sus Lau'ti-um 1 La-ver'na La-vër'nj-ŭm Lav-j-a'na La-vin'i-a La-vin'i-um. « La-vi'num a-vi'nus Laz'a-rus Lê'a-dêş Le-æ'ī Le-æ'na Le-an'der Le-an'dre Le-an'dri-as Le-an'dri-as Leb-a-de'a Lcb-a-di'a Leb'e-dus, or Leb'e-dos e-bō'na Le-bin'thos Le-byn'thes Le-chæ'um Lec'tum Las'sys, or La'sus Lēc'y-thủs Lê'da Lo-dæ's Le'dus Le'gi-ō Le'i-tùs Lat-e-ra'nus Plau'-ti-us l Lē'lāpe Lěl'e geg Lě'lěx

442 Lēm'nos Lem-o-vi'ces Le-mô'vi-t Lém'u-rès Lo-mā'ri-a 1.6-mu-rā'li-a Le næ'us Len'tu-lös Lê'ō Le-ob/a-tes Le-och'a-req Le-or ra-tes Lo-od's mas Le dello cun Le.og'o-ras La'on Lat-5'na Le-on's tus. or Lē-o-na'tus. Le-ŏn'ı-da Le-on'i-das Loon ti um 1 Lè-on-ti'nt Le-on-to-ceph/a-le Le-on-to-coph'alās Le-on'ton Le-on-top/o-lin Le-on-tych'i-des Le-oph'o-ra Lė'o-phron LI'ber Le-op're-pee Le-op-rep i d**e** Le'os Lo-de'the-nee Le-o-tych/j-dep Le-phyr/j-um Lép'i-da Lép'i-dù Le-pi'nus Le-pon'tj-I l Lt'bon Le'pri-um Lep'ti-ne Li'bri Lep'tis Le-ri'na Lër'na Le'ro Le'ros Les bo ni'cus

Les-bô'us Les'bus, or ¿ches Li'bys Li bys'sa Les tryg o nee Lös'u-ra Le-tā'num Lib-ys-al'nus Lic'a-tes Le the us Lī'cha Lī-chā'dēg Lê'the La'tus Lī'chās Lī'chēs Loù'ca Lou-ca'di-a Li-cin'i-Leu-că'nî Leŭ'căs Li-cin'i-us Līç'i-nās Lī-c\m'ni-ās Ley-că/și-ŏu 2 Ley-căs/pis Li'de Li'de Li-gâ'rj-ûs Li-gê'a Li'ger Li'ger, er Lig'e-ris Lou-ca'tas Leu'co Leu'ci

Ley-cip/pe Ley-cip/pi-des

Leu-eip/pas Leu-co-ge/i Lig'o ris Līg'ņ-rēş Lī-gū'ri-a Leu'co-la Leu'con Lig-p-ri'nus Leu-cō'ne Li gus Leu-co'nes Lī-gus'ti-cum Ma're œu-cŏn'i-c**ŭs** Lig'y-eş Li-kyr'gum Li-kyr'gum Leu-con'o-8 Leu-con'o-tus Leu-cop'e-tra Leù-co-phry'ne Lil-y-bæ'um Leu'co-phrys Li-mæ'a Lou cop'o-lis Li-me'ni-Li-mā'ra Leü'cös Leu-co'gi-p 1 Lim'na Leu-co-sjr'j-t Leu-co-'y-ri Lim-uæ'um Lim-na-tid'i-a Lim-ni'a-cê Lim-ni'a-dês Leu-coth'o-e, or Leu-co'the-a Leuc tra Lim-ni-o'te Leuc'trum Lim-no'ni-a Leu'cus Lim-no-re Leù-cy-a'ni-is LJ'mon Leu-tých'i-děş Le-vá'na Lī-mô'ne Li-mô'num Le-vi'nus Lex-o'vi-i Li-mỹ/ra Lin-ca/sj-I l Lib's-næ Lin'di-us Lin'dum Lī-bā'ni-ŭs I.in'dus Lib's-nas Lib-en-ti'ng Lin'go-neg Lin-gon'i-cus Lib'e-ra Lin-ter'na Pa'hus Līb-er-ā'li-a Lin-ter num Li-ber'tes LI'nus Li bë'thre Li'o-des Lī-bēth'ri-dēq Līb'j-cī, Lī-bē' Lip's-re Lip'a-rê cj-i l Lip'a-ris Liph'lum Lip-o-dō'rus Līb-j-tī'na Lī'bō Li quen'ti-a l Lī-bon'o-tus Lir-ce'us Lib-o-pho-ni/ces Li-ri'o-pë LI'ris Libę Li-bür'na Li-cin'i-us Lis'son Li-bur'ni-Lis'sus Lī-bür'nj-dēc Lī-bür'num Mā're Lis'te Lit'a-brum Li-bur'nus Lit's na Lib'y-a Lib'y-cum Ma're Lib'y-cus, and Li-bys'us LI-tav'i-cus Li-ter num Lith-o-bo'li-a Li'thrus LI-tū'bi-ŭm Lit-y-ër'sas Liv'i-a Dru-eil'la Li-vil'la Līv-i-nē'i-ŭs 3 Lī'vi-ŭs, Lēs'y Lix'us Lô/bôn Lô'ce-us 1 Lô/che Lo-chi/gus Lô/chi-is Lôc/o-zăs Lo'cri

Lovij-a Pan-li'na Lovij-a Pan-li'na Lovij-as Lon-din'i-im Lon-di'nam Lon'don Lönga rê'nga Longim'a năs Longi'nus Longo băr'di Lon-go'ne Lon'gu-la Lon-gun'ti-ca Lön'gys Lör'di Lör'dı Lör'y-mş Lö'tis, or Lö'tös Lo-töph'ş-£1 "'os. or Ä'ç-üs Love, or Lox'i-as La'a La'ca Là ca gia Lu-ca'nī Lu-ca'ni-Lo-căn'i-căs Lo-că'ni-ăs Lu-ca'nus La'can Lu-că'ri-a, er Lu-că'ri-a, er Lu-că'ri-a Luc-că'i-as 3 Lă're-răș La cë'ri-e Lu-ce'ri-as Lu-ce'ti-as l La'ci-a l La-ci-a'nus l La'ci-qu La'ci-fer Lų-cil'į-čs Lu-cli'la Lu-ci'na Lo-ci'o-jus Lu'ci-us l Lu-cre'ti-a Lu-cre'ti-as 1 Lu-eri'num Lu-cri'nus Luc-ta'ti-us Lu-cul'le-s Lu-chi/lus Lá'cu-mô Lû'cus Là-çn-ti'nom Log-du num La gy-val'lum La 'na La'pe Lu-per cal La per ca'li-a La per'el Lu-për'ops Lu-për'ops Lu'pi-is, or Lu'pi-u Lu-po-du'aum La'pus La si ta'ni s La si ta'nus

La 18' is in La 18' is a 1 La 18' is in Ly e'es Ly bas Ly ba'e Lybys Lybys Lycs-bis Lýc - bě'a Li-ce's LS-car'es Ly-car'us Ly-cam'bès Lyc-am-be' Ly-ca'on Ly-ca'o-n Licadus Licus Licaste Ly-caste
Ly-caste
Ly-caste
Ly-ce
Ly-ce
Ly-ce
Ly-ce
Ly-ce
Ly-ce Lych al'd Lych-ni'du Ly''ci-ais Ly'-idis Ly-cim'ns Ly-cim'nia Ly-cim'nia Ly-cis-cis-Ly''ci-as, 1 se Ly-ci us Lyc'o-s Lycoma dan Lycom Lycom Ly-co-ne's Ly-co-pes Lyc'o-pare Lýc'o-phin Lý-côp'y-lin Lý-cô' pas Lý-cô-ri-s Lý-côr' ri-s Lycomin Lycome Lycome Lyc-yr-gy**da** Lyc-yr-gy**da** Ly-cur**-g**y Ly'cus Ly'da Lyd'i-a Lyd'i-as Lyd'i-as Ly'dus 'cus Ligida mis Lyg'da mis Lyg'i-1 Ljep dir'ms Ljeps Ljemix Ljemini Lyn-certz Lyn-cis to Lyn-cis to is

Lu-eò'nês Lăs'tri-că

Lo-tā'ti-la 1

Lo'cris Lo-cus'ta Lo-cu'ti-us 1

Lo-gi'um

Măl-e-văn/tụm Măl/hō, or Mā/thō

lo-a Ma-le'ba

Ma-le'os

Mā'li-i

Mā/ljs

Mal'le-a Mal'li-a Mal'li-a

Mál/lös

Mal-loph'o-ra Ma-lô'des

Mal-thI'nus

Ma-lu'cha Mal-va'na

Ma-mā'us Ma-mēr'cus

Ma-mer'thes

Mam-er-ti'na

Mam-er-ti'ni Mam-er-ti'nus Ma-mil'i-a

Ma-mil'i-i Ma-mil'i-ŭe

Mam-mæ'a

Ma-mur'ra

Me-næ'thön

Man-cl'nus

Man-da'ne Man-dā'nēs

Man-dë'le

Man-dō'ni-ŭs

Ma-nas'ta-bal

Mam mo'nas

Ma-mū-rj-ā'nus Ma-mū'rj-ŭs

yn-cê'qs, or Lyn'ceës yn-cl'de yn-cl'des 'n'cus yn-cæ'us yr'ca yr-ca-us VT-C8/8 yr-cy'us yr'cus yr'i-cë yr-nës<sup>/</sup>sus Tro-pe -min'des -cán'dra -eā'nj-ŭs ₹/ae 85b-4'fe-7 y aj-o-năs∕sa l Esq-e'is-"si-ás l n'i-cles -nid'i-ce .y-niurj-cē .y-sīm/a-chē .ys-j-mā/chi-a, o Lys-j-māch'j-dēş j-māch'j-dēş .y-sim'ş-chüs .y-sim'ş-chüs .y--imoli'ş .y--imeçe'i-q. 'à elb bô .ÿ-els'tra-tiis .ÿs-j-thi'des -suh'o-te 198 ÿs/tra .7-tm/p .yx-6'a y za'nj as

M.

IÃ'CÆ ia'car lac-e-rê'is la-că/re-us la-ca'n-a lác'a-ris fac'a-ron la-căr'ta-tăs la-ced/nus laç'e-dő laç e-dő'ni-s lac e don'i cus la-cella la cer, Æ-mÿl'iă [a-cē/ris lac'e-tm lach-ig'o-nī la-chin'i-dia la-chi'on lach-a-b'nōs la-chë/rus la/cra

No ri-a'nus

Ma-crī'nus, M. Mic'ri-tūs Mã'crō Ma-crô/bi-I Ma-crô bi-ŭs Mac'ro-chir Ma-cro'nes Mac-ron-tl'chus Mac-rop-o-go'neg Mac-ry-ne'a Mac-to'ri-um Mac-u-lo'nus Ma-diu'ra Ma-destes Ma-de'tes Ma-dre'nt Mad-u-at/e-ni Mad'y-eş Mæ-an'der Man-an'dri-a Mæ-cë'nas Mm/dt Mæ-dőb-i-th#'nT Mæ'li-ŭs Mæm-ac-të/rj-a 4 Mæn'a-dēs 4 Mæn'a-la 4 Mæn'a-lüs 4 Mæ'ni-üs Mæn-o-bo'ra 4 Mæ-nom'e-na Mæ'nön Mæ'nus Mæ'o-něs Mæ-ö'ni-a Mæ-ön'i-dæ Mæ-ön'i-dēş Mæ'o-n'is Mæ-ö'tæ Mæ-öt'j-dêş Mæ-ö'tjs Pa'hus Mae'si-a Sÿl'va 1 Mae-ab'lī Mæt'o-na 4 Mæ'vi-a Mæ'vi-as Ma'gis Mag-dô/lus mag-do'ius Ma-go'ius Mag'o-tes Ma'gi-us Mag'na Gree'ci-a 1 Mag-něn'ti-üs l

Mig'nës Mag-në si-a 1

Mag-on-ti'a-căm Mă/gus

Mag-nö'téş Ma'gö Ma'gön

Mā<sup>7</sup>gus Ma-her'bal

Mā'i-a 3 Mā-i-ū'ma Mā'i-u-mās

Ma-jes (tas Ma-jes (tas Ma-jes (tas Ma-jes (tas Maila-ca Maila-ca Maila-ca Maila-ca Maila-ca Maila-ca Maila-ca

Ma'la For-ta'na

Mil'chi-ön

Măn'dro-clēs Man-droc'lj-dăs Mán'drön Man-dù'bj-I Măn-du-bră'ti-ăs l Man-dû'ri-a Man'e-ros Mā'nēs Ma-nē'thō, er Man'e-thō Mā'ni-a Ma-n'il'i-a Ma-n'il'i-as Man'i-mt Man'li-a Man'li-a Torquā'tus Man'nus Man-suë'tus Man-tô'om Man-tj-ne/a Man-ti-ne'us Man'ti-us l Man'to Man'tu-Man-to-a'nus Mar-a-can'da Mar'a-tha tir's thôn Mar's-thos Mar's thus Mar-cel'la Mar-cel-li'nus, Am-mi-ā/mis

Mar-col'h Mar'ci-a l Mar-ci-a'ne l Mar-ci-a-nop/o-Ite 1 Măr-cj-ā'nus l Măr'ci-ăs Se-bī'nus 1 Mar-co-man'ni, or Mar-com/a-ni Mar-com/a-res Mar'cus Mar'di Mar'di-a Mar'do-nës Mar-do'nj-us Mar'dus Már-ọ-ŏt'i-củs Már-ọ-ō'tis Mur-ga-ri'ta Mar-gin'i-a Mar-gin'i-a Mur-gi-u'ri-a Mar-gi'tea Ma-ri'a, or Ma'ri-a Ma-ri'a-ba Mā-ri-ām'ne Mā-ri-ā'næ Fös'-Mā-ri-şn-dỹ/nī Mā-ri-şn-dỹ/nym Mā-ri-ā/nn-Mā-ri-ā'nus Ma-ri'ca Ma-ri'cl Mar'i-cus Ma-ri'na Ma-ri'nus Ma'ris Ma-ris'sa Mar'j-sus Ma-ri'ta Ma-rīt'j-ma Mā'rj-ĕs Mar'ma-cus Mar-ma-rön/eës Mar-mar'j-ca Mar-mar'i-de Mar-mā'rj-3n Mā'r6 Mar-o-bod'u-I Mar-o-bad'y-I Ma'ron Mar-o-ne's Mar-pë/si-a l Mar-pës/sa Mar-pô'sus Mar'rës Mar-rû'bj-I Măr-ru-ci'ni Mar-ru'vi-ăm, e Mar-ru'bi-ăm

Mare Mar-sa/us Mar-sa-la Mar'so Mar'st Mar-eig'ni Mare'pi-ter Mar-sy'a-ba Mar'sy-as Mar'tha Mar'ti-a 1 Mar-ti-a'lis 1 Mar'tiql Mar-tj-E'nys I Mar-tig'o-na Mar-ti'na Mar-tin-j-E'nys I Mar'ti-us I Ma-rul'lus Mā'ry-ŏn Mas o syl'j-I Mas-cō/zel Măs/cli-ŏn Mas-j-gi'ton Mas-j-nis'sa Mas'sa Mis'sp Mis/sp-ga Mas-sig/o-tas Mas-sig/na Mas-sā'nī Mas'si-cus Mas-sil'j-e Mas-sÿ'la Mas-sy-lô'us Mas-sy'ii Mas-syl'j-ds Mas-tram'e-le Ma-sū'rj-ūs Ma-thi'on Ma'tho Ma-ti-8'nt 1 Ma-ti'nus Ma-tis/cô Ma-trā/lj-q Mā/tre-šs Ma-trô na Măt'ro-na, rie Măt-ro-nă'li-a Mat-tl'a-cl Ma-tu/co-tm Ma-tu'ta Mat-u-ti'ngs Man'ri Mau'rj-cas Mau-ri-ta/ni-a 1 Mau'rus Mau-ra'şi-a Mau-ra'şi-i 1 Mau-so-le'ym Man-65/11 Man-eō/lys Mā'vörs Ma-vör'ti-a l Max-ēn'ti-ās l Max-8'rm Max-Im-j-a'n Măx-j-m1l-j-ā/na Măx-j-m1/nys Maz'i-min Maz'i-măs Măz'a-ca Ma-zā'cēs, or Maz'a-cēs Mą-zæ'ys Mą-zā'rēs, s Maz'ą-rēs Maz'e-ras Ma-zi'ces Ma-ay'gen Me'a-rus

Měç-o-nā/têş Mọ-chā/nọ-d Mọ-cis/tọ-ds

Mo-cur'nes, or Mo-cur'nes

Mic'rj-da Mo-dô'ş Mo-dôs-i-căs'to Me'di-a Me'di-a Měď j-cůs Mē-di-o-lā'num Me-di'o-lum Mē-di-ō-ma-trī/cēg Mē-di-ō-ma-trī'cī Mē'di-ŏn M8-di-ŏx'u-m1 Med-i-tri'na Me-dô'a-cũs, or Me-dû'a-cũs Měd-o-bi-thý'nī Me-dŏb'ri-ga Ma'don Mę-dŏn'ti-ăs 1 Me-do'res Med-u-a'na Měďu-lī Me-dul'li-Med-ul-li'na Me'dus Mc-du's Még-a-hý'sī Měg-a-hý'zus Měg'a-cles Mo-gac'li-des Mc-gre'ra Me-ga'le Me-ga'le-as Meg-a-le'si-a 1 Me-ga'li-a Meg-a-lop/o-lis Měg-a-mě'de Měg-a-nī'ra Meg-a-pen'thes Meg'a-ra Měg'a-reda, n. Měg a re'us, a. Měg'a rīs Me-gar'sus Me-gas'the-nes Meg-a ti'chus Me'ges Mc gil'la Me-gis'ta Me-gisti-a l Mc-gis'ti-as Me-læ'næ Měl-am-pē'a Me-lam'pus Měl-am pý'gēş Měl-am-pý'gụs Měl-an-chæ tes Měl-anch-læ/ni Me-lan'chrus Měl'a-ně Mel'a-nag Měl'a-neůs Me-la'ni a Mc-lan'ı da Me la'ni on Meta-nip/pe Mel a-nip'pi dee Měl-a-nip'pus Měl-a-nő'pus Měl-a-nős'v-ri Me-lan'thi-I

Me-lan'thi-on

Mo-lan'thi-us

Mo-Mn'thō Mę-län'thus Mė'la, Pom-pō'-ni-üs Me'las Mel-cem's-ni Me-le's ter, or Mel-e-a'err Měl-c-ág'n-děş Me'les Mél-e-san'der Mĕl′ç-σē Měl-e-sig'e-nēş, Měl-e-sig'e-na Měl'e-të Me'lı-a Mc-lib'o-cus Měl-j-bæ'a Měl-i-bæ/us Mél-i-cer'ta Měl'i-chus Martia Mel-j-gū'njs Me-li'na Měl'i-nůs Me-li'sa Mčl'i-së Me-lis'sa Me-lis'sus Měl'j-ta Měl'i-tě Mel-j-të'na Mel-i-te'ne Měl'i-tô Měl'i-tăs Mo'li-us Měl-ix-àn/drus Měl'la Au-næ'us Me-löb'e-eïs Më'lön Mē'lšs Měl'pi-a Mel-pom'e-në Me-mac'e-nI Mem'mi-a Měm'mi-ŭs Mem'non Měm-no nī'um Mem-no'ni-us Mem'phis Mem-phī'tis Mēm-phī'tis Mē'nā, or Mē'nēş Me-nal'cas Me-nal'ci-das Měn-a-lip/po Měn-a-lip'pus Me-nan'der Měn-an-dre'nus Měn'a-pi Me-ná/pi-I Měn'a-pis Me'nas Men-chê'rêş Mên'dêş Me-něc'lěs Měn-o-cli'děs Měn-e-cô'lus Me-něc'ra-těs Men-c-de/mus Me-něg'e-tas Měn-e-la-I'a Men-e-la'us

Me-në'ni-ds.

A-grīp/pa Mēn/e-phrön Mē/nēş Me-nēs/ti-ūs, or Me-nēs/tire-ūs, er Mněs'the-as Měn-es-thě'i Por'tys io nës'thi us Men'e-tas Me-nîp'pa Me-nîp'pi-deş Me-nîp'pus Me'ni-us Měn'nis Me-nod'o-tus Me-næ'ce-us l Me-nœ'tës Men-œ-ti'a-des Mo-næ'ti-as l Ma'non Me-noph'i-lus Men'ta, or Min'the Měn'tës Men-tis'sa Měn'tō Měn'tör Měn'to-rês Mę-nyl'ius Mę-phi'tis Mē'ra Mē'ra, or Mœ'ra Mēr-ci-dī'nus Mer-cu'ri-us Mer'cury Me-ri o-nee Mer me rus Merm'na-dæ Mer'mo-das Mět'o-è Měr'o-pě Měr'o-pis Mê'rôpe Mě'rŏs Měr'u-la Me-shh'a-tis Me-sa'bi-ŭs Me-sā'pi-a Me-sau'bi-us Me-sem/bri-a Me-se'ne Měs'o-s Měs-o-mě'děe Měs-o-po-ta'mi-a Mes-cab'a-tæ Mes-sa'la Mös-sa-11'na Měs-sa-li'nus Mes-sa'na Mes-sa'pi-a Mes-sa'pus Měs'sa-tis Mes'se Mes-so'is Mes-sa'ne, or Mes-sa'ns Mes-se'nj-Mes es tie Mèo tè Mę-sū'la Mět'a-běs

Mét'e-eva Met a mor-pho'sis Met-q-ni'ra Met-s-pon-tf'nī Měl-s-pôn tạm Met-a-pon'tos Me-tau'rus Me-te'lis Me-tel'is Mo tel'it Me-temp-ay-che-Mět.-ç-rê'ş Mět.b'ş-nş Mo-thar'me Me-thī'on Me-thô'di-ăs Me-tho'ne Měth'o-ra Me thyd'ri-um Me-thym'na Mő-ti-a-dű/sa 1 Me-til'i-a: Me-til'i-i Me-tl'lis Mc-tilli-us Me-ti'o-chus Me'ti-on 2 Me'to Mo-tis'cus Mô'ti-ăs l Me-tœ'ci-a l Me'ton Me-to pe Mět'o-ree Me'tra Ma-tra-gyr'te Me-trô's Me-trô'bi-ăs Mět'ro-cies Mět-ro-dě/rus Me-troph/a-něs Me-trop'o-lis Met'ti-us 1 Mc-tu'lum Me-va'ni-a Me'vi-us Me-zen'ti-ŭs l Mi-a-co'rus Mic-o-tro gus MI-ce'a Mi-ce'læ Mi-cip'sa Miç'i-të Miç'y-thùs Mid-a-i'on MI/dae Mi-dô'a, Ar. Mid'c-a, Boot. Mî'e-za Mî-lû'nj-ôn M1-18'81-1 1 MI-lê'rq-ûs l Mile'ti-e 1 Mi-le'u-am 1 MI-le'tus MII'i-As Mil'j-chas Mi-li'nus MU-j-5'nj-4 MU-j-5'nj-4 MU-j-ej-g-5'rja MU'l-6 MI-lo'ni-de

M3-tr's-30; MY'V MIN'y-as di-mil'e-ade MI'más Minn ne das Mim-ger's Min'cy de l Min'de rie MI-në j-cë MI-per va Min-er-valles Min'i-o Min-se'l Mi-po's Mi-nô'is Mī'nče Min o Chris Min'the Min tar'ng Mi-na'ti-s l Mi-où ti de l Min'y-e Min'y-is Min'y chi Min'y tas Mir's ce Mis'ce n Mi of Bull Mi-of nus Mis de 123 Mi sith'e la Mith ra-cea's Mith-ra-da'th MI'thris Mt\_thrE's& Mīth-ŋ-dá'tā Mith ri di 🙀 Milh-to-baresinêş Mityle m Mit-y-le'no Mi'tys Mi-se'i Mna-sal'ce; 5 Mna'se-as 5 Mna's is I Muss'i-clas 5 Mna-eip pi di Mna-eip pa-5 Mna-eib ^65 5 Mna'son 5 Man-ey les 5 Most-eyri-im 5 Mue mi'um 5 Mne'men 5 Mne-mov'v-at 5 Mne-săr'chus 5 Mnes-j-ba les 5 Muce-i-da'mus 5 Mnës i dë mu 5 Maës i la es 5 Mno-sim's-che 5 Mac sim's chie Mac sim's chie Mac sim's chie Mac sim's chie Mues'th is 5 Mate ti a 5 Mace'tre 5 Mae'vps 5 Mě a phár ste

Mős'çhi Mős'çhi-ön Mős-çho-pû'las Mỹ-l'a-grüs Mỹ-lás/sa Mỹ/lạs Mỹ/lạs Mỹ/lạs io-cor'o-tm Na-48'ri Na-bar'va-li Ne-crop'o-lis io-des tus io di-a Nec-ta-ne bus, an Nā'i-a-dēs 3 Nā'i-as 3 Nec-tan'a-bia lod'o-nus Mos'chus Mo-sel'la Nec-ti-be'res Nā'j-cus Ne-cy"si-a 1 Mô/şeş lœ'dī Nā'is Na'is My-lit'te lœ'npa Mossy-nœ'cî Mosych'ius Myn'do-nes Na-Is'sus Ne-I'tie Myn'dus My'nëş Myn'i-e Ne'le-us, n. lœ'ŏm Nam-në'tës Mös-y-næ'cī Mo-sÿ'nī Mo-thō'ne lœ-ŏn'i-dēs No-le'us, a. Na-pee'æ lœ'ra Na-pa'ta Ne-lt/dag My'o-des My'o-des My'o-ne'sus My'o'ni-a My'ra My'ra-ces ragotes Na-pē'gus Naph'i-lùs Na la lœ'rjs Ne-mæ'a Mô-ti-ô'ni la'si-a l Mo-ty's Nar Ne-mau'sus lo-gun'ti-a l lo-gun-ti'a-cun Mô'y-sêş Mū-ci-ā'nus l Mū'ci-ūs l Nar/bo Ne'me-a, city No-me's, or No-Nar-bō'na Myr-ci'nus Myr'go-tm My-ri'ca lo-lê'i a 3 Nar-bo-nën/sps Nar-cæ/us mar'a, games. Ma'cre e-mē-si-ā'nus 1 19-11/2 Mŭl'ci-ber Nar-cē'a Nar-cīs'sus Nem'e-sis Mū'lų-cha, or Mu-lū'cha Mūl'vi-ūs Pons lo-li'on Ne-mē'si-ūs 1 My-ri'ce o-li'o-në My-ri'cus Nar'ga-ra Ne-ma'tas 16/18 My-rī'na Myr'i-nus, a. Na-ris'cl Ne-mā'us Nar'ni-a, or lo-læ'js Măm'mi-ăs Nem o-ra/li-a Mų-na'tj-us 1 lo-lör/chus lo-lös/sī My-ri'nus, a. Myr'i-æ Myr-i-ön'y-ma Myr-lö'a Nar'na Ne-inos sus Mun'da Nar-ro'na Ne-o-bû'le lo-los'si-a 1 Mu-nī'tus Nar'ses Në-o-cæs-a-rê'a 4 Ne-och'a-bis lo-los sis Mu-ných'i-æ Nar-the'cis lo-los'sus No'o-cles Mu-ree na Myr-měc'i-děs Myr-mě'ci-ăm 1 Na-ry"ci-a 1 Nas'a-mon lol-pā/dj-9 Mar'cus No-o-cli des lŏl'pus Mu-rë/tus Myr-mid'o-nes Nás-a-mô'nēs No-o-co'rus lo'lus Mur-gan'ti-a 1 Nas'ci-5 1, e Na'ti-5 1 My'rön No-og'e-nes No-om's-gus lŏi-y-crē'um Mur-ra'nus My-rō-ni-ā'nus My-rōn'i-dēs lo-lyc'ri-a lo-lyc'ri-on lo-ly'rus Na-sī'ca Na-sīd-j-ā'nus Na-o-ma'ni-a Mur-rhē'nus Mür'ti-p 1 My-ro'nus Ne-Sm'o-ris Na/on Nás'u-a Na-tá'li-a Mile Mýr'rba Mýr'rbi-nůs o mem phis Ne-on-ti/chos Mu'sa, An-to'nj-us Mű'se Mụ-sæ'us Mụ-sắg'ọ-têş Mụ-sẽ's Myr'si-lüs lo'mus Na ta'lie Ne'q-phron lo'na Myr'sj-nus Myr'sus Nat'ta No-op-tol'e-mus lo-na'chi-um lo-na'ses Nau'bo-lus Ne'o-ria hlyrous Myr'to-18 Myr'to-2, Venus. Myr-18'2, city. Myr'ti-1üs Myr'tis Nau'cles Nau'co-lus Ne-oth'e-us No'pe lo-nê'sês Mu-se'um Mu-so'ni-as Ra'-Nau'cra-tes lo-ne/sus Nep'e-te lo-ne/ta Nau'cra-tis fus Ne-pha/li-s lŏn'i-ca lŏn'i-ma lŏn'i-müs Mus-të'la Nau-cy'des Neph'e le Ma'ta Nau'lo-cham Nau'lo-chas Myr-tô'um Mā're Noph-e-le'is Mu-thul'lus Myr-to'us Neph-e-ri'tee lon-o-dac'ty-lus Ma'tj-p 1 Nau-pac'tum Ne phys Myr-tăn'ti-ăm 1 lon'o-dus Nau-pac'tus Nau-pij-a Nau-pii/a-dēş Mu-ti'ca Myr-tû'sa My-ecël'lus Mÿ''qi-a 1 Mÿ-so-ma-cŏd'o-No pi-w io-nos cus No pos Mu-tll'i-p o-no/le-us Mū'ti-na Ne-pō-tj-ā/nus Nep-tū/ni-a Nau'pli-us Nau'por-tus Mu-ti'nës o-noph's-ge o-noph'i-lus o-nos'o-li my-sy-inp-ced nêg Mỹ-stăl'i-dêg Mỹs-têg Mỹth-o-cũs Mỹt-i-lê/nọ Mỹtya Mu-tī'nus Mū'ti-ūs l Nau'ra Nep-to-nt'ng Mo-ta'nus Nau-elc's-a Nop-ta'ni-am Nep-ta'ni-am o-noth-o-li'ta Mu-tus'ca Nau'si-cles on-tā'nus Mu-zë'ris Nau-sim'e-nes Nep-ta/nux òn'y-chùs My-E'grus Myc'a-lë Nap'tana on'y-mus o'phis Nyc'e-lê wy Myc-e-lê ys Myc-e-lê ys Myc-e-lê ys Myc-e-lê ys Myc-e-lî ys Myc-e-lî ys Myc-e-lî ys Myc-e-lê ye ye. Myc-e-lê ye ye. Myc'e-lê My'c' don Myc'e-lê Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don Myg'don My Nau-sith'o-8 No-re'l-des Nau-sith'o-us Nore ida op si um 1 Nau'tas Ne-rollin op si-um 1 op-si-ös/ti-a öp-si-ös/ti-a 1 öp/sis Nā/va Nā/vi-ŭs Xc/tj-ŭs 1 No-re'j-us 3 N. No're-da or-gin'ti-um 1 or-gin'ti-um 1 or-gi'tig or-i-me'no Ner-i-b'ne NXB-AR-ZX'NE No-m'ra Ne-ri'ne Náb-a-the/a Náb/a-thôg Nã/bjs No-z'thus Nor'i-phus No-ri'us Ne-si'ces or'i-nī No-al'i-ces Ne-an-dri Ner'j-tos ör-i tis gys ö'ri-is Nac'o-le No'ri as Nac'o-në No an'dros Në'ro or'pho de Na-dag'a-ra Næ'nj-a Ne ap a phos Ne-rô'ni-a ors o'rys Nę-brö/dēs Nę-bröph/o-nös Něb/u-la Ně/çhös Ner-to-brig'i-a Næ'vi-a Nor'g-lum ga,cpe Ner'va Coc-co'j

Nev'o-lüs 4

Ner'vj-I No-sæ'a No of dea No-sim's-chas No-si-o'po Ne'sis Ne-sô'pe Nes'pe-tos Nes-sô'nis Nes'eus Nes'to-cles Nes'tor Nos-tor'i-des Nos tö'ri-üs Nes'tus, er Nes'sus Nê'tym Ne'u-ri NI-cæ's NI-cen'e-tus 4 NI-cag'o-ras NI-can'der NI-ca'nor NI-car'chus Nī-car'e-të Nic-ar-thi'dës NI-ca'tor Ni-căt'o-ris NI'ce NI'ce-Niç-o-phô'ri-um Niç-o-phô'ri-us Ni-coph'o-rus NI'cer Nī-cer's-tus Niç'o-rus Ni-cê'tas Nīc-o-tē'ri-a Nī''ci-a 1 Nī''ci-ās 1 NI-cip/pe NI-cip/pus NY'cô NIC-o-ha lus NI-coch'a-res Nic'o-cles NI-coc'ra-tes Ni-co'cre-on Nic-o-da'inus Nĭc-o-dē'inus Nĭc-o-iō'rus Nĭ-cŏd'ro-mūs Nic-o-la'us NI-co'le-os Nī-cŏın'ş-çhş Ni-com/a-chus Nic-o-mē dēş Nic-o-me'di-a. o. NI'cŏn NI-cô'nj-a Nī-cŏpli'a-nēş Nic'o-phon Nic'o-phron NI-cop'o-lis NI-cos'tra-ta NI-cos'tra-tus NI-cot-e-le'a NI-cot'e-les Ni'ger Ni gid'j-us Fig'o-

NI-gre'tes

Nī-grī'te Nī-kā'mön NI'le-ds NI-II's-cus NI-lo'tie NI/lus Nin'o-ve Nin'i-as Nin'ni-as Nin'o-8 NI'nus Nin'y-Ks Ni'o-b5 NI-phæ'us NI-phā'tēņ Ni'phe Nir'e-us NI'sa NI-se's Ni-se'e NI-sē'j-a 3 Nīs'j-bis Ni-sô/pe NI'sus NI-eŷ'rŏs NI-tê'tis Nit-j-öb'rj-ges Nī-tō'cris Nit'ri-a NI-va'ri-e No'ss Noc'mon Noc-ti-la'ce No-dI'nus No-8'mon No'la No-la'nus Nom's-des No ma Nom-en-tā'nus No-mēn'tum No mi-I No-mī'on No'mi-us No-moth'y-lax No-moth'e-tm Non-a-cri'nus Non'a-cris No'nj-us Non'ni-as Non'nus No'nus Nö/pi-a, or Cnö'-pi-a 5 Nö/ra No rax Nor-ba'nus No-rī''ci-ī Nor'i-cum Nor-thip pos Nor'ti a 1 Nos-o-co-mi'um Nos'o-ra No'thus Noti um 1 No'tus No-vā'ri-s No-va'tus No-vem-pa'gt No-vem'si-ige No-vem'si-ige No-vem-bargi

No-ve'si-um No-vi-o-da'num No-vi-om/a-gum No-vi-om'a-gus No'vi-am No vi-us Pris'cus Nov-o-co muta No-vom'a-gus Nox Nu-ce/ri-a Nu-Ith'o-nes Nu'ma Mar'tius. Nu-mū'na Nu-man'ti-a 1 No-man-ti'na Nu-man-trinus Nu-mā'nos Rēm'p-läs Nú'ma Pom-pll'i ŭs Nú'me-nës No-me'nj-a, or Ne-o-me'ni-a Nu-me'ni-as Nu-me'ri-a Nu-mē-rj-ā/nus Nu-mê'ri-us Nu-mī''ci-ŭs I Nu-mī'cus Nu'mi-da Nu-mīd'i-a Nu-mīd'i-ūs Nu-mistro Nû'mi-tôr Nā-mj-tō'rj-ās Nu-mo'nj-as Nun-cô're-us Nun'di-na Nun'di-næ Nur'sa Nur'sci-a 1 Nur'si-a 1 Na'tri-a Nyc-to Nyc-18/1 a Nyc-të'ij-ûs Nyc'te-as Nyc'ti-lus Nyc-tim'e-në Nyc'ti-mas Nym-barlum Nym'phæ Nympha Nym-phæ'um Nym-pha/us Nym-phid/i-iis Nym'phis Nym-pho-da7rus Nym-pho-lep'tes Nym-phom/a-nee Nym'phon Nyp'si-us 1 Ny sa, or Nys'sa Ny-sayus Ny'sas Ny-88/j-48 3 Ny-sê'on Ny-se'um Ny-si's-des

Ny alifo na Ny alifo Ny alifo 1 Nyo'sa Nyo'sa 0. KÖ-I'SK-Q Oursie O's-rus Ö's etg Ö'a-sia Ŏăz'e Ŏĸx'wi Ob'o de Öb'ri mö Öb'se quënş Öb-şi-trê'ni-ăs O-ca'le-1, or O-ca'h-a O-ca'a-na co-an'i des, em O-co-an-it'i des O-ce-a-nī/tis l O-ce/a-nŭs O-ce'j-a 3 O-ce'lis cel'les Octo-lum Ocha Ö-çhë/nj-ës O-çhë/sj-ës O-çh/ro-nş Ö-çhys Öçh-y-rö'mş Öc'nus Q-cö'lum Ocric'o la O-crīc'u-lām O-crīd'i-ŏn -crī″sj-a l c-ta-cĭl′lj-ŭs Oc-ta/vi a Oc-ta-vi-a'nus Oc-tā'vi-tis Öc-to-ga'sa Qc-tol'o-phüm O-cyrs-ide O-cyrs-ide O-cyrs-id O-cyr'e-8 Od-e-na'tus O-dés'sus O-de'um O-dI'nus O-dI'tôg O-dō/a-cer 0-48'ca Od-o-man'ti Od'o-nes Od'ry-se Od-ys-se's Od'yo osy Od-yo osy OE-4g'a-rus Œ'a gor OB's gras, or OB-a'gras OB-an'thus, a CE-un'thi-CB-an-the's CB-an'the-m

ŒĿ E HITE OBb/s-Ris 4 CE-by'ts (B-chi/b-) (Bclo-tu ( (B-cir day (Be + me mit (Be + ne di + t CEd i po di va 4 CEd'i pas 4 Œ'me Œ-ain'thi Œ'm CB'ne-a CBn-e-a'ne GE-ni'da (Bn'o-i Œ-në m'a-i Œ'něe Œ-aô'a; CE-né'ne CE-pô/pi-t CE-pô/pi-t CE-pô/pi-tr Œ ao'tri OB mo'un e CEn'e-tris 4 CE-ni/se CEYP-Bits CET'p-8 4 CB-of'me CEt'y-lüs 4, s Œt'y-lûm 4 )-fel'lus Ô'TT Qg-döl p-pin Og-dö'rus Og e-nös Og-lö'sş Og'mj-üs Og's a O-gal'ni-s Og'y-ger O-gyg'i-s O-gyg'i-dm y-t18 Ic'le as O-Il'e-iss o i li de Ol'a-në O-6a more ôl'ba, er Of bus Ol-bi/Inv Ol'bi-a OF by 4s Ol-chin's am O-12/4-10s, or 011-10 O-le'a-trus O'len Ol'e-nam Ol'q-mile Ol-e-ofrus Ol'e-rus Oliga-ajs Oliga-ajs Olinij-e Olinithus

Ny"sj-53 1

Pa'ches

Pa-cht'nus

O-rē'um

-sī'pē, -sīp'pē, er O-lÿn'si-pō -i-tin'gī li'zŏn l'li-ŭq -lŏv'j-ca mi .c 1-:.11'us. or 11-m3/qs 103'034 1-ph) ('04 o rus iÿm-pi-o nī/cēş ym-pē/ne ym/pj-**ş** -ym/pj-**ş** -ym-pl/**ş-d**ēş ığın'pi**-ta** Iğın'**pi-cüs** l m-pi-8'um l m-pi-9-d8'rus l m-pi-83'th9nes lý m'pj-Ma iš in pus l-ym-på'sa l'n'thus 15'r38 15'zón mī'rj-ŭa m'bI m'br1 m'bri-cl m'brj-ös ın-brö'nes m'o-lē ın-o-plıā'gi-a m'pha-ce m'pha-la m'pha-lòs n'obis -næ'um, er Oæ'ne-dm 11 n<sup>3</sup>a-<del>¢</del>ęr -ná rus -ពវទ/j-mប័រ na'tas n-cē'um n-chēs'tus n'cho-ē -nē'j-ŏn 3 n-e-sic/rj-tŭs -nës/i-mùs n-e-sip/pus -në'si-us l n-e-tőr'i-dés -nl'on -nI'um n'o-ba n o cho'nus n-o-mic'n-tus n-o-mar-tori-des ก-ว-เกลร/เนธ n'o phás n'o-phis n-o-san'der -nig'na-this -ng'thèg -pà'li-a -pèl'i-cus -phō'as

O-phěl'těs O-phon'ses O'phi-a Ö-phī'a-dēş Ö'phi-šs Oph-j-ö'dēs Q-phi'on O-phi/o-nes O-phi-5/ne-us Ö/phis Ŏph-i-të'a Q-phī'tēs Ō-phi-ū'cus' Ö-phj-ü'sa Öp'i-cl O-pig'e-na O-pil'i-us -pī′ma Spō′li-a O-pim-j-a'nus Q-pim'i-di Ö'pis Õp-is-thŏc′o-mæ Op'i-ter Öp-j-ter-gi'ni Op'o-Is Q-po'pe-us Q-pŏr'i-nŭs . Öp'pi-a Ön-pi-a'nus Op-pid'i-us Op'pj-us Qp-tā'tus Öp'ti-müs O-pun'ti-a 1 O'pus O'ra Q-rắc'ụ-lũm Ò-ne′a Or's sus Or-be'lus Or-bil'i-us Or-bo'na Ôr'cş-dēş Or-chā'lis Ör'çha-müs Ör-chis-të'ne Qr-çhom'ç-num Qr-çhŏm'e-nŭs Or-ct'nus QL,cha Qr-cÿn′i-ş Or-de-vsus r-de/sus Or-do-vi/ces Q-re's-des O'roals O-re'as, nympl. O'ro as, man. O're-os Ör-e-sit'ro-phus Q-res'tæ O-rës'tës O-res'te-am Ör-çs-tê'un Ör-çs-tī'də Ör-es-tī/dēs, 4 O-rēs/ti-dēs and Ör-çs-tĭl'lə

Ör'e-tm

Ŏr-o-tā'nī

Ör-o-tll'i-s

O're-às Or'ga, or Or'gie Or'ga-na Or-ges'sum Or-get'o-rix Or'gi-a Q-rib'a-evs Ör/j-rös Ör'j-căm, or Ör'j-căs Ōʻri-čus O-rig'o-nes Or'i-sea O-ri'gō O-ri'no Ò-rī'nus ·ri-ŏb'a-ŧēs O-rijon O-rijosus Or-j-sul'la Liv'j-s O-ri'tæ Q-rīth'j-Ks rith-y-i'a Or-i-thy'os O-rit'i-ts Ö-rj-un'dus Q-ri/us Or'me-nu Or'ne-a Or ne-se, o Ör-ne-æ'tæ Or-ne'us Or-nī'thon Or'ni-t is Or-nős/ps-děs Or-nýt/j-ŏn 2 Or-o-en'da Ŏr'o-ba Q-ro'bi-a Ör'n-bis O ro'des Ò-me'tes O-roin'o don Ó-rön'tis Ö-rön'të ; Or-on-te/us Ör-o-phër/nëş O-rë/pus Ör'o-sa O-rö'si-ŭ« 1 O-ros'pe-da Or'phe-us, or Or'pheus, man Or phe'us, a. Ör'phi-tus Or-sed'i-ce Òr-sē′is Or-ell'lus Or-sil'o-chus Or'si-nes Or-sip'pus Or'ta lus, M. Or-thæ's Or-thag'o-ras Or'the Ör'thi-a Or tho'sis Or'thrus Or-to'na Or-178'i-s

Or-cyf'i-do Ö'rus Ö-ri-Kn'der O-rÿ'us O'ryx O-să'cēş O«-cho-puō/ri-s Ös/cī Ös'cj-ds 1 Ös'cus Ō/sī O-sin'i-us Ò-sī'rjs Q-sīs'mi-ī Ös'pha-gus Ös-rho-ö'nə Ö3'88 Ös-te-5/d89 Ös-te-5/d89 Ös-tö/rj-ŭs Os-tra-ci'no O-trog'o-thi Ö3-y-man'di-is Öt'ş-ceş Öt-ş-cil'i-üs Q-ta'neş Öth'ma-rüs Ö'thō, M. Săl'vjŭs O thro'nys Qth-r5'a-d5s Oth-ry-d'no-us, or Oth-ry'o-negs Ö'thrys O-thry''sj-us 1 O'tre-us O-tri'a-des O-trœ'da Öt-ryn-ti'dês Ot-to-roc'o-ra Ö'tus Ö'tys Q-vid'i-us bo'id O-vin'i-a O-vin'i-us Ox's-tres Ox-I'm Ox-Id'a-tës Öx'i-mēş Ox-I'o-næ Öx'us Òx-ÿ′a-rēş Ox-y-ca'nus Öv-y-dā'tēs Qx-yd'ra-cæ Öx'y-lüs Öx-y-nē'a Qx-yn'thës Öx-y-ö'pum Qx-yp'o-rüs Ox-y-ryn-çhī'tæ Öx-y-ryn'çhus Q-zi'nës Oz'o-læ, or Oz'-0-11

Pa-co/ni-on Pac'o-rus Pac'ti-a 1 Pac-tō'lus Pac'ty-as Pac'ty-68 Pa-cu'vi-us Pa-de/T Pad/y-a Pa/dus Pa-dû'sa Pæ'an Para'nes Pæ-dör'a-tűs Pæd'a-sűs 4 Pæ'di-ŭs Pæ-mā/nī Pm'on Pm'o-nes Pw-o'ni-a Pw-on'i-des Pæ'o-plæ Par'ou Pm's5s Pastum 4 Pay-to vi-tim Pm'tys Ca-cin'ng Pa-ga'nī Pag'o-sm, or Pag's Pag's ans Pa'gra Pa'gus Pa-la'ci-um, or Pa-la'ti-um I Pa-læ/a Pal-e-ap'o-fra Pa-lmb'y-blus 4 Pa-læ'mon Pa-lmp'a-phos 4 Pa-læph-ar-så'lus Pa-leph'a-tus 4 Pa-lep'o-lis 4 Pa-law'te 4 Pal-on-ti'na Pal-ce-ty'mus Pa-let'y rus 4 Pal a ma'das Pa-lan'ti-a 1 Pa-lan/ti-am I Pal-a-tl'nus Pa-la'a Paris, or Paris Pa-lé/m/n Pa'159 Pat-fo'ri-Ja Sa'ra Pal-j-both'ry, or Pa-lib/o-thry Pal-j-both-r='nT Pa-II'ce Padr'ci, or Pa-lie'cī Pa-Itl'i-a Pa-II'lin Pa-lin dro-mos Pal-run run Pal-sco'rum, or Pal-i-co/rato ali-a'ros PA-CA-TI-A'NUS 1 Pal-lac'o-pas Pal/la-dea

Pac'ci-as 1

Pa-nő/py-**űs** Pa-nő/pi-**ön** 

Pan'o-pis

Pin the ci-ii e Pin 'the is Pon-thi'des Pa-mop/o-lis Pal-K'di-Km Par-nës'eus Pa/ss Pal-15'd- as Pe-da'ci-a I Pa-nöp'tög Pa-nör'mus Par'nt Pil-an-të/em Pal-lin/tj-is 1 Pal-lin/tj-dës Pal-lin/tj-on 2 Pa'ron Pe-die us Par-o-pam'i-sus Pe-da/ni Pën'thi lë Pan'sa Pén'thy-R Pan-ten'e-the 4 Pár-o-re'a Pe-da'ni-us Ped'a-sa Pép a ré'th Par-o-re'j-a 3 Pan-tag'a-thus Pan-tag'a-thus Peph-re'di Pal'las Pā/rðe Pe-di'a-dis Pan-tag-nos/tus Pan-ta/gy-as Pan-ta/le-on Par-rhā'si-a 1 Pē-di-ā'nus Pal-lê'ne Pêræ'ş Pêr-ş-aip'p Pal'ma Pár rha-sis Pe'di-as Par-rhā/si-us 1 Pē'di-us Blæ'sus Pēr'a-tās Pal-mi'ees Pē'dō Pan-tau'chus Par-tha-mis/i-ris Pel-my'ra Per-co\*pe Pal'pe-tas Pal-phū'ri-as Pē'dum Per-colleg-a Pan'te-de Par-thā'on Par-the'nj-Per-ce's -ès Pan-the's Pe'die Pál-um-bi'num Pám'mo-nös Pin-the'on, a Par-the'ni-Pe-ga/se-us 1 Per-co'te Par-the ni-I Pe-gas'i-des Per-dic'ess Pam'mon Pan'the-us, or Par-then'i-ce Peg'a-sis Per dix Pe-rên'na Pam'pa Pam'phi-lüs Par-thē'ni-ŏn Peg'a-sus Pan'thus Pe-la'gj-us Pe-ceu'uis Pin'thi-de-Par the ni us Par'the-non Par-then-o-pæ'us Pam'phös Pan-thō'i-des Pēl'a-gön Pé'redia Pam'phy-la Pam-phyl'i-a Pam-phy'lis Pér'gs Pe lag o nes Pan'tho-us Per-ga'me-as Pan-u-ca-pm um Par then'o pe Pe-lar'ge Par'thi-a Par-thi'ni Pe-las'et Per'ga-mus Pan-tīc's-pās Pan-til'j-us Pan-töl'a bäs Po-las'gi-a Pir'm-12 Pin Pe-las Silo-tis Për'ge Par-thy-e'ne Pan-s-cô's Pan'a-cra Pa-næ'ti-de l Pe-las'gus Pa-ny'a-sis Pa-ny'a-sis Pa-ry'a-dres Pa-rys'a-des Per'gas Pel'a-tes Për-j-en'der Pa-rys's-tis, or Par-y-sa'tis Pa-sar'ga-da Pc-le/ces Pa-pm'us Pa-pha'ges Per-i-tr'chis Per-i-ber's Pa-ner'us Pe-len'do-nes Pan's-res Pa-năr'o tăs Pa'phi-a Pel-e-thro'ni-T Po-rib's-list Pan-a-ris'to Pa-nath-o-ne'a Pan-che'a Pi/phi-as Pa'se as Pe-let'ro-nes Per-i-bo'me-as Pas'i-cles Pā'le-ās Pér'i-clès Piph/la-gön Piph-la-gö'ni a Per-citio's als Pe-li'a-des Pa-sic'ra-tes Pan-chā'i-a 3 Pan-chē-a Pan-crā'ti-um 1 Pas-j-pë/da Pa-siph/a-ë Pē'li-lis Pi phos Për-j-di'a Pe-li'des Pe-ri-e-éé'tis Pi/phus Pa-siph'i-la Pe-lig'ni Per-j-e'res Pi-pi-d'nua Pa-sith'e-a Pan'da Pi/pi-58 Pe-lig'nus Pe-rig'e-net Pan'da-ma Pa-pîn-i-ā/nus Pa-pîn/j-ās Pa-eith'o-8 Pel-j-næ um Periliponi Perilips Pa-elt'i-gris Pél-i-næ'us Pan-da'ri-a Pē'lj-on Pan'da-rus Pa-pir'i-a Pa-pir'i-as Pas'sa-rön Per-i-letus Pan-da-ta'ri-a Pás-se-rī'nus Pás-si-ē'nus Pē/li-um Pe-r13/7a Pal/la Pan'da-tēg Pan-dē'mi-s Pe-157 6-84 Pap'pus Pel-la/næ Pa-pyr'j-us Pas'sus Pe-rXI Tus Pat's és Pat's lus Pel-le/ne Per-j-me'de Pan-de'mus Par-o-bys'ton Pir-o-chel-o-I'ta Pěl'o-pě Për-j-më'la Pan'di-a Pan-di'on Pel-o-pe'a Per-j-mel'j-des Pir-a-cli/tus Pát'a-ra Pat-a-vi'nus Pel-o-pr'a Pa-rac'ly-tas Pan-di'o-n's Pe-rin'thus Pan-do-chī'um Pan-dō'ra Par a di'sus Pa-tā'vi-ŭm Pěl-o-pě'i-a 3 Per-j-pa-per'j-cl Pel-o-pe'us Pe-lop'i-das Pe-lo pi-as Pa-te'res Per i pa ictica Peripatus Pa-ræt's-cæ 4 Pan-do'si-p 1 Pa-ter'cu-lus Par-a-to'ni-I Pan'dro sos Pár-æ-tô'ni-ŭm Pat-i-zī'thēs Pe-riph a-ner Pā'no ās Pel-o-pon-ne'sus Per'i-phis Par'a-li Pat'mos Pa/lops Pe-riph's tas Pa-něg'y-rīs Pan'e-lüs Par-a-li-poni'e-na Ps/tra Pe'lor Par's-lus Pā'trō Per-i-phe met Per-i-phe tes Par-a-po-tā/mj-a Pa-rā/si-a l Pa-rā/si-us l Pan'e-mus, and Pat'ro-bas Pe-lo'ri-a Pa-ne'mus Pa-tro'cles Pe-15'rum, or Pe-ris's-dis Pan'e-nas Pa-tro'cli Pe-lo'rus Pe-ris'te-rê Pat-ro-cli'des Pan-ge'us Pe-lu/si-um I -ris'the ne Par'cæ Pan-hel-le'nes Pir-j-sty'han, and Pa-tro'clus Pe-na tes Par'e-dri Pā'ni-a Pa-nī'a-sīs Pā-ren-tā'li-a Pā'trŏn Pen-da'li-um Perioty-lim Pe na'i 4 3 Pa-ret'ro-nes Pa-tro'us Pe-rit a-nus Pan-i-ge'ris Pa-ni-o'ni-am Pa-tul'ci-us 1 Pen'o-is Per'i-tie Par'is Pe-na/j-us 3 Pa-ris'a-des Pau'la Për-j-të/nj-de Pe-në'le-ës Pā'nj-ās Pa-ri''si-I I Pau-li'na Proměs'sis Pe-në/li-us Pin'no-nes Pe'ro, or Pirisal Par'i-sus Pa'n-um Pau-li'nus Pau'lus Æ-mÿl'j-Pe-nel'o-pë Piro-e Pan-no'ni-a Pir'o la Pe-nebus Pan om phæ'us Pā'rj-ŭs ŏe Pen'j-das Pan'o pa Par'ma Pau-sa'nj-as Per-pen'un M Pán-o pē's Pa-nō'po-m Par'me-nas Pau'sj-Ke 1 Pen-taplo-lis Pir-pp-ce'ne Pau-si-li'pon Pau-si-li'pus Pen-tap'y-lon Pen-tath'lom Par-mën'i-dëş Par-më'ni-ë Per-pho-re has Pan'o pes Per-exit thes

Pen-te-dic'ty-lon

Pen'te-la Pen-tel'i-cus Pre-rhie bi-s Pir's, or Prosi'il

Per see

Pa'vor

Pax'és

Pax

Par'me-no

Par-nas'sus

Par nes

er-am'qs er-ab'p er-ab'is er-séph'o-në er-sép'o-lis ër'sës er'se-us, n. er-se'us, s. er'si-s 1 ér'aj-c**üs** ër'sis ër'sj-us Plac'cus l Er'ti-DAX e-rû'şj-a l ĕr-u-sî'nus es cen'ni us es-sī'nus čt'a-lō e-tā'lj-a čt'a-lūs e-ta'li-a čt-o-li'nus ē'te-ān ē'te-ās e-til'j-a e-til'j-i e-til'j-üs ět-o-sī'ris ě/tra e-træ's e-tre'j-ds 3 e-tri'nym o-tro'ni-e čt'lj-is eŭ'co eu-căd'a-năs eu-ces'tes eg-cë'ti-a l eu-cl'ni ed-co-la/us ex-o-de/rus hæ'ş hæ-a'cës hæ-E'ci-a 1 hæ'is had'i-mus 4 næ'dön hæ'dra hæ'dri-9 hæ'drys hæd'y-ma 4 sæ-mön o-a a-nig'o-re he-nar'e-të he'nj-as hen'ns 4 næn-o-më/ris 4 ı é-ŏc'o-mês ues'a-na 4 hea'tum 4 nā'e-thòn hā-e-thon-tā'na na/o-ton hā-o-ton-tī'a-dāq hā-o-tā'sa nal-a-cri'ne

Phi/le Pha-læ/cus Pha-læ/cus Pha-læ/si-a 1 Pha-læn/thus Pha-lā/ra Phál's-ris Phál'a-rus, e Pha-la'rus Phal'ci-don Phā'le Pha-le're-da Pha-le'rj-a Pha-le/ris Pha-le'ron Pha-le'rum Pha-le'rus Phā'lj-as Phā'lj-ca Pha-lo're Pha-ly"si-te 1 Pham-e-nô/phis Pha-na/cas Pha-næ'us Pha-nag'o-ra Phán-a-ræ'a Phi'nis Phā'nēs Phā'ni-um Phan'o-cles Phan-o-de/mus Phán'o-tis Phen-ta'si-e 1 Pha'nus Phā'on Phā'ra Pha-rac'i-dee Pha're, or Phē'ra Phē'ra-8 Pha-ras/ma-neg Phā/rax Phar-bë'lus Phar-cē'don Phā'ris Pha'n as Phar-me-cu'm Phar-na-ba/zus Puar-na/co-p Phar'na-ce Phar-na-col Phar-na-pa-tes Phar-na-pa-Phar'nus Phá'rŏs Phar-sa'li-a Phar-sā'lus Phirte Phū'rys Pha-ra'si-t 1 Phár'y-bás Pha-ryc'a-dón Phár'y-és Phás a s'lis Pha-ss'lis Phā qi ā'na 1 Phā'aj ās 1 Phā'aja Phis sus

Phau'd

Phau-rd'si-I l Phav-o-ri'nus Pha-yl'ius Pha'a, or

Phē'i-a 4 Phọ-cā'dụm Phē'gọ-ūs, or Phiē'gọ-ūs 161/li-Phěl'lo-č Phel'lus Pho'mi o Phē'mi-us Pho-mon'o-ë Phën-o-bë'this Pho-në'um Phē'nọ-ūs, lake. Phọ-nē'ụs, man. Phē'ræ rhē'rm
Phọ-rm'us
Phọ-rau'lòn
Phōr-ọ-clē'us
Phōr-ọ-clūs
Phọ-rōc'ra-tōg
Phōr-ọ-dā'tōg
Phōr-ọ-nā'tōg Pher-e-ni'ce Phe-reph/a-te Phe/res Pho-re ti-as 1 Phěr-o-ti/ma Phěr/i-nům Phē'ron Phi/a-le Phi-a'li-a, or Phi-ga'li-a Phi/a-lus Phi-ce'on Phic'o-res Phid'i-as Phid'i-le Phi-dip/pj-des Phi-di//tj-a 1 Phi-do/las Phi'don Phid'y-la Phig-a-le'a, or Phi-ga'li-a Phi-ga'le-I Phi'la Phil-a-del'phi-a Phil-a-del'phus Phī'læ Phi-le'nī Phj-læ'us Phi-lam'mon Phi-la'mon Phi-lar chus Phi-lar e-tus Phi-lar/gy-rus Phil'e-ks Phi-lê/mon Phi-lê/ne Phi-lê/ris Phil'e-res Phi-lô'sj-us 1 Phil-c-tm'rus Phi-le'tas Phi-le'ti us 1 Phil'i-das Phil'i-das Phi-IIn'np Phi-IIn'np Phi-II'nys Phi-IIp'pt-I Phi-IIp'pi Phi-IIp'pi-des

Phi-IIp/po-IIs Phil-ip-pop/o-lis Phi-lip/pus Phi-lis'cus Phil-is-ti'dee Phi-lis'ti-ön 2 Phi-lis'ti-ön 2 Phi-lis'tus Phil/lo Phi'lō Phil-o-bæ/o-tüs Phi-löch/o-rüs Phil'o-cles Phi-loc're-tes Phil-oc-t8'tes Phil-o-cy'prus Phil-o-da-mê'a Phil-o-dê'mus Phi-löd'i-cë Phil-o-dū'ius Phil-o-lā'us Phil-löl'o-gūs Phi-lom'a-che Phi-lòm'bro-tus Phil-o-me'di-a Phil-o-me'dus Phil-o-mē/la Phil-o-mē/lus Phil-q-me'tor Phil-o-mu'sus Phi/lön Phi-lön/i-des Phil'o-nis Phi-lon'o-6 Phi-lön'o-më Phi-lön'o-mës Phil'o-nus Phi-löp/a-tör Phi-lö/phi-ön Phil'o-phron Phil-o-pos'men Phi-lop'o-nës Phil-o-ro'mus Phil-o-steph/a-nus Phi-los/tra-tus Phi-lottes Phi-lot/e-ra Phi-lot y-19 Phi-lot tho-2 Phil-o-the rus Phi-lot j-mus, or Philoti'mus Phj-lo'tis\* Phi-lox/e-nus Phi-lÿl'li-us Phil'y-ra Phil'y-ra Phi-lyr'i-dee Phi-në'um Phin'o-as, men Phi-ne'ye, a. Phi-n1'des Phin'ta Phin'ti-a I Phin'ti-de 1 Phis Phiă Phiăgʻo-lis Phiāgʻo-thön Phiā'gi-ās Phiā'gra Phiā'gra Phiā'gy-ās Phiā'gy-ās Phiā'dy-ā

Phil-a'ej-a 1 Phil'us Phice us Phiō'gj-us Phō'bas Pho-ba/toe Pho-cm'a Pho-ca/j-cus Phō/ca-ls Pho-cen/ses Pho'ci-cl Pho-cil'i-deq Pho'cj-on 1 Phō'cis Pho'cus Pho-cyl'i-des Phœ'be Phœ'be-um Phœ-bē'us Phœ-b'j-das 4 Phœ-b'g'e-na Phœ/bus Phæ'mös Phos-ni'ce Phœ-ni'cas Phœ-ni''ce-us 1 Phœ-ni''ci-a 1 Phœ-nic'i-dēs Phos-ni cus Phœn-j-cá/sa 4 Pho-nie/sa Phæ'nix Phœ'te-ŭm Phol'o-8 Pho'lus Pho-mo'this Phor'bis Phor/cus, or Phor'cys Phor-cy'nia Phor/mj-5 Phor/inis Pho-ro'no-us, s Phor-o-në/us, o Phor-o-nid's-ë Pho-rō'nis Pho-rō'ni-ŭm Phos'pho-ras Pho-ti/nus Pho'ti-us 1 Phóx'us Phra-a'tās Phra-at'i-ces Phra-da'tes Phra-gan'de Phra-lia'tes Phra-nic/a-tes Phra-or'tes Phras'i-cles Phras' -mas Phra'si-us l Phra-ta-phër'nëq Phro-gë/na Phri-a-pa'ti-ës I Phri'ci-ën I Phrix'us Phron'i-ma Phron'tis Phrû-gyn-dî'o-mêş Phrû'rî Phry'sos Phrys'i-a Phrys'i-as

Phry'ne Phryn'i-cus Phry'nis Phry'nö Phryx'e-us Phryx'us Phthi's 5 Phthi-ö'tis 5 Phyloge Phyloge Phylogeda Phylogeda Phylogeda Phyla-ce'us Phyl'a-cus Phy-lar chas Phylis Phyle Phyle-Is rnyi'e-18 Phy-le'us Phy-li'des Phyl'i-ra Phyl-la'li-a Phyl-la'li-a Phyl-le' - us 3 Phyl'lis Phyl'li-us Phyl-löd'o-cë Phyl'lös Phyl'lys Phy-rom's-chas Physico-a Physico-a Physicŏn Physicŏs Phys/cus Phys-i-og-nō/mon Phy-tăl'i-dēş Phyt's-lüs Phy-të'um Phy'ton Phyx'j-um 1 Pi'a, or Pia'lia Pi'a sus Pi-ce'ni PI-cen'ti-a 1 Pîç-en-ti'nî Pi-ce'num Pi'cra Pic'te, or Pīc'ū Pic-ta'vī, or Pic'to-neg Pic-ta'vi-um Pic'tor Pi'cus Pi-dô'rus Pj-dy'tes Pi'e-lus Pi'e-ra Pi-ë'ri-ş Pi-ër'i-dës Pi'e-ris Pī'e-rŭs Pro-tas Pī'grēs Pī-lā'tņs PI-le'sus P1-10'rus Pī-lum'nus Pim'pla Pim-plē'a Pim-plē'i-dēs Pim-prā'na

Pin's re Pī-nā'n-ša Pin'a-rüs Pin'da-ras Pin'da sus Pin-de-nis/sus Pin'dus Pin'na Pin'thi-Ke PI'o-nō PI-o'ni-e Pi'o-nis Pi-rayus, e Pi-ræ e-še Pt-6'ne Pi-ri'cus Pi-rith'o-tes Pī-rō'mis Pī/rus Pī-rūs/tæ PI'sa Pi'sm Pi-sæ'us Pi-săn'der Pī-sā'nus Pi-sa'tes, or PI's Pi-sau'rus Pi-se nor Pis'e-us Pi''s-us 1 Pis'i-dæ Pi-sid'i-a Pi-sid'i-cë PI'sis Pis-is-trat'i-dm Pis-is-trat'i-des Pi-sis'tra-tus Pi'sō Pi-eō/nēs Pī-sō'njs Pis'si-rus Pis'tör Pt/mut Pj-sath'nës Pit'a-në Pī-thē'cŏn Cŏl'pŏs Pith-e-cu'sa Pith-e-cu'se Pith'e-us Pi'tho Pith-o-la'us Pi-tho'le on Pi'uren Pī'thys Pīt-j-ū'se Pit'ta-cus Pit'the-a Pit-the'is, Pit'the da, Pit-thē'us, a. Pīt-u-ā'nj-us Pit-u-la'ni Pīt-y-m'a Pit-y-Ks'sus Pit-y-o-ne spe Pīt'y-us Pit-y-u'sa Pla-cen'ti-a 1 Plac-j-de-j-a'nus Pla-cid'i-a Pla-cid'i-us Pla-na/si-a 1

Plan-cl'na Plan'cus Platz's Pla-ter's Plat's-ge Plat-a-mō'dēq Pla-tā'ni-ūs Plat's nas Pla-tő'a Pla-tā'm Pla'tō Pla-ton'i-cl Plau/tj-a 1 Plau-ti-ā/nus 1 Plau-til'le Plau'tj-us I Plau'tue Pla'vis Plēb-js-cī'tum Plē'iş-dēs 3 Plē'i-ās 3 Plē'i-o-nē 3 Plem-mÿr'i-üm Plem'ne-üs Pleu-mö'şi-I l Pleu-rā'tus Pleu-rā'tus Plex-Au're Plex-ip/pas Plin'i-as Plany Plin thi-në Plis-tar'ches Plis'the nas Plis'the-nee Plis-tf'nus Plis-to's-nax Plie-to/nax Plis-to-ni'ces Pits to ni'cus Plo/tm Plo-the's Plo-tī'na Plot-i-nop/o-lis Plo-ti'nus Plo'ti-us 1 Plu-tur/chus Ple'tarch Plū'ti-p 1 Plū'tō Plụ-lō'nị-ăm Plū'tụs Pia vi-a Plyn-të'rj-p Pněb'e-bis 5 Pnřb'e-us 5 Pnřx 5 Pnřx 5 Pod-11''cj-us Pod-4-l8's Pod-4-l1r'j-us Po-dar co Po-dar cas Po-da'res Po-dur'go Po-dur'gus Pop'as Pύ'i-lē, 4 Pœm'e-nīs 4 Pre'nt Pœn'i-căs.4 Pœ'ŏn Pop-o'ni-e

Pô/gốn Porla Pol-e-mo-cra/ti-Pol'e-mou Po-le/nor Po/li-4s Pa-li-e'i-a 3 Pō'li-eûs Pō-li-or-cë'tës Po-lis'ma Po-līs/tra-tūs Pol-i-të/a Po-li'tës Pol-j-to n-um Pol-lon'ti-a 1 Pol-lin'e-a Pal'hi-a Pol Tis Pol'li-us Fe'lix Pol-la'ti-a L Pol'lux Pol'tis Pa/hos Po-lüs'ca Pöl-y-æ-mön'i-des Pol-y-R'nus Pol-y-a-ra/tus Pol-y-ar'chus Po-lyb'i-das Po-lyb'i-as, er Pol'y-bas Pôl-y-bæ/a Pol y-bæ'tes Pol y-bô'tês Po-lyb'o-tum Pöl/y-büş Pôl-y-câ'on Pôl-y-câr'oon Pol-y-cas/te Po-lych/a-ras Pol-y-cle'a Pöl'y-clès Pöl-y-clè tus Po-lyc're-les Pôl-y-cre'ta, or Pol-y-cri'ta Pa-lyc/tor Fol-y-da/mon Po-Ivd/a-mas Pol-y-dam'na Pol-y-dec'tes Pol-y-den-ca/a Pol-y-do'ra Pöl-y-dő/rus Pol-y-gr/ton Po-lyg'i-ds Pol-yg-no'tus Po-lyg'o-nus Pöl-y-hým'ni-a Pol-y-Id'i-48 Pöl-y-I'dus Pöl-y-lü'98 Pol-y-më/de Po-lým/e-don Pol-y-me'la Po-lym's-nes Pol-ym-nes/tes Pol-ym-nes/tor Po-lym'ni-a Pol-y-ni'cea Po-lyn'o-2 Pol-y-pe'mon

PG-y-phrichen
PG-y-phrichen
PG-y-phrichen
PG-y-phrichen
PG-y-phrichen
PG-y-ex-phrichen
PG-y-ex-phrichen
PG-y-ex-phrichen
PG-y-ex-phrichen
PG-y-ex-phrichen Polytěch me Polytě Poly-ti-matus
Poly-ti-matus
Poly-ti-tags
Polyti-tags
Polyti-tags
Polyti-tags
Polyti-tags Polyx-en'i d Polyx'e-ass Polyx's Poly ze'h Pomerti a 1 Pomerti a 1 Pom-e-ti'ne Po-mô/ma Pom-pë'i-a 3 Pom-pe-ja'nas Pom-pë'i-t 3, sr Pom-pë'i-t 3, sr rom-pe-i-am s Pom-pe-i-ap/olis Pom-pe-i-as s Pom-pe-is/na Pom-pe-is/na Pom-pil/j-e Pom-pil/j-e, Kil/ma Pom-pi'les Poss pis cas Pom-po'ni-i . Pom-po'ni-is Pom pë aj i me l Pomp-ti'ne Pomp-Cl'mas Pom pus Pon'ti-a l Pon'ti-cum Ma'n Pon'ti-cos Pon-ti'na Pon-ti'nus Pon'ti de 1 Pon to po ri's Pon'tes Pon'tus Ed-xi'nus Po-pil'i-da Lar'nus Pop lic'o la Pop-per'a Sa-bi'es Pop-per'es Pop-u-lo'ni-a Por a ta Por cia 1 Por cia 1 Pür-do-se le'ne Po-réd'o-rax Po-ri'na Por o se lê'aq Por phyr'i ša Por phyr'i ša Për-phy-r**ig qu** ni'tus Por'ri ma Por-son'na, or Por sc. na Portie 1

Pœ/qe

M'tj-Ke I ort'moe or-tym-nā'lj-a or-tăm'nus or-tu'nus i'rus 2-sid'e-on y-st'dēs ús-i-dē'um -si'don os-j-dő'nj-a ős-j-dő'nj-ám 6--i-dô'ni-ŭs 5'si-5 1 ost-hū'mi-a ə-t-hü'mi-**üs** Sat'hu-mus sa-tu'mi-us ost-ver'ta o-tum'i-des ot'a-niŏn บเ′จ-เกนัย p-thi/nus 3'thŏs út-j-dæ/s o-ti'na -ti"ti-us 1 et-nl'a-des ot'ni-me rac'ti-ŭm 1 ræ'ci-a 1 ræ-nes-ti'ni ræ'sða re'att ræ'tor ræ-tö'rj-üs ræ-tü'tj-üm 1 ram'nj-um, or Pram ni'um rā'si-I l ras'j-nūs rat'i-nas AX-4g'o-ras ax'jas l ax-j-bū'lus τ-Id'a-más ax-Id'i-cē zix'ı-lş ax-Yph/a-nes ax'ı ax-It'o-lēs yx-ith/e-a - Ti-4i∙4 rs-byt-o-ri'um & Pres-by-te'ri-am ~-ū′ģņ-nēş TX-as pes η-am'ı-dĕı 1'9-mus ri-e'pus ·I'ma Tm-j-pI'lus T'o-la ·ī'ŏn I-o-nô'tus ris-ci-a'nus 1 I-'cus rls'tie n-ver'num ri-ver'nys

Pr6/ba Pro'bus, M. Pro cas Proch'o-rus Proch'y-ta Pro-cil'j-us Pro-cil'la Pro-cĭl'lus Proc'le-a Pro/cles Pro-cli/de Proc'ne Proc-on-ne'sus Pro-cô/pj-ŭs Pro'cris Pro-crus'tes Proc'u-la Proc-u-le'i-us 3 Proc-u-li'na Proc'u-lus Pro'cy on 1 Prod/j-cus Prod'ro-mus Pro'e-dri Pro-ér/na Proet'i-des 4 Prœ'tus Prog'ne Pro-la/us Prom'a-chus Pro-math'i-das Pro-ma'thi-on Prom'e-don Prom-e-næ'a Pro-me'the-I Pro-më'the-us, s. Prom-e-thë'us, a. Prom-e-thi'des Pro-më'this Prom'e-thus Prom'u-lus Pro-nap'i-des Pro-na'um Pro/nax Pran'o-6 Pron'o-mus Pron'o-us Pron'u-ba Pro-per'ti-na 1 Pro-pho'ta Pro-pent'i-dita 4 Pro-pon'tis Prop-y-lefa Pros-chys ti us I Pros-q-lo'ni Pro-ser pi-na Pros'er-plac Pro-so pis Pros o pi'tis Pro-sym'na Pro-tag'o-ras Prot-a-gor'i-dea Prote-i Co-lumb næ Pro-tës-j-lā'us Prō'te-ŭs

Prothe-ds

Proto

Proth-o-8'nor Proth'o-as

Pro-to-go-në/a Pro-tog/o-nës

Prō-to-ge-nī'a Prō-to-ino-dī'a Pro-to-me-da'sa Pro-tot'y-pon Prot-ry-ge's Prox'e-nus Pru-den'ti-us 1 Prum'nj-des Prů'sa Pru-sæ'us Pru'sj-as 1 Prym-n8'şi-ş Prym'nö Pryt'a-nes Pryt-a ne um Pryt'a-nis Psam'a-the 5 Psam'a-thes 5 Psam-me-n1'tus 5 Psam-mět/i-chus 5 Psam'mis 5 Psā'phis 5 Psā'phō 5 Pse-bō's 5 Pse'cas 5 Pse-né/rus 5 Pseu-do-ce'lis 5 Pseu-do-man-ti'a Pseu-dos'to-nia 5 Psĭt'ta-cē 5 Peit'ta-cus 5 Peč'phis 5 Psy'che 5 Psy-cho-man-të'um 5 Psych'rus 5 Psyl'li 5 Psyt-ta-li's 5 Ptě'le-ös 5

Pte'le-um 5 Pter'e-las 5 Pter-e-la'us 5 Pte'ri-a 5 Pte'ri-on 5 Pto-chī/um 5 Ptol-e-der/ma 5 Ptol-e-mæ'um 5 Ptől-e-mæ'us 5 Ptől'e-my Ptől-e-ma'is 5 Ptől'i-chús 5 Ptol'y cus 5 Ptő'us 5 Pub-li"ci-a l Pub-li"ci-us 1 Pub-lic'o-la Pub'li-us Pu-dī'ca Pul-chē'ri-a Pū'nì-cum Bēl'lum Pū-pi-ā'nus Pū'pi-ūs Puppi-us Pu-të/o-ii Pý-a-něp'aj-a 1 Pýd'na Pýg'o-la Pyg-mæ'ī Pyg-mæ'or Pyg-mā'li-ön Pyl'a-dēş Py'læ

PERMA

P the-c-la'us

Py-thoch's ris

Pyth-o-do'lus

Py-thô/něs Pyth-o-ni/ce

yth-o-do rus

Pyth'o-cles

Py/thon

Pŷ-læm'e-nêş 4 Py-lag'o-re Py-lag'o-ras Py-la'en Py-lar'ge Pv-lar'tes Pý/las Pý-lê/ne Pil'o-us Pvi/le-on P#/10 Pŷ/los Pyllus Pým'a-tus Pý'ra Py-rac/mon Py-rac'mos Py-ræch/mēş 4 Py-ræ<sup>†</sup>eŭs, or Py-rm'us Py-ram'e-dêş Pyr'a-müs Pyr'a-sus Pyre-i-cus Pyr-e-næ'i Pyr-c-næ/us v-rë/ne Pyr'e-tus, river Py-re/tus, man. Pyr/gi Pyr/gj-ön Pyr'go Pyr-göt'e-leg Pyr'gus Py-rIp/pe Pyro-des Per'o-cla Pyr-o-ge'ri Pyr'o-In Py-ro'ni-s Py-ro-phlog'o-thon Per'rha Pyr'rhi an Per'rhi-cus Per'rhy-die Pyr'rho Pyr'rhus Pys'te Py-thmn'o-tus Py-thag'o ras Py-thag-o-re'r Py-than'ge-lüs Pyth-o-ra'tus Pyth'e-as th other Poth'e Pyth'i-a Pyth j-as Pyth'i-cam Pyth'i-cam Pyth-o-ni'cas

Py-thon'i-cl Pyth-o-ni'cu Pyth-o-nis'sa Pyt'na Pyt'ta-lüs Pyx-ag'a-thas Q. QUA-DER'NA Qua'di Que-drā'ta Que-drā'tus Quad'rj-frons Quid'ri-cops Quæs-tö'rēs Quā'rī Quā'ri-ŭs Quer'cens Qui-ē'tus Quinc-ti-a'nys Quinc-til'i-a Quinc'ti-us 1 Quin'da Quin-de-com/vi-Quin-quā'tri-a Quin'qua-trus Quin-quen-na/les Quin-quev'i-ri Quin-tīl'i-a Quin-tīl-i-ā'nys Quin-tīl'i-ān Quin-tīl'is Quin-til'i-ds Va'. Quin-th'la Quin-til'hus, M. Qu'in'tus Quin'tus Cur'ti ăs l Quir-j-nā'lja Quir-j-nā'lja Qui-rī'nus Qui-rī'tēs RA-BIR'1-08 Ra-cli'j-a Rám'nēs Răn'da Rā'pô

Rm-sā'cēs Ra-mi'sēs Ra-scip/o-lis Ra-tū'me-na Rau-rā'cī Rau-ri'ci Ra-věn'na Rav-en-nä't& Rav'o-la Ro-ā'te Ro-dic'y-lüs Rēd'o-nēs Ro-gil'lm Ro-gil-lj-a'nys Ro-gil'lys Ro-fi'nş Ro-fi'nşm Rêg'y-He Rê'mî Rhā/di-I Rěm'u-lăs Ro-mā'ri-s Re'mus Rê'sus Re-o-dig'nî Ro-ti'na Rhā Rhab-dû'çhî Rha-cë'lus Rha'ci-a l Rhā'ci-us 1 Rha-cō'tēs Rha-co'tie Rhad-s-man'thus Rhad-a-mis/tos Rhad'i-në Rhā'di-ās Rhær'o-na 4 Rhæ'te-um Rhæ'ti, or Ræ'ti Rhæ'ti-a 1 Rha-gë/a Kha-gë/a Rha-më/k Rham-nen's Rham'neg Rham'nus Rham-nű'ej-a Rham-sj-ni'tys Rhā'nis Rha-phē'a Rhap-so'di Rha'ri-an Rhā'rŏu Rhas-cû'po-l'is Rhas-cu po-ris Rha-tō'us Rhā's Rhe'bas, or Rhē'bys Rhod'o-nes Rhē'ģi-ām Rhē-gās'cī Rhē-mī Rhe'ne Rhe-ne's Rhe'nt Rhe'nya Rhō-o-mī/trēs Rhē/sys Rhet'i-ce Rho-tög'o-nëş Rho-ü'nus Rhex-e'nor Rhex-Yb'i-us Rht-L'nu Ruid'a-go ithi-mot a-cles Rhi-noc-o-lu'ra RhI on Rhi'nha, or Rhī'pńe Rhi-phæ'i RnI-pue'us Rh!'um Rho-hō's Rhod'a-ida Rhod's-nus

Bhyde Bhyde

Rhod-q-gil'ne Rhod-q-gil'ne Rhod'q-pi Rhod'q-pi Rhod'dyn Rho'dyn Rhodes Rhœ'bas Rhæ'cus Rhœ-tê'um Rhæ'tus Rhom-bī'tēs Rho sã ces Rhô'sus Rhox-a'na Rhox-a'ni Rhu-të'nî Rhy-the'nī Rhy-the'nt Rhyn'da-căs Rhyn'thŏn Rhy'ps Rhy'ti-ăs 1 Rig'e-be'lus Rig-e-be'lus Rin-gj-bë/ri Ri-phæ'i Ri phē'us Rix's-me Rix-am's-res Ro-bī'gō Rŏd-e-rī'cus Ro'ma Rôme Ro-mā'nī Ro-mā'nus Ro-m'il'i-us Rom'y-la Ro-mā'li-dæ Rom'u-ius Rō'mus Rŏs'ci-ŭs 1 Ro-sil'la-nus Rô'si-de 1 Ro tom's gus Rox-a'na Rox-o-la'nı Ru-bel'li-as Ra'bı Ráibi-cón Rá-bi-eines Lápipa Ru-bī'gō Rū'bra Sax'a Ru-brē'nus Rū'bri-ās

Ra'di-e Ra'fe Ruf-fi'nus Raf'fue Rp-fil'lus Ru fi'nus Ra't, Jy Rá'fus Rá'gi-t Rá'mi-na Rá'mi-nas Run-cl'na Ru při', ds Rus'ci-no Ras'ci ds 1 Kha-co, " -Ru-edl'la Ras'pi-na

Rüs'ti-cüs Ry-tê'nî Ru-thē'nī Rū'ti-la Ru-t'ī'i-da Rā'fys Rū'ti-lūs Rá'tu-ba Ra'to-IT Rá'tu-pæ Rd-tu-pl'nus

S.

SA'BA Sab's-chas Sab's-con Ra/be Fy-be'I Sa-bā'ta Sa-ba'tha Sab's-tha Są-bā'zj-ŭs l Sāh'hās Sa-běl/la 89-bei/11 Sa-běl'lus Sa-bid'i-de Sa-bi'na Sa-bi'ni Sa-blu-j-ü'nus Sa-bi'nus Au'lus Sa-bī'ra Sā'bis Sa-bō'cī Sa-bo'tha Sab'ra-cæ Sab'ra-ta Sa-bri'na Sáb'u-ra Sab-u-rā'nus Sā'bụs Sặc'ş-đặs Ba/cm Sac-a-pe'ne Sa'cer Săch-a-II'tes Sa-cra'nī Sp-crat'j-vir Sa-cra'tor Sic'ro në Std's-168 Sā'dus Sa'd-y-a't8q Sag'-i-me'rus 4 Sag'-i-bee 4 Sag-y-lise'sus Sag'a-na Sag'a-ris Sa-git'ta Sa-gun-ti'nys Sa-gun'tum, or Sa-gun'tus Sa-gun'tus Są-I'tm Sā'la Sā'la Sa-lā'cj-a 1 Sāl'a-cŏn Sāl-a-gī'sa Sāl-a-mī'na Sāl-a-mīn'i-a

(%) 'p-m ls Se lärpi-e, a Se lärpi-e, a Bill'a-ra Sa-lā/rj-a Sa-lā/rj-a Sa-lās/cī 89-16'j-ds 3 Sa le'ni Sal-en-ti'ni Sa-lêr'num Səl-gā'ne-ə Səl-gā'ne-ās Sā-li-ā'ris Sā'li-ī Sal-inator Sā'li-ša Sal-lüs'ti-üs 1 Sall burt Sal'ma-cia Sal-mô'ne Sal-mô'ne-ŭs Sal-mo'nis Sal'mus Stl-my-des/sus 84/18 Se-lô'me Sal'o-môn Sa Ton Se-15'ng, or Sa-lo næ Sal-o-ne/a Skl-q-n1/na Sal-o-n1/nus Se-lô'ni-ũs Sal-pi'ngs 841/pis Sal-tû'n-rēs Bal'vi-in Sal-vid-j-5'nus Sal'vj-as Stily-ca, or Sally ! Sa-ma'ri-a Sam-a-rī'ta Sim'a-te Sam-bū'!ōs Sam/bys Sa'ung, or Sa'mos Sa-mō'nI Sa/mi-s ga'mj-us Sam-nT'tie Sam-nī'tāş Sam'nītes Sim'ni-üm Sim-o-cho-nī'tēş Sa-mön'j-cūs Sa-mō'nj-ūm Sī'mōs

Sa-mos/a-ta m-o-thra ce Sam-o-thra'ci-s 1 mys myl'7-9 Si/na

San's San-cho-nī'a-thön San-dā'ce, er San-dāu'ce San-dal-i-o'tie San-da'li-am

San'da-nie

Sin'de ale Sən-di'ça Sən-di'ça Sin-dre-cit Sin'gp in San ei'n i San'gy-ris Sen gula'i-l San-njir'i d Sin'to-ne San to ne San-ton'i-cil Sę-ō'cę Sę-ŏc'ę-răs Sā'ša 89-8'18 Saperi, or Sapheri Saphrares Sarpho (mill) Sapire no Sa-pi'rêş Sa'par 6a-pô rês Stp'phō (#1%) Stp-phō'es, s Stp'ti-në Sar e cê'ne Sar-a-ce'al Sprac'o-ri Str a me'ne Sara-pa'n Sara-pas Sar's es Se-ras pe det Sa-ra'Tus Sir-dia-pif# Sar-de'ne 80r'des

> Stride Sar-don i-cas Sar doph's wis Sar-do'us Sar'dus Sar-i-as ter Sar'ma-ta Sar-ma'ti-e l Sar-men'tus Săr'nj-üs Sā'rön Sa-ron'i-chi 81 nus

Sa-ro'nie

Sar'n

Sar-pe'don

Sirdi

Sar'di-ca

Far din'i a

Sar'dis. or

Sar-ri'nu Sar'ra-plu Sar-ris tës Sars Sar si-na Sa'son Sta'o-nes Sie ei na'ide Sat-p-45'te Sat's-mis

a-t⊈'nĕş a-t≆s'pĕş á′ti-a l ál-j-ber-zā/něs q-tic'u-la q-tic'q-lüs منا′نة a-trā'i-dæ ut-ra-pē'a ut-ra-pē'nī at'ra-peş a-trop/a-ces ăt'u-re át-y-rē'j-ám 3 2-tů/re-um 4t-u-re/j-us 3 4t-u-ni/lj-a e-tůr/nj-a 4t-ur-ni/nus a-tür'nj-ŭs a-tür nus át'o-răm át'y-ri át'y-rús Au-fe'j-ds Trogus 3 ău-ròm'a-tæ Au'rys -vē'ra a'vo, or 84-vo'na ã'vus ax'o-neg az'i-çhe Mz/j-ched cm/s (s6/s) cm/vs (s6/vs) cmv/o-ls 4 cal'dja căl'pi-ăm ca-măn'der ca-man'dri-de can-da'rican-de's căn-di-nă/vi-ș can-til/la cap-tee'y-16 cap'ti-a 1 cap'ti-as 1 căp'u-la căr'di-I car-phe's car-phi's çĕd'a-süs cel-e-ra'tus ce-nī'tus cha'dı a cha'dı-us çhê/ri-ş çhœ-ně'is çhœ'ne-ŭs chē'nō ç̃hæ'nys çı-ap/o-dö çī'a-thīs çī'a-thŏs çī'drŏs çil/lus cī'njs çĭn**′th**I ¢1-0'00 ςi p**ī'a-da** 

Sçi-pi'ş-dêş Sçip'j-ö Sçi'rş Sçī-rā'di üm Sçî'răs Sçî'rŏn Sci-ron'j-dee Sçī'rụs Sçŏl'o-tī Sçö'lus Sçöm'brus Sçö'pas Sçöp'e-lös Sçö'pj-üm Scor-dis'ca Scordis'ci Sco-ti'nus Sco-tus'ss Scrī-bō'nj-a Scrī-bō-nj-a'nys Scrī-bō'nj-ās Sçÿl'a-cë Sçÿl-a-cë'um Scyllax Scylla Sçyl-læ'um Sçyl'lj-ts Scyl'ha Scy-la'rus Scy ras Scy-rī'a-dēş Scy'rŏs Scyr'pj-ŭm Scytthade Scytha Scy-the/nī Scy-the/nī Scy'the, or Scy'tha Scyth'i-a Scyth'i-dea Scy-thi'nus Scy'thön Scy-thöp'o-lis Se-bas'ts Séb-an-té'a Séb-as-té'nī Se-bás'tj-a 1 Séb-as-töp'e-lis Séb'e-da Séb-en-nÿ'tys Se-bê'this Se-bê'tŏs Se-be'tus So bū sjā'nī l Sốc'p-la Sec-tā'nus Sēd-en-tā'nī So-dif'j-tus Sed-;-ta'ni So-du'ni

So-dù/sj-1 1

Se-gesta Se-gesties Se-gesti-a Segni

So-göb'ri-ga Ség'o-náx

So-gon'ti-a 1

Seg-on-tr's-cr

So-gō'vj-a So-gŭu'tj-a l

So-gun'ti-um l ilo-gū-si-ā'nī Bo-gū'si-ō l Sei-such-thi's Seī'us Strā'bō Se-jā'nus Æ'li-us Se-lā'si-a 1 Sel-do'inus Se lem'nus Sę-lē'nę Sěl-eu-cē'na Se-leŭ'cj-a, or Sčl-eu-cī'a Se-leŭ'cj-dæ Sc-lea'cis Se-leŭ-co-bē/lus Se-leŭ/cus Sěl'gę Sę-lim'nus Se-II'nung, or Se-II'nus Sē'lj-ŭs Sel-lā/ņi-a 1 Sel-18/18 Sėl'II Se-lym/brj-a Sem'e-le Sc-mid'e-I Sém-i-ģer-mā'nī Sém-i-gun'tus Se-mīr's-mīs Sem'no-nes Sem-no'the-I Se-mô'nêş Sem-o-sánc'tus Sem-pro'ni-a Sem-pro'ni-us Se-mű'rj-úm Se'na Se-na'tor Se-nā'tus Sen'e-ca Sē'ni-a Sēn'na, or Sē'na Sēn'o-nēş, and Se-nō'nēş Sēn'tj-ŭs l Sen'tj-us a Se'pj-as Se'pj-as Sep-la'sj-a 1 Sep-lem'pe-da Sep-tem'pe-da Sep-těm'tri-ö Sep-të'ri-on Sep-tim'i-us Sep-ti-mu-le'i-us 3 Sép'y-ra Séq'ua-na Séq'ua-ni Se-quan'j-cas Se-quan'j-as Se ra'pes Se ra'pes Se ra'pi a Se ra'pi a Se ra'pis Ser-bo'nin Ser'dj-ca Se-rê-ny Se-rê-ny-a'nys Se-rő'nya Sé'rén Ser-ges'ton

Sër'gi-a Ser-gi'o-lŭs Sër'gi-ŭs Sër'i-cŭs Se-ri'phụs Sër'my-la Sē'rŏn Ser-ra'nus Ser-rë'um Ser-të'ri-da Ser-væ'us Ser-vi-å'nus Ser-vil'i-a Ser-vil-j-å'nus Ser-vil'i-ås Ser'vi-us Tul'li-us Sés-a-mē'nī Sés'a-mūm Sés-a-re'thus Sés-a-ré'thus Sés-o-os'tris Ses'tj-ŭs 1 Sēs'tos, or Sēs'tus Se-sū'vj-I Sēt'a-bīs Sē'thŏn Sē'tj-a 1 Seū'thēs Se-vē'ra Se-vē-ri-ā'nus Se-vē'rus Sē'vā Sex'tj-a 1 Sex-til'j-a Sex-ti'lis Séx-tīl'j-ŭs Sex'ti-us 1 Sex'tus Si-bl'nl Sib'o-tēş Si-bür'ti-ās 1 Si-byl'læ Sib-yl-li'nus SI'ca St-cam'bri SI-cā'nī SI-ca'nj-SI-ca'nus Si-cĕl'i-dōş Siç'e-lis Si-cē'mus Si-cē'nus Sī-chæ'us Sj-cil'j-a Sj-cin'j-us Denta'tus Sic'i-nus Sic'o-rus Sic'ų-li Sic'u-lus Sī"cy-ŏn 1 Si-cy-5'nj-2 1 Sid-a-cē'ne Sī'de Sī-dē'le

St-de'ne

Sī-dē'rō

St'don

81'5

Sid-j-cl'mum

Sid'o-nis Si-dō'nj-ŭs

453 81-ge/um, or 81-ge/um Sig'ni-a Sig-ni'nus Sig-q-včs'sus Sig'ų-næ Si-ģÿ'nī Si-ģÿ'n'næ Si'iş, or Sÿ'iş Si-là'i Sī-lā'na, Jā'li-a Sī-lā'nus Sil'ş-ris Sil'ş-rüs Si-lê'ni SI-le'nus Sil-i-cen'se Sil'j-us I-tál'j-cus Sil'phj-um SII'pi-a Sil-vā'nus Si-mān'go-lūs Sim-brīv'j-ās Sim-bra'vi-as Si-më'na SI-me'this SI-me'thus Sim'j-læ Sim'j-lis Sim'mj-is 81'mö Si'mo-eis SI'mo-Is Sim-o-1"si-6.s 1 Si'mon SI-mön'j-dēg Sim-plī''cj-us l Sīm'ų-lūs Sī'mus Sim'y-ra Sin'di ≇f-në′ri Sin-ge'I Sin-gj-dü'nya Sin-gy-lô'nêg Sin'gus HI'nis Sin'na-of Sin'na-cha Sin'no-6 SI'non SI-nő/pę SI-nő/pę-**űs** Sin'o-rix Sin-tī'ce Sin'ti-i l Sin-u-ös's Sîn-u-es-să/nus St-3/po Stph nos Sī-pon'tum, o Si'pus Sip'y-lam Sip'y-lüs Sir'bö Sir-bo'n je Si-red'o-neg Sī-rē'nēs St'rens Sī'ris Sīr'j-**ās** Sir'mi-im

81-st/mys 81r-o-per'o-nôg 81r'o-pilm 81-silm'nêg Sta's-pb8 Sis's-pon Ste's-ra Sis-cl'a Sis'o-nês Si-sên'na Sis-j-gim'bis, se Sis-y-gim'bis Sis-o-cce'tus Sie'y-phùs Si-tál'cēs 81-the'n Sĭtli'nj-dēs St'thon Eith'o-neg Si-the'ni-a Sith'o-nis Bī"tj-ās l Ell'o-nës Ell-te-bë/rjs Biz'y-ges Bma-rig'dus Smë'nys Smër'dje Smi'lix 8mI'lis Smin-dyr'i-deq Smin'tho-de Bigyr'na Bo-ā'na So-in'da Bo-ā'nēs Bŏc'ra-tēs god'o-ma Sor'mi-18 Sög-dj-ā'nş Sog-dj-a'nys So-la'nys Sol'e-nus So-It'nus Sol-18'um 88'0-8, or 88'll 80-læ'fs Sốl'o-Is 86'lön Bo-lö'ni-üm So'lus Sŏl'va Sol'y-ma Sol'y-ma Sol'y-ma Sol'y-ma 8om'nus Bon'chis Son-tl's-tee Sőp/a-tor So-phæn/o-tils 4 Ső/phix Bo-phē'ne Sō'phi-a Booh'o-cles Soph-o-nis be So phron Soph'ro-na So-phrö'ni-a So-phrön'i-cus

Soph-ro-n'is'cus So-phro'ni-de

Bo-phros'y-ne

Sp178 Spi-tām'e-nēs Spi-thöb'a-tēs

So-pi'theq Pop'o-lis So'ra So-rac'te So-rac'tes Po-rā'nus Sör'di-cā 8ô'rêx 20-ri"tj-a 1 88/sj-a Gál'ia 1 So-sib'i-us Sos'i-cles So-sic'ra-tes So-sig'o-nas So'si-I l Sos'j-läs So-sip/s-ter So-sip'o-lis So's ja So-sis'tra-tus So-sith'o-as So'si-as 1 Sốc'pj-tạ Sốc'thọ-nặc Sos'tra-tus Soux'e-ura Sot's des 80'ter So-të'rës So-te'ri-e So-ter'i-cus 88/this St-tl-a'tes 1 St'ti-on 2 So-tl'ra So'tj-as 1 86/09 Pox'o-tm Stz'o-měn So-zōm'e-nüs Spa/co Spac-të/rj-æ Smil'e-thra Spar-ga-pi/thes Spar'to Spar'ta-cus Spar'te, or Sour'tt Spar-ta'nI, or Spar'ti-te 1 Spar-ta/mus Spar-ti-a'nes 1 Spar-to/lus Stat/a-lê Spērdi-a Spēndi-ās Spēndon Sper-chī's Sper-chI'us Sper-ma-toph/a-41 Sphac-tê/ri-a Sphe-cê/a Sphē/rijs Sphīnx Sphō'dri-as Sphra-gid'i-am Spi-cil'lus Spin'tha-rus Spin'ther

Spith-ri-da'tig Spo-18'ti-um I Spo-18'tum Spor's-dos Spy-rī'na Spā'rj-ās Sta-bē'rj-ās Sta bje Stab'u-lam Sta-£1'ra Stā'j-ās 3 Stäm'e-në Staph'y-lüs Sta-m'der Sta-së'as Sta-sïc'ra-tës Stp-sil'e-as Sta-të'nus Sta-t11'j-a Sta-t11'j-as Stat'i-ne Sta-ti'ra Sta'ti-us l Sta'tor Stěg'a-nče Stel-lä'těs Stelli-8 Ste'na Stěn-o-bæ'a Ste-noc'ra-tes Sten'titr Stěn'to-rie Stěn-y-clě/ros Stěph's-na Stěph's-nůs Stěr'o-pě Stër'o-pëş Ster-tin'i-us Sto-eig'o-ris Sto-eich'o-ris Sto-i-clo's Sto-i-lo'us Stọ-elm'bro-tăs Sthën-ọ-lā'j-dăs Sthën'ọ-lē Sthën'o-läs Sthe'nis Sthë'nö Sthen-o-bor's Stil'be, or Stil'bj-a Stil'j-chō Stil'pō Stim'j-con Stiph'e-lus Stiph'j-lus Sti ri'te Sto-ber'us Stoch's-des 4 Sto'i-ci Stěřice Stěři-cůs Strářbě Stra-tar'ches Stra-të'gus Stra'ti-on 2 Stra'to, or Stra'ton Strat'o-clas Strat-o-cli's Strat-o-mI'ce Stra-ton-j-ce/q Strat-o-n1/cus Stro-gō'la Strön'gy-lö

Ströph's-dåg Strö'phi-äs Stre-thi's Stru-thoph's-gl Stru'thus Stry'ma Strym'no Stry'mon Strym'o-nis Styg'i-ās Styg'i-ās Styg'i-ās Stym-phā'lj-a, a Stym-phā'ljs Stym-phā'lqs Styra Styra Styrus Styx Styr Spājola Spājola Spājola Spājola Spājola Spājola Sābola Sābola Sābola Sābola Sābola Syb-II''ci-as l Sab-mon-to'ri-ass Sabo ta Su-ba'ra Su-bar'ra Sà'crō Su-de'tī Sy-ê'bys Suče'sa Suçe-eā'nys Sues si'o-nes Sues-so'nes Sue-te'nj-us Sue'vi Sue'vi-us Sue'vus Suf-fe'nos Suf-fe'tes Suf-fe'ti-us 1, or Su-fe'ti-üs l Sul'dás, er Sü'j-dăs Sull'i-us Suil-la'res Sul'o-nes Sul'chi Băl'cj-ăs 1 Sül'ga Sül'mö, or Sul'mo-na Sul-pi"ci-us 1 Sul-pi"ti-u 1 Sul-pi"ti-us 1 Sum-mā'nus Sā'nj-cī Så'ni-des Sā'ni-ām Su-ŏd'a-na Su-o-vet-Lu-ril'i-a Sā'pę-rām Mā'rę Sā'ra Æ-mÿl'i-ās Sq-rē'nşı Sq-rē'nşı Sq'rj-ăm Ser-ren'tum Sa'rus 8a/sa Sa'ss na

Spaš'rjān Stajā'ny, a Staja أجطاً فا Pa'tri-dan Silvinian
Syliging
Silvenia
Silvenia
Silvenia
Silvenia
Silvenia
Silvenia
Silvenia
Silvenia
Silvenia Sfro-Cia Sy-Ciarana Sy-Ciarana Sy-E'ne Sy-E'ne Sy-En'no-Cia Sy-Esmani Sy-Esmani Sy-Esmani Sy-Esmani Sy-Esmani Sy-Esmani Sy-Esmani Sy-Esmani Sy-Esmani Sy-le'a Sy-le'a Syle'an Syl'o-da Sylite Sylite 871'0 to Byl-vi/ap Sylvi-a Sylvi-as Symboli Symboli Symboli Symboli 8y-m²'thu Sym-pičg a dig Sym-pičg a dig Sym-pič gas Sym-pič gas zymes Syn-celles Syn-celles Syn-celles Syn-eles Syn-eles Syn-hells Syn'na-eus Syn'na-eus Syn'na-eus Syn'na-eus Syn'na-eus Syn'na-eus Syn'na-eus Syn'o-4a Syn'o-4a Sy-no'pe Syn'ty-che Sy-phe'um Sy'phix Sy's-cei Syraccynal Syraccynal Syraccyna Syria Syria Syria Syria Syr-ne'thi Syr-ne-usi Syr-o-cal'i-cal Syr-o-pac-air Syr-o-pac-air Syr-tal Syr-tal Syr-tal عادم Sy'rus' Sita i gim'bus

Tọ-ā'tọ Tọ-ā'tọ-a, Tē'a-tē, or Tọ-gō'a-tē

Të'a-rus

Tē'çhēş Tech-měs'sş Tech'nş-tis

Tēc'to-six Tē'go-s, or Te-gw's Tēg'u-la Tēg'u-la Tēg'y-ra Tē'i-ōs 3 Tē'i-ūs 3 Tē'i-as 3

Těl'a-mön

Těl-a-mo-nī'a-děs

Tec'ta-mus
Tec-tos'a-ges, or
Tec-tos'a-ge
Tec'to-six

r-sīm**'o-thrēs** fs'j-näs i'thäs

T.

A-ÂU'TĒS a-bā'nus, o Tab'a-nus a-bē'nī a'bör ab'ra-ca -ba'da a-bür'nus -ca'pe ac-fa-ri'nas s-chámp'ső açlı'o-ri chòs, or Ta'chus ac'i-la ac'i tus o-la ac-o-phoris æ'dı-ş æ-dĭf'ç-rş æn′a-rös 4 æn'ş-rüs 4 æ'nj-üs ş-ë′**p**ş ā'ģēs a-gō'nj-ŭs ā'gus a-lā'si-ūs l al'a-de a-la'y-ra al'e-tum al-thyb'i-ŭs à/lus im'a-rŭs a-mā'eo-ş am'e-sis am'pj-da ăm'y-răs am'y-rĭs in'a-ger an'a-gra an-p-gre'us an'a-gris an'a-is an's-quil a-në/tum i'nis an tal'i-des an'ta-lus a-nū'sj-ūs Gër'mi-năs l 8-8/C# 3-8'cl ā'phi-**e** ā'phi-I ā'phj-ās, or Tā-phj-ās'sụs āp'ọ-rī ap-o-sī'ris ap-röb's-nā ap'sus ap'y ri Mr's-nle

a'res

Tur-ax-Ip/pus Tar-běl'li Tar-bel'li-cus Tar-chē'ti-ās 1 Tar-chi-a Tar-chŏn Tur-çhon-dim'otă Tar en tl'nus Ta-rèn'tum Tş-rën'tus Tár-j-chë'ş, an Tş-rich'e-ş Tar'næ Tur'pa Tar-pē'j-a 3 Tar-pē'j-us 3 Tar-quin'i-a Tar-quin'i-i Tar-quin'i-us Tar-qui''ti-us 1 Tar qui tăs Tar-ra-ci'na Tár'ra-cō Tar-rû'ti-ŭs l Tar'sa Tar'si-us 1 Tar'sus, or Tar'sos Tarta-rüs Tar-tes'sus, o Tar-të/sus Ta-run'ti-us 1 Ta'rus Tas-gē'ti-ŭs l Tas'sj-tō Tā'tjan l Tā-ti-ēn'sēş l Tā'ti-ās l Tit'te Tau-chī/ra Tau-lan/ti-ī I Tau'nus Tau-ra'ni Tau-ran'tes Tau'rī Tau-ri'a Tau'ri-ca Tau'ri-ca Cher-sonë/sus Tau-ri/ni Tau-ri'noni Tau-ris'ci Tau'ri-am Tau'ri-as Tau-rob'o-lus Tau'ro-Is Tilu-röm'e-nös

Tâu-rọ-min'j-ăm Tâu-rọ-pọ-li's Tâu-rōp'ọ-lüs Tâu-rū'bụ-læ

Tau'rus Tax'i-la

Tax'i-li Tax'i-lüs, or

Tax'i-lus, or
Tax'i-lüs
Tax'i-maq'ui-lüs
Ta-y-ge'to
Ta-y-ge'to
Ta-yg'o-tas, or
Ta-yg'o-tas
To-zg'n-um

Tel-chi'nes Tel-chin'i-a Tel-chin'i-us Tel-chis Toʻle-Těľe-ba Te-léb'o-se, en Te-léb'o-se, Te-léb'o-se Těl-o-bô'i-dēs Těl'e-clés Těl'e-clás Těl-o-clī'dēs To-leg'o-nus To-lem'ş-çhus Těl e-můs Těl e-phăs'sa Těl'e-phùs Te-lê/și-a l Te-lès j-clēș Tel-o-sti'la Těl-o-sin'j-cus Těl-o-si'nus Těl-e-sĭp/pus Te-lĕs/pho-rŭs Tel-o-stag'o-ras To-les'tas To-les'tes Teles'tö Teles'tö Tele-thüs Teleg'ri-ks Te-lea'ri-as
Te-lea'ri-as
Te-lea'ri-as
Tel-la'ne
Tel-la'ne
Tel-la's Tăl'lis Tel'lus Tel-mes'sus, o Ta'lon Tel-ihū'sa Te'lys Te-mā'the-e Te-mā'thi-e Tēm'bri-um Těm-o-nī's Tēm-o-nī'tēş To-mē'nj-um

Teŭ-ta mj-as, or Těm'e-něs Tem'e-nus Teu'ta-mis Tēm-o-rīn'da Tēm'o-sa Tēm'o-sē Tēm'i-sūs Teu'ta-mus Teŭ'tas, or Teŭ-ta'tes Teu'thras Tem-mī'cēş Tēm'nēs Teū-thrō'ne Teū-tŏm'a-tūs Těm'něs Ten'to-nI, and Teū'to-nēş Teū-tŏn'j-cus Thạ-ben'na Těm'pe Tem'pe-a Tem-pp'ra Tem-pb'ra Tench-te'ra Te'ne-a Tenen's-des Tenen'ti-us 1 Thac'co-na Tha'is Tha/la Thal'a-ma Thalfa-mē Ten'o-rus Tha-las'sj-5 1 Të'nës The-las's -as 1 Těn'e-sis Te-nê'um Těn'něş Tha'log Tha-los'tri-a Tha-les'tris Të'nës Tha-la/tas Ten'ty-ra, Egypt. Ten-ty'ra, Threce. Te'os Tha-le'us Tha-II's Thā'li-ūs To re'don Thal/15 Te-ren'ti-a 1 Te-ren-ti-a'nus 1 Ter-en-ti'nus Te-ren'ti-us 1 Thal/pj-us Tham'u-da Tham'y-ras Tham'y-ris To-tōn'ti-ūs 1
To-tōn'os
Tō'ro-ūs
Tō'ro-ūs
Tō'ro-ūs
Tor-ōōo'to
Tor-ōōo'to
Tor-ōōo'to
Tō'r-ās
Tōr-i-ōō'zos
Tor-īd'a-ō
Tōr-i-dō'tōg
Tōr-īdō'tōg
Tōr-īdō'tōg
Tōr-īdō Than's-tus Thap'sa-cus Thap'sus Thar-gc/li-a Thar-gcb/u-lus Tha-ri/a-dcs Tha'rons Tha'si-us 1, or Thra'sj-us 1 Tha/sos Tha'sus Ter-men'ti-a 1 Thau-mā/cj-a 1 Thau-man-tē/us Ter mo-ra Tër'me-rus Ter-mës'sus Thau-man'ti-as 1, 4 Thau-man'tis Thau'mas Thau-ma'sj-us Ter-mē'sus Ter-mj-nā'lj-s The'a Tër-mi-nā/li Tër'mi-nus The-m-te/tus Tër mi-sus The ag'e-nes The a'ges Ter-pan'der Terp-sich o-re Terp-sic ra-te The-a'no The-a'num The ar'i-das Tör-ra-cī'na Tër-ra-eld'i-us The-Kr'nus Ter'ti-a 1 Ter'ti-as 1 Ter-tal-li-a'nus Te'thys Tho-a-to tes The bm Thebes The ba'nus Tet-ra-co'mum Tët-ra-gë/njs Te trap e-lis Tët/rj-cus The'be, or The'but They and sa The ja 3 The jas 3 Teå-chi'ra Teå-chi'ra Thell-g-I'ra Thel-e-phas'es Ted'cri-Thel-cal'nus Teac'to-ri Thel'i-ne

Ten-me'sos

Ted-5'chis Ted'ta

Ted-mes'eus

Thel-pa'sa

Theix-I'on

Thelx-I'o-po

Them'e-nus

Ther ma

Ther-mo'don

Thon

Thô'nis

Thys'sis Thy'us Ti-ā'ra THE The më'şi-ön 1e Ther-mop'y-la Ther'mum The-ni'tes The'on Tim'j-6 Ti'phys Ti'phys Tiph'y-06 Ti-i-bi'sh Tir-i-di'sh Tir-i-di'sh Tho-o'tes Tho-o'tes Tho-ra'ni-as The mis'cy-ra, or Ther mus The rod's mis Them-is-cy ra T1'3-53 Tib-e-rê'nî Ti-bê'rj-ks Them'i son Thô'rax The-mis'ta Ther-pan'der Therean'der Therean'e chus Therean's pus Therean's s Thoring Tib e ri'mus Tib'e-ris The-mis'ti-us 1 The-mis'to-cles Tī-bē'rj-ās Thör'sus TT'rō Them-j-stog'e-neg The us Ti-be'rus Ti-be'ms Ti-ryn'thi-s Ti-ryn'this The o-cle's The o-cles The-ra'chus Thes-bi'tes The o-clus Thrā'cēs Thrā'ci-a 1 Ti-bis/cus Ti ez'em Tib-j-se/ngs Tib-y-la Ti-bal/hps Tieng o ris The se's The se'i-dee The o-cifm'e-nus Ti-săm'e-nê Ti-săn'drys The oc'ly the Thrâce The-oc/ri-tus The st'is Thrac'i-da Thra'cis The-od's-mas, a Thi-od's-mas The-o-da'mus The-od's-tus The se'um The se us, or The seus Ti'bur Ti-sar'ça Thrā/se-ās Thra-sid/e-ās Thrā/si-ās 1 Tib-ur-ti'nus Ti-bur'ti-us l Tis dr Ti-el'a res Ti'm és l The si'dæ
The si'dës
The smoph'e ra
Thes moph'e ra
Thes moth'e tæ Ti-bur'tus Ti-bar ops
Ti'chis
Tichi-ds
Tic'i-ds
Ti-ci'num
Ti-ci'nus, river.
Tic'i-nus, men.
Tid'i-ds Thra'so Ti-ciph's od Ti-ciph's nis The o-dec'tee Thris-y-bū/lus The o-do'nis Thras-y-de/us Thra-syl/lus Thra-sym/a-chus Thrus-y-me/des Tis'o bis The o-do'ra The od-o-re'tus Tie'sa Tje-stim'e site The so-a, or The od'o ret Tie en pher all The-od-o-ri'tus The o-do rus Thes-pe'a Thras-y-me'nus Thre-I''ci-us Ti-tæ'a The o-do'si-a 1 The o-do'si-a 1 The o-do'si-as 1 The od'o-ta Thes pl'a Ti-be'sa Ti'um, er Ti ta'nes Thre-Is'sa Ti-fi'u Thes-pi'a-dæ Thes-pi's-des Thes/pj-z Threp-sip/pas Ti-fer'num Tit's as Ti-ta'nes Tigʻa-qis Tigʻel-li'nys Ti-gʻil'li-tis The o-dottion 2 Thes pis Thes pis Thes pis or Thes ti-us 1 The od'o tas Thrô/nj-um TT'lasy Thry'on
Thry'us
Thu-cyd'i-des
Thu-Is'to TR + në m Ti-ta'ni + Ti-tan'i des The o-da'lus Ti-grā'nēş The-o-gi'ton Tig-ran-o-cër'ta Ti'grès Ti'gris The og-ne tee Thes-prott Thes proting 1 Ti-ti/nj šs The og-ne tus Thủ/lẹ Thủ/ŋ-æ, æ Thủ/ŋ-ăm Ti-tă'nus, giant. TR's-nus, risc. TR-s-cë'n is l Thes-protus The-og'nis Thes-sa'li-a Thes-sa'li-on Thes-sa-li-o'tis The om-nes'tus Tig-u-ri'ni Til-a-tæ'i The 5'nas Thu-ri'nus Til-a-vemp'tus Tit-a-rē'sas Tit'e-nës Thes-sa-lo-n1'ca Thes'sa-lus The-o-ni'cus The-on'o-a Thus'ci-a 1 Til-phās'sys Tith-e-nid'i+ Ti-thō'nys Thy'o Time's Thý's dēs Thý's dēs Thý-s-mī's Thý's-mīs Thý's-na Thý-s-tī'ra The-on'o-e
The'o-pe
The-oph's-ne
The-oph's-ne
The-oph's-ne
The-oph-a-ni's
The-oph'-is Thes'ta-lus Ti-men'e-tas 4 Ti-ma'us
Ti-ma'us
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Ti-ma'us Thes'th Ti-the re-These to These tije 1 These tije dæ, en These tije dæ These tijes 1 Ti"4+ 1 Ti-ti-ā'na l Ti-ti-ā'nus l Thy-bar'nt Thy-bar'nt Thy-ba'ta Thy-es'tes Ti''ti & l The oph'i-lus Thes-ti-dī/um Thes'ti-us l Tī-man'dri-dēs Ti'ui The o-phras'tus Ti-man'ge-lus Ti-man'thès Thy-es-to-us Thy-i-as 3 The-o-phy-lac tus Then'tor Ti-tie'i-ës The oph'y lact The opol'e-mus The opom'pus The op'ro-pus The o'ris Thes'ty-lis Ti'ti is 1 Ti-mar'chus Tim-a-re'ta Thes'ty-lus Thym/bra Ti tör'mys Thym-brae'un Thym'bri-a The'tis Theu do-tus Ti-mā'ei-ŏn l Tit-the um Tim-e-sith'e-us Ti-mā'vņs Ti-tà'ri-ès Thed'tis, or Ted'this Ti'lus Thym'hris Tim'o-as Ti-mē'ej-ās 1 The-o'rj-us The-o-ti'mus Thym'bron Tit'y-rus Tit'y-us Thī's Thym'e-10 Thī-al-lē'la Thī'as The ox'e-na Thy-mI's-this Ti-moch's-ris The pol'e mas a Tim-o-clê/a Tim/o-clêş Ti-möc/ra-têş The-ox-e'ni-a The-ox-e'ni-us Thy-moch's-res Thy-moches Thim bron Tend has 5 Thy-od/a-mas Thy-o/ne Thy-o/ne-as The'ra Thi-od/a-mis
Thir-mid/i-a Toch's ri Ti-mô'cro-ôn The-ram'bus Tues'o bis 4 This be This eight This eq. To-ea'th To-le'thm Tol-ie-to'by Tol'mi-des The-ram'e-nes Tim-o-de'mus The rapine, or Thy'o-tes Tim-o-lā'us Ti-mô'le-ŏn Te-rap no The ras Thy're Tho-an-te'us Tho-an'ti-am 1 Tho'as Thyr'e-p Ti-mo'lus The-rid's-mas
The-rim's-chus Thyr-e-a'tre Tol'o phis To-lib'sa Tī-mom'a-chūs Thyr-c-a'tis Tī'mön To-lüm'nı To-lüm'nı To'lus To-mar'um Tüm'ş-rüs Tüm'ş-rüs Thyr'e-us Thyr'i-des Thô'e Ther'i-nus Ti-mô'năx Thō/lus Ti-moph's-nes Ti-mothe as The rip pi-dis Thom'y-ris Thyr'i-on

Ti-mox'e-nës

Tin'dia

o-mi'te òm'o-rī o'mos, e To'mis om'y-ris ō'ne-a on-gu'li o-ni'a o-pa/zŏs o pā'zus op'i-ris, or Top'rus or'o-tee ōr'i-nî o-rō/ne ol-qua'ta or-qua/tus or'tor ō'rus o-rÿ″ne ox a-rid'i-a ŏx'e-ŭs ox-ic'ra-të ŏx'j-lī rā/be-e rācb/a-lūs rā/chās ra çhê'a ra-chln'i-a rach-o-ul'tis ra-god'di-a ra'gus raj-a-nŏp/q-lïs ra-jā/nus /-d/jga ral/ičs rans-al-pi'nus rans-pa-da/nus rans-tib-ç-ri/na rans-tib-o-ri'nus ráp/ę-zą ráp/ę-zŏn rą-pē/zys, or Trap/ę-zŭs rą-phē/ą ranj me'nus ra-sŭl'lus rē'ba re-bā'ti-ŭs I re-běl-li-ā'nys re-běl-li-6'nus re-běl'li-ás re/bi-s rē'bj-ŭs re bo ni-s re-bō'ni-us réb'u-la re'rus res'vi-ri rev'e ri rī-ā'rj-ş ท-ธ์ ๆ-นิง rī-bal'lī 'rīb'o-cī 'rī-bū'nī TT\_CMS/SAS ric-as-ti'ni Yic'cz, (trik'se) 'rich'j-nas 'ri-chō'nis 'ri-clā'ri-a ric-o-lo ni

Tri-cor/y-thus Tri-cra/na Tri-cre'na Tri-den tum Tri-6/res Trī-e-těr'i-ca Tri-o-të rjs Trif-o-li'nus Trī-gem'j-na Tri-go'num Tri-go'nus Tri-na/en-a Trin'a-cris Trī-ŏc'ş-lş Trijo-cia Trī o-dūs Trī o'nēs Tri'o-pas, or Trī-o-pē/j-ŭa 3 Trī-phil/lis Trī-phī/lus Trī-phvi/j-a Trì-phỹ'lis Trip'o-di Trip'o-lis Trip-től'e-műs Triq'ue-tra Tris-me-gis'tus Trī-tē'a TrY'ti-a I Trīt-o-ge-nī'a Trī'tŏn Tri-to'nes Tri-to'nis Tri-to'nus Trī-ăm'vi-rī Tri-věn'tum Trīv'j-ş Trīv'j-æ An'trum Trīv'j-æ Lū'cus Tri-vi'cum Tro's-des Tro'as Troch's-ri Troch'o-is Tro zë'ne Trog'i-lus Trog-löd'y-tæ Trog-löd'y-të; Tro'gus Pom-pë'i-ŭs 3 Trō'j-lŭs Trō'ja Tro-jū'ģe-næ Trom-en-ti'na Troph'i-mus Tro pho ni ŭs Trŏe Trče'su-li Trŏe'sụ-lũm Trot'i-lum Tru-ën'tum, or Tru-en-ti'num Tru-en-ti'num
Tryg-o-dæm'onös 4
Tryph'o-rüs
Tryph-i-o-dö'rus
Tryphon Try-phô'sa Tâ'bọ-rō

Tuc'cie 1
Tuc-cit'o-re Tá'ci-a 1 Tu'der Tụ-đểr'ti-a 1 Tá'drī Tų-ge'ni Tų-gi'ni Tū-gų-ri'nus Tų-is'tė Tu-lin'gi ТàlЛа Tŭl'li-a Tŭl-li-a'num Tul li'o-la Tàl'li-às Tŭl'lus Hos-til'i-Tu-nē'ta, or Tū'nis Tŭn'gri Tu-rā ni-ŭs Tite/ba Tür-de-tā'nī Tür'du II Tu-re'sis Tū-ri-ā/sō Tū/ri-ŭs Tur'nus Tū'ro-nēs Tu'ro-ni, and Tụ-rở nĩ Tùr pị-ô Tụ-rũl lị-ŭs Tu-run'tus Tus-ca/ni-a Tús'cï Tăs'ci-a 1 Tăs-cụ-lã'nụm Tăs'cụ-lăm Tus'cus Tā'u Tu-tā'nus Tu'tho-a Tů'ti-a l Tůt-i-ca'nys Tů'ti-cům Tůt-i-li'na Tÿ'a-na Ty-a-ne'i-ŭs 3 Ty-a-ne'us Ty-a'no-ŭs Ty-a-nī'tis Ty'bris Ty'ors Ty'ors Ty'che (ti'ke) Tych'i-cas Ty'de Ty'de Ty'd'e-as Ty'd'e-as Tÿ-ë'nis Tÿ'lös Tym'ber Ty-mō'lus Tym-pā'nj-a Tym-phæ'i Tyn-dar'i-dēş Tyn'da-ris Týn'da-růs

ňe

Ty-phō/e-ās, a. Ty/phōn Ty-phō/nis Tyran-gi'te Tyran'ni-ön Tyeun'nus Ty'rus, or Tŷ'ra Tyres Tyri-dā'tēş Tyri-i Ty-r1′0-t68 Týr'i-de Tý'rō Tý-rŏg'ly-phŭs Tÿ'rŏs Týr-rhē'i-dæ Tyr-rhē'i-dēs Tyr-rhō'nī Tyr-rhe/num Tyr-rhe'nus Tyr'rhe-as Tyr-rhi'dm Tyr-sē'ta Tyr'sis Tyr-ter/us Tyrus, or Tyrs Tyrsjäs l Tzäc'o-näs 5

U. O'BJ-I V-căl/o-gồn V/cu-bia D'fens U-fon-ti'na O-ign-ci'ng Ol-pj-a/nus O'ly-bree O-lys/seg Ŭm/ber Ŭm'bra Um-bre'nus Öm'bri ş Um-brig'i-ŭs ₿m′brö Ŭn'ca Un'che Un-de-cem'vi-rī O-něl'li Unx'i-a 1 Ū′pis Up-sā′lum U-rā′ca U-rā/gus U-rā/ni-a U-rā/ni-ī, or O'ri-I O'ra-nŭs Ur-bā'nus 01-p/c/h-a Orbjecus Orē um Ür'go-năm D'n<del>i s</del>

D-ri'on D'ri-tes

Ur-sid i-us

Ur-sī/ngs Us/ca-na Ŭs′co-nüm U-sĭp′o-tös O-sip'i-ci Ŭs′pi-ī Us-tī′ca Us/ti-cus Ü'ti-ca Ux'a-ma Ux-an'tis Ux-el-lo-da/nam Ux'i-t l Ux-Yo'a-ma ()-s1'te

٧.

VXc/c Vac-cm'I Va-cu'na Va-dav'e-rö Vad-i-mö'nja Lak Cus Vā/ga Va.ga Va.ga/drd/sa Va.ga/li-ŭs Va.ga/ni Va.ga/sus Va/ha-lis Va-I'cus Va'la Vil-a-mī/rus Va'lens Va-len'ti-a 1 Vill-en-tin-j-a'nue Pill-en-tin'i-an Vill-en-ti'nus Va-le'ri-a Va-le-ri-a'nus Vu-lê'ri-an Vu-lê'ri-an Vil/e-rus Vil'gj-ŭs Val-leb's-us Van'da-li Van-dā/lj-I Van-ģī'o-nēş Van-ģī'o-nēş Va-ra'nes Var-dæ/I Vi'n-a Vir'i-cus Va-tī'nī Va-ris'ti Vi'ri-us Vir'rā Va'rus Va-sa'tie Vis'co-nes Vas-con/i-cus Vit-j-ch/nus Vit-j-ë'nus Va-tIn/i-us Va-trē'nus Ve-chī/res Vec'tj-ās Vec-to'neg Ve'di-us Pol'li-a

Vo-gō'ti-ūs 1 Vō'i-a 3

V8 | E/mps 3 V8 | en/tes 3 V6 | en/te 3 V8/-1 3 Věj'o-vis Ve-lä'brum Ve-la/crom Vo-lā'ni-tis Včl'o-da Ve'li-a Ve-lib'e-ri Vel'i-ca Ve-li'na Ve-li'num Ve-li-o-cas'st Věl-i-těr'na Věl'i-těs Věl'i-træ, or Ve-ll'træ Val'is-rī Vēl'le-da Vel-lē'i-us 3 Ve-nä'from Ven'e-de Ven'e-di Věn'e-li Věn'eti Venë'ti-a 1 Pën'iss Věn'e-tăs Vo-n'il'i-Ven-nö'neş Ve-nö'neş Ve-nö'nj-üs Ven'tî Ven-tid'j-tis Ven-u-le j-tis 3 Věn'ų-lüs Vē'nos Ve-na'si-a 1, er Ve-na'si-am 1 Ve-pi/cus Ve-rā/grī Ve-rā/ni-a Ve-rā/ni-ās Ver-big'e-nus Ver-cel'in Ver-cin-get/o-rix Ve-re na Ve-re/tum Ver-gas-il-lau'-Ver-ési/ius Ver-ési/i-a Ver-ési/i-a Ver-ési/i-a Ver-ési-um Ver-gob're-tus Ver'i-tus Věr-o-děc'ti-tis 1 Věr-o-măn/dụ-I Ve-rð/na Vo-rô'nôs Vôr-o-ni'ca Ver-re-gr'num

Věr'rēs, C. Věr'ri-tůs Věr'ri-ůs Ver-rû'gō Ver'ta-gus Vőr'ti-cő Vőr-ti-cör'di-a Ver-tis/cus

Vin'nj-u

Vi-ra'go

Vip-sa'ni-a

Ver-tum'nys Ver-y-fa'nys Ve<sup>2</sup>rus Včs'e-gŭs Včs'bj-ŭs, *er* Vç-sû'bj-ŭs Věs-ci-š'num 1 Včs-cu-la'ri-de Vosco-nis Vosco-nis Vosco-nis, and Vosco-nis Vosco-nis Ves på'si-qu. Ves-ta'164 Vos-tā'li-a Vos-tā'lis Vos-tĭ''ci-tis 1 Ves-til'j-as Ves-til'la Ves-ti'ni Ves-tī'nus Ves'u-lūs Ve-sū'vi-ūs Ves'vi-ūs Vět'j-ŭs Vet i-us Vet-tö'nēş Vet-u-lö'ni-ş Ve-tû'ri-a Ve-tû'ri-us Ve'tus Vi-t'drys VI-ā'lis VI-bId'i-a VI-bId'j-us Vib-i-o'nes Vib'i-us VI/bō VIb-q-18/nqs VI-băl'lj-ăs VI'ca Pô'ta VI-cel'li-us VI-cen'ta, or VI-ce'ti-a 1 VI-cen'tj-1 Vic'tor Vic-to'ri-a Vic-to-ri'na Vic-to-ri'nus Vic-to'rj-us Vic-tum'vi-to VI-čn'na vn'ii-ş VII'li-us Vim-j-nā'ljs Vin-cen'ti-us 1 Vin'cj-ŭs l Vin-dā'li-ŭs Vin-děl'i-cī Vîn-de-lî"ci-a 1 Vin-de-mi-a'tor Vin-dem'i-ter Vin'děx, Jū'ij-us Vin-di''cj-us I Vin'di-li Vin-do-nis'sa Vi-ni''cj-tis i VI-nid'i-as Vin'i-us

Virbiës
Virdi'mprës
Virgi'ijës
Virgin'ije
Virgin'ije
Virgin'ije
Virgin'ije
Virjides
Virjides
Virjides Vir'ro VYr'tus Vi-sti/j-tes VI-ečl'lus Vis'ty-la Vī-sür'gie Vi-těl'li-a Vi-těl'li-ás Vi''ti-a l Vi-tis'a-tör Vit'ri-cus VI-trů'vi-ŭs VII'u-la Vo-co ni-a Vo-co ni-us Vo-con'ti-a 1 Vog'e-sas Vol-a-gin'i-as Vo-la'na Vo-län'dum Völ-a-těr'ra Vol'ce, or Vol'cat, or Vol'ests Volog'ests Volog'ests Volog'ests Vol'scons Vol'sci, or V8l'ct Vol-sin'j-ăm Vol-tin'j-a Vo-lăm'næ Fā'num Vo-lum'ni-Vo-lum'ni-us Vo-lum'nus. Vo-lüp'tis, and Vo-lü'pi-s Vol-u-sö'nus Volu-ej-ā'nus 1 Volu'ej-ās 1 Vol'u-sās Vol'u-sās Vo-mā'nus Vo-no'nes Vo-pis'cus Vo-rā'nus Vos'e-gus, er Vo-sā'gus Vō-ti-ē'nus l Vŭl-ca-nā'lj-a Vul-că/nī Vul-cā'ni-ŭs Vul-ca'nus Vill our Vul-ca'ti-tie 1 Vul-sī'num Vul-sī'num Val'ty-ra

Văl-tu-rê'i-ăs 3 Vul-tā'ri-ăs Vul-tur nom Val-tür'nus Vul-tür'ti-üs l

X. XIN'THE Xin'thi Xin'thi-s Xin'thi-co Xan-thip pe Xan-thip pes Xin the Xin-the-pulles Xăn'thục Xăn'ti-cles Xan-tip pc Xan tip pus Xo-nar'chus Xo-nar'chus Xen'a-res Xen'e tas Xe'ne us Xe-nî'ş-dêş Xê'nj-ŭs Xěn o clě'a Xěn o clěs Xěn o cli'děs Xe něc'm těs Xe-ned's-mas, e Xen-o-da'mus Xen-o-de'mus Xo-nod'i-ce Xe-nod/e-chus Xen-o-de/rus Xe-nod/e-les Xe-nod'o-tus Xe-no)-h'a-nes Xe-noph'i-lus • Xen'o-phon Xen o phon ti'us Xen-o-pi-thi'a Xer-o-lyb'i-a Xerx-o'ne Xerx'es Xeux'es XI-mô'no XI-phē'no Xu'thus Xy'chus Xyn'i-ss Xyn-o-Ich'i-s Xyp'e-së Xys'ti-ci

Z.

ZXB'A-TÜS ZXb-dj-c&'no Za bir'na Záb'u lüs Zac'o-rus Za-cyn'thus Zą-grw'us Za'grus Zal'ą-tōg Za-led'cus Za'ma, or Zag'ma Zā'mo-is Za-mölx'is Zan'cle Zan'the-neg Zan'thi-cles

Ziras

Zar-by-6'm Zar-do'cha Zár'o-m Zár'o-m Zár-tarpin Zar me gye Zž'tběs Za-ve ole Ze la ... Ze la ... Ze la ... bi'ne Zo 18's Ze 18's Zo 18's دې او په کې افلا په چه کځ ایس ۲۰۰ 28'0 Zo mô/m a Zo mô/m a Zo mô/m i Zom/o chôp Zán o di da Zen o do na I Zen o do na I Ze odd o tas Zo nich's al Zo nom + ha Zo noth'o mi Zo phyr'i on Zoph'y rum Zoph'y rum Zoph'y rum Ze rys the Ze'this, e 7.6 m Zeug m Zō'us Zeŭi-dă's Zeŭi-das Zeůx-lp/pe Zeůx-lp/pe Zear's ZI-č'la ZI-my'ri Zi-my'ri Zi-pe'un Zi-pe'un Zi'un Zmil's ces 5 Zờilis Zo ip'pus Zo i të'un Zô'na Zôn'a-rie Zôph'o-rie Zo-pyry-ö Zo-pyry-ön Zop'y-rus

Zor o a to

Zos te ma

Zy-can'te Zige-an Zigi-i Zigi-i

Zy gom + h

Zy gup'o lis Zy gri'te

Zo-thraus'tes

Zor o as trê pa Zos'i-mās Zos'i-ne

# **PRONUNCIATION**

OF

# SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

### REMARKS.

- THE pronunciation of but a small part of the Scripture Proper Namos can be determined by classical authority; and they are, therefore, more conformed, in their pronunciation, to the English analogy than the Greek and Latin proper names.
- 2. One of the principal differences between the promunciation of the Hebrew proper names and those of the Greek and Latin, relates to the found of the letter g, which, in Greek and Latin names, is soft before c, i, and y; as, pellius, pippines, pyses; but in Hebrew names it is hard; as, perizim, pideon. A few Hebrew proper names, however, by passing through the Greek of the New Testament, have become conformed to the rule relating to words from the Greek, by softening the g; as, penesereth, Bethphage.
- 3. The letters ch, in Hebrew names, are sounded hard, like k; as, sheber, Enech; but the words Rachel, Cherubim, also Cherub, (an angel,) are Anglicized in their pronunciation, the cheeing sounded like ch in cheer: but Cherub, a lity, is pronounced ghe'rub.
- 4. In some Scripture names, in which the rowels is follow an accented vowel, the s is ar-

- ticulated by the i, like y consonant; as, Achsia, (s-kā'ya,) Isaiah, (I-zā'ya;) but a part of the Scripture names which end in siah are pronounced by all the orthodists with the accent on the i; as, Shèm-q-l'qh.
- 5. The consonants c, s, and t, before is and in, preceded by the accent, in a number of Scripture names, take the sound of sh; as, Cappadosia, Asia, and Galatia.
- 6. The following vocabulary exhibits the pronunciation of Walker, together with numerous deviations from him by the following orthospists, namely, Oliver, Parry, Smart, Carr, and also Taylor, the editor of "Calmet's Dictionary of the Rible."
- 7. With respect to the words of which different pronunciations are here given, the mode adopted by Walker is placed first; but there are some cases in which the mode adopted by others is doubtless to be preferred to Walker's. In regard to almost all the other words, respecting which no diversities are exhibited, these several ortho-spists agree with Walker.
- 8. The abbreviation O. stands for Oliver, P. for Perry, S. for Smart, C. for Curr, and T. for Taylor

## SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

 X/a-LXz
 Xb-di'ss
 A-bā'rim, P.
 Xb'di-el
 X'bel Mā'im
 X'bel Ma'im
 X'

Ã′çbar

À-do'ra

A-höl'bah Am-ş-shî'q Am-ş-thil'y Am'ş-thil's Lb'e-sin Xd-o-rā′jm Ab'e-sar A-do/ram A-b∂'li-ùb A-chi-ich/e-ris A'chim 4Ed-164-A Ad'o-ram X bez dram'e-lêch bo-!ib'a-mala Am-p-El'ak Ăb'gş-r**ŭs** Ā'bī V-čpiw,6-lgčp Y,čpi-os Ä'dri-s A'dri-sl A-hō-li-ba'mah. A-bī'a Ā-bī'ah Ā-bi-āl'bou P. T. À'mi A-chi'rem A'chish Ach'i-töb Ach'i-töb A-dü'el -hū'mə4ī A-mîn'ş-dib Ăd'α-81, σ. Δ-dŭl'lam À-hū'zam Á-mìl'təi A-bī'a-aiph Á-hűz'zah Ä'ï A-mirto-i, P A-bī'a-thār Ā'bib -dăm/mim A-miz's-bid A-dăm'mım A-dī'şs Æ'gypt Æ-nō'şs, Vergil. chit'e phil Ą-T'ab Am-mid's the A-bī'dah Āb'i-dān Ā'hi-či A-I'ath km'meb Ach-m8'th À-1'ja À-1'jab Xm′mai Æ'ne-is, Ade. i√bim-an∆ Æ-aĕ'#, P. T. A-bi-ē'zer X-bi-ē'zer X-bi-ēz'rīte X'chür Lij'ş-lön (**öd'jş-**lön) im mid Xch's 化 non Am-mr'el. P. Ach'shaph Aij'o-leth Sha'har Æ'nos Am-mi'bed Am-miebid'de l Äg'a-ba Äg'a-büs Ä'gäg Ä'gag-Ite Xb'i-gail Xb-i-hā'il Xçh'zib X'in Χς'i-pha, (ἄσ'φ-fq) Χς'i-thō Ăm'mọn A-I'oth A-bi'bu A-bi'hud A-bi'jah A-bi'jam Ab-j-le'ne À-I'res Àj'a-lòn Àk'kub Am'mon-Res A-cu'a A'cub Am'ača A'mok Åg-¢ē'ņs Āg-ģē'ņs Āg-ģē'ņs Ã'di Ak-rab/bim A'mon À-làm'e-lèch Àl's-mèth X'did Am'o-rites A-bim's-el Xd'a-da A'mo Äg-noth-tä/bor Ä/gur ăd′a-dùb Al'a-möth Al'cj-müs Am'pli-ts Am'ram A-bim'e-lech A-dā'dab, P. A, bin'a dab Å-bin'o-km Å-bi'ram Ăl'e-ma A-lê'meth Ad-ad-5'zer Am'ram-B Xd-ad-rim'mon A-har'ah Am'ria ♣-bī′rom Al'e-meth. T. A'dah À-har'al Xm'ra phil Al'ç-u-Al-ex-ăn'dri-ş -'dri-ön A-bis'a-. Ab-i-ac'i Ab'i-ahag A-bi'shag, P. Am-ra'phel. Ad-s-I'sh À-has'a-I Ad-p-li's Ad'am A-ba-sā'ī, P. Al-ex-ăn'dri Ăm'zī A-li'ab has y o'rus X'mab Xd'a-ma -bă'va -ir'an Ăn'a-Q A-Dan A'băz Xd's-mah XI-lo-lu'jah (81-lo-lu'ya) À'Dah Äďa-mī Ā-līžz'a-I Ab-i-shā'har, C. An-o-hi'rath A-dā'mī, P. Ād's-mī Nē'keb XJ/Jom A-bisb's-I Ä-ha-zī'ah Xh'băn An-a-F'sh A-bī'sha-ī, P. Āb-j-shā'ī, O. Al'lon Bich'uth X'nik A'dar Al-mô'dad ⊼′her Le'a-kim Xďa-e C. T. A-bish's-löm Xb-i-shā'lom, C. Al'mo-dad, P. nam o lich X'hi Ăn'a-mim Xd'a-tha an'**ah** À-hī'am À-b: A-hī/ah A-nā'ma Ā'nān Ad'bo-el tha im A-bī/shu-a, P. Åb-j-shu'a, O. Al'na-than A'löth Xd'dan λ-hi-ē'zer Λ-hī'hud Xd'dar A-na'ni Xd'di A-hī'jah A-hī'kam Xl'pha de'ī<del>n e</del>-nā Al-phē'us Āl-ta-nē'us Al-tās'chith Āl'to-kon Xn-ş-nī'şs A-nàn'j-ēl A'nāth C. T. Xd'din Ab'i-shur Ab'i-sam Ab'i-tal Xd'dō À-M'lud À-him's-42 Xd'dus À-hī'man À-hīm'e-lèch A'der A-nàth'e-u Àn'a-thàth A-bī'tai, P. Āb'i-tāb Xd'i-da X'di-81 A'lush An's that he -hI'moth Xl'vah Abi'ud Abi'ud Ab'ner Â'địn A-hin'a-dab XI/van An'drew Xd'j-na À-hin'o-im A'mad Xn-dro-n7'ces A-mad's-the An-dren rein ⊼′bram A-dī'na, P. T. Xd'i-nō -h1'8 A'bra-ham -mād'a-thủo A-hī'ra À-mão À'mal Ab'sa-löm A-bū'bys Ac'a-rön A-dī'nō, P. A'nem, d A'nea -hī'ram Xd'i-nŭs Xd'i-tha -hi'ram-ites A-mal/da À-hĭs'a-mặch Am'a-lék A'ner Ăm'a-lěk-îtes Xc'a-tan Xd-j-thā'im Xd'la-I hìsh'a hur A'nes Xc'cad -bī'sham A'neth A'ni-Am A'nim A-mal'e-kites, Ăc'ca-rŏn À-hī'sher Xd'mah P. C. Ăc'chō Xd'ma-tha -hī'tob X/min Xd'na Ac'căs Ăm'ş-υş Λ-mā'υş, P. A-hit'o-ph&l Ăn'na A-hī/tub Xc/cŏz Xd'nah An'na io A-căi a A'cháb -cĕl'da-ma Ad'o-nai -hī'ud Ăm-ş-rī'ah Λ-mā'sş, στ Xn'nas Ad-o-nī/as À h'lah An-nά′γα A-dŏn-j-bē′zek A'chad Xh'lai Xm/9-53 An'no is A-chā'i-a (q-kā'-Ăd-o-nī'jah A-dōn'i-juh, P. A-dōn'i-kum Ab-lā'ī, P. Ăm's-εq, ο. Δ-mā'sq, P. 3: An-ti-lib's als yq) A-cha-I'a, O P. -hō'ah Ăn'ti-ich An-ti'o-chi À-hō'è C. T. A-chu'i-cus A'chun Ăd-on-l'raus Àn-ti'o-chès Àn'ti-pas An-tip's-trìs -hō'īte A-mas'a-I A-don-se'dek hô/lah Xm-a-m'1, o.

P. T

n'ti-pha n-tō'nj-a n-to-thī'jah An-tōth'jāh, P. n'toth-Ite 'nyb 'nus p-a-mē'a pli-a-rā'im -phar'esti chites phar'sites 'phek -phē'kah Aph'e-kili, P. -pher're -phī'ah ph/rah ph/see -poc'a-lÿpee -poc'ry-pha -pol'los -pŏl'ly-ŏn A-pŏl'yon p'pa-Im Ap-pa'im p'phi-a (d//e-q) Ap-phi'a, P. p'phya (d//w) q'ui-la A-qull's, P. 'rab r'a-bab r-a-bat'i-në -rā/bi-e 'rad 'rad-Ite r'a-dăs rab 'ram 'ran r'a-rit -rau'nah r-a-ā'nah, P. r'ba, er Xr'bab r'bal r-bát/tis r-bē'la, Syria. r-hěl'la r'bite r-hō/na-I r-che-laus, P. Ar'che-laus, P. r-ches tra-tus r'clie-vites r/çñī r-chi-at's-roth r chtp/pgs rch'ites м r'dăth rd'Itee r'dön -rē'lī -rō'iltes -re-op/a-gite re-op a-gus res

A-rē'ņa Ār'gŏb Xr'gŏl Á-rid'a-ī A-rid's-the À-ri'eh À'ri-òl Ăr-i-ma-thē′a Ā′ri-ŏçh A-ris/a-ī Ār-is-to-bū/ļus Ar-is-tob/u-lus, Xrk/ited Ar-ma-gĕd'don Ar-mi-shad'ş-ï Ar'mön Xr'nău Xr'ne-pher Xr'nŏu X'rod Xr'o-d1 Ăr'o-er A-rō'er, P. T. X'ròm Xr'pad, or Xr'phad Ar-phax'ad År′sa-cēs Xr'te-más Ar'u-bŏth A-rd'mah Xr'vád Ar'vad-Res Ar'za λ'są Xs-a-dī'as Xs'a-čl As'a-hčl A-sa'bel, P. Xs-a-l'ah Xs'a-na A'saph Xs/a-phar As'a-ra A-săr'e-či Ăs'a-rēēla.P As a re'el, T. As-a-rē/lah As-bāz/a-rēth As/ca-lon A-66' 38 À-séb-e-bi'a Às-e-bi'a Xs'e-nath A'ser A-sê'rar Xah-a-bI'ah X'shăn Ash'be-a Xsh'bçi Xsh'bel-Ites Xah'dòd Ash'doth-Ites Xsh'doth Pis'gah A'she an Ash'er Ash'ı-măth Ash'ko-naz Ash'nah X'shon

Ash'pe-naz Ash'ri-ël

Ar'e-tis, P. O.

Xsh'ta-röth Ash'ta-roth-Ites Xsb/te-möth A-shū′ath Ash'u-ath, C. Xah'ur A-shā'rim Āsh'ur-Ites X'si-ş (â'ske-g) Xs-j-bī'şs X'sj-či A-sī'el, P. As'i-pha As'ke-lŏn Xe'mş-dăi Xs'ma-věth Xs-mo-de/us Xs-mo-ne/ans Xs'nah As-năp/per À-sō/chis À/som As'pa-tha As'phar As-phar's-sus Äs'rj-čl Xs-sa-bī'as As-săl'i-mŏth Ăs-sa-nī'as As-si-dê'ans Xe∕sir As'sos As'ta-roth As-tar'te Às'tath A-săp'pim À-sÿn'cri-tăs À'tăd Xt/a-rah A-tar ga-tis At'a-roth A'ter At a ro-zī'as Ā'tháck Ath-a-I'ah Ath-a-li'ah Ath-a-ri'as Ăth-ę-nō'bi-ŭs Ath'ens Xt'roth Ăt'tai At-ta-li'a At'ta-lŭs At-thar's-teg âu'gj-s Au-ra-nī'tis -Âu-rā'nus Au-te'us Âu'te-ăs, €. ′₹₽ Ăν'a-răn Ã/ven X'vim A'vims A'vites **A'vith** Az-a-6'lus A'zah X'zal Äz-q-ll'ah Äz-q-nl'ah A-zā'phj-ŏn

Xz'a-ra A-zā'ro-čl Āz-a-rī'ah Xz-a-rī'as Ã′zšz A-zā'zei Az-a-zī'ah Az-báz/a-röth Az/buk A-zō/kah A/zel X′zem Ăz-o-phū′rith A'zer Ą-zē'tas Ăz′găd A-zFa À-zī'e-ī Ā'zi-či A-zī'za Āz'ma-vēth Az-mā/veth, P. Äz'mön Az'noth Ta'bor A'zör A-ző/tus Áz/rj-či Áz/rj-kám A-zū'bah X'zur Xz'u-răn Xz'y-mîtes Xz'zah Xz'zan Äz'zyr

В.

Bā'al, or BBL Bā'alah Ba'ā'lah, P. Bā'al-ath Ba'al-ath Be'er Ba'al Be'rith Ba'al Gad Ba'el Ham'on Ba'el Ham'on

P. Bā'al Hān'an Bā'al Hā'nan, P. Bā'al Hā'zor

Ba'al Her'non

Bā'al-I Bā'al-Im Ba-ā'lim, P. Bā'a-IIs Bā'al-Id Bā'al-Bā'on Bā'al Pō'or Bā'al Pōr'a-zīm Bā'al Shāl'j-sha Bā'al Shal-I'-sha, P.

sha, P.
Bā'ai Tā'mar
Bā'ai Zē'bub
Bā'ai Zē'bub
Bā'ai Zē'phŏn
Bā'a-na
Bā'a-nah
Ba-ā'nah, P. T.

Bā'a-năn Ba-ā'nań, P Bā'a-nāth Ba-ā/nath, T. Bā-a-nī'as Bū'a-ra Ba-a'ra, P. Z. Bā'a-she Ba-ā/sha, P. Z. Bā'a-ohāh Bā-a-sī'ah Bā'bel Bā/bi Bab'y-lon Bā'ca Bec-chū'rus Bách'rītes Bách'yth Al'len Ba-gō'as Bag'o-I Ba-hā'rum-ite Ba-hū'rim Bā'jith Bak-bak'er Bak'ba-ker, P. Bák'buk Bak-buk-I'ah Bā'leam (b**ā'les)** Bal's-dan Bā'lah Bā'lak Băl'a-mō Băl'a-năs Bal-thā/sar Ba'mah Ba'moth Bā'moth Bā'al Ban Ban-a-1'as Bā'nī Bā'njd Ban'nus Băn'ų-ās Ba-răb'bas Băr'a-chăl Ba-ra'chel, P. Băr-a-chi'ah Băr-a-chi'as Bă'rak Bar-ce'nor Bar'gō Bar-hū'mītes

Ba-rō'dis Bar'sa-bās Bar'ta-cūs Bar-thōl'o-meŵ Bar-ti-mē'us Bā'ruch Bar-zū'la-I Bas'ca-ms Bās'san, er Bās'san Hā'wöth

Bar'hy-mites,

P.

Bar-jē'sus Bar-jō'na Bar'kŏs

Bar'ng-bas

Ba-tī'ah

Fā'ir Bāsh'ç-māth Ba-shō'math, F

Ben-ba'nan Ben'i-na

Le lith Bën'ja-min Bën'ja-mite Bën'ja-mites Bëth-hā'ran BUI'dad (Miret) Me meth Béth-hôg'lah Béth-hô ron BTFo-4m Cal'no B1-16'am, P Cal'phf Bil'gah Bil'ga-I Bil-ga'I, P. T. Bil'ha, or Bil'hah Cal've-ry Ca'mon Bas'ta-1 Bê'nô Běth-jës'j-měth Běth-léb'j-öth Bo-no'n Bat'a-ne Benêrî Ben'e-î, c. Ben-zo'heth ČE 184 Běth'le-hěm Běth'le-hěm Éph'-Bath Ca'nean (M's.s Bath's-loth Beth-rab/bim ra-tah **BYPhin** Ca'na-12, 0.1 Ca'san-lies Charles-lies Běth'le-hem-ste Běth'le-hem Jů'-Bath'sho-be Bil'ahan Bê'on Báth'shu-s Bath-shū's, P. Bim'hai Bë'or Bē/ra dah Bin'e-s P. C. Ber'a-chah, Be-ra'chah, P. Bi-ne'a, P. Ca'na sa an Bav'a-I Běth lö/mon Căn'da că Căn'dace, P. Bin'ny-I Be-va'I, P. Běth-mā'a-cah Bin-nū'I, P. Bir'sha Běth-ma-ā'cah. Bō-a-lī'ah Can-da'ce, E. Be's-loth Bër-e-chi'ah Bër-e-l'ah Can'ach Be-a'loth, P. T. Běth-mar'ca-böth Birza-vith Bish Bin Chm'veh-Bo-rē'a Bē'rēd Bē'an Běth-mê'ou Cape ar est a Beb's-1 Běth-n'im'rah Bj-thf'ab Ra'ri Běth-ö'ron Bith'ron Be-ba'l, P. Biz'i-jo-thi'ah Biz'i-jo-thi'jah Biz-jōth'jah Biz'tha Ca-phon'a the Ca-phi'ra Bē'cher Re-chē'rath Bēch'o-rath, P. Be-ri'ah Be'rites Beth-pa'l Beth-paz'zer Camb'tor Be'nth Běth-pě'or Camb to rise Běth pha-gë Běth phage, P. Běth-pha'ge, T. Běch<sup>†</sup>ti-lěth Bě<sup>†</sup>dád Ber-ni'ce Blas'tus Bër'njce, P. Be-rō'dach Băl'a-Cap-pa-dő'cia (hűp-pa-dő da Car-a-ba'aj-sa Bō-ş-nēr'ģēş Bō'şz, or Bō'şz Bēd-ş-I'ah Bē-çl-I'a-da Běth'phe-lět Běth'ra-băh dăn Be-el-teth/mus Be-el-teth/mus Be-el-teth/mus Boc'cas Ber'o-dach Bal'-Car che-miss Car che-miss Car che-miss a-dan, P. Boch'e-ra Běth-ra'bah, T. Bē'röth Běth'ra-pha Bo-chē'ru, P. Bō'chim Bō'hān Běšl'ze-bůb, P Bër'o thai Běth-ra'pha, P. Běth're-höb Ca-re/ala Ca'ri-a Be-rō'the-ī, P. Be-rō'thai, 7. Bë/er Bo-ë/ra Boe'cath Běth-re'hob, P. Bo'sor Car'kps Bee'ra, A Bo-rô'thạth Bếr'yl Bŏe'o-ra Bŏe'rah Bō zez Car-mā'ni ini Bo-e'rah, or Běth-sā'i-da Běth-sāi'da, P. Car'mo Be'rah Ber-zë'lus Car'mel Bes-o-del'ab Bå-er-ë/lim Bes o de'iah, Car'ma fie Běth/sp-mös Běth/shan Böz'rah Be-ër'e-lim, 7. Brig'an-dine Buk'ki Car'mel Bes Be-e'ri O. Sm. T. Bēē'rī, P Carmi Be-so-de-I'ab. Běth-shē'an Car mites Buk-kl'ah Bē-er-la-hā'i-rtī Be-ē'roth Běth/she-měsh P. Běth-shē'mesh, Car'ny Im Rål Bê'sör Car'ni ča Be'e-roth, P. T. Bē/tah P. T. Bā'nah Car'pus Car-ane'na Be-ë'roth-Itee Be'ten Ban'n1 Beth-shit'tah Be-ër'she-ba Bëër-shë/ba, P. Beth-ab'a-ra Beth'si-mos Băz Car'abe Beth ab's rah Bq'21 Beth-ad'ra Bēēr'sho-ba, O. Bē-er-shē'ba, T. Ca stphie Běth'a-năth Beth-tap/pq-q Be-thu/el Băz'Ite Cas'led Beth-a'nath, P. Cas'h-bim Cas'phör Cas'pia, er Cas'phia Be-esh'te-rah Be'thul Běth'a-noth, Beth-a'noth, P. Běth-p-lī'a Bě-thụ-lī'a, o. Bå/he-möth C. Ba'kah Běth'a-ny Bā'la Beth ar'a-bah Běth'zor Ca-thū'ath Bē'lah Běth'a-ram Beth-a'ram, P. Běth'zur CXB Cê'dron Be'la-Ites Be-to'li-us Cab'bon Cel'lin, (sl'lin) Cel-o-mi's Cen-chros Cen-do-be Běl'e-mus Bět-o-měs'tham Chb'ham Both ar bel Běl'ga-I Bě'li-al Ci'hul Both-a'ven Bět'o-nîm Be-tō'nim, P. Be-ū'lah Beū'lah, P. T. Oud dis Běth-az ma-věth Běl'ma-Im Běth-bū-al-mē'on Ca'des Cen-tă'ri-en Ce'phas Ce'ras Čā'desh Běl'men Both-ba'ra Bel-shaz/zar Běth-ba'rah Bê'zai Că'is-phăs (kë/yq-fës) Ca-l'a-phis, o. Běl-to-shaz'zar Běth'ba-sī Be-zál'e-ěl Běn Certeb Characja Běz'ş-lēši, P. Běz-ş-lē'ei, T. Reth-bir'o-I Běth'car Cain Be-nā'iah (be-nā'-Ebi'di is Běth-dā'gọn Běth-dīb-la-thā'im Ba'zek Ca-I'nan yą) Běn-a-I'ab, P. Bē'zer, or Böz'ra Bē'zeth Căi'nan, P. T. Char're is Chal'co Bon-km'm1 Cai'rites Běth'el Ben-eb'e-rak Ben-e-jā'a-kam Ben'ha-dad Běth/el-Ite Běth-b'mek Bi'a-tas Bich'ri Cilab Call-a-mol'a-los Chal-de's Bē'ther Be-thēs'da Běth-ē'zei Chi'nes Bid'kar Cil'a-mis Chin-n CNI/col Ben-ha'dad, P. Big'tha Chir - sth's in Big'than Cal-dees Că/leb Eph/ra-tăle Că/leb Eph/ra-tăle Căl/j-tăs Char's-ca Ben-bā'il Běth-ga'der Big'tha-na Big'va-i

Char's sim Char'eus

Běth-gā'mul Běth-hác'co-rīm

hā/rọbar'm har'ren hăn'o-bi he'ber peg-ét-lg-é,-peg-ét-lg-é,-peg-ét-lg-é,-peg-ét-lg-é,mer, P. T. hë/lai hěl/ci ši hol'li ang hel'hob hěl/lus h 3/18d h&fub he-lu'bu ho-la'ber hěm's-rimş he/mòsh he-nā'a-nkh Cho-naa'nah, P. hon'a-ni hen-a-ni'ah he'phar Ha-am'mo-năi 'he-phi'mh 'he'mn hê're is hër'eth-Ime he'rith, or Che rich 'he'rub, city. hér'ub her'u-bim hes'a-lon he'sed hô'síl he'syd he-stilloth het'tim he'zib hī'dŏn bi-LI'on ÉhI'li-ŏn, P. Ch'll'i-ŏn, T. 'hil'le-ab hil'mad him/ham his'led, Cas'led, Chis-le'u, P. hĩs'lờn his'loth Ta'bor hit'tim hī'un ho'be ho-rā'sin, or Cho-rā'shan, Cho-rū'zin ho-ze'ba brist hūb 'hān ha'es, or Cha'zs hush'an Rish-q tha'im €bā'shan Rĭsb a-tha'im, P.

bo'et

Cin'ne-reth, er Cir's-ma CI'sai Cis'let Cith'e-rus Cit'time Citu'da Clem'ent Cle'o-phis, Cle'о-раз Cle-5 pas. P. Clô/e Cnī'dụs (xĩ'dụs) Cọi-hô'zệh Col'li-us Co-los'se Co-lös'sj-ang (ke lősk'e-quz) Co-ni'ah Con-o-ni'ah Cör Cor'ban Cor/be Co're Cor'inth Co-rin'thi-ans Co'sam Cou'tha Cŏz Coz/hi Cres'cens Crê'tans Crâte Critica Crē/tj-ans (krē/elle-quz) Cu'bit Chah Cũ'shan Cū'shan Rish-atha'im Cû'shî Cath, or Cath'ah Cū'the-ans Cỹ'ş-mon Cy-re'ne DI'na-Ites Cy-re'ni-us Din'ha-bih D.

DXB'A-RBH Dab'ba-shöth Dab'e-rath Da'bri-a Da-co'bi Dod-de'us Dā'gọn Dāi'sán Dal-a-t'ah Dal'i-tah Dal-ma-na'tha D&l'phon Dam's-ris

Dam-a-scenes Dian Din'i-El Dun'ites Dan-jä'an Dan'nah

Dan'o-brath Dă'ra Dar'da Da'ri-an Dar'kon Da'than Dath'e-mah, or Dath'mah Dā/vid De'bir Děb'o-rah De-căp/o-lăs Dē/dăn Děď a-nim Do-dā'nim, P. T. Dod's-nīms De-ha'vites Dê'kar Děl-a-I'ah Děl'i-läh De'mas Der'be Děs'stu Des sau De d'el De d'el, P. De y-el, C. Deu-ter-on/o-my Dīb/la-Im Dib-la'jın, P. T. Dib'lath Dī'bŏn Di'bon Gad DIb'rt Dib'za-hab, or Diz'a-hab Di'drachm (di'drom) Did'y-mus Dik'lah, or Dil'dah Dil'e an Di-le'an, P. Di'le in, s. Dim'nah Di'mon Di-mô/nab Di'nah

> Din-hā'bah. P. Dī-ōt'rọ-phēs Dĩ-ọ-trê'phēs, P. Dī'shān Dī'shōn Diz'a-hab Dō'cus Dŏd/a-I Dŏd'a-nĭm Do-da'nim, P. T. Dod'a-vah Dō'dō Dö'çg Döph'kah Dtt Dō'ra Dör'can Do-rým'e-něs Do-síth'e-ŭs Do'the-Im, or Do'than

Dā'mah

Dů'ra

E. E'A-NXS E'bal E'bed E-bed'me-lech L'bed-me'lech, Ēb-en-ē′zer E'ber E-bi′a-a≚ph -bro'nah -cā'nus c-bat's-na Be-clē-si-ša'tēş Be-clē-si-ša'ti-cŭa Bd R'dar R'den E'der R'des E'di-as Ed'na £'dom E'dom-Ites Ed'ro-I Eg'lah Eg'la-Im Eg'lon E'gypt E'hi Ē'hŭd £'ker Ek'ro-běl Ek'ron Ek'ron-Ites E'la El'a-dah E-la'dah, P. T. R'lah ₹′km Ē'lam-Ites El'a-sah P/Kth Bi-beth'el El'cj-a (čl'sko-g) El'da-ih Bl-da'sh, r. T. El/dad E'le-id E le'ad, P. E-le-a'lch (8-le-a'le) B le'a ste €-le-ā's₃h. T. É-le-u'zer E-le-a-zů/rus El-e-le/he ls/ra-ël E'leph B-leû'the-rus El-eu-zâ'i Bi-ha'nan E'ii B-11'ab B-11'a-da B-11'a-dah B-H'a-dùn 5-il'ah 5-il'ah-ba

II'a-kīm

11'e-11

46 C-lī'am È-li'as B-li'a-saph -lī'a-shīb E-li'a-sis E-li'a-tha, E-li's-thuh -li-a'zar B-II'dad K-li-č'no-t K-li-č'zer E-li'ha-ba Él-j-hæ'na El-i-boyna-1 El-j-hō'reph E-li'hu Ě-lī'jah Él'i-ka P/lim B-lim'e-lêch Ē-lj-œ'na-Ē-lj-ō'nas El'i phăl B-liph/a-leh El'i-phaz E-li'phaz, P E-liph'e-lét E-liş'a-béth El-j-se/us El-j-se/us E-li/sha -lī'shah -lish's ma E-lish'a-mah E-lish'a-phat E-lish'e-ba El-j-shū'a E-lī'shụ-a, P E-lïsh'u-a, O E-lïs'i-müs -II'u **B**-11'p **B**-11'yd -lĭz<sup>'</sup>a-phăn -ll'zur El'ka-nah Bi-kā'nah, P 2 ko-shite El'la-eur Li'mo-dim El-mö'dem, P. Èl'na-am El-na'am, P. na-thán El-na'tlion, P. £'lŏn E'lon Beth'hanăn E'lon Beth-ha' nan, P. E'lon-Ites P/löth El'pa-il El-pa'al, P. T. El'pa-löt El-pi/ran El/te-koh El-të/keh, P. F Ri'to-köth El'to-kon El-to/kon, P

El'to-Md Zo'drae Bz'ron, er Hěz'ron Gu'<sub>P-</sub>Ei drê'lon Bi-18/19d, P. T. E/kel Göd-9-li'ah Göd'dur Bi-la lp-L. P e'e bön GU-ba-a Gil-ba'a, 0. 2 Ez/ron-Res B-ld'za-I oė/bri-ša fill de E'sek Bah'bā al -y-mā'js Ge-dê'rah Gn'e id El'y-mas E-ly'mas, P. God'o rak, P. Z. GII'e ad B F. Bah-ba'al, P. T. Gederne Gederoth El'za bid Rah/bin Gira El'za-phin Rah'col FE'LIX Gŏd'o röth, P. Gi'lo-alte Em-şl-cü'el R'sho en Pes'tus Gin'ri E-she'an, P. E-man'y-di E'mims Por-tu-na tme Göd-o-roth-ā'jm GI'neth Gin'ne-thi R'shek €ē'dir Em'me de Ge'da £sh′ka-lŏn Gin of the P. Em'mor Esh'ta di Go-hā'zī Gel'j-löth Gin'no thi G. £'mir Reh'thu-lites Sin-ne'then, I R'nim So li'loth, P. Esh-töm 'o-ş Girgo chi Girgo chi **L**'nin GI'AL Bab-to-<del>Go m</del>al'li Beh'to-möth Beh'tön Gā/ash Gā/ba Com-a-er/ab Gir'pp Gir'cad Re'phy Gir'ca-lin En'dör E'no te 5-nê/es, P. Go-nës'a-rëth Go-nës'a-rëth Gab's a Re'll En-og-la'im Be-ma-çhi'ah Gib's-the Gěn'o sia (jên'o-Sit-ta'im, P. S En-c-mče/ser E-në/nj-as En-gan/njm En/go-di Gib/ba-I B-eō'ra Be'ril alle) GTI/THE Gab/ba-tha Go-ne'sar GR'illes Gā'bri-šā Gā'bri-šā Le'rom Gen-nê/qu GR'tith Gén'tiles Se-nû'bath Es conce es ha of GI'ng BBo Engedi, a. GLA Glai Gid's-re GnI'dus (si'dus) Es'ther (Es'ter) Gen'ų běth, P. En-hid'dah En-hik'ko-rë En-hik'ko-re £'tam Găd-a-rênes/ Găd'dês Gē′ŏn GP AID Ğê'rı E'tham Göb Ğë'rah Gad'di-81 ČΧ £'than GS Man Eth'a-n'im Eth'bā-al \_ Eth-bā'al, P. T. n-ha'zor Ga'dı €6'rar n-mish pet Ger's es Gal'go the Gad'Ites É'noch (č'nok) É'non Gā'hām Ger'ga-chī Go-B'ab Ger to since Ger to since G&'har Go-II'sth Go'mer £'ther £'nos Gā'iņu (g@'yque) GKl'a-Kd Eth/ma Go-měr'nah Gô'phọs-wo Gôr'gi-šs E'nösh Eth'nin Ba-rīm'mon Ba-rō'gọi Gë'lal Go-ris'im.o. P Ēth'n I Ge-lä'ti-e Gil'e-ëd Gil'ge-la Gil'i-lee Eŭ-Ko'j-bŭs Eŭ-bū'lus <del>lor-re</del>'and Gir'ty a n'sho mesh Gor-rin'i-ang Gor'shom En-abl'mosh. Eū'bu-lits, P. Eū'na-than Ger-ty m. c Gersbon Gð/shen Go-thán j-8 Gð/sän P. T. En-tap/py-ah Gër'shon-Res Gër'shur Bū-nī'ce GXI'lim GLI'Li-8 Eû'nice, B-paph-ro-di'tus Gam'ş-ël Gş-mā'li-ël Gê'sem Gê'shan Gra'be Eu-5'di-ke E-pe-në/tus, T. E/phah Eŭ-pŏl'e-mŭs Eŭ-rŏc'ly-dŏn Gré'ci-a (gré' Ge'shem Gam'ma-dima Gam-mā'dima, Gad so Gō'shur Eŭ'ty-çhās Jul **L**'phei **L**'pher ₽.**⊕** Gā/mul Ēve Gčeh′ų-rī Gà'nî Gesh'u-rite E'vi Gå'nte Geth-sem's-ne Geth-sem's-ne K-phos-dim'mim K-pho'si-eng(e-/8'-E'vil Mo-rô'dach E'vil Měr'o-Gur Gar GE'reb Gur-be'al zae-gaz) Eph'ial E'phed dich, P. Gar'i-sim Gar'mites Ex'o-dus Go-d'el Gash'mu Ged'el, P. E'zar H. Gā/tam £'phor Ez'ba-I Gē'u-el, c. Gáth Eph'pha-tha Ez'bŏn €8'zer E phra-Im E phra-im-Ites Ge'zor-Ites Ez-e-chi'as Ez-e-ki'as Gath He'pher HX-A-RXSB'TA-Gith Rim'mon Gi'ah Rph'ra-tah B-ző'kj-él É'zel GAu'lan GTb'bar Ha-bā'iab (lapēl-B-phra'tah, P. Eph'rath Gib'be thon Gâu'lŏa yek) Ha-ba-l'ab, P. ř. zem Gā'sa Gib'e-a Gib'e ah Eph/rath-ites E'zer Gaz'a-bar Hab'ak-kük phron Ga-ză'ra Ez-o-ri'as G1b'o-Kth Ha-bak'kuk, 6 g-zi'as E'zi-on Gō'bar, E'zi-on-gō'bar Ez'i-on, P. Ė Ga'zath-Bes Gib'e-on-ites Gib'iltes Hab a zi al'ah E'rin Gā'zer Ge-zē'ra Ha-ber to de Ha'ba E'ran-Rea Gjd-dal'tr GE'zez B-ris/tus R/rēch Hách-p-Ir'sh &id'del Ez'nite Gis/ites Hich i lib Hich mo al Gid'e-on Gid-o-o'ni Gi'dom £'rt Ex'ra Giz'zam G6'ba £'88 Ez'ra-bite Hick'me also Ha'da B-şā'işs (*q-zā'yqs*) R-sar-hād'don B'sau Ge'bal Ez'ri Gi'er Ea'gle Ez'ri-61 66'ber Ha'did Ez'e Had od For

a'ded Rim'mon a'der ad'a shah He-da'sheh, P. T. 3-diss'ss a-das sah 3-clat tah a'did [41/19-1 a-do ram lá'drich la'gab lag'a-bah Ha-ga'bah, P. iag'a-i ia-gar-ence la-gar-Bee la/gar-Bee lag/ga-II lag/ga-II lag/ga-II lag/ga-II lag/gil lag/giles lag/giles lag/giles lak'ka-tan lak'köz la-kû'pha Hik'y-pha, P. IA THE fā'lab (3/11 Isi-le-lü'jah (Mil-le-lü'ya) Iai-lö'esh Ial'lul läm la'men la'math, o He'math Jā'mpth-ite fa'math 25'bah lám'e-löch lám'i-tál lam'math lam-měď s-the I am-mől'e-kéth iam'mon iam'o-nah la'mon Gög (å'mde (a'möth ia'moth Dör ia-mà'el is/mul la'mul-ites ia-mu'tal Him'u-til, Han's-moci, P. la'nan Ip-nan'e-ël Han's-neel, P. Han's-ni Hana'ni, P. T. Hin-a-ni'sh Hi'nës Hin'j-si Han'nah Han'ng-thön Han'nj-ël

Hi'noch Hā'nọch-Ites Ha'nun Haph-e-ra'im Ha)ra Har's-dah Ha-rā'dah, P. Hara-i'ah Ha-ra'iah, o Hā'ran Ha'ra-rite Har-bo'na Har'bo-na, P. Her-bo'nah Hä'reph Ha'reth Har has Har ha ta Har/hur Hā'rim Hã/rịph Har'ne-pher Har-ne'pher, P. Hā'rọd Ha'rod-Ite Har'o-ch Ha-ro'eh, P. Ha'ro-rite Har'o-sheth Har'sha Hā'rym Ha-ru'maph Ha-rd'phite Hā'ruz Has a di'ah His o na'sh Ha-sen'u-th, o. Hash-a-bi'ah Hash-ab'nah Hash-ab-ni'ah Hash-bad'a-na Ha'shem Hash-mō'nah Hash'mo-nah. Hã/shym Ha-shā'pha Hás'rah Hás se-nā'ah Ha-sū'pha Hā'tach (kā'tak) Hā'thath Hat'i-ta Hat'til Hat-ti'pha Hat'ti-pha, P. T. Mt'tush Hau'ran Hav'i-lub liş-vîl'ah, P. Hā'voth Jā'ir Hāz'ş-či Ha-zā'el, P. Ha-zā'işh (Aq-zā'yak) Hā-zə-I'sh, *P*. Ha'sar Xd'dar Hā'zar Ē'nan Hā'zar Gād'dah Hā'zar Hāt'ti-cŏ Hā'zar Mā'veth Ha-zā'roth

Ha'zar Shū'al Hez-e-kī'ah Hā'zar Sū'sab Hā'zar Sū'sim Hā'zel El-pō'nī Ha-zē'rim Ház'e-rīm, P. Ha-zë'roth Haz'e-röth, P. Hā'zer Shū'sim Hāz'e-zon Tā'mar Hā'zj-ēl Ha-zl'el, P. Hā'z8 Hā'zib Ház'u-bàh Hō'bet Hē'ber-Ites He'brews He'bron He'bron-Ites Hĕgʻa-I Hë′ge Hë′lah Hē'lam Hel'bah Hel'bon Hel-chī'ah Hěl'da-ī Hel-da'i, P. He'leb He'led Hē'lek Hë'lek-Res Hë'lem He'leph He'lez Hē'lī Hěl'ka-I Hel-kā'ī, P. Hel'kath Hel'kath Haz'zurīm Hel-ki'as Hē'lon He'man He'math, or Hã'mạth Hẽm'dan Hěn He'ng Hen's-dad Hē'nọch Hē'phệr He'pher-Res Hěph'zi-bah Hê'ram Ha'res He'resh Her'mas Her-mög'e-nës Her'mon Her'mon-Ites Her'od He-ro'di-an Ho-rō'di-ans He-rō'di-es Hē'seb Hē'sed Hēsh'bös Hěsh'mön Häth Heth/lön Hô'than

He'zer, or He'zir He-zi'a He'zi-on llěz'j-ŏn, ₽. Hez'ra-I HAZ/rk Hez'ron Hěz'ron-Ites Hid'da-I Hid dā'i, P. Hid'do-kël Ht'el Hi-ér'e-él Hī-ēr'e-mŏth Hī-ēr-i-ē'lus Hi-er mas HI-o-ron'y-mas Hig-gā'iọn (hig-gā'yọn) Hī'lọn Hil-kl'ah HD'lel Hīn Hin'nom HI'rah Hī'ram Hir-ca'n lijs-kī/jah Hit'tites Hi'vites Hō'ba, or Hō'bah Hō'bab HXA Höd-a-I'ah Höd-a-vi'ah Ho-dë'va Ho-de/vah Ho-dī'ah Ho-dī'jah Hod'i-jāh, P. Ho'dieh Hog'lah Ho bam Hô/len Hol-o-fer nes Hō'lon Ho'man, or Hē'man Hö'mer Höph'nï Id-u-mæ'ens I'gal Hoph'rah Ig-da-li'ah Ig-o-ab'a-rim Ig'o-al Hör Hor-a-gid'dad Ho'ram T<sup>r</sup>jon Ik'kesh Ho'reb Hō/rèm I'lai 11'a-1, P. Hô'ri Hō'rimş Im Im'lah Ho'rites Hör'mah Im'mah ļm-min'u-ĕi Hor-o-nā'jm Hor'o-nites Hô'sa, or Has'ab Họ-pin'na Ho-eê'ş (Ao-zê'q) Hosh-ş-I'şlı Hosh'ş-mş Ho shā'ma, P. Ho-she's Hô/tham

Ho'thir

Hěz'o-kī

468 Hik'kok HXI Hal'dah Hăm'tab Hã'pham Hū'pham-Ites Hap'pah Hup pim Hür Ha/rai Ha'ra-I. P. Hu'ram Ha'ri Hū'shah Ha'shai Hū'sha-ī, P. Hā'sham Hū'shath-Ite Ha'shim Ha'shub Hụ shữ/bah ux. Hū'zŏth Hăz'zab Hỹ-đãs'pêş Hỹ-ẽ'nọ Hỹ-mẹn-ẽ'ụs T TB'HAR lb-lē'am, P. lb-nel'ah lb-no-l'ab, P. b-nī'jah tb'rt lb'zăn Ich'a-bod Į-chā'bŏd, P Ī-cō'ni-ŭm Id'a-lah Id'bash 14'48 ĭď′ų-ĕl ĭd-u-mæ′a I-du-me's. P

1m'mer Im'na, or Im'nah Im'rah Im'ri I-d'ta Iph-o-de'iah Iph-o-de-I'ah, Ĭr I're I'rid

| T'riken                            | Jš.4-k5'b4h, P.                       | Ji/kin                                         | Jöd-ş-I'şh, P.                 | Joseffee, e e                  |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| I'rt                               | ∣ Ja-ā′la                             | Jā/keh                                         | Jod-dô'us                      | 2.                             |
| I-rī'jah<br>Ir'n <del>a-hish</del> | Ja-ā'lah<br>Jāz'lah, P.               | Jā'kim<br>Jāk'kim                              | Jěd'dy<br>Jěd-o-di'ah          | Joseph C. Jóseph G.            |
| It-nā/bāsh, P.                     | Ja-ā'lam                              | JE/lön                                         | Jo-del'ah                      | Jeob'thab                      |
| T.                                 | Jāa'lam, P.                           | Jim/brêş ·                                     | Je-di's-El                     | Je-phin'sek<br>Je'rah          |
| T'rŏa<br>Tr'po-či                  | Jā'a-nāi<br>Jā-a-nā'ī, P.             | Jäm'bri<br>Jämes                               | Jěd'i-áh<br>Jě'di-či           | Jorahime-E                     |
| Ir-shë'mish                        | Ja-a'nei. C. T.                       | Jā'min                                         | Jĕd'j-ĕl, o. ⊈.                | Jer'ah-mass. R                 |
| Ir'she-mish, P.                    | Ja-ăr-ç-ör/a-gīm                      | Jā'min-Ite-                                    | Jěd'o-thěn<br>Jo-871           | jër sh më si, f                |
| I'ru<br>I'sanc (I'zak)             | Ja- <del>zs-a-</del> nī'a<br>Jā'a-eku | Jim'lech<br>Jim'na-in                          | Je-g-zer                       | Jersh'me el 300<br>Jer'e chin  |
| I-ea'ish (1-zd'yah)                | Ja-ā/aj-či                            | Jam-nī'a                                       | Jo-6'zer-ites                  | Jë'red                         |
| Is'cah<br>Is-ckr'i-ŏt              | Ja-šs'j-čl, O.<br>Ja-ā'zab            | Jam'nites -<br>Jan'na                          | Jē'gar Sā-ha-dā'-<br>tha       | Jēr'o-māi<br>Jēr-o-mī'ah       |
| ]s-ckr′j-ŏt<br>Is′dą-ĕl            | Ja-az-a-nī'ab                         | Jin'nës                                        | Je-hā∕hi-ĕl                    | Jer'e-mith                     |
| Ish/bah                            | Ja-ā'zar                              | Ja-nō'ah                                       | Johal'o-Gl. O.                 | rver e-minu                    |
| Ish'bak<br>Ish'bi B <b>6'nöb</b>   | Jā-e-sī/eh<br>Je-ā/zj-či              | Ja-nô/hah<br>Ja/num                            | Jo-hā'lēēl, P.<br>Jo-hāl'o-lēl | Je-ri'ah<br>Jer'i-bat          |
| Isli'bo-shëth                      | Ja az'i-di, o.                        | Jā/phot                                        | Jo-hā'zi-8l                    | Jerichi<br>Jeridi              |
| l'shī                              | Jā/bal                                | Ja'pheth                                       | Johnz'i-til, o.                | Je'ri-B                        |
| I-shī'ah<br>I-shī'jah              | Jáb/bok<br>Já/besh                    | Ja-phi'sh<br>Japh'let -                        | 7.<br>Jë ha zi'el, P.          | Je-riel, P. 2<br>Jeri-el, a    |
| Ish'ma                             | Jā/bez                                | Japh'le-ti                                     | Jeh-del'ah                     | Jo-ri'jati                     |
| Ish'ma-ël                          | Jā'bin<br>Jāb'ne-61                   | Japh-18'ti, P. T.                              | Jeh-de-I'sh, P.<br>Je-heI'el   | Jér'i-máth<br>Jéri-áth         |
| Ish'mş-çi-Ites<br>Ish-mş-I'ah      | Jab'neel, P.                          | Jā'phō<br>Jār                                  | Je-hez/e-kel                   | Jeristh, a.                    |
| lsh'me-rai                         | Jab'neh                               | Jā'rah                                         | Jê họ số kel, P.               | Jer-o-beram                    |
| T'shŏd<br>Tsh'pŭn                  | Jā'chan<br>Jā'chin                    | Jā'rob<br>Jā'rod                               | Ję-hī'ah<br>Je-hī'el           | Jěr'o-děn<br>Jěr'o-hám         |
| Teh'töb                            | Jā'çhin-Res                           | Jar-o-el'ah                                    | Jo-hī'e-lī                     | Jo-reb/be-al                   |
| lsh'u-a                            | Jā/cob                                | Jar'ha                                         | Je-hish's-I                    | Jer-ub-bird, P                 |
| Ish'ų-āi<br>Is⊷ma-chī/ab           | Ja-cô/bụs<br>Jā/da                    | Jā'rīb<br>Jār'muth                             | J8-hje-k1/ah<br>Je-h8/a-dāh    | T.<br>Jo-răb'e-abită           |
| Is-ma-chī/ah<br>Is-ma-ī/ah         | Jad-dů'a                              | Ja-rō/ah                                       | Jê-họ-ăd'dam                   | Jorg bermich,                  |
| Is/pah<br>Is/ra-61                 | Jā/dōn                                | Jas's-El                                       | Ję-hō'a-hăz<br>Ję-hō'ash       | P.<br>Jō-rab- <b>inb'yth</b> , |
| 15'ra-ci-ltes                      | Jā'el<br>Jā'gur                       | Jā'shem<br>Jā'shen                             | 16-po,pe-qg/p                  | To the case for                |
| Is'sa-chur                         | Juh                                   | Ja'aher                                        | Jo-hō'ha-nān                   | Jör'ş-M                        |
| Is-tal-cū/rus<br>Is/u-ī            | Ja-hā'lj-ĕl<br>Ja-hāl'e-lĕl           | Ja-shō'bọ-ăm<br>Jã-shọ-bō'am, P.               | Ję-hől'a-chin<br>Je-hől'a-da   | Jord'el, P. E.<br>Jord'splins  |
| Is'q-Ites                          | Ja'hath                               | Ja-shob'o-am, a                                | Jo-höl'ş-k'im                  | Je-rit/site                    |
| ĭt′a-ly                            | Jā'hās                                | Jash'ub                                        | Jo-hol/a-rib                   | Je-sa'ish (je-sh'              |
| Ith's-I, or It's-I<br>Ith's-mar    | Ja-hā'za<br>Ja-hā'zah                 | Jā'shub, P. T.<br>Jāsh'u-bī La'hom             | Je-hön's-däb<br>Je-hön's-thän  | yek)<br>Jčeh-p-I'sh            |
| Ith′ <del>j-8</del> l              | Jā-hş-xī'şh                           | Jash'ub-Res                                    | Je-hō/ram                      | Jesh'a-mah                     |
| Ith/mali                           | Ja-hā/zj-ði                           | Jā/sj-čl                                       | Jê-bo-shab'e-ath               | Josha nak.P.S                  |
| Ith'nän<br>Ith'ra                  | Jā-ha-zī'el, P.<br>Ja-haz'j-čl, O.T.  | Ja-sī'el, P.<br>Jas'i-šl, O.                   | Je-höch's-phát<br>Je-höck'e-ba | Jean-Er'e-Mà<br>Jean-Eb'e-Eb   |
| Ith'ran                            | Jah'da-I                              | Ja-sû/bus                                      | Jo-hosh'u-a                    | Josh ab cah                    |
| Ith'rę-Em<br>Ith'rites             | Jah-dā'ī, P. T.<br>Jah'di-öl          | Jā'tal<br>Jāth'nj-āl                           | Ję-hō'vah Ji'reh               | Jê'sher<br>Jêsh'i-mên          |
| It'tah Kā'zin                      | Jah-di'el, P.                         | Jat'tir                                        | Jo-hō'vah Nie'sī               | Jo-shish's-i                   |
| It'ta-I                            | Jah'dō                                | Jä'van                                         | Jo-hō'vah Shal'-               | Josh 5 by 1 sh                 |
| It-ų-rōʻa<br>I'vah                 | Jah'le-ël<br>Jah'leel, P.             | Jā'zar<br>Jā'zor                               | lom<br>Je-hô'vah Shăm'-        | Jösh'ş-ş<br>Jösh'ş-răn         |
| Yz'e-hur                           | Juh'lo-ol-Ites                        | Jā/zi-ði                                       | mah                            | Jo-affah                       |
| lz'har                             | Jah'ma-i                              | Jā'ziz                                         | Jo-hō'vah Taid'-               | Je-sim'i-B                     |
| Iz/har-Ite<br>Iz-ra-hī/ah          | Jah-mā'ī, P. T.<br>Jāh'zah            | Jē'a-rīm<br>Jēa'rim, P.                        | kę-nū<br>Je-bŏz/a-bād          | Jče'se<br>Jče'se               |
| Iz'ra-bite                         | Jāh'zah, P.                           | Je at'o rai                                    | Jå/hā                          | Jče'e-I                        |
| Iz-ra-I'ah, er<br>Is-ra-I'ah       | Jah'zo-öl<br>Jah'zo-öl, P.            | J6-a-to-rā'ī, P.                               | Je-büb/bşb<br>Je'hu-cşl        | JE'sus<br>Je'ther              |
| 12'ro-61                           | Jan'zo-cl-ites                        | J <del>o-bër-o-c</del> hī' <b>ah</b><br>Jē'bus | Je had                         | Jê'theth                       |
| la'ri                              | Jah'zo-rah                            | Jo-bà'sī                                       | Jo-hà'dī                       | Jeth ligh                      |
| Yz'rîtes                           | Jah-zā'rah, P.<br>Juh'zj-ši           | Jěb'u-sī, P.<br>Jěb'u-sītes                    | Jē-họ-dī'jah<br>Jē'bāsh        | Jē'thrē<br>Jē'tur              |
|                                    | Jah-zī'el, P.                         | Jěc-a-mī'ah                                    | Jo-I'el                        | Jar-al                         |
| J.                                 | Jā'ir                                 | Jec-o-II'ah                                    | Jo-kith'so-El                  | Jel'ol, P.                     |
| •                                  | Jā'j-rītes<br>Jā'j-rūs (jā'ş-rūs)     | Jēc-o-nī/ah<br>Jo-dā'ia (jo-dā'-               | Jők-a-mő'am<br>Jők-a-mī'ah     | Je'ush<br>Je'us                |
| JI'4-KXW                           | Jai'rus, P.                           | ) ye)                                          | Jo-ka'thi-M                    | J <del>oë'ry</del>             |
| Je-lik'o-blik                      | Ja-I'rus, c.                          | Jope da'iph                                    | Jém'i-ma                       | Jāz'o bil                      |

| ős <del>a n</del> l' <b>ab</b>        | Jop/pa<br>Jora                   | Khr/tab                                                                                         | Kō/rath-Res                       | Lo-de'bar, P. T                                   |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| p- <b>z6'lys</b>                      | Jo ra                            | Kar'tan                                                                                         | Kō/re                             | Log                                               |
| ē'zer                                 | Jorn-I                           | Kit/tath<br>Kë/dar                                                                              | Kör'hue<br>Kör'hues               | Löjis                                             |
| ê'zer- <b>îtes</b><br>e-zi <b>'ah</b> | Jo-rā'ī, P.<br>Jō'ram            | Kěd'ę-mah                                                                                       | Kör'ites                          | Lö Rů'ho-mith                                     |
| d'zi-61                               | Jör'dan                          | Kę-dē'mah, P. T.                                                                                | Kčz                               | Lo'tan                                            |
| Je-zī'ei, P.                          | Jör'i-bis                        | Kěď e-měth                                                                                      | Kush-ā'işh                        | Loth-a-ad bus                                     |
| cz-li'ah                              | Jō/rim                           | Ko-de'moth, P.                                                                                  | Kd-sha-I'ah, P.                   | Lô/zon                                            |
| ěz/o-tr                               | Jör'ko-ám<br>Jor-kö'sm, P T.     | Ke'desh                                                                                         |                                   | Lû/him                                            |
| Jo-zô'ar, P.<br>ez-ra-hī'ah           | Joe a-bad                        | Ko-hél'a-thuh<br>Ka-ho-la'thah,                                                                 | т .                               | Lû/bjmş<br>Lû/cas                                 |
| ëz'ro-ël                              | Jös'ş-phit                       | P.                                                                                              | L.                                | La'ci-fer                                         |
| Jěz′rēši, P.                          | Jos-a-phī/as                     | Kel'lah                                                                                         |                                   | Lû'ci-ûs                                          |
| 6z'rę-ęi-Ito                          | Jō/se                            | Ko-la'ish                                                                                       | LX'A-DXH                          | Lud                                               |
| ěz'ro-ol-II-oss<br>Ib'eam             | Jős'é-děch<br>Jő'se-čì           | Kē-la-I'ah, P.<br>Kēl'i-ta                                                                      | Lā/a-dān<br>Lā/ben                | Lū/dim                                            |
| id'iaph                               | Jō/seph                          | Kěl-kath-ha-zů/-                                                                                | Lab/a-na                          | Lû/hjth<br>Lûke                                   |
| im                                    | Jō/ses                           | rim                                                                                             | La'chish                          | Lŭz                                               |
| im'la, or Im'la                       | Jo'sey<br>Jo-se phus             | Kę-mū/ęl                                                                                        | La-cā'nus                         | Lyc-a-5/nj-a                                      |
| im'ns, or<br>Jim'nsh                  | Josh's-ped                       | K8/nah                                                                                          | Lil/dan                           | Lyc'ca                                            |
| Jim'nşh<br>im'nîtes                   | Jō/shah<br>  Jōsh/a-phát         | Kë/nan<br>Kë/nath                                                                               | Lā'el<br>Lā'had                   | Lyd/da                                            |
| lph'tah                               | Josh-s-vi'sh                     | Ké/naz                                                                                          | La-hai'rei                        | Lýd'i-a<br>Ly-sa'nj-as                            |
| iph'thah-til                          | Josh-běk/a-sha                   | Kěn'ites                                                                                        | La-bā'j-tō'j, P.                  | Ly"sj-a (lish'g-q)                                |
| 5 <sup>7</sup> ado                    | Josh'u-a                         | Kē'nītes, P. Z.                                                                                 | Lab'man                           | Ly"si-as(Itsh'e-qe)                               |
| 5'a-chaz                              | Jo-si'ah                         | Ken'niz-zītes                                                                                   | Läh'mas                           | Lys'tra                                           |
| 5-a-dā/nys                            | Jo-si'as<br>Jos-j-bi'ah          | Kër-en-hap/pyçh<br>Kë/ri-ëth                                                                    | Läh/mī<br>Lä/ish                  |                                                   |
| 5'ah<br>5'a-bas                       | Jos-i-bul/sh                     | Kê'rŏe                                                                                          | La'kum                            | 3.5                                               |
| 5'a-kīm                               | Jöt/bab                          | Ko-tū'ra                                                                                        | La/mech                           | М.                                                |
| γ-ăn'nş                               | Jöt'beth                         | Ko-ta'rah                                                                                       | La-ŏd-í-cē'a                      |                                                   |
| -an'nya                               | Jot be the                       | Ko-zi'a                                                                                         | La-o-dic/o-a, P.                  | MA'A-CAH                                          |
| 5/Ksh                                 | Jot-bā'tha, P.<br>Jō'tham        | Ke'zjz                                                                                          | Lăp'i-dŏth                        | Ma's-chah                                         |
| 5/a-thām<br>5-a-zāb/dus               | Joz's-bild                       | Kib'roth Hat-ta'a-                                                                              | Lq-e5'ş<br>Lā'shah                | Ma-a'chah, P                                      |
| 36                                    | Jöz'a-char                       | KI'broth Hat-                                                                                   | La-shā'ron                        | Ma-ach'a-thites                                   |
| 5'bakb                                | Jo-zā'char, P.                   | tān'valı, P.                                                                                    | Lash's ron, P.                    | Ma-ad'ai                                          |
| 5çh∕ <b>o-bĕd</b>                     | Joz'a-dak                        | Kib'sa-im                                                                                       | Las the nes                       | Mā-9-dā'I, P.                                     |
| y da                                  | Jā'bel                           | Kib-zā'im, P. T.                                                                                | Läz'ş-rüs<br>Lő'oh                | Ma-a-dī'ah                                        |
| y <b>od</b><br>y <b>ci</b>            | Jū'cal<br>Ju-dm'a                | Kid'ron<br>Ki'dron, P.                                                                          | Leb's-nah                         | Ma-a'l<br>Ma-al'ch A-crab                         |
| ≻-5′lah                               | Ja'dah                           | Ki'ngh                                                                                          | Leb's-non                         | bim                                               |
| ≻ē'zer                                | Jā'das                           | Kir `                                                                                           | Leb'a-oth                         | Ma'a-nai<br>Ma'a-rath                             |
| ig'bo-th                              | Jade                             | Kir-bar's seth                                                                                  | Lo-ba'oth, P. T.                  | Mi/a-rith                                         |
| ha<br>ha                              | Jū'dikh<br>Jū'el                 | Kir'ho-résh<br>Kir-j-a-thā'im                                                                   | Leb-bē'us<br>Leb'be-üs, P.        | Mā-a-sē'iah                                       |
| ≻bā'nan                               | Jū'li-a                          | Kir'j-Sth, or                                                                                   | Le-bō'nah                         | Ma-as-e-I'ah, P<br>Ma-a-si'ah                     |
| hn (jön)                              | Jā'ni-a                          | Kyr'jath                                                                                        | Lê'chah                           | Mā'ath                                            |
| hn (jön)<br>11'a-da                   | Ju-shiib/ho-sed                  | Kir'j-8th                                                                                       | Le'fia-bim                        | Ma/az                                             |
| Jo-I'a-da, P. S.                      | Jas/tus                          | Kyr'jath A'im                                                                                   | Lô/hī                             | Ma-a-zr/ah                                        |
| 1/a-kim<br>Jo-i'a-kim, P. S.          | Jüt'tah                          | Kir'jath Ar'ba<br>Kir'jath A'rim<br>Kir'jath A'ri-us                                            | Lőm'y-či<br>Lő'shem               | Mab'da-I<br>Mac'a-lon                             |
| il'a-rib                              | }                                | Kyr ath A'ri-us                                                                                 | Lět'tus                           | Mac-ca-bm'as                                      |
| Jo-1's-rib, P. S.                     | K.                               | Kir'jath Bâ'al<br>Kir'jath Hâ'zoth<br>Kir'jath Jê'a-rim<br>Kir'jath Sân'nah<br>Kir'jath Sân'nah | Lo-tū'shim                        | Mac'co-bees                                       |
| k'de-am                               | ,                                | Kirjath Hū'zoth                                                                                 | Le-um'mim                         | Misch the way                                     |
| Jok-dő'am, P.T.                       | KXB                              | Kirjan Jes-rim                                                                                  | Lé'vi<br>Le-vi'a-than             | Mach be nai                                       |
| i'kim<br>ik'mo-am                     | Kab/zo-ăl                        | Kyriath Sainher                                                                                 | Lé'vis                            | Mach-hô/loth<br>Mā/chi<br>Mā/chir<br>Mā/chir-ītes |
| Jok-mo'am,                            | Ka'deq                           | Kich                                                                                            | Lē'vītes                          | Ma chir                                           |
| P. T.                                 | Kā'dọsh, or                      | Kish'i                                                                                          | Lo-vit'i-cus                      | Ma'chir-Ites                                      |
| k'no-im                               | Cā/desh                          | Kish'i-ŏn                                                                                       | Lib'a-nüs<br>Lib'nah              | Mach mas                                          |
| Jok-né'am, P.<br>k'shan               | Kā'desh Bār'ne-s<br>Kā'desh Bar- | Ki'shon, or<br>Ki'son                                                                           | Lip,uin                           | Mach-na-da/bai                                    |
| k'tan                                 | nē'a, P.                         | Kith'lish                                                                                       | Lib'nites                         | Mach-na-dq-<br>ba'l. P-                           |
| k'tho-ël                              | KXd′maj–&l                       | Kit'ron                                                                                         | Lib'y-a                           | Mach-pe'lah                                       |
| , Då                                  | Kad'mon-Res                      | Kī'trọn, P.                                                                                     | Lig-nal/909<br>Lign-al/909, C. T. | bh'l, P.<br>Mach-pë'lah<br>Mach-pe-lah,           |
| in's-dab                              | Kaina-t                          | Kit'tim                                                                                         | Lign-al'000, C. T.                | Ma'eron                                           |
| ∕nşh<br>∀nen                          | Kā'nah<br>Ka-rē'ah               | Kō'a<br>Kō'bath                                                                                 | Li'gare<br>Lik'hi                 | Mad's-I<br>Ma-di'a-ban                            |
|                                       | Kar'ka-a                         | Ko'hath-Stes                                                                                    | Lo-im'mi                          | Ma-di'oh                                          |
| /nes<br>in/e-thän                     | Kar/kor                          | Köl-a-I'ah                                                                                      | Lo-im'mi, z.                      | Ma'di-an                                          |
| √nath E'him Ro-                       | Kar'na-Im                        | Ko'rah                                                                                          | Löd                               | Mad-man'nah                                       |
| čp <u>o</u> ,čpim                     | Kar-nā'im, P. Z.                 | KOTAD-Res                                                                                       | Löd'ş-băr                         | Mad-ma/nah                                        |
|                                       |                                  |                                                                                                 |                                   |                                                   |

Ma-mū'cus

Man'a-hath

Man'a-hem Ma-na/heth-Res Man-as-sa/as

Ma-na'en, P.

Ma-ua/hath. P.

Man'a-ön

Mo-8'da Mo-8'd'do Mo-8'd'don Mčeh-ol-o-mřísh Mo-shčz'a-bčší Mo-shčz'a-bčí Měsh-jl-la/mith ME/dog Miralm-8, 0.1 Miralm'el, 2 Ma-mis'soh Ma-mis'sites Ma-8/les Mi'neb MT'shed Mag'bish Mọ-hẽt/a-bĕl Mọ-hēt/a-bĕl Mọ-hI/da Mỡ/hịr Mi'nham Mi'nham Mi'nhadi Mi-nhe'pl, f. Min-ba-nā'im Mag'da-la Ma'nt Mo-shills-mith. Mag'de lên Mig'de-lên Mig'de-lêne, P. Mig'di-lêne, P. Mig'di-lên Mig'di-lên Mig'pi Mis'se-bîb Mig'pi lên Mig'pi lên Mig-pi'yeh, P. Mi'ne-lâh Man'ny Me-shille-moth Mish'me Ma-no'ah Mo-höl'sth-Re Mo-hū'ja-či Mo-hū'man Mo-hū'mim Mo-sho bah Mich-min'm Ma'och Ma'on Mish'ra-Res Mo-shal'lam Me-anal'isam Me-ahal'isamuh Mes'e-bah Mes'e-ba-ue Me-eb'ba-ue, P. Mes-e-ba'ue, T. Mis'ppr Mis'pp-rith Mis-pe'reth, Ma'on-Res Ma're Me-hū'nims Mā/reh Mo-jar'kon Mék'o-nah Mar's-lah Mis/pha Ma-hā'lah, P. Mar-p-nath's Mộs o pọ th'mị s Mộs sĩ sh Mio pha Ma-hā'la-lē-çl Ma-hāl'a-lēēl, T. Mo-kō'nah, P. T. Mar-en-a'the, Möl-a-tī'ah Möl'chī Mel-chī'ah Mel-chī'as Mēl'chi-āl P. T. Mar-do-chē'us Ma-rē'shah Migra-im Migra-im Ma'ha-lith Lo-Mos-st'as an'noth Mo-të'rus Mê'theg Am'mak Mith'cab Mā'ha-lāth Mās'-Maro shah, Měth're-dith Me-thû'se-ël Mith also chil Ma-hā/le-ĕl P. T. Méj-čpis,é-qer Méj-čpis,é-qer Mith'ri-dith Mark Ma'lia-li Mo-thu'so-la MI'zpr Mar'i-sp Mo-thù'so-Bh Mo-ù'nim Môz's-hib Má-ba-nā'im Ma-ri'sa, T. Miz'peb Ma'ha-neh Dan Ma-ha'neh Dan, Miz pek Miz re-im Mar moth Ma'roth le-16/p Mê'leçh Mêl'i-ta Mêl'li-cû Me za'hab, P. Mar're-kah Mari'm, P. ? Mi's min Mā'ha-nôm Mariso-na Miz'zah Ma-ha'nem, T. Mar'te-na Mar'tha Mib'bar Mai'ron /al'an Mib'sam Me'ab Me'ab Ba Ma-har'a-i Měl'zar Mib'zar Ma'hath Měm'phis Me-mů'can Ma'ry Ma'ha-Tites MI'cah Mã'sa Mő-e-di'eb Mőck'sser Mi-că'iah (-yah) Mi-ca-l'ah, P. Ma'haz Mas'chil Mas'e-loth Měn'a-hěm Ma-hā'zj-ŏth Me-nā'hem, P. Měck're MI-cp-f'ph, P.
MI'che
MI'che-6l
MI'cheh
MI-che'iph (mikd'ych)
MI'chel
MI'chel
MI'chel
MI'chel
MI'ch'mis
MI'ch'mish Ma'her-shal'al-hash'bax Mish Ma'nan Ma'dla Ma/eth Ma/+-dib Mā'shal Mê'ne Mê'nith Mas'man Mab/lab Mah/li Mis'moth Mis'ro-kih Mo-la'dah, P Měn'o-thái Mer'o-thai Mo-ŏn'o-nëm Me-o-në'nem,P. Mëph's-ith Mo-phi'sith, P. Mo-phib'o-shëth Më'rab Mð/leçh Mah'ittes Mah'lon Mark Mas-rē'kah, P. Mö'lid Mö'löch Mai-in'o-is fin sah Mä'kşe Mas-si'se Mich'me-thuh Mich'ri Ma'ked Ma'tred Mom die Ma-kë'loth Mak-kë'dah Mak'ko-dah, P. Mô-o-al's Mô-reab-l Ma'tri Měr-p-I'ah Mọ-rā'iọth (mẹ-râ'yọth) Měr-p-I'ọth, P. Mich'tam Mid'din Mat'tan Ma'res the Mar'de-cai Mat'tp-nuh Mid'i-an Mid'i-an-Ro Mak'tesh Mat-th'nah, P. Mal's-chi Mat-ta-ni'ah Ma'reb Mai'q-chi Mai'chi-m Mai'chi-dh Mai'chi-dh Mai'chi-dh-thi-Mai-chi-gh Mai-chi-shū'ah Mai'chus Mai'chus Mai'chus Mai'chus Mai'chus Mai'chus Mig'da-löl Mig'da-löl Mig'dal Gäd Më'ran Mër'a-ri Mat'ta-the Mör'esh-8th Out Mo-11'sh Mat-ta-thi'as Mo-el'rah Mo-el'rah Mo-eli'lam Mat-te-na'l Mat'than Me-ri'ri, P. T. Mig'dol Měr'a-rītes Mit'that Mőr-a-thā'im Mig'ron Mij'ş-mîn Mi-jā'min, P. Mik'loth Mê'red Mat-the'las Měr'e-měth Měr'ee Měr'i-bah Měr'i-bah Kā'-Mo-eë reta Mat'thew (math'thu) Mo-eall'la-r M6'22 Mik-nel'ah Mat-thi'as Mik-ne-l'ab, P. Mo'zah Mat-ti-th1'ah Mīl-a-lā'i Mi-lā'la-L, P. Mal'lo-thI Măp'pi Ma'ahi Maz-j-tl'as dosh Mal'luch Ma-ma'isi (mg-Maz'za-roth Mo-rīb'bş-şl Mer-jb-bā'şl, Maz-zā'roth, C. Mil'cah Mű/shites Me'ah MYI'cha MYI'chah Math Bb's mā'yas) P. T. Myn'des My'ra My'ra My'ra Mam'mon Mo-ā'nī Mo-ā'rah Měr'i-měth Me-rê'dech Băl'e-MYI/com Mam-nj-ta-nai'-Me-bu'nai MYI'IS mus dán Mam're Měch'e-rath Měch'e-rath-ite Mě'dad Mör'o-dach, P. MI'na

a, 5, 1, 5, 0, 7, long; 2, 5, 1, 5, 0, 7, short; 2, 9, 1, 9, 4, y, showne....fare, far, find, fall; heir, her

Mi-nī'a-mīn

N.

NI'AM Në'e-mah

Na a'mai Na's min

Min'ni

Min'nith Miph'kad

Mir'i-em

Mir'ma

Mist's-M

Më'rom

Me'roth

Mê'seçh Mê'sha

Mê'shech Mê'shech

Měď a likh

Měd'e-be

Mē'dan

Modeg

Me'di-s Me'di-sa

Mo-ron'o-thite

0.

Ö-bş-di'şh, P. T.

Na-E'man, P. Vo a'mp thite, P. i's-mites i/a-rith Nãa'rah, P. i'a-rii Nā-4-rā'l, P. i'a-rin Naa'ran, P. i'a-rath Na-a'rath, P.
a-ash'on 'a thác ī/bel 1b-p-r1/00 ā-ba-thē'ans & bath-Itos ā'bŏth a'chŏu a'che a-disb's-the ig'go a'ha-bi a-hā/lj-či a-hāl/lai a'ha-löl Na-hā'lol, P. ā'ham a-ham'a-ni Nā-ha-mā'nī,P. 9-hir/9-1 Nā-ba-tā'ī, P. ā'bish ā'hāth Ah/hi a'bö Ah'shon '£'hum ā'i-dits ā'im ā'in ā'ioth (zd'yoth) a-ne's 'a'o-mi Na-5'mi, P. T. aph'i-si aph'tha it aph'thar aph'tu-h'im 'a' pish 'as bas 'i'sbön L'sith Z'edr £'than a-than/a-il ath-9-01/25 la'than Ma'lech lã'um II've Mz-p-rene/ Mz-p-röneş ME'S-FILO la/ah ië-e-rī'ah | Sb'9-1 | No-ba'l, T. | o-ba'leth | (ne-ba'geth) | o-ba'jeth

Něb'a-jěch, P. Ne-běl'lat No'ah, or No'o Nob Ne'bit No'bah Ne/bō Nod Něb-u-chad-něz'-No dab Zar No'o-ba Nö'ga, er Nö'gah Nö'hah Nőb-g-chad-réz'-Něb-y-chăs/bạn Něb-y-chọd-ŏn/y-Nom Nom's-des No-me'nj-us sör Něb-ų-zăr'ą-dăn Něb-ų-zą-rā'-Non Noph (nof) No phah dan, P. Nê'çhê Ne-cê'dan Nêd-e-bî'ah Nun, the father of Nym'phas Nő-e-mi'as Nőg'i-nőth Ne-hől'a-mite Nő-he-mi'ah Në-he-mi'as OB-A-DI'AH Ne'hum Q, PRI No-hūsh'ta No-hūsh'tah Ö'bed Ö'bed E'dem No-hüsh'tan Ne'j-el Ö'beth Ö'bü No-1'ol, P. Ně'keb Ne-kô'da Něk'o-da, P. T. No-mů el Ō'bŏth Öʻçhi-ti Oç-i-də'lus Öç'i-nş Öc'rün No-mā'el-Ites Ne'pheg Ö'ded O-döl'lam Në'phi Në'phis Në'phish Ne-phish'e-sim Neph'tha-li Něph'thọ-th Něph-thố/sh, 7. Něph'tụ-Im No-phū'sim Ne're-us Nër'gal Nër'gal Sha-rë'zer No'r No-ri'ah No-than'o-ël Noth'a-nosi, P. Nëth-e-ni'ah Nëth'i-n'ima Ne-të/phah

Od-on-ar'keş Ög Ö'häd Q'hai Öl'ş-müs Öl'j-vēt O-lym'phas Om-a-b'rus Ö'mar O-mē'ga O-mēg'a, c. O'me-ga, s. r. O'mer Öm'ri Ōn Ö'näm O'nan Ŏ-něs/j-můs On-o-siph/o-rus O-ni/a-rus No-toph's-thi No-toph's-thites -n1'46 ð/108 No-zī'ah Ne'zib Ö-siğ,siz Q,sina NYb/shin n'y-cha (ön'ç-kş) On'y-çl Ö'nyx Ö'pbel Ö'pber Ö'phir Öpb'ni Nic-o-de'mus Nic-o-la'i-tans Nic'o-Bis Nim'rah O, tép Obp, tép Nin'o-ve O'ren, or O'ran Ö-rī'on Ö'rj-ŏn, P. Nin'o-veh Nin'o-vites Ör'nan Or'phah (87'fq) Or-tho-ei'as No-a-di'ah

NYb/hes

Nim'rim

Mim'rbd

Nim'shi

Ni'mn

Nie'roch

Oth'nj-6 Oth-o-ni'ss Ö'zem O-zī/as O'zj-či Öz'nī Öz'n Res Ò-20're

Ρ. Pā'a-rāi Pa-a-ra'i, P. Pa'dan Pa'dan A'ram Pā'dŏn Pā/ēj-či Pā/hath Mō/ab Pa'I PS/BI Pal'es-tine Pal'lu Pal'lu-Ites Pal'n Pal'ti-81 Pal-ti'el, P. T Pal'tito Pan'neg Par's-dise Pā'rah Pi'rin Par/bar Par-mash'ta Par'mo-nie Par nach Par nath Pā/rōsh Par-shan'da-tha Par'u-ah Pa-ru'ah, P. Par-va'im Par'va-im. C. Pa'sach Pas-dam'mim Pa-se'ah Pish'ur Pase's-ver Pat'a-ra Pa-të/o-it Pa-thë/us Path ros Path-rá'sim Pat'ro-bas Pa-tro/bes, P. Pau, P. Paul Ped's-hell Pe-da'hel, P. Pēd'ab-sür Po-dā/spr, P. T. Po-dā/iah P8-dq-I'ah, o. P.

Pë'leth-Ites Pel'o-nite Po-nī/ol Pe-nin'nah Pen'ni-nah Pen-ttip/o-lis Pen/ta-teuch Pën'te-cësi Pěn'te-cest, R Pe-nā/el Përor Për a-zim Pe-rā'zim, P. Pē'resh Pē'rez Pē'rez Üz'ze Për'ga Për'ga-mös Po-ri'da Për'jz-zites Per'me-nas Permenas Perdida Pëth-e-hiiah Pëther Po-thū'el Po-tl'thại Pō-pl-thā'ī, P. Phác's-reth Phāi'sur Phal-di/i (fal-dālyas) Pha-lē'as Phi/leg

Phā'raōh (fā'rō) Phā'ra-ōh, o. Phār-a-thō'nī Phā'rez Phā'rez-Res Phār'i-sēēs Phā'rēsh Phar/par Phirzus Phā'so-kh Pha-së/ah, o. i Pha-së/lis Phas/j-rön Phē/be

Phil/lu

Phal'ti

Phil'ti-61

Pha-nd'el Phar's-cim

Pho-ni'ce Phē'nice, P. Phib'c-eith Phi'col Phi-lar ches Phi-le/mon Phi-le'tus Phill'in Phj-lip'pt Phi-lip/pi-ans Phi-IIs'ti-a Phi-lis'tim

Pa/kah

470 Phi-lis/the Phi-lis/o-gli Phil-o-me/t Phin e La Phin'e-ha Philipa Phores Phal Ph# Phā'rah Phut Phā'vah Phy-gel/lus Phy-ac'to-ries PI-ha-hi'roth Pi'late Pil'dash Pil'e-tha Pil'tai Pil-ta's. P. Pī'nŏa Pi're PI'rim Pir's-thön Pir'a-thon-Ite Pie'gah Pi'son Pis'pah Pi'thon Poch'e-reth Pon'ti-as Pi'late Por a-tha Pet'i-phar Po-tiph'e-ra Pot-i-phe'ra, T. Proch'o-rus Pu'a, or Pu'ab Pa'dens Pa'hites Pal Pů'n Res Pa'non Pür, or Pa'rım Pät Pu-të'o-It Pu te-6'll, P. Pa′ti-ĕi Pu-ti'el, P.

### R

Py'garg

RA'A-MAH Ráa'mah, P. Ra-a-mī'ah Ra-am'ess Rab'hah Rab'bet Rab'bath Rab/bi Rab/bith Rab-bô'nī Rab'mag Rab'm-ces Rab'sa-ris Rāb'sha-keh Rā'ca, er Rā'cha Rā'cab Ra'cal Ra'chab Ra'chel

Rid'da-I Rid'dau Rid'dig Rid'dig Rag'u-a Ra-wi'di Rid'hab Rid'hab Rid'kath Rid'kath Rid'kath Rid'kath Rid'math Rid'math Rid-math Rid-math Rid-math

Rå'man, or Rä'man Rå'math Rå-math-å'im Rå-math-å'im Rå'math-lie Rå'math Lë'in Rå-math Mis'pan Ra-må'säs Ra-må'esäs, O. Ra-m'esäs, P. T. Ra-m'esäs, P. T. Rå-m'esäs, P. T.

Rā'moth Gu'o id Rā'pha Rā'phael, c. Rā'phael, c. Rā'phah Rā'pha-im Rā'pha-im, c. Rā'phā-im, c.

Ha'phy
Ras'sis
Rath'y-mus
Ra'ris
Re-g-I'ah
Re'be'ca
Re'chab
Re'chab
Re'chab-Res
Re'chab-Res
Re'chab-Res
Re'chab-Res
Re'chab-Res

Röö-sä/işs Rö/gym Ro-gem/o-löch Rö/göm Rö-ha-bi/ah Rö-ha-bi/am Ro-ha-bö/am Ro-ha-bö/am

Rê'họ-bàth, P. T. Rê'hụ Rê'hụm Rê'i Rê'kem Rêm-a-li'ah Rê'mạth

Rēm-p-li'ah Rē'mpth Rēm'mpn Māth'p-Rēm'mpn Māth'p-Rēm'phān (ar Rēm'phis Rē'pha-ēt

Re-phā'el, P. Rē'phah Rēph-a-ī'ah Rēph'a-īm Re-phā'im, P.T. Rēph'a-īma

Réph'a-Imp Réph'i-dim Ré'sen Ré'sheph Rè'u Red, F.
Red'ten
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Red'ten
Rim'mon Pi'res Rin'nah Ri'phith Rie'phith Rie'sh Rib'sh Roh'gah (ro'gah) Rôj-mis Ro-mim-cj-s'zer Rômb Rê'fps Rê'fps Rê'fps

Rụ-hã/mẹ T. Rđ/mẹh Rắs/tị-căs Rớth

S. SI-BAC-THI'NI

Sab's-Sth, O. C.
Sab's-Sth, O. C.
T.
Sab's-Sth, P. s.
T.
Sa'bat
Sab's-täs
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Sā'das Spb-dā'us Spd-dā'us Sud'duc Sud'du-cēše Sā'dōc Sā'ha-dū'tha Jā'gar

gar Sa'lah Sa'lah Sal-a-aid'a-I Sal-cah Sal-cah Sal-cah Sal-cah Sal-cah Stripm
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85/16m 89-16/mp 85/14m 85/14m 85-m5/19-81 89-m5/19-9, 85m-8-1/

ram's on
Sq. mai'rs, or
Sq. mai'rs, or
St. ms-ri's
Sq. mai'rs, p. r.
St. ms-ri's, o.
Sq. mai'rs, p. r.
St. ms-ri's, o.
Sq. mai'rs, o.
Sq. mai'rs
Sam'stan
Sai'mi
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Sa

Sim'y-či Sin-y-bis'sp-ri Sin'y-c'ib Syn-bis'lyt Sin'by-drim Syn-sin'nyh Sipb

Saph Sā'phet Sā'phet Sā'pheth Sā'pheth Sāph'ir Saph-phi'ra Sāp-phi'ra Sā'ra-I, er Sā'rāi Sā'ra-I, F.

Sar-a-bi'm

Sir-4-1'ab

Sā'rah
Sa-rā'jas
Sa-rā'jas
Sa-rā'jas
Sa-rā'da-Sā
Sar'da-Sā
Sar'da-Sā
Sar'da-Sā
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Sar'da-Sā

Sar'gon Sa'rid Sa'rid Sa-ro'thī Sar-ab'chim Sa'rech Sa'rech Sath-re-bar'nag Sath-re-bar'nag Sath-re-bar'nag

Sith-rp-b86-zā/ nēg Sāni Siv/p-tin Sā/vi-tie Scil've (al'm) Scriben Scriben Scy-thip/e-its Scyth-pill/ins SS'bs SS'bs

Sicip-cih Sp-ci/qa, p. ? Söch-p-ai/ps Söch-p-ci/ps Söi-ps Sõi-ps S Sõi-ps Sõi-ps Sõi-ps Sõi-ps Sõi-ps Sõi-ps Sõi-ps Sõi-p

le'hyth Sê'hyt Sê'hyt Sêm - chi'şt Sêm - chi'şt Sêm - l'yt Sêm - l'yt Sêm'y-l'yt Sêm'y-l Se - mir Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'y-t Sêm'

Séa-sichtea Séach-chéal Séa-se-chéal Séa-se-chéal Séa-se-chéal Séa-se-chéal Séa-se-chéal Séa-se-chéal Séa-se-chéal Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sichtean Séa-sic

Se'pher-visit Se-pher-visit Se-pher'sh Se'rah Se'rah Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'rad Se'ra

Shi-p-rijm Shp-ish/ga Shph-bith/pl Shib-bp-thi/l, P. Shich/j-p Shid/dp-l

Shiddəl Shidrigh Shidge Shobix (ruith Shidrium Shidrium Shidrium Shidrium, P.

hiil Tọ-chith Bhai-lỗ/chợth, P. PEJ/JAW hil'ma-I zi'men hal-me-ne'see Z/ma him-p-ri/sh hã'mod ha mor hăm'gar hăm'hụth hā'mir ham'ma him mah lbam'ma-i hikm moth Sham-mû'e /hem-mil/eh lham-she-ra/I hā'pham hā'phạn hā'phạt hã'phạt hã'phạr Sha-rā'i, P. 2. har's im

šhā/mr 3ha-rë'zer 3hur me-im Sha'ron 3hå/ron-Ite 3ha-ru/ben Sharvy-bën, P. Shan's-I 3hā/shák 3hā/ul 3hā/ul-ttes Sha-u'sha ihā/veh

3b8/al Shō-si-ti-si Shō-si-ti'si, P. Shō-a-ri'ah Shō-a-rjā'shub Shō'ba, or Shō'bah Shō'bam

hā/voth

Shëb-a-ni'ah Shëb'a-rim She-ba'rim, P. She'bet 3ha'ber 3heb'n 3 b 8 b'u 81 Shōch-ş-nI'şh Shō'chem Shōc'chem-Res Shōch'j-nāh

Sho-chi'nah, P. Shed'e-ur Bhō-ha-ri'ah Bhěk'el Bhð'lah Bh&'lan-Res Shēl-o-mī'ah Shē'loph Shē'losh

Bhěl'o-mi She-lo'mi, P. T. Shel'o-mith She-le'mith, P. Shal'o-moth

Sho-lt/mj-88 Shē'ma Shëm's th Sho-mi/ah, P. Shëm-q-l'ah Shëm-q-rl'ah Shëm-q-rl'ah Shëm'q-ber Shq-më'ber, P.

Shë/mer She-mī'da Shëm'j-nith Sho-mir's-moth Sho-mū'el Shen She-na/zar Shë/nir Shë/pham She'pnam She'phi She'phi She'phi She'rah She'rah

Shër-o-bi'ah Shë'resh She-rê'zer Shê'sháck Shë/shai She-shā'ī, P. Shē'shān Shesh-baz'zar Sheth She'ther She'ther Bos'ne-I Shë'va Shirb/bo-leth

8h1b'mah Shi'chron Shich'ron, P. Shig-ga'ion (skig-ga'you) Shi'bon Shī/bār Shi'hor Lib'nath ShI-I'him Abti/be 8h11'him Shil'lem Shillom-Ites Shi-15 sh Shi'loh, or Shi'ld

Shi-lo'ni Shi-lo'nites Shi'lon-Ites, P. Shu'shah Shim'e-a Shim'e-th Shim'e-tm Shim'e-tth

Shim'o sth-lies Shim'o-i Shim'e-ŏa Shim'hi ShI'mi Shim'Itee Shīm'ne Shi'min

ShIm'rath Shim'ri 8him'rith Shim'ron Shim'ron-Res Shim'iya Mê'iya Shim'shai Shim'sha-I, P. Sht/nih Bhi'ner

Shi'on Shi'phi Shiph'mite Shiph're Shiph'rath Ship'tan Shi'sha Shi'shak Shit're-I Shit'tah Shitt'tim Wood

Shi'za Sh&a Shō'ab Shō'ah Shō'bach Shō'ba-1 Sho'bel Shō/bek Sho/bi Shō'çhō

Shō/chōh Shō/hǎm Sho'mor Sho'phich Sho'phin Sho-shan'nim Sho-shan'nim

Sha's Shū'eh Sha'al Shū'ba-ši Shu-bā'çi, P. Shū'hām

Shū'ham-Ites Sha'hites Sha'lem-Ite Sha'meth-Ites Bhū'nam-Ite Shū'nem Shā'n Sha'nRes

Shū'pham Shā'pham-Re Shāp'pim Shur Shū'shan

Shū'shan **E**'duth Shu'thal-Ites Shū'the-lah Shu-thā'lah, P.

Silva Si'9-ka Si'ba-chāi Sib-ba-chā'i, P. Sib-ba-chā'i, P.

8Yb'mah Stb/re-Im Sib-ra'im, P. T.

81'chem 81d'dim 81'de Si'don Si i'o-ašth Siĝ i o'așth, P.

BI'be

SI'bbr 81'las 811'le

811'0-2, or 811'0-4h 8j-16'2, O. P. 811'0-4m Bi-lö'am, o. P.

SYI'o Ls 811'o-8 SI-mal-cu'e Sim'o-on Sim'e-on-Ites St'mon Sim'ri

Sin SI'nai Sin's-i, o. Si'na-i, P. 81'nim SYN/TIME SI'on Siph'möth

Sipn'moth Sip-pa'i, P. Si'rach Si'rah Sir'j-ön Sis-am'a-I Sis'o-ra Si-sin'nës Sit/nah

81'van Sta Ső'çhöb (ső'kö) Ső'cöh 84/41 88d'om Sod 'o-ma

Sod om-Ites Söl'o-mon Söp a-ter Soph'e-reth So'rek So-sip's-ter Sos'the-nes Sos'tra-tus

58'ta-1 So-tā'I, P. Starchys (starkis) Stacto Stěph's-na Steph's-nas Ste'phen

8ª'sh Sa'ba SQ'be-I Sq-ca'ath-Ites Sac'coth Sac'enth Be'noth 854

84'di-Ke Sak/ki-Ims SMr 84'4 Sa'san-chites Su-gan'nah Sà'si

Syc's-mine Sy-ce'ne Sy'char Sy-e'lus Sy-e'ne

Syn's-gögne Syn'ty-chā Syr'i-a Ma's cah Syr'i-ön Sy-ro-pho-ni''ci-a

Т.

Ta'a-nxch Ta-a'nach, P. 2 Ta's-nach Shi'le Tab'ba-oth Tab-ba'oth, P. Tab'bath Tā'be-āl Ta-bē'al, P. 2. Tā'be-či Tā'bēši, P. Tạ-bēl'ij-ās Táb'e-ra Táb'i-tha Tá'bör

Tab'ri-mön Tach'mo-nile Tad'mör Tā'hān Tā'han-Itee Ta-hap'e-nës Ta-haph'a-nës Ta'hath Tuh'pe-nee Tah're-a Tah'tim Höd'shī Tul'i-the Ca'ms Tal'mei Tal'mp-I, P. Tal'mon Tal'sas Ta'mah Ta'mar Tim'muz Tā'nach

Tan-hū'meth. P. T. Tā'njs Tā'phāth Taph'e-në Taph'nës Ta'phon Tap'pų-ab Ta'rab Tur's lah Ta-ra'lah, P Ta'ro-e Ta-re'a, P. Tar pel-Res Tar shis

Tan'hy-meth

Tar'sus Tar'tak Tar'tan l'at'na-I Të'bah Teb-a-ll'ah Te'beth Te-haph/ne-has Te-hin'nah

Tar'shish

Ter-shi'st

Te'kel Te-kō'a, or Te-kō'ah To-ka'ne Tel's-bib To-la'bjb, P. T. Te'lah Ta'e-Im To-la'im, P. T. To Ms'sar Të/lem Tel-ha-re'sha Tel-här'sa Tel'me-la Tel'inc-lah Tel-mē'lab, P. T. Te'ma Tê'mán Tem's-ni Te'mā'nī, P. Tē'ma-nī, s. Te'man-ites Tem'an-Res, P. Tem'e-ni Tob Te-më'ni, P. Të'me-ni, s. Të'phô Të'rab Těr's phim Të resh Ter'ti-us Ter-tal/lus Të'ta Tětřítrch Tětrirch, P. To'I Tô'la Thad-de'ye Tha'hash Thi'mah Thum'ng-the Tha're Thur'ra Thur'shish This si The'bes The co'e The las ser The ler's as The-fc's-nus The-fd'e-tus The-oph'i-los Ther'me-leth Thesen-lo-ni'ca Theses-lon'ica, P. Thim'na-thath This be Tyre Tyres Thom'ss (tom'qs) Thom'o-I Thra-e8'as Thum'mim Thy-a-ti're Tib'bath TI-be'ri-as Tib'ni Tr'dal

Tig'lath Pi-la'ser Tik'vah

Tik'veth

TI-m6/148

Tim'neth Tim'ne-thih Tim'neth He'res

TT'lŏn

Tim'ne

Tim'noth Si'reh Tim'nite Ti-mo'the Tim'o the Tip/sah Tirks Ti'rath-ftee Tir'ha-kih Tir-hi'kah, P. T. Tirba-nah Tir ng-nan Tir-ha'nah, P. T. Tir'i-a Tyr'aha-tha Tyr'zah Tish'bite Tī'văn TI'za TT'zite Tô'ah To'a-mah To-hi'ah To-bi'as To'bie To'bi-bi To-bi'jah To'bit Tō'chen To-gar'mah To'hu To'Bid To'la-ites Tol'ba-nes Tol'mai Tö'phel Tö'phet Tö'ā Truch-o-nī'tis Trīp'o-līs, Trō'ās Tro-gyl'li-am Troph'i-mas Try-phe'na Try-phe'sa Try-phe'sa Tu'bal Ca'in Tu'bal Cain, Ty-bl/e-ni Ty-bl/e-ni Ty-be/ri-ds Tych/i-cus Ty-rin/nys Tyra

O'CAL 0'el 0'le-1 \_\_U-la'I, P. O'Mm Ül'la Um'mah Ŭn'nt Un'nt U-phär'sin U'phäz Ur'be-ne Ur-bä'ne, O. P. Ur'ben, Eng.

II.

O'ri O-rf'ah U-ri'ss U'ri-si U-ri'si, P. U-ri'jah O'rim 0'ta 0'tha-1 0-thā'ī, P. O'th! 0'za-I O'zel Ŭz'za Üz'zeh Uz'zen Shë'rah Uz'zi Uz-zl'ah Uz-zī'el Uz-zī'el-Ites

Vish'ti Vooh'sI X. XI'evs Xin'thi-cus Xö'no-és Xo-röl'y-bë Xör-o-phā'gi-a Xÿs'tus

VA-JEZ'A-THA

Ve-nī'ah Vásh'nī

Z. ZX'A-MXN Zā-ş-nā'im Zā-ş-nān'aim Zā'ş-vān Zṣ-ā'vạn, P. Zā'bād Zăb-ş-dw'şnş Zăb-ş-dă'işs (188-g-dâ'yyu) Zăb'băi Záb'ba-1, P. Zab-dê'ys Záb'di Zab'di-a Zą-bī'ną Zā'bụd Zab'u-lön Zăc'ca-î Zạc-chê'us Zăc'our Ziich-e-ri'eh Zii'cher Zi'dök Zā'hăm Zā'ir Zā'liph Zal'mon Zal-mö'nah Zal'me-nah Zal-mau'nah

Zim'br! ZZ/měch Zen-züm'mime Za-na'ah Zanb-nath-na-e nê'ah Zā'pbŏn Zā'n Zar's-ces Zā'rab Zir-e-I'es Zā'ro th Zā'ro-eth-Res Zā'rod Zár'e-pháth Zár'e-tán Zā'reth Shā'har Zār'hites Zăr'ta-năh Zer-të'nah, P. 7. Zar'than Zath'o-8 Záth'thu Za-thū'i Zăt'tu Zā'van Z='24 Zi'za Zëb-a-di'ah Zëbah Ze-bi'im Ze-bi'na Ze-bi'im Ze-bū'im Ze-bū'da Zeb'u-da, P. Ze'bul Zőb'u-lőn Zőb'u-lon-Ites Zěch o ri'oh Zě'děd Zěd-o-kľ'sh Zěšb Z&'0b, P. s. Z# lab Z4'lek Zo-lô/phọ šd Zọ-lô/têş Zōl/zạb Z<del>ěm p</del>rá'jm Zěm'p-rite Z<del>o</del>-mi'ra Zě'năn Zě'nas Ző'nas Zo-ör'im Zoph-a-ni'ah Zöph-a-ni'ah Zöphi'a-thih Zophi'thah, P. Zö'phi, or Zö'phö Zöph'on-ites Zö-Zär Zirph Zőr-p-hi'ah Zőr-p-i'a Ző'rán Z&'rod Zör'o-da Zör'o-dah Zo-röd'a-thah Zör'o-rath

Zo-re'rath, P. T. Za'zime

22/11 28/11 Za'rer Zord'sh Zo-rüb'tə bil Zo-rab billətl Zer---F'a Zethin ZE'thar Zī'a Zīrba Zib'ę-in Zib'j-in Zich'ri (zik'n) 234'dim Zid ki'ah Zi'don, # 8740 Zi do'ni 101 Zif ZI'be Zik'hig Zilleh Zu pai 23 than 2 Zim'meh Zim'na. Zue rin Zim'ri Zin ZI'ne Zī'en, a Si'a Zi'en, er S Zi'er Ziph Zi'pheh Ziph'ien Ziph'ien Ziph'ien Zip'pir Zip'pir Zip-pi'reh Ziph'i Zis Z1'23 ZYzak Zélan Zö'şı Zö'bə, or Z Zo-bö'bəh Zö'bər Za be lan Zo hi lath, P. Zón a rás Zön ş-rö Zö'pişh Zö'pişh Zö'pişn Zö'pişm Zö'çəh Zo'reth-Zo're ab Zo-ré'sh, P Za'rthes Zo-röb'ş-bçi Zû'şır Zûph ZAr Za'ni-a

or 23/lab

## PRONUNCIATION

OF

### MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

### REMARKS.

Tun pronunciation of geographical names is a resy difficult branch of orthospy. These names pertain to all parts of the g.obe; their vernacular or native pronunciation is regulated or affected by every variety of language; and it would be impossible to represent, in all cases, the native pronunciation by any combination of English etters.

There are a great many names, respecting the pronunciation of which it is difficult to determine how far the English analogy should be allowed to prevail over the analogy of the lanruages to which the words respectively belong. If we look for authorities for the pronunciation of these names, we find comparatively few; and such authorities as exist embrace but a small part of the words of this class; and there is also nuch disagreement among orthospists with respect to the pronunciation of such of these names as they undertake to pronounce.

With regard to the geographical names which pertain to all the countries in which the English language is spoken, including the British empire in Europe, the United States, and the British provinces generally, their pronunciation is, of course, conformed, for the most part, to the analogy of the English language. In addition to these, all the geographical names which belong to other parts of the globe, but which have become Anglicized by having changed their native form and assumed an English orthography, are also conformed to the general principles of English pronunciation. The most common geographical names, such as those which relate to the great divisions of the globe, the names of the countries, kingdoms, states, principal cities, &c., are differently written, as well as differently pronounced, in different languages. The following table exhibits a few examples of this diversity, by way of illustration: --

| English. | French.     | German.      | Spanish.    | Italian.    |
|----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Asia,    | Asio,       | Asien,       | Asia,       | Asia.       |
| Africa,  | Afrique,    | Afrika,      | Africa,     | Africa.     |
| Europe,  | Europe,     | Europa,      | Europa,     | Europa.     |
| America, | Amérique,   | Amerika,     | America,    | America.    |
| England, | Angleterre, | England,     | Inglaterra, | Inghilterra |
| Spain,   | Espagne,    | Spanien,     | España,     | Spagna.     |
| Germany, | Allemagne.  | Doutchland,  | Alemania,   | Germania.   |
| Italy,   | Italie.     | Italien,     | Italia,     | Italia.     |
| Austria. | Autriche.   | Oesterreich, | Austria,    | Austria.    |
| Sweden,  | Suède.      | Schweden,    | Suecia,     | Svezia.     |
| London.  | Londres.    | London.      | Londres,    | Londra.     |
| Naples,  | Naples,     | Napoli,      | Napoles,    | Napoli.     |
| Leghorn, | Livourne,   | Livorno,     | Liorna,     | Livorno.    |

There can be no doubt but that geographical | ferently by the inhabitants of different countries, liferent languages, should be pronounced different languages. All the common graduit

essee, which assume such different forms in and in accordance with the analogies of their

graphical names, such as are familiar to all | tive mode of pronouncing such words in these intelligent persons, have become more or less Anglicized, and their pronunciation is more or less conformed to the English analogy. Many of these words may be considered as perfectly Anglicized, and are pronounced as common English words; but there are many that are only partially Anglicized, and with regard to such, it is often difficult to determine how far, in pronouncing them, the English analogy should be allowed to prevail over that of the language to which the words properly belong.

Some foreign geographical names are introduced into the English language without changing their orthography, but are, nevertheless, in their pronunciation, conformed to the English The word Peris, for example, an analogy. Englishman or an Anglo-American, in speaking his own language, would pronounce, in conformity to it, Per'is; though, if he were speaking French, he would pronounce it par-e, in conformity with the French language.

With respect to the class of words which are partially Anglicized, there is a great diversity in the manner of pronouncing them. Some respectable speakers incline to pronounce them, for the most part, according to the English analogy, while others aspire to pronounce them as they are pronounced in the several languages to which they appertain; and there are many cases in which it is difficult to determine which is to be the more approved, the English or the foreign method. A person conversant with foreign languages will be likely to pronounce such words in the foreign manner; while a mere English scholar may be naturally expected and permitted to incline more strongly to the English mode. It may be often desirable to know what the na- | dictionary.

it may not be advisable, in common un, b adopt it.

Proper names are more subject to a conpronunciation, or one which is not confermed b the orthography, then common names. A exsiderable number of the geographical ass pertaining to England are pronounced very # ferently from what their orthography indican; as, for example, Chertsey and Circussian, ponounced chee'se and sie's-ter. American as somewhat less inclined to deviate from orbotraphy, in the pronunciation of some work, than the English are. Berwick and Worsel, for example, which are pronounced in England bor'ik and sor'ik, are very often presented, in the United States, as they are spelled.

The following vocabulary, which was pre pared and published some years since, has now been considerably enlarged and improved, further inquiry, and by the examination of various new authorities, particularly Mr. Indwin's Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer, a week in which the subject of the pronunciation of geographical names has been attended to with much care and intelligence. Still this works lary, in its present state, is very imperfect. The pronunciation affixed to many of the work my be objected to as not the most proper. April son much versed in foreign languages will be likely to think that the pronunciation geomaly has been too much Anglicized; while a new English scholar will think it is not sufficiently so; and both may, doubtless, make out a pisseble case in favor of their respective views. But, defective as it is, it is boosed that it will not be found a useless appendage to a pronouncing

## PRONUNCIATION OF SEVERAL EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

THE following rules, respecting the pronunciation of certain letters in the principal modern languages of continental Europe, may be of some use in relation to the pronunciation of names pertaining to the several countries where these languages are spoken, though it may be advisable for a mere English scholar to make but a partial application of them in practice.

### VOWELS.

4. - The vowel a, in situations in which the analogy of the English language would naturally is the same as in the English word more

give it the sound of long a, has, in the languages of the continent of Europe, what is called the Italian sound, that is, the sound of a in fer and father. In other situations, its sound approaches nearly to its short English sound, as in mer, is

E.-In these languages, the sound of the vowel s, at the end of an accented syllable, it the same as that of the English long a in fat, name. In other situations, it has the sound of the English short s, as in met, men.

L - The long sound of i, in these languages,

seing the same as the English long sound of e is not easily explained. It may be conceived us n mete, seen. The short sound is the same as ts English short sound, as in pin.

O. - The vowel o has the same sounds that t has in Engish in the words note, not, and nor.

U. - The vowel u, in most of these languages, nas the same sound that it has in English in the word rule, being the same as oo in fool, moon; and, when short, it has the sound of a in ball, or of oo in good. The sound of u in the French language, and also in the Dutch, has no equivalent sound in English; and it can be learned only by oral instruction. It may be regarded as intermediate between the sound of long s and so, partaking of both.

Y. - The vowel y has, in most of these languages, the same sound as i, that is, of long s, as in me; but in the Dutch language, it has the sound of the English long i, as in pine.

### DIPHTHONGS.

AE or A. - The sound of the diphthong e, in Dutch, is like the English sound of a in far; in German, the sound of e or a is like that of the English long a, as in fate.

Al. - The sound of the diphthong ai, in French, is like that of the English long a, as in fate; in Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, like that of the English long i, as in pine.

AU and EAU. - The diphthong su, and the triphthong eau, in French, have the sound of the English long e, in note; as, Chaumont, (shō-mong',) Becaveis, (bō-vā'.) In German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, the dipbthong ens has the English sound of ow in now; as, Austerlits, (80s/ter-lits.) The German diphthongs and ex have a sound like that of the English diphthong of in toil; as, Neustadt (nol'stat.)

El and EY. - The diphthongs el and ey, in German, have a sound similar to the English sound of long i in pine; as, Letp'sic.

EU. - The French diphthong on has a sound similar to that of the English sound of s in her, or u in for.

IE - The diphthong ie, in French, German, Dutch, &c., has the sound of the English long e in mote; as Wil'land.

UE or Ü. - The sound of the German diphthong us or it is like that of the French u.

OU. - The French diphthong on has the sound of the English se in teel; as, Tou-louse', (tô-lôz'.)

OE or O. - The sound of the German diphthong se or & resembles that of the French su; but it has no equivalent sound in English, and guages, has the sound of t; as, Theis, (tis.)

the name of Goethe, or Gothe, (thus represented, guët'ta,) pronounced in two syllables, the sound of u and of e in her, in the first syllable, being blended together.

#### CONSONANTS.

The sounds of most of the consonants, in the continental languages, are the same as in English. Some of the principal exceptions are the following: --

B. - The sound of b, in German, at the end of a word, is like that of the English p; - in Spanish, between two vowels, similar to v.

C. - The sound of c, in German, before e, i, and y, is like that of to in English; - in Italian, before e and i, like that of ck in the English word chill; in Spanish, before e and i, like that of th in thin.

D. - The sound of d, in German and Dutch, at the end of a word, is like that of t in English; - in Danish and Spanish, between two vowels or at the end of a syllable, like that of th in this.

G .- The sound of g, in French, before i, e, and y, is like that of zh in English; - in Spanish, before e and i, the same as the Spanish j; in Italian, before e and i, like that of g in the English word gem, or j in jet; - in German, at the beginning of words, it is hard, like g in get; and in words ending in gen, it is thrown back on the penultimate syllable; as, Heckling-en.

J .- The sound of j, in French and Portuguese, is like that of zh in English; - in Spanish, it is like that of A strongly aspirated; - in the other languages, like that of y consonant.

X. - The sound of z, in Spanish, is like that of k strongly aspirated, being the same as that of the Spanish j, and also of  $\underline{r}$  before  $\epsilon$  and i.

Z. - The sound of z, in German and Swedish, is like that of to in English; - in Italian, like dz ; zz in Italian, like te.

CH. - The sound of the digraph ch, in French and Portuguese, is the same as the English sk, or of ck in chairs; - in Spanish, the same as ck in the English word chill; in Italian, (as in words from the ancient languages, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin,) like that of k .- In German and Dutch, it has a hard, guttural sound, not easily represented in English, but recembling that of A strongly aspirated. It is represented in this vocabulary, as it is in others, by the letter &

TH. - The digraph th, in these several las-

## MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

AAL'BORG (M'borg) Air (it) Alir'gaú (Er'g68) Aar'haus (ar'has) Ăb′a-cō Ab-a-kan Ab-a-kansk' Ab-an-cay' (Mb-an-ki') A-ba'nō A-bas'ci-s (s-bish'e-s) Abbe-ville', Fr. Xb'he-ville, S. C. Xb-er-bröth'ock Ab-er-deen Ab-er-ga-věn'ny (val. šb-er-gen'e) Ab-er-neth'y Ab-or-yet/with X'běx Ab'ing-don X′bö Äb-o-mey' (äb-o-mä') Abooshehr (äb-ö-shår') Ab-ou-kir' Xb-8u-str Ab-ou-tige Ab-ran'tes A-bröl'hös (a-bröl'yös) Abruzzo (a-brüt'ső) Ab-d-tige Ab-ys-sin'i-s A-cu'di-s Ac-s-pul'es Ac-co-mac A-chēen' Ach'min Acqs (áks) Acqui (ak'kwe) Ac'ra Acre (&/ker er &/ker) A-dáir' À-dá'li-a, or A-dh'li-a Ad'a-nh A-del', or A'del A'den, or A'den Ad'i-ge, or Ad'ige Ad-i-ron'lack Ad'ler-berg A-dôur' Åd-ra-mî'ti Ā-dri-an-ō'ple Ā-dri-āt'ic Æ-48'en Æ8'i-ne, or Æ-41'ne Æric (ä'ro-8) Af-ghàn-is-tán', or Af-ghan-is'tan ăf-j-8um Af-ra-gō'la Af'ri-ca Ag's-dee, or A-gu'dee Agde (ugd) Agen (uzhung') Ag ger-baus

Xg'in-court (er Ed'jin-kôr) Agnone (an-yō'na) A-gös'tş Ä'grş A'gram Λ-guay'δ (p-gw1'δ) Λ-hán'ta Àh'grim Xh-měd-a-biid' Ah-med-nûg'gur Alch'stădt Ai<sup>r</sup>glo Aigues Mortes (igmört') Ain-tab Aisne (ān) Aix (āks) Aix-la-Cha-pelle' (āks-la-sha-pēl') Ajaccio (a-yat/chō) A-ján' A-jás-a-láck' Àj-mēēr' Àk-bär-a-bäd' Ak-er-man Ak-his-sar Ak-mîm' Ak-shehr' (ak-shar') Al-a-ba'ma A-lách'y-a Ál-a-dá'li-a A-láis' (a-lá') Al'a-mö XI'a-mõe X'land A. hip-s-um.
Al's-qua.
A-lis'ks
Als-ts-ms-ha' (til-ts-----haw') (ăl-bș-thā'tș) Al-bā'nj-ș, er Al-bș-nî'ș Al-ba'nō Al'ba-ny Al-be-marie Al-bp-fe'ra (-fa'-) Al-bu-quër'que (til-bu-kër'ka) Al-ka-la Al-ca'mō Alcaniz (tl-kan-yeth') Al-căn'ta-ră Al-ca-ri'a Alc'maer Al-cō/na Al-cō'y Al'der-ney A-lön'con (or al-ang-cong') Alentejo (al-an-ta'hō)

A-leu'tian Al-ex-an-dret'ta Al-ex-an'dri-a Al-gar've Al-ge-zî'rys Al-giers/ Al-go'a Al-ha/my Al-j-cant Al-j-ca/ta Al-j-cd'di Alk'maar Al-la-ha-bad! Al'lah shèhr At'le-gha-ny Al'lo-a Al'lo-way Al-ma-den' Al-man/sa Al-me'j-da (al-ma'e-da) Al-me-ri'a Al-mo'rah Al-md-ng-cart Alnwick (an'njk Al-pe'na Alps Al-sace/ Al-tal'i, or Al-tal' Al-ta-mî'ra Al-ta-md/ra Al'ten-burg Al'ton Al'to-nu Al'torf Altzey (ält/sf) Al-va-rä/dō Am/a-ger A-mal/fi Am-a-ra-pd/ra A-ml/se-rl A-ma'sj-a Am'a-zön Am'berg Am-bert' (am-bar) Am'ble-side Amboise (am-bwla') Am'böy Am-boy'ne A-med-a-bad\* Am-ed-na/gur Am'e-land A-me'lj-a A-mer'i-ca A'mers fort Am'er-sham Am-ha'ra Am'herst (-erst) Am'i-ons (or amung') A-mite! Amiwch (am'loch) Am-mo-noo'me

Am-ret-str' Am'ster-dar ster dim' An a dir in - buic Ăn-ş-18/1j-ş An a tol'i co An'cas ter An-cō'na Ăn-da-kî'ai e Xn-da-man' Xn-do-rab An'der-mich An'der An-der'ra An'do-ver An-dros-cögʻžin An-da'jar (an-d 441 An-dax'ar (an-da'ind Än o ga'da Ang-er-mann-Bad Angers (ang zhar) An glo-ocy An-es la An-gō'ra An-gọs-tử'ra Angoulème (Inggl-lām') An-gull'in An'halt An'hou Anjon (ing shi/) An klem An-kô'ber An'n<del>a bắ</del>rg An-nigh' (an-An-na-méé/ka An-náp'o-lie Ànn A-ran'del Xn'no cy An-no-nav Ans'pach An-ta'is An-to-que'm (-ki'm) Antibes (ang-tib') An-ti-coe'ti An-tie tam Antigua (şn-tê/ga) An-tilleş/, er An-tillêş ăn'ti-öch Anti-oqui's (ishe kë's) An-tip's-rës Àn-ti el 'na Àn-ti-và'n Ant'werp An-zi'cō nain (Ingeling) aireană A-ŏe'ta Ap'en-nînes Ap-pe-lich e Ap-pe-lich e

A-lép'po Al-os-san'dri-s Am-os-keng

A-mour' (a-môr') Âm'phi-là

>-pen-sell/ pd'ro (a-pd'ra) pa'n-mi qui (L'kwe) quila (&k'wo-lk) quileis (ik-wo-li'ya) qui'nă -ra/bj-a rad r'a-(41 r-a-guy' -raiche', El r'al, er A-ral' ranjuez (2r-\$n-hweth/) r'as .-rau' (9-150') r-lu-ca'ni-a r'be r-broath rch-i-pd/s-go rch-i-pd/s-go r'de-bil r-deche' (ar-dāsh') r-de-lan' r-dennes' (tr-den') r'drah ir'em-berg Lr'ens-berg ir-o-qui'pa (-kē'pa) \-rēz'zō (a-rēt'sō) ir-gen-tān' (ār-zhāntling') Lr-gon-t1∕rō Argenteuil (ar-zhantabl') Argentiere (Ar-zhan'ie-ir') Kr′gŏs kr'gos kr-gōs'tọ-lị kr-ḡyle' kr'gy-rō-Cks'trō A-rī'ca Arlege (k'rọ-āzh') A-rīs'pọ Arkansas (ar-kan'sas or ar-kan-saw') Ar-kt/ko Ar-mägh' (ar-mä') Armagnac (är-män-yäk') Ar-me'nj-p Armentieres (Ar-man'to-kr')
Arn'helm (or şr-nlm')
Arn'stidt (kra'stit)
A-rôde/tôdk Ar-pt/no Ärques (ärk) Ăr-ra-căn Ar'ra-gön ăr'mn Ar'res (or er-ra') Ar-ri-oge' (-axh') Ar'ris-bërg

Xr'o-e Artois (Er-twE') Xr'un-del, er A-run'del As-chif'(on-bdrg Asch-ore-le'ben (ish-ors-li'ben) As-cut'ney As-cut'ney As-cut'ney A-shan'tee Xah'o-ver Xsh-ta-bū'la Ash'ue-löt Ā'sj-a (ā'she-a) As-pern/ As-phal-ti'tes As-pro-pot/s-mo ke'sen As-sin'ni-boin s-st'si Xo-obu-an As-sump'tion (ss-sum'sbun) Xs-ter-a-bad As-tör'ga As-tra-căn' As-td'rj-p . ε-q-ca'mş Ät'ba-rä Atch-a-fa-laÿ'a At-chēēn' Át-fe' (at-fā') Áth-a-pěs'cōw Xth'one Xth-lone Ath'ol, or A'thöl Äth'os A-thÿ' -ti'na λι/Ha A-100'i \_tr2/t8 'tri Xt'ta-IL Attigny (Mt-ten'ye) At-tock' A-td'i (a-tô'e) Aube (öb) Aubenas (öb'nä) Aubigny (ö-bĭn'ye) Lu'bum Aubusson (ö-büs-söng') Auch (oah)
Aude (od)
Aude (od)
Auge-bach (où/er-bak)
Auge-stadt (où/er-stat) Âu'go-H. Âugy'bürg (or ödgs/bdrg) Au-gus'ta Âu-gus'to-vô Aunis (ở nê) Aurillac (ö-rél/yäk) Au-run-gy-bid Aus'tor-litz (or ölle'toritts) Aus-trā'li-a Austri-a Austau'ga Austau'ga Austan' (östän') Auvergno (ösvärn' Aux Cayes (ö-kāz') Auxerre (ö-sār') Auxenne (ö-zŏn')

Xv/a-lön/ A-vate/che A-vo/i-ro (a-va/e-ro) Av-e-ll/no Avenches (a-vansh') Avenches (a-vansh')
A-vas'n's
Avesnes (a-van')
Aveyron (a-va-rong')
Avezzano (a-ve-sa'no)
Avignon (a-ve-sa'no)
Avignon (av'en-yong')
Av'-la
Av-lo'na
A'yon Av-8y-elles' Avranches (av-ransh') Ax-dm k-ya-cd/chō Ayamonte (1-ya-mon'ta) Äyles'bu-ry Äyr (år) Äyr'shire A-zer-bi-jun', or Az-erbal'jan Xz'of A-zôreg', er A-zô'iù В. Ba-ba', Cape Ba'bel-man-del Bacchiglione (bak-al-、yō′n≱) Bich-j-in' Ba-dig'ry Bad-a-jōs' (bid-a-bōs') Bid-ak-abin' Ba'den Bu-den-wel'ler Baeza (bä-ā'tha) Bag-dad', or Bag'dad Bag-nā'ra (ban-yā'ra) Bagneres (bān-yār') Bagnols (bān-yōl') Bagnorea (bin-yo-ri/a) Ba-hā/ma Ba-har Bahhrein (ba-rin') Bah-1'ş (ba-6'ş) Ba-h1'reh Bah'ling-en Bahr el Xb'i-ad Bahr el Xz'rek Bal'kal Bai'redth (bi'rdt) Bal-rout Baja (bā'yā) Bākh'to-gan Ba'kd Bal-a-ghaut/ Bal-a-kha/va Ba'la-rdo Bal-p-sore Bal'a-ton Bal'bec, or Bal-bec' Bale (bal) Băl-e-ăr je Băl-fu-roch Be-lize BAIL Băl-kăn'

BKI-lj-n&' Bal-li-na dice Balls'ton-spil Bal-ly-shan'nga Bal/tic Bal/ti-môre Bam-băr'ra Bam'berg Bam-bouk' Bam-jan Bam-ma-kad Ban'ca Ban-căl'la-ry Ban-côut Ban'don Banf (bamf) Ban-ga-löre Ban'gör Ban-kök' Ban'nock-burn Ban-tam' Bapaume (ba-pôm') Bar's ba Bar-a-co'a Ba-raiche Bår-a-tā'rj-g Bar-bā'does Barba-r Bar-ba'da Bar-ce-lo'na Ba-reil'ly (ba-ra'le) Ba'ri Barnaul (bar-nötal') Barnat (barnat Barnat B Bar-qui-si-me'tō (-ā'-) Barraux (bar-rō') Bar're Barreges (bar-rash') Baş'ji Başques (băsk) Bas'ra Bas et no Basse Terre (bils-tilr') Bils'so-ril, or Bas-so'ril Rie tin Bas-ti'a Bastogne (has-tŏn'e) Ba-tā'vi-a Rath Baton Rouge (ba-tnrôzb') Battaglia (bat-tăl'ya) Bat-ti-ca-lô's Bausset (bō'sā Bautzon (bößt/sen)
Bautzon (bößt/sen)
Bauz (bö)
Ba-vä/ri-a
Baÿ-a-zid' (bĭ-a-zēd')
Bayoux (bĕ-yū') Ba-yönne' Baş'öu (bi'ö) Baş'redih RX - IX m Bea'min-ster Bearn (bă-ărn') Be-at Beaucaire (bō-kar') Beau'fort, S. C. Beauley (bō'le)

Beaumaris (bē-mā'rjs) Beaune (boa) Benuvais (bö-vā/) Béc/cles (bāk/kiz) Béd-nôre/ Båd-bu-ing Běd-o-wěšn' Běšr'jng, or Běhr'jng Beira (bá'o-rš) Bel-rout Bejn (bā'zhā) Bē-ja-pôur' Be-lēd'-**ēl-Jo-rid'** Be-lem' Bel fast, or Bel'flut Běl'gi-ŭm Běl-grādo Belle-fon-taine Belle-fonte Belle-lule, or Bellisie (hčl-īl') Bělle-měnte' Belle'ville Běl-lin-zō/na Běl-lá/nð Be-lôs-chis-tan' Be'lur-tag Běl-vi-děre Be-na'res Ben-coo'len Bend-e-mir Běn-e-věn'tô Běn-gù' Ben-gu'zi Ben-gue'la (bën-gu'la) Be-nin' Běn-j-sučí Ben-Lo'mond Běn-Ně'via Ben'ning-ton Ben-sa'lem Be-nödm/ Beng/heim Ben/theim (ben/tim) Be-rar Be-rat' Ber-bē'ra Ber-bice' Ber-e-zi'na Ber-e-zöf' Ber'ga-inö Berg'en Berg'en-hûus Berg'en-op-Zoom' Bergues (berg) Ber-hain-pore Berk'shire Ber-lin', or Ber'lin Ber-ma'das Ber'nard Berne Běr'ri-ěn Ber-tie Ber'wick (or ber'rik) Besançon (be-zang'sŏng') Běs-sa-ra/bj-a Běth/le-hem Beve'land Běv-c-rěn' Bev'er-ly Beyrn (ba'e-ra) Bej'rôôt

Beziers (běz-yár') Bhát-gông' Bhürt-pör Bi al'ys tok Bid-as-cō'a Bičl'e-fěld (-fělt) Biel'go-rod Bi-čnae Bil-ha/a Bil-66/a Bil-e-dăl'ge-rid Bin-ga'zi Bing'en Bing/ham-ton B1'6-b1-5 Bir'ket-ël-Ke-rêun' Bir'ket-ël-Mar-j-êut' Bir mah Bir'ming-bam Bis'cay Bis na gur Bis #4'gos Bistineau (bīs'te-nō) Blan'ken-bûrg Bloch'ing-ley Blěď soe Blei'berg Blen'heim, or Blen'hðim Blois (blwa) Bocage (bo-kazh') Bo'den ses' Boeuf (buf) Bög-li-pore Bō-go-tā' Bō-hō'mi-a Bōh'mor-wald Bois-le-Duc (bwille dák') Bök-ha're Bŏl-bĕc' Bo'lt Bo-H'var, or Böl'i-vår Bo-liv'i-a Bologna (bo-lon'ya) Bol-se'na (bol-sa'na) Böl'so-ver Bol'ton Bol-za'nö Bom-bay Bō-na-ven-td/ra Bŏn-dôu Bo-ness' Bŏn-j-ſŭ'ciō (-chō) Boom (bom) Bôô-tan Bō-paul' Bor-deaux' (bor-de') Borgne (börn) Bör″ne-ð Börn′hölm Bör-nőu' (bör-nő') Bör-o-dî'nő Bös'na-Se-ral' Bös'na-Se-ral' Bos'ni-a Bos'ton Bóş'worth (böz'würth) Böt'ç-töurt (-tört) Bụ-chặn/ạn Bữ-chạ-rest/ Bử/dạ

Bouillon (h6-81-yŏng') Boujetah (h8-jā'yā) Boulogne (h4-lön') Bour'bon Bourbonnes-les-Bains (bôr-bŏn'la-băn') Bourdeaux (bôr-dô') Bourg (bôrg) Bourges (bôrzh) Bôu'rô Bôu-tŏn' Bovines (bē-vēn Bōw'doin (bō'dn) Bra'bant Bra'ga Bra-gán'za Bra'hj-löw Brāh-ma-p88'tra Braidalbin (brēd'albIn) Bran'den-bürg Bran'dy-wine Braunsberg (bröfans'běrg) Bra-zíl Bráz'os Brazza (brži'sā) Bršaib'ji Brěch'in Brec'on Brē'da, er Brọ-da' Brēg'entz Brei'saçh Brel'ten-bach Brem'en Brěs'cia (brěs'cha) Brěs'iau (er brěs'iöa) Bretagne (brç-tän') Briançon (brç-äng'eŏng') Brt-kre Bridge'wa-ter Brieg (breg) Briel Bri-ënne Bri-antz Brieux (brē-d') Brigh'ton (bri'tn) Brin'di-et Bri-Sude Bris'şch Bris'gau (bris'göû) Bris'tol Brit'ta-ny Brix'bam Bro'dy Brôek (brůk) Brom'ley Brom'ton Bron'do lo Brôôk'lyn Brough (bruf) Bruch'sal Br**á**ř**áca** Bráhl (brál) Brann

Båd'wels Buenaire (buil sis Bué-na-ven-tif'ra Buence Ayres (best-nos-i'res, or ar'es) Ballich (blich) Bá-ja-Bìn'ce Bák-hà'rj-a Bd Ta-ma Bul-ga'ri-a Rolkh Bun'combe(bingking Bun-del-cümi' Buntz'llu (or bints'-Rå) Burd-wan' Bûrg Bûr gûs Bür'gun-dy Bür-bəm-pà Bür'ling-ton Bür-rem-pib'ter Bar'sa Burscheid (bûr'shii) Bar'ton (bar'ta) Bary (ber'e) Ba-chire' Bá-trin W By-ca'ghar C. CA-BXE'RAS Cab'ell Ca-ben'da Cu-bre'ra (ka-brā'ra) Cu-bûl', or Cu'bel Cub-y-lie-tun' Caceres (kā'tās etc) Cac-hā'ō Cachoeira (kil che d'e 12) Ca-con'ga Ca'diz

Ca-dòre Cad'ron Ca'en (or king) Caer-marthea Caer-nar'roa Caer-phil'ly Caf fra'ri-a Caffree (kaffeez) Caf-i-ris-tan' Cagliari (kal'ys-19) Ca-baw'ba Cahır (kar) Ca-hō'ki-a Co-hece Cahors (ka-hör') Cal'cos (ki'kös) Chira-gorm Cairo (kī'rō) Cāi'ro, U. S. Cai-a-bar' Ca-lā'bri-a, e Ca-la/brj-a Cal-a-bor'ra Cal'ais (kal'js) Cil-a-mā'ta Cil-a-mi-ā'nās

Both ni-p

Bot'zon

Brănş'wick Brus'sels

Buch'an

Brzesc (zěsk)

ki-e-ta-yêd' ki-e-trk'ya lalcaniu (kil'ka-shô) al-cutta Al/der al-o-do/nj-a al-j-cut' al-j-for'nj-e pl-la'o (or kal-yu'o) ¥l/mär aine (kiwn) li-ta-gi-rō'ne al-ta-ni-est'ta al-va/dos 4m-ba-h66 am-bay' am-bogo' am'bray, or Cam brāy' 'ām' bridge am'den 'ampagna (kam-pan'amp'bell (kam'el) am-peach y 'án'a-da 'an-a-jo-har'ie 'an-an-dai'gua an-a-nôre' a-na'ra, er Can'a-ra 'a-nā'ries 'an-da-hār' 'an-dēish' an'dj-'a-na'a 'annes (kān) an'tal, or Can-tal An'ter-bu-ry An-ton', Chin an'ton, U. S. an-tŷre 'ape Brit'on, or Cape Bre-tôn/ ape Gir'ar-deau (jir'-ar-do) 'ane Hai'ti-en ape'town Ap-i-ta-nk/ta po d'Istri-e a'pri Mp'u-s ar'e-man %r-e-mê/nj-e Ar-ce-eonne ar do-nas ardiff ardi-gan Ar-j-1/08 'ar-ib-be'an %r-ib-b88 a-rin'thi-'ar-listo' (kar-lit') 'ar'lo-witz "ariş'bad (or kariz'bat) 'ariş-cro'nş, or Cariş-cro'nş 'arisrube (küriz'rê or küriz-rê'e)

Carl'stadt Carmagnola (kur-men-70'19 Car-mô/ng Car-nat/ic Car-naul/ Car-ni-5/la Car-o-lī'na Car-pā'thi-an Car-pen-trus (or karpun-tra') Car-ra'ra Car-rick-för gys Car'roll Car'ron Car-th/go Carter-st Cur-tha-ge'na Сэ-счс Ca-eal Ca-ea/le Cas-s-na/na Cas'bin, or Cas-bin' Casch'au (kash'öû) Cashalton (käs-hör'tn) Ca-shan Cash'ell Cash'gar Cash-mère', or Cash'mēre Căs'pi-şu Căs'sel Cas-ef'na Căs-si-qui-ă/ri Cas-tel-nau'da-ry (kistel-no'da-re') Castiglione (kas-tëlyō'na) Cas-tile Castillon (kas-tēlyong') Cas-tine' Cas'tle-bar' (kas's)bar' Cás'tie-ton (kás'sl-ton) Castres (kás'tr) Cás'trō Giō-văn'ni Cat-a-bam'ba Cat-a-hôu'la Cat-a-lo'ni-a Ca-ta'ni-a, or Ca-ta'ni-a Ca-tan-za'ro Ca-taw'ba Cateau Cambresis (kăt'ō kām'bre-sē) Chih-p-ri'nen-stadt Cat-man'd88 Ca-tor'ce Cate'k'll Cat-ta-rau'gus Cat-ta'rō Cat'to-gat Cau'ca Cau'ca-săs Clugh-ne-wh/ge Caune (kön) Cau'ver-y, or Ca'ver-y Ca/ve CHA, b-1# Ch'van, or Ca-van' Cawn-pore/ Cax-a-mar'ca

Cay-ënne' (ki-ën') Cay-man' (ki-man') Ca-yū'ga Ca-yas Cáz-o-nô/vi-a Căc/il Căl/a-ld Co-la'no Cěl'e-bēş Cěl'ie Cěn'is (or se-ně'), Mt. Cěph-a-lô'ni-a, er Cěph-a-lo-ni'a Ce-ram Cerignola (ser-in-ye'-13 Co-ri'go Cer-ve'rž (ser-vž'rž) Cer'vj-ž (cher've-ž) Cër'vin (or sër-van') Ce-se'na 'cha-sa'na) Ceu'ta (or sa'u-ta) Ce-vennes' (se-ven') Cey-lon', or Cey'lon Cha-ca'o Cha/co Cha-gaing' Cha'gre (sha'gur) Cha/gres Cha-ledr/ Chalons (sha-löng') Cham' er-ry Chām'bers-burg Çhām-blēš' Cha'môu-nî', or Cha-môu'ni Champagne (sham-Champague (champan'ye) Cham-paign' (-pan') Cham-plain' Cham'de-leur' Lamente (champan') Chan-dër-na-göre' Chan-tîl'iy (shan-tël'yē) Cha-pa'la Chap'el-Hill Char'cas Charente (sha-rangt') Chár'i-ton Chár'kov Charle'mont Charleroi (shëri-rwë') Charles'ton Charle ville Char'le-völx' (shar'le vwa') Charlottes ville Charl'ton Chartres (shar'tr) Cha-ryb'dis Cha-tau'que Chateaubriant (shatô'brę-kngt') Chateaudun (shat-8dán') Chateau-Gouthier (ahit-5-g6n/tç-a) Chateauguay (shat-oateauroux (shit-8-

Chitt'ham Chat-ta-hôô/chọc Chạt-tôô/ga Chaudiere (shō-de-ar') Chaumont (shō-mōng') Chazy (sha-zē') Che-būc'tō Chēl'i-cūt Chelms'ford (chems'ford) Chěl'sea Chěl'ten-him(er chělt'nam Chem nitz Çhe-münz Çbe-năn'gō Chen-yang Chep'stow Cher (shår) Cho-ran'cō Che-raw' Cher'burg Cher-o-kees € hër'së Chër'son Chertsey (chës'se) Chës'a-pëake Chësh'ire Che-sun'côôk Chết-j-mách'es Chev j-ot Cht-a'pa Cht-Wri Chi-L'va-ri Chi-p-von'ng Chi-c2/gō (she-kaw/gō) Chich/es-ter Chick-s-mag/gs Chick's-pee Chick's-saws Chicot (she'ks) Chi'em-see Chi-enne Chieti (kọ-ā'tọ) Chi-hua'hua (che-wa'wa) Chi'li (chē'le) Chil-li-cō'the Chiloe (chē-le-a') Chim-bo-ra'so Chi'na Chin-chills (or chinchēl'ya) Chin'sp-th Chi'de Chip/pen-hum Chip/pe-way Chi-pus-co/s Chi-qui'tõe (che-kë'-tõe) Chiewick (chiz'jk) Chit-a-gong Chit'ton-de Chit-tore Chi-vas'so Chốc'thw Chōc/zim Cholmondely (chimlę) Chọ-lớ/lạ Chō ra-săn', or Chọ-răs'san

Chatellerault (shat'-

těl-rô')

Cho-wan' Chris-tj-a'ns Christ & ni-s Chris'tian-can Christian-stadt Chrf'dim Chū-la-hō'ma Châm'bûl Chăm'leigh (chăm'le) Cháp'rich Chú-qui-sk'ca (chú-ko-sk'ka) Cic-a-côle Ci-en-fue/gos (the-en-fwa/gos) Cin-a-lo/a Cin-cin-nu'ti . Cin'tra Cir-chra', Northern Cir-cas's --(sir-kash'e-a) Cirencester (sis'e-ter) Cirk'nitz Cit-ta-děl'la (chit-) Ciudad Real (the-d-dad' ra-al') Ciudad Rod-ri'go (the-d-dad'-) Civita Vec'chi-a (che've-ta-) Clac-man'nan Clargen-fürth (-fürt) Clai borne Chir'e-mont Clau'sen-bürg (klöû'-) Clausthal (klöûs'täl) Clër-mont' Clermont-Ferand (klar-mong'f o-rang') Clèves Clith'e-ree Clog'her (or klô'her) Clon-a-kli'ty Clon-mell Clyde Cō-ş-hō'mş Cō-ş-hut'la (-wē'la) Co-an'go Cŏb'be Co-bi'jah Cob-lents' Cô/bürg Côch-a-băm/ba Cô'chin Chi'na Codogno (ko-dön'yö) Côev'or-dên Cocymans (kwe'manz) Cognac (kön-yak') Co-höes Colm-be-tôse Co-im/bra Coire (kwar) Col'ches-ter Côle-raine Co-li'ma Col-mar Coln (köün) Colnbrook (koun'bruk) Cologna (ko-lön'yā) Cologne (ko-lön') Co-löm'bi-a Cől'on-say Cől-o-ra'dő

Co-lüm'bi-a Co-lüm-bi-ün'a Co-lüm'bö Co-min'ches Co-mar'go Co-may-a'gue Com/ber-more Comines (ko-men') Cô'mô Com'o-rin Co-morn Com'o-ro Compeigne (kom-pē-ān') Com-pos-tel'is Con-can Con-coption Con'cord Condé (kön/dā) Co-ne'cuh Con'e-maugh Con-es-to'ga Con-ga-ree' Con'gle-ton Con'go Con'naught, or Con-naught' Con-něc'ti-cůt (kon-nět'e-kůt) Con-o-co-cheague' Con-sten-tf/ne Con-etan-ti-no ple Côô-mas-siê', o Co-ös' Côô-saw-hàtch'io Co-pen-ha'gen Co-pēn-na'gen Co-pi'sh Cō-pi-s'pō, er Cō-pi-s-pō' Cōqu'et (kōk'et) Co-quim'bō (-kōm-) Cor-a-chie Cör'băch Corbeil (kör-bāl') Cor-dil'io-ras (or kör-dől-yá'ras) Cor'do-va Co-rō's Cor-fū' or Cör'fu Cor'inth Cor-o-man'del Co-ro'ne Correze (kör-räz') Corte (kör'ta) Corte (kör'ta) Co-run'na Co-sen'za Co-shoc'ton Cos'lin Cosne (kön) Cos'sacks Cos-seir Coe-elm-ba-zar Cös'ta Ri'ca Cote d'Or (köt-dör') Cotes du Nord (köt'-du-nör') Cô-to-păx'i Côtt'bûs

Cour'hand Cour-tray Contances (kô-tăme Côv'qu-try Coving-ton Cowes (keez) Cow-s'ta Crā/cow Crec'y (kree'e) Crec'feld (krac'felt) Crem'nitz Cre-mô'na Credee Crev elt Cri-më's Crit'ten-den Cro-a'ti-a (kr6-a'she-a) Crom'ar-ty, or Cro-mar'ty Cron'stadt Craba (chi'bi) Caongrad (chon'grad) Cy-ba'gua Cy-ban' Cud-da-lôre' Cyd-da'pah Cuēn'çā (kwēn'sā) Cuj-ā'bā (kwe-ā'bā) Cu-lt-a-cum' Cul-lo den Calm Cŭi'pëp-er Cul-ross' (er kô'ros) Cu-ma-na' Co-mil/mi-Cam'ber-land Com-ma-zee Cû'per (kô'per) Cú-ra-cón' (-eó Cd'risch-o Haff (ků'rish-o hkí') Cůr'rj-tăck Cdr-sa/B Cd-strin' Cut-tick' Cux-ha'ven Cuy-a-bō'ga (kī-a-bō'ga) Cfiz/os Cyc'le-des Czernowitz (chër'no-vits) Czirknicz (teërk'n its) D.

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DXG-HES-TXN'

Dia'ébe Dur-da-t Dar-four Da'ri-ba Durm'stř Dart'mouth Dar'war Dir/wir Dir/wir De-bret/zin Dir/cam, or Dac-d De-cize, Dil-a-gö's Dil-a-wire Duris (dirie) Dirona-mire Dem bē's Denovas Denovas Denovas Denovas Dên-der-m Dên-mêrk Dept'ford (dit'forl) Der-bend' Dir by Dërne Do-Ruy'ter, a Do-Ruy'ter Desagnadoro (d<del>če a guž dá'sí</del>) D<del>če o Z</del>'da Do chā' Des Moines (de mili Des shu (er cersii) De-tren' Det'thag-en Deux-l'onts (M-ph or dd-ping') De-ven'ter De-vi'ses Dev'en Dev'en-pert Di ar be kir, Di-er-belkfe Die'men's Lind D'ep'hölz (dip'hil Di-éppe' Dista Dîgne (din) Dî jon' (dê'ming') Dîl'ling-ça Din-ago-pôre' Di-hàn' (dà sie Di-nant Din-wid'diç Di'd Dix-in' Dix-mêde Duit'per (në'per Duite'ser (nës's Dif-re-li-tid' Dif-ger'ly Dif-turt' Dimint'ca, De min'i ca Döm jahpar Döm og hå/de Dön/pid-opa Don'cas ter

Děn'o-gů Děn'go-ti, er Des-gë

Cou-lan

E 4, I, 5, 6, 7, long; E, 5, 1, 5, 8, 7, abort; 9, 9, 1, 0, 1, 17, ebecura.—Are, Ar, fleet, All; blir, blir

<del>im'no gh</del>io Br'c<del>họs</del>-tọr ordogne (dör-dön') ordrecht (dör'drökt) Hor'noch HOr-pil **Library** lour jours (dô'ā) loube (dôb) loug'las lou'rō (dô'rō) low-rọ-lj-did' No -lo-ta-bad' )is n-pat'rick )raguignan (drä-gön-yäng') )rave Prenthe (drent or dren'te) Dres'den Droux (drd) Dri'no Drögh'e-da Drö'he-bicz (drō'he-bich) Drom'wich (drom'ich) Dry-more Dron'theim (dron'tim) Drd's66 Deb'lin Duy Bâque' (-bôk')
Dusero (dâ-ă'rē)
Dd'js-bârg
Dulcigno (dâl-chēn'yē)
Dulwich (dâl'jch) Dam-blane Dam-fries Dün bir Dun-dalk' Dün-die Dăn-det Dan-ferm'line (dån-för'lin) Dån-köld' Dan-kirk Dan-sin'nane Dunwich (dan'ich) Duqueme (dd-kan') Dá-rance Dá-ran'gō z-u-rau go Dd-rkz'sō (or dd-rkt'sō) Ddr'ham (ddr'sm) Ddr'high Ddr'high Ddr'high-dorf Ddr'high-dorf Du-vdl' Dwy-ra'ca Dwi'ng, or Dwi'nk Dile

E. Ras<sup>e</sup>ton

E'het Eb-sim'bul, or Eb-sem-bûl' Eco-180' Ech'ter-niich Ec'i-ji (or k'the-bil) Ech'mithi

leundor (ëk-wq-dôr') Edddy-stone Edden-ton Eddfi Edge/combe (ēj/kum) Edge'fiëld Edinburgh (ëd'in-bür-\_ iv er ëd'in-bürg) Ed∕js-tö Ed′wardş-ville Effing-him Eğ'er Eğ'i-nü, or Ş-ği'na E typt Eh-ren-breit'stein Eich'städt Ei'len-bûrg El'so-nich Els'io-ben E-kät-o-ri'non-bürg E-kät-o-ri'no-gräd E-kät-o-ri'no-siäv El A-räiche Elbe (elb El'ber-féid El-beaf (al-baf) El'bing El'che (šl'chā) El Do-ra'da El-o-phan-ti'na El'gin B-lis's-bët-grad' Bi-lôre' El-mt'ne -18'FL El-sj-nöre', er El-si-neûr' El'vas Li'wang-on 化 iy Embrun (Lm'brin') Em'mer-ich En-ga-dine' Enghien (an-ga'an) England (ing'gland) En-j-esi' Enkhuizen (enk-hől'zen) En-nje-cör'thy En-nje-k'll'len B-për'i ës Ep-ër-nav Ep'i-nil rik'li-e er fürt Er'icht E'rie (8're) Br-j-ván' Kr'iang-on ttr'zo-rûm ttrz-go-bîr'go go-cûm'bj-o go-cû-rj-ti' E/M Esquimaux (ös/kọ-mē) Es-sọ-qui/bō (-kē/-) Ess/ling-ọu Lo'to Re-tro-mo-dá'ra Re'tro-môc' Re'nok (če'bok) Etampes (S-tämp')

Et'o-wah, or Et'o-was, or High'-Tod-or Eupen (51'pen)
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Eat'rope Ear'pen
Eat'rine Ervey'him
Evoy'him
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F.

FA-EN'ZA Pah/lan Fat-Sum Pair/fald Fa-laise Pal'kirk, or Pal-kirk' Palkiand (fawk'land) Pil/mouth Fil'rō, Pert. Fil'rōe, er Fil'rọ-ē Fir-eje-tin' Fag-al'

Fag-al' Pay-Stte Pay'ette-ville Pay-bum' Fah-ra-bad' Fel-an-f'che Po-II-cj-L'na Fem'ern Fer-ma'nagh (fer-ma'na) Per-möy Per-ra'ra, Per-re För'rol, or For-rol' Foz-zán' Fich-tol-go-bir'go Fi-še'o-lo (-lä) Figuac (f'Le'ik') Pigueras (fo-gā'ras) Pi'ji, or Fēë'goe -têrre Fin Fin'land Fisme (fem) Fiume (fyt)ma) Flån'dere Flöche (döch) Flöng'borg Flör'ence Fiorence Fidred Fidri-da Filiah'ing Foggia (föj/ja) Foix (fwa) Fontalneblean (fön-tin-biö') Fön-te-ri'bj-s Fontensy-le-Comte (fönt-nä'le-köng'tä) För'men-te'rk (-tk'-) For-mö'sa För'res För-syth' Por-to-ven-th're Forth Fos-et/no Foth/or-in-gay Fou'di Fougeres (fö-shår') Föu'lähe Föw'oy Foyers (fl'erz) France Franche Comte (fransh köng'tä) François (fran'swa) Fran-cô'nj-s Fran'e-ker Fran'ken-stein' Fran'ken-thal (-tal) Frank'fört Fras-ch'ti Frauenburg (fröß/en-bürg) Frau/stadt (fröß/stät) Fred'er-icks-bürg Fred'er-icks-hall Fred'er-ick-ton Frel'berg Prel'sing Prel'sing-on Prel'städt (-stät) Prejus (frä-shåe') Frey'bürg Fri'bürg Fried land Friesch'e-haff Prieg'land Pri-g'li **Frontiguac** (frön-tin-yak') ner-ta-ven-ta'ra Pál'da Punch'al, or Pun-chay På'nen Fünf-kirch'en Furnes (film) Fur-rück-p-bild Parth (fart) Fyz a bad'

G.

GA-DX'M;S
Gacta (gā-ā'tā)
Gāif'sa
Gaillac (gāl-yāk')
Gaillac (gāl-yāk')
Gāil'ni (gāl-yōn')
Gāir'iōch
Ga-ān'iōch
Gāi-li-ph'gōg
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Fon-to-noy

Fontevrault (fen-tev-re')

CEL THE A Gin'gle Gin-lim' Gird'inor (gird'nor) Gir-dön' Gerfagnane (gir-fan-yil'nil) Gar-ran-ya'na Garigliano (gar-8l-ya'nō) Ga-rōnne' Gar-rōwa Gas-con-8do' Gas'co-ny Gás'pe Go-Au'ga Gasi creet Geffe (geff) Geffe (geff) Gen-ç-sef Gen-ç-sef Genevois (zhēn-p-vwā')
Gēn'o-p
Gen'o-p
Gera (gā'rā)
Gera (gā'rā)
Gēr'ms-ny
Ge-ro'nā (hā-rō'nā) Gers (zhár) Gex (sběx) Ger (Edex)

Ghp-dl'mis

Ghouts (gluts)

Ghent (gent or gong)

Shor-gong'

Shi-Min' Gijon (hê-hôn') Gijon (hê-hôn') Gi-lo'lo Gir'ge Gir'ge Gironde (she-rond') Gi'zeh Gla-mör'gan Già'res Glas'gōw Glauchau (glö@'köû) Glo-nelg' Glogau (glō'göû) Glo-gaw' Glöuces ter (glös ter) Glück städt Smånd (gmånt) Gnoson (gnä'zen) Gnös'na (nös'na) Go-day'o-ry Goes (bos) Go-jim' Göl-cön'da G8-lj-4d Gom-broon Gomera (go-mā'rā) Gon'dar Gon-sa'les G&&m'ty Go-ree' Geriles Garts (gortu)

G8'the (or g6'th) G8th'land Göt'ten-bürg Göt'ting-en (göt'ing-en) Göu'da Gður (gðr) Gð-ykz Goz'zo (göt'ső) Gra-ci-ö'sa Gra-dis'ca Gram-mont' Gram'pş-an, Alts. Gra-na'da Grant'ham Gran'ville, U. S. Gran-ville', Fr. Gratz (gröts) Graudenz (größ'dents) Gravelines (gräv'lön') Graves'end Greece Green'land Gran /law Gree'nock Green'wich (gre'nij) Greifs-wal'de Gro-na'da Gren-o'ble Gret'na Green Grin'dol-wald Grisons (grē-zōn') Grön'ing-ọn Growing-en Gruyeres (grd-yar') Gua-da-lav'i-ar Gua-da-lap-la'ra) Gua-da-loupe' (ga'da-Mp') Guā-dal-quīv'ir, or Guā-dal-qui-vîr' Guā-di-t'na Gul-min'ge Gut-na're Gut-na-xut'th (gwana hwa'to) Guar'daf-ui (gar'dafw8) Guas-til'la Guä-tj-mä'la, or Guä-tọ-mä'la Guaz-L'ca (or gwa-hL'ka) Guay-a'ma Guay-maa Guay-a-quil' (gwl-a-kël') Guiz-a-cuil'es Gus'bres (§s'berz) Gusl'der-lind Guěl'ders Gueret (gā'rā) Güern'eçy Gui-l'ne (ge-l'ne) Gui-enne (ge-en Gui-ënne' (ge-ën') Guil'ford (gil'ford) Guil'en (gin'e) Gui-nes' (ge-nes') Gut-pas'co-a (ge-pas'-

Gånd-wi/nah Gåntz'bårg Går-wil/ Gå-zel-his/spr Gå-zel-his/spr Gå/ze-zit/ Gwjn-nött/

Η.

Hàn'un-shàn Had'ding-tọn Had'leigh (bad'le) Had-ra-maut Haer'lem (bar'lem) Hague (bag) Haguenau (%g'nő) Hal'nia Hainault (hā'nō er hī'-(Hê5a Hally-poor Hall-bor-stadt Hall-fax FIXI'le Hal'lein Hallowell (hol/lo-ol) Him-s din Hi'mih Ham'bürg Ha'mela Ham'o-aze Hamp'shire Hannu (hā'nöā) Hang-tcheb-fðu' Häng-tcheðu' Hän'o-ver Här'di-män HAr-Gear' Har'lem Har'ipag-en Har'per's Fer'ry Har'ns-bürg Har'row-gate Hart'ford Hartz, or Harz Har'wich (har'ij) Hag'le-mëre (haz'zi His oth [měr) Hast'ing Hat'to ras Ha-van'nah, or Ha-Hav'el [van's Hav'er-ford-west' Hav'er-hill (ha'ver-li) Ha'vre (ha'vr) Hav're-de-Grace' (hit v'vr-do-griss') Ha-wal'i (ba-wl'e) Haw'ick Hay'ti Haze'brouck (&z'brak) Hěb'ri-děş Hěch'ing-on Hěc'la Hed-jas' Hel'del-berg Hetl'bronn Hel'i-go-kind Helm'stadt Hel-mand HW sing-f dry

Hel-vil'lya Hel-voot-sk Hen-II/pen Hen-ri'cs Horac'lo e Horac' Horault 'bir'il er i'fl Hêr'o-ford Hêr'ki-mer Hèr'man-Hèrra'hét Her'no aind Hert'ford Hêr-zo go vi'za Hêsse Cas'ssi Hêsse Durm'stak Heuseden (hills'd Heyta'by-ry (hits-) Hi'ères (hi'ir) High 'hunde Hild-barg-ban'an (hilk-barg-ban'an (hilk-barg-ban'an Hil'des-beim Hil'leh Hille bor ough Him-a-laf's, or Him-mi lob Him-dob' Kha Hin-des-tin', or His dôs'tan His-pan + 5'h Hiwassoc (hi-wis's) Hi ang hi Hich betm Ho del'da Ho-der'ss Höreo (hög) Hö-ben-In'den Hö-ben-Bi'lern (bi-en-tobi'lern) Höllend Hol'stein Hal'ston Hal'y bled Hal'y well Ho-min' Hou-di'res Hon'flets Hon' neus Hon' j-ton Hoog' o-vota Hoogh' ly Hot' ton-ton Hou-quing' Hôu sa (hi/sa) Hôu sa tiến k Hône tọn Hd-a-helne' Hdd'dera-filli Had'spa Holl'vi (wil'n) Huše'kl (wě/ti) Huilquilemu (hvíl-

kwil-i'mi)

Han

Ham'ber

Hard war

H6'rys

Gin-mi/19s
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I.

BXR'RA b'er-ville colm-kill d'ri-E

g'lau (ig'iöû) g-uş-lâ'dâ l'ches-ter l'fra-combe (-kum) llimani (6l-ye-m i/ne) |-li-nöls' (Il-le-nöl')

|-z-nois (ii-sp-nois) |-l-jr'|-s | n'd|-s (or In'jo-s) | n-d|-sp'|-lis | n'd|es (in'j|z) | n-dour'

a -dôre ndre (ing'dr) n'dus n 'gol-stadt

n ns'prück n-ver-tëry n-ver-këth'ing n-ver-löch's n-ve-rd'ry

ð'na 0-W ps'wich (or ip'sij)
-rak' Ad'jo-mi
-rak' Ar's-bi re'land

r-kôutek r-o-qubis' (or irkwå') r-ra-wåd'dy r'tysch

r'vine s'chi-e sen (0-62/8) ser (8/201) sere (ç-sar') seriohn (ö'ser-lön')

sia (I'la) -lim-a-biid' riay (I'lā) r'ling-ton , or to mail -ma-ti ı'mid -pq-hitm/

seoire (Is-swar') s'trj-p t'a-ly -a-pt-cu-rd/ -a-wam/ba th's-ca

v'i-ch, or j-vi'ch r-ro's (iv-ra's)

J.

AEN (ba-en') irr. -85 ms/ LF-RP-

U'lette

JKI-66-Km/ Je-māi'cs Je-nei'rō (je-nā'rō) Janina (yā'ne-nā) Je-pān'

Japura (ht-pt/rt) Jaque-mel Jär'o-släv (yär'o-släv) Jäs'sy (yäs'se) Jaszbereny (yäs-be-

rā'ne) Jauer (yöå'er)
Ja'va, or Jä'va
Jöd'bürgh
(or jöd'bür-re)
Jöd'dö

Jē'na (yā'na)

Jěr'seý Je-rů's<del>p-lě</del>m Jesi (vá/se) Jěs/sě

Jej-pôre/ Jid/da Jo-Kn/nj-nä Jon'kio-ping

Jör'dan Jo-růl'iö (ho-růl'yō) Jöud-pöre' Ju-än' For-nän'dez '\*\*\*/For-näuth (-näut) Jagʻgor-nauth (-n Jujuy (hd-hwe') Juliors (zhd'lo-a)

Jam'na Jung'fran (or yang'-

fred) Ja-nj-tt/tp Ja're Jut'land

K.

Kaarta (kir'ta) Kiir-win' Kal-eg-ri'eb Kal-e-me-soo Ka-la'ga Kam'i-niëe Kam-tschät/ka Ka-na'wha (ka-naw'wa) Kan-da-har' Ka-ra'his-sar' Kär'a-sü Kärla'bürg Kaschau (kiish/84) Kiish-mire/ Kas-kis'kj-a Ka-tah'din Ka'trine Kp-zin' Kehi (kāi) Keighley (kāth'ie) Ke-tat' Kēmp'ten Ke-nā'whe (ke-nāw'-

Wa)

Kěn-ne-běc' Kěn-ne-běnk' Ken-těck'y Kě'ěgh (kě'ě)

Kergue'len'ş *lel.* Ker-man' Ker'man-sh**aw** Ker-shaw' Kesh'ō Kěz'wick (kěz'jk)

Köts'ko-m Khar-köf' Khar-tôôm/ Khër'son, er Ker-eën' Khî've Kho-kand' Khō-ras-san

Ki-akh'ta Kî-an-kû' Kîck-a-pôô' Kid'der-min-ster Kî-čí', or Ki-čv' Kiel

Hil-dare Ka-ken'ny Kil-la'la Kil-lä/läe Kil-lar'ney Kil-mar nock

Kil-möre Kin-cardine Kin-röss Kin-sale/ Kin-töre' Kin-tÿre'

KI'o-way Kir-kûl'dy Kirkcudbright (kirk-

kô/bre) Kyrk/wali KYr-man-shah/ Kir-rio-mūir' Kie-ki-min'o-tie Kit-tan'ning

Kit-tp-tin'ny Ki-u-ta'jah Knistencau (nĭs'te-aö) Knör/ville

Kō-lin' Köl-y-van' Köngy'berg Kön'igs-berg, or Koën'-igs-berg Köö-ta-nal'

Kō-ras-exn' Kör-do-fán' Kös-ci-ás/kö Kös-trö'ma Kris-no-yilrak' Krem'nitz

Kreuznach (kröits/nák) Kár-djs-tán/ Ku-rileg', or Ka'rileg Kur-ree-chane'

Kársk Kut-tore

L.

LIB-RA-DÖR' Lac'ca-dives Lach-wan nock Lach-e-wax'en La Chine'

Lach'sa La-dakh' La-dō'ga La-drōnea

La-fay-stie La-fay-stie La-faurche' La-go Maggiore (-ma-ja'ra) La-Grange' La Guny'ra

La-gu'na La-hōre' La-hôu' (la-hô') La Man'cha, or La Man'cha La-mar'

Lambayeque (Km-beyā'ka)

Lam'beth La-me'gō (-ma'-) Lam'mer-La-Möille Lam'sa-kî [A\_nat

Län'ark, or La-nark' Lăn'cas-ter Lăn-cj-t'nō (Kn-che-

L'nō) Landau' (er Min-döå') Landes (längd) Lands'berg

Länd-scrö'ng Länd-shūt' Ling/bolm (King/pm)

Lang'iand Lan'gree (lan'gr) Lan-guo-döo' (-go-) La-ni'es La'ös La-pēēr

Lap land LA Pik'ta La-riche' (M-rish') Le-re'dō (-ri'dō)

La-ris'sa Lär-je-tän' Lär'nj-kä La Salle Lat-a-cdn'ga

Lat-ta-ki's Lau'ban (180'ban) Lau'en-barg (er 180'-en-barg)

Launce'ton (Bins'tyn) Lau-canne' (lö-zän') Lau-tor-brünn (194'-) La-väl'

Lavaur (IL-vor') La-vo're Lay'bich, or Lay'bich Leam'ing-ton

Leb's-non Lőc'ce (lőt'cha) Löch Löc-töure

Lasda Loc'ward (18/ward or

Loc/ward (ward)

Lög-hörn', or Lög'hörn

Lo-gnä'nö (lön-ya'nö)

La'high (lö'hi)

Lillean'ter (He'ter) Leigh (H) Leigh'fin (Hk'lin) Liligh'ten (H'ten) Leif'ning an Loin'ster, or Like's Lelp's Loi-ri's Loich (loth) Lett'mo rits Lolt'rim, or Lal'trim Lois Tip Lien'berg Lê'ns, or Lond' Lên's-wêê Londir' (londr') Len-ti'nà Léom'in-s (Eng. Men'ster Lo-ön', or Lê'on Lô-o-n'di La on-ti'n Lőop'eld-stadt Le-pan'tő Le Puy (le-pwe') Lőr'j-da Larwick (Mrik) Les Martigues (15mir-teg') Louch'ton-b drg (Ritk'ton-bárg) Lout'me-ritz (Bilt'me rīts) outochen (RM'sb84) Lo-vint' Liv'en, or Liven Lo-wir'den, or Loca'war-den Low's him Lax'ing-ton Ley'den (II'dn) Li-bê'ri-e Li-bourne Lich'field Lich'to-nau (-mon) Lich'ten-fels Lich'ton-stein Liege (or le-azh') Lieg'n'itz Lille, Linke (141) Li'mk, or Li'ma Lim'burg Lim'er-ick Lim'mat Lim-öğes' (fim-ëzh') Limousin (lö-mö-sing') Limoux (lö-mö') Li-na'res Lin'coin (ling'kun) Ling'en Lin'kio-ping Lin-lith'gow, or Lin'lith-gow Lintz (lints) Lip's-ri Lip'po-Dôt'mild Liq'bon Lisioux (18-28-0') Lite more Lith + L'nj + Lit'is

Lüx'em-bürg Little 1878 Live d'e Lo-rerne Liv'or-phi Li-vo'm-a Lina-dag Lo-zon! Lip-nel'ly Lin'née (lyt'mie) Linarwst (fin-sér Lierena (lya-rā'mā) Loan'd Lo da 'gô Lo car'nô Lo-chi'ns
Lochs (linh)
Lochs (linh)
Loch Lêv'en
Loch Lêv'en
Loch Lêv'en
Loch'y
Lê-dev' (li-dev')
Lê-dev' (li-dev')
Lê-dev' (li-dev')
Lo-ch'den
Lo-ch'le (lo-chief) Lo-gren's (lo-gren'ys) Loire (lwir) Loiret (Iwa-Loja (Io'ha) Lo'ker-ën Losn'ber-dy Lo mond Lon'don Lôn-don-dêr'ry Lôt-chôt Lo-rain', Ohio. Loret'es L'Orient (lör'o-lang') L'Orient (ore-ang)
Lör-raine', Fr.
Löst-with'jel
Li/thj-en
Lough'sbr-engh (bif-bur-e)
Lough Erne (lök'srn') Lough Neagh (lök'nő' or lök'nő'a) Lôu-fişa Lôu-fişa-bürg Lôu-iş-j-lide' Lôu-iş-j-lin'a Lôu-iş-y-file Lôu-vain' Louviers (10/vp-p) Lôu'vô Low'ell Lowositz (16/vo-eits) Lo-zêre Lu-běck', er Lů'běck Lůb'lin Lu-ca'ya Luce'ra (id-thā'rā) Lu-ce'ra (id-thā'rā) Lu-ce'ra (id-chā'rā) Lå-cërne Lack-now Lu-con'
Lu-con'
Lu-da-mur'
Lud'wiga-burg
Lud'wiga-lust
Lu-gu'mō
Lubd Ld'no-burg La-něl La'non-burg

Ly-com'ing Lym'fj-örd Lynch'bürg Lyonnais (le-on-nil') Ly'ons (H'onz) Μ. Ma-cA'o (or ma-kou') Ma-che'sar Mac'cles field Mic-e-di/nj-a Mic-e-ra'ta (mich-) Ma-chi'as Ma-chyn'leth Mac-ken'zie Mack-j-uaw Ma-comb' (-kôm') Ma'con, Ges. Ma-con', Fr. Mac-quar'rie (-kwor'-Mad-a-gas'car Mad-a-was'ca Mad-do-lo'na Ma-děl'ra (or ma-dä'ra) Mad'e-ra Mad'i-son Ma-dras Ma-drid', or Mad'rid Mad'o-ra, er Ma-du'ra Mael'ström Maese (maz) Maes'tricht (mes'trikt) Mag-a-dox'a Mag-da-le'na (-la'na) Mag'de-burg Mag-el-lan' Mag-giō're (ma-jō'ra) Ma-gin-da-na'ò Mag-ni'sa Magny (man'ye) Ma-ha-nûd'dy Ma-hon/ Mah-rat'ta Ma'i-da Mai-hid-pore! Main, or Main Ma/j-na Maine Ma-jör'ca Mal-a-bar Ma-lie'ca Mal'a-ga Malaisia (ma la she-a) Ma/lar Ma'lar-en Ma-la'ya Mal'den Mal-divegt, or Mal'dives Ma-Jöm/ba Malines (mü-lên') Mal-lj-côl'lò Mal'me-dy Mal'mô Malmg'by-ry (mamz'-)

lāl-və-al'ə, o Mal-vā'aj-a l'vern Wall-wall Ma-mary-Manir' Min a yink' Min ches ter Min dy v Man-din'si Ma'ne Min en liev Man hit ten tin'helm Ma-all'la la altr'es in -j-tôn-wic' Minn harte birg 122-ro'st (m Lo Mans (ip-s Man-obu'ra Min'to-vi Min'ty-p Man at my los (or min-thi-sh'ps) Min-sp-mil'is (-ps) Min-s-cat'bs (-ki'bs) Min's-mec Mir-en-bis Mir's nee Mar-ble-b Marbiar. Marche Mir din' Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcani Marcan Mā'ri ça-bling Mā-ri-ça-wör'der Mạ-ri-ça-zöll' (-mll') Mā-ri-ōt'ta Marigliano (mar-51-ya'ns) Maritrak Marino-ra Marino-ra Ma-ross Mar-que'spe (mar-ka'saz) Mar es 'M Marseilles (mersi Mir-ta-bin Martini'cs Mar ti niqu Ma'ry-land Massfuoro (mis-p-fwa'n) Mis'cat Mis's Mis-ep-chd'spite Mis-ep-chd'spite Mp-ed-ti-pp-tim' Mit-p-mb'rps

Lu'no-ville Lu-pi'ta Lu-pi'ta (b-si'sbo-s)

Lat'son

Mig-Market Mit-g-pia Est-tip'o-ny Est-a-ri's Mate mil Materma Materma, er Ma-td'rk Mauch Chunk Mau'l Mau-mee' Mau-rę-päs'(mō-rę-pä') Māu-rī''tj-ās (mîu-rīsh'o-ūs) May-ş-ghuös' (-gös') Mayence (mä-yüns') Ma-yönne Mayne (mān er mīn) Māy-nösth' Mayş'ville Ma-zin-de-rin' Maz-et-lan Maz-zā'rā (met-eli'rā) Mo-M'cō Meaux (mô) Měc'cy Měçb'lin Me-chō-s-căn' Mốc k'len-bărg Mọ-cŏn' Měc-ran' Mo-di'na, or Mo-di'na Mo-di'na, Obie. Mod-j ter-ra'no an Mo-ber'rin Měigy (měgz) Mel-köng Mel-mim Mel'ning-on Mels'sen (ml'sen) Me-jer'dah Měk j něz Mo-lin'da Mol-roso' Měl'ton–Môw'bray Mo-lan' Mèm'el Mem'ming-en Mem-phro-ma'gog Me-nard Men-do za (or men-de'tha) Mè-ain Mon-nom'o-nie Mentz (ments) Mo-núi Men-skileb Meq'uj-nës (mëk'eněz) Mer-din' Mer-gul' (mer-ge') Mer'i-du Měr-i-ma-chí Měr'i-o-něth Mër-men-tau' (-t6') Mër'rj-mack Mër'se-bürg Mër'soy Mër'thyr Tyd'vil Měs/chid Měsh/ěd Měs-o-lön/g)

Mos-et'na Mos-et'na

Mős-y-rü'tü Mőt'o-lin Metz (mëts er mës) Meurthe (mërt) Meāse (māz) Mēz'j-cō Mezieres (měz-yár') M1-4/ca Mī-ăm'i MI-A'VA Mich-j-gan' Mich-il-j-mack'j-nac (or mak-e-naw') Mid'del-bürg Mid'dlo-bor-ough Mid'dle-bu-ry (-bër-) Mid'dle-të#n Mil'an Mi-laz'zō (mę-lat'sō) Milhau (mē-lō') Mil'lödgo-ville MY/IA Mil-wau'kie Mīn'ciō (mīn'chō) Min-da-na's Min'den Min-dō'rō Min-grē'li-a Min'hō (or mēn'yō) Min-ne-tăr/ee Mi-nör/ca Miquelon (mYk-<del>o-lön')</del> MYr-a-mj-ch!' Mj-ran'do-la Mirepoix (mër-pw#/) Mis/j-tr# Miskolcz (misk-hölts) Mis-sīs'que (mīs-sīs'ke) Mis-sis-sip/pi Mis-sp-lön/ghi Mis-sou/ri (mis-so/ro) Mis-trie Mittau (mit/tob) Mo-bile Mő-ca-rűn'ga Mő/cha Mő/do-na Mőd'i-ca Mög-a-döre/ Mö/håwk Mô'bi-lêv, e Mọ-bi'lev Möl'dau (-döü) Mol-dā'vi-a Mol-fet'th Mo-Itse Mō-lo-kal' Mọ-luc'ca Mom-ba'ze Com/fice Mon's-co Mo-nud'nock Kon's-ghin Mon-es-tir Mon-cha-boo Mon-de'gō (-dā'gō) Mondoñedo (mön-don-yā'dē) Mön-do-vi' Mo-něm-be-st's

Mon'ta-lout Mon-fer-ru'to Môn-ghir Mon-gō'lj-ş Mon-j-teau' (-tō') Mon-o-mo-ta'pa Mo-nŏn-ga-hō'la Mo-nŏp'o-li Mon-ro'vi-a Mons (or mong) Mon-tag-nu'nu (mon-tan-ya'na) Mon'ta-gue Montargie (möng-tär-shè') Montauban (möng-tö-bang') Mönt Blanc (or mong blane) Montbrison (mŏng-brę-zŏng') Mŏnt-călm' (-kām') Mon-të'gë Mon-teith Montelimart (mŏng-těl'ę-mär') Mŏn-těl'ç-věz Monterey (mon-te-ra')
Mon'te Vid'e-8
(er mon'te-ve-da's)
Mont-fer-rat' Mŏn-tj-cĕl'lő Montilla (m**ŏn-tĕl'y%**) Mont-martre (mong-martr')
Mont-mo-ren'cy
Mont-pe'li-er, Vi
Mont-pel'li-er (er möng-pël/e-&) Mönt-re-&l/ Mont-re-Wie Mont-rose Mönt-ser-rat/ Möör-shöd-ş-bad/ Môôse-hil/lock Mo-ra'va Mo-rā'vi-a Mor'ay (mŭr'ro) Mor-bi-hän' Mo-ra'va mo-re'nă (mo-ră'nă) Mo-re'nă (mo-ră'nă) Mortaix (mortă) Mo-răc'că Mo-răc'că Mit-tăigne' (măr-tăn') Mörte-B Mös'chö Mão caw Mo-edile Mos-qui'tō (mos-kē'tō) Mō'sūl, er Mo-eti' Mo-th'la Mo-th'pa Moulins (mô-ling') Môul-tăn Mour-zouk! Mo-zam-bique Máhl (môl) Máhl-heim' (môl-him') Máhr (môr) Mulhausen (m**t**l-höü'sen) Màl-lin-gar

Mür'cją (mü**r'shọ-ə)** Mür'frees bör-ou**gh** Mūr-vi-e'drō (mar-vo-a'dro) Màs-cat Mus-co/Ree Mus'co-vy Mus-kin'gom Mus'sel-burgh (-bürg or -bar-o) Mat'tra Mỹc'o-ni Mỹc'o-nŏs My-sōre' Mỹt-j-lō'nọ

N.

NA'AS Nag-pôôr' Na-hànt' Nā'mụr, er Nã-**môr**' Nan'cy Nan-ga-sick'i Nan-kin' Nan'so-mond Nantas (nints or ningt) Nin'ti-cōke Năn-tũck'**ợt** Nã'pleş (nã**'plz)** Năp'lôus Nap'o-li Nar-bonne Nase'by Nashō'ba Nash'u-a Nash'ville Nas'stu (or mis's Nā'tai, or Na-thi' Nātch'ez Nātch-j-tōch'eş (or nāk'e-tōch) Na-tô'lj-a Nat-tôre' Nau'ga-táck Naum'bürg (or nöhm'b**årg)** Nåup'ij-a Näv'an NEV's-rin Nav-e-ri'ns Na-varre Nav-i-dad' Nax-i'a Naz'ş-röth Neagh (në or në/ş) Nëdj/çd No gap o tam' No gro-ponte Nois'se (ni'se) Nemours (mi Nemours (ne-ms/)
Ne-phul'
Nephul'
Nephul'
Nephul'
Nephul'
Ner-bad'dah
Nert-echink' Ner-sching Ner-sching Ner-sching (or ner-barg)

Ma'nich Man'sier

Holf-che-til' Nountz (pil'die) Notee (nüs) Nou'söhl (nöl'söl) New'stadt (noll'stat Neuwied (nol'wat) No-va'da Nevers (nā-vār') New'er-sink New'ark New'bern New'by-ry New/bu-ry-part New-cas/tie New E-chō'ta New'found-land New Gre-ma'da New Hamp'shire New Haven New Jer'sey New'mar-ket New Or'le and New York' New York' New Zee'iand Ni-Eg's-ra Nic-e-ra'gus Nice (aës) Nic-o-bar' Nic-o-let' (-la') Ni-copo-li Ni-copo-li Ni-co-si-s Nic-o-to-ra(nik-o-ta-ra) Nis-men Nie@'port Nievre (nē-ā'vr) NI'gor Nik-o-laifof Nil-cand Nîm'o-gušn (-ĝšn) Nim-we'ĝon (-wā') Nî'ërt (nã'ër) Nt'phon Nip'is-sing Nish-a-pour' Nismor (něm er němz) Nî-velles' (nọ-vēl') Nọ-ce'ra (nọ-chā'rā) Noirmoutier (nwir-mô'to-a)] Nord-bau'sen (nört-höű/zen) Nord'kie-ping Nord'ling-en (nort'-) Nor'man-dy Norridge-wock North-ampton Nor-tham ber-Kand Nor'way Nor'wich (nor'rij) Not'ting-ham No-va'ra No'va Sco'ti-a No've Zem'ble Nov-go-rod', er Nov-o-go-rod' Nox'u-bee Nō-yōn' (nō-yōng') Nū'bi-a Nuo-vi'tas Nū'rem-berg By'ke ping

0. OAHU (wa'ha) Oak/hum Oaxaca (wa-ha/ka) O'ber lin O'bi-on O'by Ocana (o-kan'ya) Oc-co-quân' 0-cc-an's (5-sho-an's) O-ce an'i ca (ö-she-an'e-ka) Oc-mül'ğee O-cô'nee O'cra-côke Ö-den-see' O'der O dés sa oe'den-bûrg de'iand (b'land Oels (els) de're-bro Ocsel (6'sel) Oet'ting-en Of fen-bach Og'dens burg Q-gee chee Oglio (51'yō) Q-hi/ō Oise (waz) Ŏk-hötsk! Ok-tib/be-ha Öl'den-bürg Oleggio (9-léd')6) Oleron (6-lá-röng') O-lin'da di-j-ven'za ol'muts Ol'o-netz O-lot/ Óm'a-há O-man Ö-mö'n Om-pom-po-nôô/suc Onate (on-yll'ta) Q-ne'ga, or On'c-ga Oneglia (q-nal'ya) O-nei'da On-on-da'ga On-ta'ri-o Oò jeīn' Oô-na-las'ka OST'CA Où-rôo-mēĕ's Oos-ta-nau'lee Obs'ter-hout Ор-с-Юи'язл O-parta Op'pëln Op'pen-helm Q-ran', or O'ran dr'ange Or e-bro Ör'ç-gön O'rel, or Q-rel' Ö-rel-la/na (or ö-rel-ya/nll) O'ren-burg Orihuela (or-e-hwa/la) O-ri-no'co Or-j-za/ba

Ork'neys Or'le and (or or hi day') Or-lot' O-ron'tes Or-o-pe'sa (pa'-) Or'te-gal Orthez (or-ta/) O-ratio Br-vj-e'tō (or-vp-5'45) O-sic/ea Oside On-co-57a (ish-miti-nayn) Os'i-mo Og'ng-bruck Og'ng-burg Os-en-baw Os'm-pēē On' so 13 Os-så'na Oa-tend' Ös'tj-tiks Os-we-gatch'in Os'wes-try O-tab a lo, or Ot-a-ba'30 O'ta-helte, or O ta hel'te Ot/oha-köv O-tran'to Ot-s0'g0 Öt ta-ja'nö Ot ta-wa no) Ot ter-burn Ounchita (wonh-p ta) Oude (8d) oude'narde (or 60-do-narido) Ouis con sin (wis-kon'sin) ou'ral, or ou-ral' Our'fa (ôr'fa) Our'ga (ôr'ga) Our-mi'gh Ouge (Sz or Súz) out-chang-fou (ö-chang-fö') O'ver-ton O-ver-ys'sel O-vi-o'do (o-ve-a'do) O-was'ca O-we'go O-why'ee Ox'ford O-zärk! PAC'O-LET Pa-dang Pad or-born Pad'o-va Pad'u-a

Palen bing' Palin'cja (palin'nhae Palin'que (-kj Palin'mā Pal'es-tine Pales tri'ni Pale cludel Pal-mi'rys Pal-mỹ'ra Pà'lo Al'to Pa'los Pim'lj-cō Pim-pe-lif's Pim-piö'ni Pan e ma Pa-na†' (p**p-mi')** Pa-nō'la Pyn-sco'va (-chf's Pap'p-a -1 Pir-p-guly', or Pir-p-guny' Pir-p-l'bi Pir-p-mir'i-b Pir-p-mir'ta Pir-9-n2' Par-a-na-t'ba Pa-rac'chi-a Pir ga Pa'n a Par-j-ma' Pirjei Piris Pir me Pas-cua'ri Pas que tank' Pas sa'je Pis-es-ms-quic Pis-es-rob-win Passes (pie'sok) Pal-s-go'ni-s Pa-tipe'os Pat'e ra Pat'mos Pat'np Pa-urio' Pat'ter-so Pa-tück'et Pau (pē) Pau'ca-tăck Pa-vi'a Plw-tück'et Pays de Vau (pā/9-de-vē/) Po-dea' Pee'blos (pe'blz) Po-gā'
Po-king'
Po-king'
Po-king'
Po-king' Pëm-j-go-was'set (përa <del>o jo w</del>ă Pën dën<sup>7</sup>nje Pěnn-syl-vá'ni-s Pe-nöb'scot Pěn-rÿn'

Pen-sa-ce'la

Postance Postri-s

Pais'ley

Pa-lat j-nate

Pal'a-tine

Pal-a-wan'

m-df/d8 rigord (për'o-gër') riguoux (për'o-gër') sr-nam-bë'os x'nau (për'nët) ırpignan (për-pën-yëng') it, a-a (bgt, spe-a) it-dnim, sus 'h----han-kaul,) -rd'fj-9 esaro (pä/sp-rō) e-shä/wur esth, or Pëst et-schô'ra B'tor-bor-ough ê'terş-bürg ê-ter-war'deln hil-q-dől'phj-g hj-lip/pine hil-ip-pöp'e-li 1-a-cén'zk (pē-ş-chēnt'sā) j-ā'vņ ic'ar-dy j-chln/che 1'c8 Tc-tôu' (pik-tê') 'iôd'môut, er Pi'ed-môut 'ienza (pę-čnt'sk) '1-e-tô'lk 'ignerol (pin-ye-rol' 'ignerolo (pin-ya-rō'lō)
'il-co-ma'yō
'il'lau (pil'lisa)
'in-o-rō'lō ?1-om-b1/m6 ?1'81 is cht's que Pis-cit's qu'is Pis-tô'jā (pis-tô'yā) Pit'cālth-ly Pitte bling Pla-cen'ci-a Plaquemine (plikměn') PIL'ta, La Plátte Piau'en (pibû'en) Pleis'se (pli'se) Plym'outh rijmiouth
Flyn-limimon
Po-co-hön'tus
Po-co-hön'tus
Po-co-hön'tus
Po-co-hön'tus
Po-co-hön'tus
Po-co-hön'tus
Po-co-hön'tus
Poittor (pil-tārz'
or purb'to-ā)
Politou (pwi-tā')
Politou (pwi-tā') P5'land Pol-ta've, or Pol'ta-va Pol-y-ne'si-e (pol-y-ne'si-e) Pom-y-ne'si-e Pyn-di-chie'ry Pon-di-chie'ry Pont-char-train' Pontelract (pim'fryt)

Pin'ti-Le

Pon'te4

POO mah Po-pa-year Pëp-o-citt's-pëti Përt'-au-Frince' (-8-) Përtij-ci (or përte-chë) Përt'iand Port Ma-hon Por'to Pray's Por'to Ri'co Ports'mouth Port's gal Pô'șon Po-těn'să (po-těnt'să) Po-to-mac Po-to-et', er Po-to-si Poto-dum Pough-keep'sie (po-kep'se) Pow-hat-tim Poz-su-0/15 (pöt-su-5/15) Prāguo (prāg) Prāl'rjo-du-Chj-šu' Proble (prāb'bl) Prez'el Prenz'low (prente/low) Pres'biling Pres'teigne (-ten) Prevosa Prieguitz Prin-cj-pä'tő (-chę-) Privas (prę-vä') Provence (prov-vans') Prov'i-dence a (prů'she a er Prue prăsh (+ 4) Proth (prot) Pskov (skof) Puebla (pwa'bla e-pd-4'bla) Pu-5r'tō R1'c5

Puy-de-Dome (pw8'-de-dôm') Pwilheli (pôl-hôl'e) Pyrones Pyrones

Q.

Puglia (půl'yž) Po-ko'ki

Quş-BEC' Quěd'lin-bürg Queretaro (ko-rā'ta-rō) Quesnoy (kön-wk') Quiberon (kib'röng') Quil-c-ms'ne Quil-lö'th Qui'ly A Quimper (kkm-pår') Quin'e-bång Qui'e5 (k#'e5)

R.

RAAB (rib) Ro-bii' Ro-cine' Ro-gires Rai'sin Ra-jo-min'dri

Rij-pôô-ti/ni Ri'leigh (riw'le) Rambouillet (ram-bô'il-yā) Ram-il-lies Ram-pôôr' Răine'gate Ran-că'guă Ran-gôôn' Ra-pides' (-pēd') Răp-pa-hiin' nọck Răr'j-tăn Răs'tădt Rat'j-bör Rat'js-bön Ra-vēn'na Rā'venş-bërg Rēad'ing Rēd'rūth Rěg'en Rěg'ene-bôrg Reggio (rěd'jō) Re-bô'both Rei'chen-bäch Rei'chen-bërg Rei-kj-ä'vjk Rēims Reī-nē/sa Renaix (re-nā') Rön-frew' (-fre') Rennes (ren) Rens'se-laer Re-que'ni (re-ki'ni) Re-ai'ca Reus (rā'ds), Sp. Reus (er roïs), Ger. Reut'ljuğ-en Rěv'el Ro-vil'la (-vel'ya) Rhe (ra) Rheā (rā) Rhēims (rēmz, or remz, or range) Rhein'tal Rhine Rhode Isl'and Rhōdeş Rhodez (rō-dā') Rhône Rt-g-san Ric'ca-rees Riche'lieft (resh'ld) Rich'mond Rich mona Rich mona Rich sen ge-byrg' Rich (re-a'te) Ri'ga, or Ri'ga Rig'o-let Rim'i-ni Rt-o-bam'ba Rt'o Bra'vo Ri'o Col-o-ra'do Ri'o del Nor'to Ri's Gran'de Rio Janeiro (16'8-je-na'-rū, er 18'8-je-na'rū, er 11'8-je-na'rō) R1-5m' (18-5mg') Ri-5m² (rē-5mg²) Ri'ō Sai-p-dùl'iō (-yō) Ri's Sq. In'ds Ri's Ti'gre Ri's Ver'de

Rive-de -Ciles (rēv'd<del>o zbē'ā)</del> Rîveş RIV'o-II Rôane (rôn) Rô-an-ôke Roch'dale Röche'fort (roch'(8-k8) Ro-chéile' Roch'es-ter Rôcr-môn'de Ro-hil-cand Romagna (ro-man'ya) Ro-ma'ni-a, er Rō-ma-ni'a Rôme Rön-co-val/les Rös/bach Ros-com/mon Rös-crea/ Rossi'ta Rossi'në Roset'n Rostock Ro'then-barg (re'ten bårg) Röth'er-bem Rothe say Röt'ter-dam Roubaix (rô-ba') Rouen (rô-la') Roulers (rô-la') Rousellion (10-ex)yŏng') Rŏv-o-re'dō (r<del>ŏv-o-rd</del>/dō' Rovigno (rọ-vēn/yē) Rọ-vi/gō Row an Röx'bürg Röz'bş-ry (röz'bşr-ş) Rê'dol-stidt (-stik) Ráfon Rá-mě'lj-s, *er* R**á-m**ş-II'a Ráp-pin' Russia (rá'she-a er rúsh'e-a) Rást'scháck Ruth'er-ford Rá-ther-gión Rát'land

S.

Saade (sid) Siri (sii) Sta'le Stal'(#d Star'brack Star-Ión'je Statz (site) Strbj-e Se-btree Sq-bino' Bu-blo-stin' Kek-p-tee **51/c8** Sice, or Sinks Big <del>q iq bio</del>

Ri'pen

Big-hp-H'en, or Sp-Sig'i-niw [ghi/lj-Signo'niy (sig'ni) Sih'p-ti, or Sp-hi/sp Sah-run-përo Said (sid) Sai'dh Stide Sal-gön' St. 21/bang(or-da/banz) St. X'mind (oling-) St. Xs'aph
St. Ru-gue-time'
St. Rus'tle
St. Brieux (-bry-4') St. Chris'to-phor's St. Clairs'ville St. Cloud (stag'kib') Bt. Col'umb St. Croix (-kreix er -krw%) St. Cyr (stag'eër') St. Diz'j-or (stag-diz'o-4) St. Do-min'ge Saintes (sangt) St. St.j. enne St. Eq-stä'tj-q St. Po-11'pq St. Flöur BL GAN St. Gan St. Gan-visve' St. Gan-visve' St. Gan-visn'si St. Gan-visn'si St. Held'na St. Held'na St. Held'na St. Held'na St. Ti-de-l'on'ss St. Ja'go (er -ya'ga) St. Law'rence Bt. Lôu'is (or -16'0) Bt. Lâ'ci-a (or -14-08') St. Maris (or -modifal) St. Mir'che-ol St. Mir'che-ol St. Mig'uol (-mig'wol or -mo-gil') St. Nobte (-nôte) St. Ö'mer (er -ö-már') Saintongo(slag'tönzh') St. Plerre St. Pol'ton St. Quentin (-kan'ting') St. Sti've-dör' St. So-bis'tien (-eoblat'yan) bint'yan)
St. Ser-vin' (-ving')
St. Sev'er (or -ev'ar)
St. Sev-er-i'na
St. Tim'ma-ny
St. Thom'sa (-těm'-) BL Vin'cont St. Yriex (-4/re-E) Se-ka'ra Se-la'do Bil-p-min'ca Sā'lem Sa-kir'nē Bal'ford (skw'ford) Sell'as Sellas

Shlip'bp-ry (shix'bpr-q) | Savigny (sp-vin'ye) Spl-166' | Skv'o-lix Shim | Sp-vô'na Sq-10'ma Sq-10'ma Sq1-o-etto' Sp-14'da Sh-14z'zō (st-14t'sō) Stj-vp-dör Sal-win Salz/ban Salzwedel (stite widěl) Sq-mi/ng Sa-mir op-mar' Sam-pring' Sam-prind' Sam-prind' Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-print Sam-p Sam-o-thra/ki Sem-ette St'na Sin Au-gus-tine' Sin-do-mir' San-dus'ky Sand'wich (or sind'wij) Sen-gā'i Sin'ga-měn Sin-j-lic' Sin Ma-ri'nō Sanquahar (mink'ar) San-sin'ding San'ta Craz (-kras) Sin'th Fe' (or -fa') Sin'th Ma-ri's Sin'th Mir'tha Son-Min'der in ta-rem San'ta Re-op-life San-tes Săn-ti-ă'gō Săn-til-la'nă (săn-tilya'na) San-te-ri'ni Saëne (sên) Sip'tin Sar's bat Sar-a-gue'sa Sar-a-nac' Str-e-tag Str - 4-00'ga Str-g-win Randin'i-BL-ree', or BL-rt' St'res Barre Strthe (strt) Sta-kp-shiw'in, or Spe-kitch's-win Sis sp-ri Sit-p-doo Sq-tl/lj-q Sat/q-rkh Sault (sō) St. Mary Saumur (so-mür') Są-vin'nah

Savo-las Sa-vo'ma Sa-völl', or Sav's) Saze-2l'ten-bårg Saze-Wei'mar Sax'o-ny Sca-(61) Scin-leur Scin-de-rêên' Scin-de-na'vi-ş Scir'bêr-pugh Scar-pin'tō Schiff-hau'şen (shiifbya'zon) Schan'en-barg (shita'-es-barg) Scholestadt (shill-estttr') Schöldt, er Schöldt Schöm'n itz Scho-něc/tp-dy Schië-džim/ Schi-ržiz/ Sche-bir'ie Schön-brünn' Schö'nen Schöö'dic Schöö'dy'y JB. Schöö'wen Schun'ik Schun'ik Schun'ir (ski'ler) Schun'il (skii'kii) Bçhwi'biçh Schwarz'sdrg Schwarz'sdrg Schwarz'wald Schweid'nkz (abwit'nits) Schwein'fürt Schwettz (shwits) Schwer'in, or Schwo-\* Scigliano (shil-ya'nō) Scil'ly Sci'ō (or shō'ō) Sci-ō'tō Scia-v6/nj-a Scot/land Bcd'tp-ri 8ç7i/la 80-8/r8 80-b8/g6 Bab o nt'ci Bo-dan' B**og-co-ta**n' Begni (sîn'yê) Bê'gê So gar bo Bo go vi-s Seine (san er san) Sais-tan Sel-can' Sel-can'treh Sel-can'trisk' Sel-can'trisk' Sem-j-gil'ij-e Sem'j-nolog Sem'ija Běm'păçh Běn'o ca Sen'e-gàl Sin o gim'bi s Son its' (singcon-its' (sing-its') Son-nair

Sens (stag) Sår en Sår en Secoth (sq. set') Ser i ma'gar Ser-in-gap'ı Ser-phila'ts Ser'vi-a Ser'ledje Se-terbal So-vis'to pill, or ill se-tê/pç Sêv'era Sérige' Sérige' Serige' Sevic (savi) Sevice (sivi) St-wis Clar Sha'ma Shin'nen Shirt of Arth Shiw no - 60 Shier n der SHIP BEH Shōn en di'ph Sher-chell' Shi-e-war'see (-wird) Shi-ras' Shir-van' She shë nëte (spraz per-é) im'n 81-4m', or 81'am 81-46'ri-a Siç'i-ly Sicul**iano** (**16 k<del>il 1</del>8** (6a nd) Sidiğu Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sidirin Sid Si lle'tri Sim-byra Sim'cle SIm-pho-rê/ppl Sīm-phōa (or sing plōng') Sin-ca-pore Sinde Sin-gin' Sin-ga-pāre' Sinigaglia(sīn-ç-g Sin'çb, ər Sin'ç-g Stoux (se-6" or st) Sir-bind Si-vis' Si-wāh' Skāp-p-āt'e-les Skib-be-rēša' Sia-vo ni-a Slee'wick Slieb-bister 81'g6 Slays (side)

Sive

Siv-o-nay' Savigliano (siv-Si-ya'nô)

mil/cpl-di myr'ne now'don now'hill čane ŏc-o-nûn'că o-cō'tra o-f 1/1a oignies (sting'nës et swin'yi) oissons (swis'söng') o-letre Ol-fa-th'ra öm'er-eet öm'ers *leles* om me ión'der-hau'şen (sön'-der-böû'zen) o-no'ra 188-188 lo-ph1's, or 85'philo-ra'u io-rélie', er Sor'el lo'ri-l %-r0'ra ior-ren'to 30u-rp-bay's southwark (suth'ark) 3p4, or SpA 3pāin 3pait/le 3pp-la/tr6 3pan-deu' (span-dou') Spey (spa) Speyr (spir) Spire Spitz-berg'en Spo-le'tō (spo-la'tō) Spor's des Squ**lm** Squil-lit/ce (-che) Stit/brock (stit/brok) Bta-gi'ra Stäines Stal-j-me'ne Stam-boul Btam-p#/lj-# Star'gard Staub'bach Staun'ton Sta-vang'er Stav'er-en Steen'berg-en Stein Stěl'len-bösch (-hösh) Stět-tin', er Stět'tin Sted'ben, er Sted-ben Sted ben-ville Stef'e Steyning (sta'ning) Styr'ling Stock holm Stone ha-ve Ston'ing-ton Stour brides Stra-bane Stral 'adnd stran'ra-er Stras barg

Strath-a'v

Strau'bing (stree'bing)

Strši/jts Strīv/9-11 Ström/bo-11 Stáhl Wolf/son-bárg Stur'min-ster Stat'gard Sui'bi-p Sul/kem Så-der-mä'nj-e Su-dë'tës Så'ez 80-gul-m**če/s**p 80'li Sul-mo'na Su-ma'tra Sum-ba/we Pu-rat' Săr-j-năm Pd'69 Süs-que-hän'ng Süt'lödge Eu-wa'nee Swan'sea Swe'den Swi-ne-min'de Swit'zer-Mind Syd'ney Sy-e'ne Syr's-cuse Syr'i-s Szar-vae Szěk-o-dîn' T4-BXR'C4 Taba-res/h Ta-bas/ce Ta'bbr Ta-briz', or Ta-bridge Ta-ch'mes Tac-a-ri gua Ta-ciz'zo Ta-con'not Tac-u-bay's Tad'cas-ter Tid-ou-si Ta-fal'la TXI'j-let Tag'an-rock, or Tag'an-rug Ta-gaz'ze Tagliamento (til-yaměn'tō) Ta'gus Ta-ht'ti Till-a-ve'ra (-vi'-) Till'bot Taliaferro (100'9-ver) Tal-la-dē'gā Tal-la-hās's Tal-la-has<sup>7</sup>see Tal-la-hatch<sup>7</sup>ie Tal-la-pôb'sa Tam-a-ra'ca Tam-au-li'ne Tam-bo're Tam'bev, Ta-mise'
Tim-pi'cë
Ta-mi'rë

Th'ney Tin-fier Tin-fore Tan-nio so-rim Tan-no-sar Tit-or-mi'ni Tu'ès Ta-pk'jös (-yös) Tap-pa-ban'nöck Tap-töö' Tar-p-kai' Tar'an-tô Ta-ras-con Tăr-q-zō'nă (tăr-atho'nk) Tarbes (tarb) Tar'no-pol Tur-ra-gō'na Tur-sus, or Tur-sûs Tar'ta-ry Tar'u-dant Tash-kund Tas-si-sd'don Tau'de-ny Taun'ton Tau'ri-da Tau'ris Táv'ast-hús Táv'ast-lánd Ta-vi'ra Tav'is-tock Taze'well Tcher-kask' Tchads'koe Tci-nan' Telt'cj-chr Ho'tan Te-A'ki Těche (těsh) Těčm-bôb' Tefflis Te-hā'mā Tē-he-rān', or \_ Teh-rāun' To-hua'can Te-huan'te-pec Teign (tên er tān) Teign'mouth Te-jd'cō (te-hd'cō) Tel-jn-ga'na Tel-lj-cher'ry Tĕl/lj-cð Tem-es-var' Te-nas'se-rim Tén'e-riffe Těn-nes-seš Ten'ter-den Těp-o-a'ca Te-pic' Te-pöz-ce-lû'la Tequen-da-ma', a Teq-uen-da'ma Těr'a-mô Tor-ce'j-rk (tor-sk'o-rk) Tor-ce'rk (-sk'rk) Te-rek' Tër-go-vis/ta Tër'mj-ni Tër'mo-li. Tar-nate Tër'ni Tër-ra-ci'na (or tër-ra cht'nt)

Tër'ra dël Fue'gë (-fwä'gë) Terre Bonne (tår-b Terre Haute (tár-bi Těsch'en (těsh'en) Tet-u-an Töv-ç-rö'ne Töv'i-çt Towks'bş-ry (t**üks'**ber-re) Těx'98 Teğn (tîn) Tez-cü'cö Thames (time) Than'et The Whi The/ba-id Thebes Theis (tis) Theresienstadt (ta-ra/se-eu-stat') Thiagur (to-a'gur) Thi-bet' (te-bet') Thibodeauxville (tib-o-do/vil) Thiel (tel) Thielt (telt) Thiers (te-ar')
Thionville (te-ong-vn')
Thi'va (te'va)
Tho'len (te'len) Tho'mar (to'mar) Thom/as-ton (tom/-) Thörn (or törn) Thun (ton) Thurgan (tar'god) Thur-go'vi-a Thu-rin/gi-a Thuries TID bo TT'bei Ti-bet Tich'vin Ti-cî'nō (ar tọ-chở ni Ti-con-de-ro/ge Tj-dôre' Tiël (tël) Tif'ljs Tigre (të/grā) Ti/gris Til/sjt Tim-byc-t88/, or Tim băc'i88 Tī'mör Tim-or-Mut' Tio'i-in Tin-ne-vil'ly T1-0'ga Tip'o ra Tip-pe-ca-mae Tip-pe-ra'ry Tir-88' Tirle-mont' Tish-q-min'gs Tit-j-ck'ck Tit'to-riö Tiv'o-li Tial-pan' Thim'ath This-call's Thom-sin' To-ba's &

To blick To by sa To can time To can time To of ye Teplitz (těp/lits) Te-kšy Te-lé/dő (or te-lé/dő) To-M/st. To-M/ct. Tom-běck/bpe Tem-big'be Tom-bur-tob, or Tom bac'tob Pon-gat-s-bat Tonneins (ton'sang') Ton-nêrre Ton-ne-win'te Ton'ning-on
Ton'ning-on
Ton-quin' (ton-ken')
Toom-bad'ark Topayos (to-pi/yōs) Tor-bāy Tör'gåu (or tör'göå) To-ri'nö Ter'mos Ter'no-a To-ron'to Ter'on-tol Tor'o-pez Torquay (the-k8') Tor-rie-dk!' Tor-shok' Tor-to'le Tor-to na Tor-15's Tor-ta'go To-ta'na Tot-ness Tou-loss'
Tou (tôl)
Tou-lôn' (tô-lông')
Tou-lôupe' (tô-lôx')
Touraine (tô-rin')
Touraine (tô-rin') .cur-na-gaatit/ Tour-näy/ Tours (tôr or tôrs) Twice-ter (tôls-ter) Trai-an-op/o-li Trai-an-op/o-li Tri/nt Tran-que bar Tran-syl-va'ni-a Trap's-ni Trav-an-core Trav'is Treh-j-sond' Trel'sam Trem'e-cen Trem'i-ti

Treves (trav)
Tre-vi'gt
Tre-vi's5
Tri'ca-ia

Trich-o-nop'o-ly Tri-sete'

Trin-com-q-lee'
Trin-com-q-lee'
Trin-dee'
Trip-q-li
Trip-q-lis
Trip-q-lis/ze
(trip-q-lis/ze)

Trois Rivieres (trw5-rev'yår) Tril-hast'ts Tröp'pan (tröp'pbk) Tröp'sghe Troyes (trwk) Tre<sup>2</sup>16 Truxillo (trê-hēf'yē) Tuchor-kisk' Tuj-bes'pā Tt'em Te's rick Tuát (twát) Tử/bịng-ọn Tû-cy-man' Tû-de'la (tû-dâ'la) Tû'gy-15 Tû'bi Tal-la-more Táile Tâm'bez Tán-gụ-rũ/guã. Tán/gụ-sốp Tá/nj-cp Tt'nis Turcoing (tir-kwing') Ter'co-mains Ta'rin Tůr-kọc-tin' Tür'key Tůrn-hout' Ty-rön' Tûrabêêz' Td-ry-chanek'
The-cy-lob'sy Tas'ca-ny Tas-ca-raw'ss Tăs-ca-rê/ra Tăxt'la Tuy (tw8) Tvër (twër) Tw88'dale Tine mouth Tyrnau (tër'i Ty-rol', or Tyr'ol Ty-rene Tyr'rel

U.

UCAYALE (6-kī'a-iā)
Udine (6'de-nā)
Udvarbely (āt-fur-hā'-le)
Uist (wĭst)
Ukraine (8'krān)
Ulcaborg (8'ie-a-būrg)
C-lie-tē'a
Ulm (āim er āim)
Ota' wā-ter
Om'ba-gōg
Om-me-ra-pōb'ra
Om'quā
On-ne-ra-pōb'ra
Om'quā
On-ter-wāl'den
Op'sal, er Up-sāl'ia
Op-sal-ā'ta
Ural (6'ral er ā-tāl')
Ūr-bā'na
Or-bā'na

O'ri (ô're)
Drisp-tën
Urugnay (ë-re-gwi')
One'dom
Unbani (fash'lang)
O'cich
O'ti-cp
Utrecht (yik'nik or
ô'ti-ch
Utrecht (yik'nik or
ô'to-kit)
Utren (ë-ti-ri)
Utren (ë-ti-ri)
Utren (ë-ti-ri)
Utren (ë-ti-ri)
Uxon (ë-ti-ri)
Uxon (ë-ti-ri)
Uxon (ë-ti-ri)
O'x'nich (öto'nik)

٧.

Val-div'j-a Valence (vál-kne') Va-lön'cj-a (va-lön'-

VAI'GATS

Valais (valiā' Val'dāi

sbę-e) Va-län-ci-t/nt Valenciennes (val-an-Valenciennes (vāl-i sp-ān') Va-lān'i-s (-ahp-s) Vāl-ip-do-līd' Vāl-ip-līdi (vāl-wā') Vāl-om-brō'sp Vāl-pm-brō'sp Vāl-ip-līme Vān-shi/mer Van-cou/ver Van-dā'lj-s Van Dië'mon's Länd Vannes (van) Vari'nas Vas-ar-hā'ly Vas-ar-hā'ly Vas-al-pot'a-mā Vas'sal-bor-ough Vau-clase' (vo-klaz') Vaud (vē) Veglia (vēl'yā) Ve-läy' Ve-li'nö Vçl-le'tri (vçl-lā'tre) Vçl-löre' Venaissin (vēn-āssing') Ve-nin'gô Vendee (vin-di') Vendome (vin-dör Venezuela (vin-ezwi/ll) zwa·m, Vānice Ven-186' Vera Crūz (er vā'ra-krūs') Ve'ra Pax' ve-ra raz.
Ve-ra'gui
Ver-chil'ie (ver-chil'ie)
Ver-dăn'
Ver-dăn'
Ver-dăn'
Ver-mai/ya
Ver-mai/ya
Ver-mai/ya

Vor-selle ver-seller Ver-sell ve-sell Ve-selvi-de Ve-selvi-de Vę-viy' Vj-lini Vj-lini Vj-lini Vj-lini Vibing Vj-cin'ni (er ve-chin **11**) Vicks bills Vicks barg
Vidan'ne
Vidane'
Vidane'
Vide va'na
Vide
Vidane
Vidane
Vidane
Vidane
Vidane Ville-frança Ville-nedve Vin-conney Vintimiglia (vin-te mil'ya) ml'ya)
Vique (vër'kp)
Vire (vër')
Vire (vër')
Vis'gin'i-p
Vis'u-ip
Vis'u-ip
Vis'u-ip
Vis'u-ip
Vis'u-ip
Viste (vëtr')
Viste (vëtr')
Viste (vëtr')
Viste (viv'p-d)
Viz-pëp-p-tim' Viviers (vivie.)
Vix-psip-sim'
Vix-psip-sim'
Voghers (v-psiss)
Vii-psi-psiss
Vii-psi-psiss
Vol-trins
Voriut-birg
Voriut-birg
Vones (vigh) Vorges (verh)

# W.

Walso (wig)
Walstah
Wal-Shimptte
Wal-Cho-ren
Wal-Cho-ren
Wal-dön'edg
Wal-dön'edg
Wal-B-Chi-p
Wal-B-Wal-p-wal-tp
Wal-p-wal-tp
Wal-tp-wal-tp
Wal-tp-wal-tp
Wal-tp-wal-tp
Wal-tp-wal-tp
Wal-tp-wal-tp
Wal-tp-wal-tp
Wal-tp-wal-tp
Wal-tp-wal-tp
Wal-tp-deln (wir-)
War-p-deln (wir-)
War-p-deln (wir-)

Mat,tén (mat,tén) Warwick (or wor'ik) Washing-ton (wosh'ji g-ton) Washita (wösh-o-taw') Wash'to-naw (wösh'-) Wa-ter 88 Wa'ter ford Wa'ter-166 Wa'ter-ville Wa-ter-vilet Wavertree (wa'tre) Wavre (wa'vr) Wear mouth Wednes'bu-ry (wenz'ber-e) Weich sel-burg / Wei mar Wein'heim Weis'sen-bourg Wei'land Wen'do-ver Wen'ner Weð'bley (wô'ble) Wër-nj-ge-rō'de Wër'thelm (-tlm) Wê'şel Wê'şer Wês'ter-as Wester-wald West'men-land West-meath West'min-ster West more hand West-pha'li-a Wēt-to-rā/vi-a Wexio (wēk/sō) Wey (wa) Wey'mouth (wa'-) Whi'dah White-ha'ven Wick/low Wie-lies'k (we-lich'kt) Wie'sel-bûrg

Will son

Wig'an Wilkes'bur-re Wil-am'mette Wil'ming-ton WII'na Win'ander-mère, or Win'dor-mère Win'chel-sèa

Win'ches ter Windeper Windeper Win-ne-ba'gs Win-ne-ba'gs Winnipseegee (win-e-pe-saw'ke) Wis-ba'den, er Wis'-

ba-den Wis-căs'set Wis-cŏn'sin Wis'mar Wit'gen-stein With'am

Wit'ten-berg Wo-e-boo' Wo'burn Wol'fen-but-tel

Wül'(pa-būt-tel
Wöl'sp
Wol-ver-hämp'ton
(wûl-ver-häm'ton)
Woolwich (wûl'i)
Worcester (wörs'ter)
Worstead (wörs'ted)
Wrig'by (rig'be)
Wrig'by (rig'be)
Wrig's (würs'bürg)
Würs'bürg
(würs'bürg)
We'börg

Wy'börg Wy'combe (wi'kom) Wy'o-ming, or Wy-5'ming

X.

XX-LX'PX (hu-lu'pu) Xauxa (hûu'bu)

Xeres (hā'res) Xi-cō'cō (ze-kō'kō) X1'mō (zō'mō) Xin'gů (shin'gů) Xî-zō'nů (hō-hō'nů) Xál'M (zál'M) Xuzuy (há'hwē)

**Y**. .

YX-KÔUTSK' Yal-p-bû'sha Yim-pe-ra'es Ying-tcheod' Ying'tse-kj-ang' Ya'nj-ba Ya-o-tcheod/ Ya-qui' (ya-kê') Yar-kund' Yar'mouth Yar'o shif Yar'row Ya-zaa' Yad'da Yem'en Yĕn-j-sēi' (or yĕn-ş-sē'ş) Yod'vji Yeyd (yad) Yezd Yonne York You'ghall (or yaw!) Youghiogeny (yök-e-ga'ne) ga'nç)
Ypres (6'pr)
Ys'sçi (Is'sçi)
Ys'tidt (Is'tit)
Yth'şn (Ith'şn)
Yd-cş-tin' Yu-man' Yu-rd'pa Yv-or-dan'

Z.

ZAAB (zib) Zian-dim' Za'ş-ra, *or* Zş-a'rş Zac-ş-lû'lş Zác-q-te/cas (-tā/-) Za-grab' Zam-bēze Zą-mō'rā (thą-mō'rā) Zem-pu'li Zänes'ville Zăn-guọ-băr' Zăn'tọ Zăn-zj-băr' Za'ra Zea land Zę-bid' Zę-bd' Zę-bd' Zeila (zā'lā) Zel-tan' Zeltz (tsits) Zšile (tečila) Zšim plin (tečim plin) Zšinbet (tečinbet) Zis-gen-haÿn' (tus-) Zim-ba's Zirk'nitz (tetrk'nits) Zittau (telt'tbû) Zlöck'zit® Zal'ym (tenl'im) Zôu-win' Züf-fer-a-bad' Zůg (tsůg) Zůl'li-chau (tsůl'e-köů Zůl'pich (tsůl'pik) Zû'rich Zût'phen Zuÿ'der Zeë' Zwěl'len-dăm Zwick'au (tswik'öü) Zwöli (tswöl)

Zwdr'nîk

Zýt'o-miërs

milen, str; méve, nir, etn; bâll, blir, râle.—C, G, e, £, seft; Ø, Ø e, £, herd; q ee x : 3 ee gx ;—thia

Yvetot (8v't8)

# **ABBREVIATIONS**

### DARD IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

Afternoon.—Answer.— Amb. Ambassador.
Acra.—4, or 46. Ana, of each Amt. Amount.
Amb. Amount.
Am. (An.) In the Year.
(In commerce.) Accepted.
An., or Ana. Asswer. . (*I*n commerce.) a. to.—**G**. al. A. A. P. S. American Association for the Promotion of Anat. Anatomy. Anonym. Anonym. Science.
A. A. S. Fellow of the American Assistance of the American Oriental Society.
A. A. S. S. Member of the American Oriental Society. American Antiquarian Soci-. B. (Artium Beceeleurous.) Bechelor of Arts. Abbr. Abbreviated. A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Abp. Archbishop. Abr. Abridged.
A. B. S. American Bible So-A. C. (Ante Christum.) Before Christ. L. C. Arch-Chancellor. Acct. Account. A. C. S. American Colonization Society. A. D. (.dano Domini.) In the Year of our Lord. A. D. Archduke. Adm., or A Admiralty. or Admi. Admiral. Adm. Co. Admiralty Court. Admr. Administrator. Adv. (Ad Valorem.) value. - Also, Advent. Æt., or Æ. Aged. A. F., or A. fir. Firkin of Ale. Agric. Agriculture. A. H. In the Year of the Hegira. H. M. S. American Home Missionary Society. Al., or Ala. Alabam Ald. Alderman. Alt. Altitude. A. M. (drium Magister.) Mas-B. (Basso.) Bass, in Music. ter of Arts. B., or Bk. Book.—b. Born. M. (Artism Magister.) map:

M. (Ants Meridian.)

M. (Ants Meridian.)

BeGre noon.

M. (Anne Mundi.)

In the

Bar. Balance.

Bar. Barrel.—Barleycorn. fore noon. A.M. (Anno Mundi.) In the Year of the World. Bart., or Bt. Baronet. Am. American.

Ana. (Medicine.) In like quan-Ap., Apr., or Apl. April. Ap. Apostie.
A. P. G. Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College. Apo. Apogeo.
A. R. (Anna Regina.) Queen Anne. A. R. (Anne Regni.) In the Year of the Reign. Ar., or Arab. Arabic. Arch. Architecture. Arith. Arithmetic. Ark. Arkanses. Arr. Arrived.—Arrs. Arrivals. A. S. A. S. Member of the American Statistical Association. American Sunday A. S. S. U. School Union. Astrol. Astrology. Astron. Astronomy. A. T. Arch-Tronsurer.
A. T. S. American Tract Society. American Temperciety. Ame ance Society. Att., or Att.. Attorney.
Att., (Aunes.) French Etts.
A. U. C. (Anno Urbie Condits.)
In the Year from the Building of the City, [Rome.] Aug. August. Aust. Austria Austria, or Austrian. Av. Average. В.

B. L. (Beccaleurous L. Bacheler of Lews. Bl. Barrel. B. M. (J M. (Becolewess Med Bachelor of Medicine. Bot. Botany.

Bp. Bishop.

B. R. (Bence Regis, or Regist.)

King's, or Queen's Beach. Br. Brother. or. Drotteer.
Brig. Gen. Brigadier-Genemi.
Bu, or Bunh. Bunhel.
Bucks. Buckinghamshire.
B. V. (Sents Verga.) Bleand
Virgin. B. V. (Bone Fols.) Parowell. C. C. (Cont. — Con (Contain.) A hundred C., or Cup. (Caput.) Chap Cul. California. Cant. Canticles. Capt. Captain C. A. S. Fel Follow of the Connecticut Acument.
Cash. Cashior.
C. B. Companion of the Buth.
C. B. Cape Breton.
C. C. Caius College. Ac necticut Academy. count Current.-CountyCun-B010 C. C. C. Corpus Christi College. C.C. P. Court of Common Pless. C. E. Civil Engineer. C. E. Canada Best. Cent., or Ct. (Contain.) A Ben dred. C. H. Court House. Ch. Ch., or Ch. C. Christ Church.

B. C. Before Christ.
B. C. L. Buchelor of Gr
Law.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.

B. F., or B. fir. A Pickin of

Bds. Bound in boards. Benj. Benjamin. Berks. Berkskire.

B. D. Bach Bd. Bound.

Beer. Bk. Bank.-Book.

Bacheler of Civil

h., or C. Church. hap., or Ch. Chapter. has Charles. hem. Chemistry. hron. Chronicles.-Chronology. Citizen . J. Chief Justice. Clerk .- Clergyman. ik. Clerk.

O. Company.—County.

ochl., or Coch. (Cocklears.) A spoonful. ol. Colonel.--Colossians. oll. College,-Collector. Commissioner.-Comom. modore.--Commerce.--Committee. on. (Contra.) Against, or in opposition. on. Cr., or C. C. Contra Credit. long., or C. Congress. Constable. or. Corinthians.
P. Common Pleas.—Court of Probate. . P. S. (Custes Privati Sigilli.) Keeper of the Privy Seal. R. (Custos Rotulorum.) Keeper of the Rolls. Charles. R. (Carolus Rez.) King 'r. Credit.—Creditor. 'rim. Con. Criminal Conversation, or Adultery.

1. S. (Cuo'os Sigilli.) Keeper of the Seal.—Court of Sessions. t. Connecticut.-Count. L, or Cts. Cent .- Cents. ur. Current, or this month.
. W. Canada West.
.wt. Hundred Weight.

### D.

or pence.
h., sr d. Day.—Died.—Dime.
h., or Deg. Degree.
han. Daniel.—Danish.
h. C. District of Columbia.
h. C. L. Doctor of Civil Law.
h. D. (Divinitatis Dector.) Doctor of Divinity. lea. Deacon. lec. December.—Declination. leg. Degree, or Degrees. lep. or Dept. Department. ep. Deputy. leut. Deuteronomy.

F. Dean of the Faculty.

G. (Dei Gratia.) By the I. G. (Dei Grezit). By the Grace of God.

Met. Dictator.—Dictionary. Ms. Disc., or Disct. Discount.

Pl. E. Flemish Ell,
Fl. gr ft. Flourished.—Floria.

Fl. E. Fellow of the Linman Society.

History. ny. Dividend.

D. M. Doctor of Music. Do., Ditto. The same; as aforesaid. Dols., or \$. Dollars. Doz. Dozen. Doz. Dozen.
Dr. Doctor.—Debtor.—Dram.
Dr. T. (Doctor Theologie.) Doctor of Divinity.
D. V. (Doe Volente.) God willing. Dwt. Pennyweight.

Ε. E. East .- Earl. Ecc., or Eccles. Ecclesiastical. Eccl. Ecclesiastes. Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus, Ed. Edition.—Editor. E. E. Errors excepted.—Englich Elis. E. G., er c. g. (Exempli Gratia.)
For example.
E. I. East Indies, er East India. E. I. C. East India Company. Elec. Electricity. E. Lon. East Longitude.
Eng. England.—English.
Ent. Entomology.
Env. Ext. Envoy Extraordinary.
Ep. Epistle.
Eph. Ephesians.
Esq., or Esq. Esquire.
Et al. (Et alii.) And others. Etc., or &c. (Et cotera.) And others; and so forth. Ex. Example.—Exodus. Exc. Excellency. Exch. Exchequer. Exon. (Ezonia.) Exeter. Exr. Executor. Exr. Exec Ez. Ezra. Ezek. Ezekiel

h., or d. (Denarias.) Penny, or pence.
h., or d. Day.—Died.—Dime.
h., or Deg. Degree.
lan. Daniel.—Danish.
C. Dierste of Columbia.
C. Dierste of Columbia. fender of the Paith. P. E., or Fl. E. Piemish Ells. Peb. February. Fem. Feminine. P. E. S. Fellow of the Entomological Society. P. G. S. Fellow of the Geological Society. F. H. S. Fellow of the Horticultural Society. Pig. Figure. Pir. Firkin.

Fo. er Pol. Folio. Fort. Fortification. Fr. France.—Prench.—Francis. F. R. A. S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. Fr. E. French Ells. F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society. F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh. F. R. S. L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F. R. S. & A. S. Fellow and
Associate of the Royal Society.
P. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.—Fellow ety of Antiquaries.—Fellow of the Society of Arts. F. S. A. E. Fellow of the So-ciety of Antiquaries, Edin-burgh. Pt. Foot, or Fest.—Fort. Fth. Fathom. Pur. Furlong. F. Z. S. Fellow of the Zoologi-cal Society. cal Society.

# G.

Ga., er Geo. Georgia.
Gal. Galatians.—Gallon.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath. G. C. H. Grand Cross of Hanover. Gen. General.—Genesis. Gent. Gentleman. Geo. George,—Georgia. Geog. Geography. Geol. Geology. Geom. Geometry. Ger. German.-Germany. Gov. Governor. G. R. (Georgius Rex.) George the King. Gr. Greek.—Grains.—Gross. Gram. Grammar.

# Н.

H., h., er hr. Honr. Hab. Habakkuk. Hants. Hampshire. H. R. C. Hudson's Bay Company. H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty. Majesty.
H. E., or h. o. (Hee, or hic est.)
That is, or This is.
Heb. Hebrews.—Hebrew
Her. Heraldry.
Hf. bd. Half-bound.
Hhd. Hogshead.
R. H. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.

MI Ellis. of Hanover.

in Donmark.

Floece, in Spain.

of Hanover.

of Honor.

in France.

Hen. Honorable.
Hon'd Honorad.
Hert. Herticulture.
He. P. P. Half Pay. R. House of Representa-H. R. B. Holy Roman Em-H. R. H. His Royal Highness H. S. (His situs.) Hore Hos. Hum., or Humb. Humble. Hund. Hundred.

# I.

feland Ih., or Ibid. (Ibidom.) In the name place. Ich. Ichthyology. Id. (Iden.) The same L. e., or i. e. (Id est.) That is, L. H. S. (Josus Homisum Sol-neter.) Jesus the Savior of Men. III. Illinois Imp. Imperial. In. Inch. In., Ia., or Ind. Indiana. Inc. Incorporated.
Incog. (Incognite.) Unknown.
Ind. Ter. Indian Territory. Inst. Instant, or of the present Month. Isa. Isaiah. It. Italy.—Italian. Itia. Itinerary. 9

J. J. Judge.
J. A. Judge Advocate.
Ja., er Jas. James.
Jac. Jacob.
Jam. Jamaica. Jam. Jan. January. (Jurum Dester.) Doctor J. D of Laws. or. Jeromiah Km. Kingdom, K. M. Knight of Maka. J. H. S. (Joses Honinum Sol-pater.) Joses the Savier of Men. Jane. John.
Jones Jonethan.
Jos. Joseph.
Joseph.
Joshus. Joshus.
J.P. Justice of the Punce.
J. Prob. Justice of Probate.
J. R. (Jecobus Rec.) King
James.
Letter James. Jun. John. Pr., or Jun. Junior.

J. U. D. (Jurio stringer Decitor.) Doctor of both Laws;
i. e., the Canon and the Civil Laws;
I. e., the Canon and the Civil Laws;
I. e., the Canon and the Civil Laws;
I. e. E. Kaight of St. Hepcit,
In France.

H. J. S. (Hie jaset sepulus.) Jul. July.—Julins.
Here lies buried.
H. M. His or Her Majesty.
H. M. S. His or Her Majesty's Jun. June.—Junius.
Ship.—
Justice of the Peace.
Just, or Jus. Justice. K. S. G. Knight of St. Gorage, in Rus in Enume.
E. S. L. Knight of the Sun
and Lion, in Persin.
E. S. P. Knight of St. Sunislans, in Poland.
E. S. S. Knight of the Swent, K. in Swedet K. S. W. Knight of St. Who domir, in Ensein. K. T. Knight of the Thirds. K. T. S. Knight of the Tower K. King. K. A. Knight of St. Andrew, in Russia.

K. A. N. Knight of Alexander Newski, in Russia. K. B. Knight of the Bath. K. R. King's Bench. K. B. A. Knight of St. Bento d'Avis, in Portugal.

K. B. E. Knight of the Black
Eagle, in Russia.

and Sword, in Portugal.
K. W. Kaight of William, in
the Netherlands.
K. W. E. Knight of the White
Bagle, in Poland. Eagle, in Russia.

R.C. King's Council.

K.C. Knight of the Crescent, in Turkey.

L. Lord.—Lady.—Latin. in, or Lib. (Liber.) Book.

L., Lib., or B. (Liber.) Pound sterling L. L., L., or £. Pound steeling. K. C. H. Knight Commander La., or Lou. Louisis Ladp. Ladyship. Lam. Lamentations Louisiana. C. S. Knight of Charles IIL, in Spain. E. Knight of the Elephant, Lam. Lamentations. Lat. Latitude.—Latin. Lh., or B. Pound in weight. L. C. Lord Chanceller. Low in Denmark.
Ren., er Ky. Kentucky.
K. P. Knight of Perdinand,
in Spain.
K. P. M. Knight of St. Perdinand and Merit, in Sicily. er Canada. L. C., or l. c. (Loce citate.) In the place before cited. L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice. K. G. Knight of the Garter. L. D. Lady Day. K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Ld., or L. Lord. Cross. Ldp., or Lp. Lordship. K. G. C. B. Knight of the Lea. League. Log., or Logis. Logislature. Lev. Leviticus. L. I. Long Island. Grand Cross of the Bath. K. G. F. Knight of the Golden Lib., or L. (Liber.) Book. Liout., or Li. Lieutenant. Lieut. Col. Lieutenant-Cole-K. G. H. Knight of the Guelph K. G. V. Knight of Gustavus Vasa, in Sweden. K. H. Knight of Hanover. Kil. Kilderkin. nel. Lieut. Gen. Lieutemant-Coneral. K. J. Knight of St. Joachim. LL B. Bacheler of Laws K. L. Knight of Leopold of LL. D. (Legum Ductor.) But-tor of Laws. Austria. K. L. H. Knight of the Legion Lond. London Loughtade. Lou., or La. Louisiana L. S. (Locus Sigila.) Place of the Seal. K. M. H. Knight of Merit, in Holstein.

K. M. J. Knight of Maximil-Lv. Livres. Left Side. ian Joseph in Bavaria. K. M. T. Knight of St. Ma-K. H. T. Anagnt of the Marria.
The Theresa, in Austria.
K. N. B. Knight of the Royal
North Star, in Sweden.
Knt., Kt., or K. Knight.
K. P. Knight of St. Patrick.
K. R. Knight of Red Engle, M.

H. Marquis.—Monsicur, Sir, et Mister. — Morraing. — Mostle. — Misute. — Mile. — Marriel. M. (Mille.) A thousand. M. (Moridies.) Moridian, 1886 day, or Noon.
M. (Monipolas.) A headth.
M. A. (dreises Magister.) Has
ter of Arts.

LA. Military Academy. Minesota. Maccabeer ad., or Madm. Madam. iaj. Major. iaj. Gen. Major-General. Malachi. March. Masculine , or Ms. Massachusetts. ieth. Mathematics,- Mathematiciana ati. Matthew. Rache or of Medicine. . B. L B. Bachelor of Music. L C. Member of Congres Master Commandant. LD. (Medicina Decter.) Doctor of id. Maryland. Maine. le. loch. Mechani led. Medicine. Mechanics. iem. (Memente.) R. iem. Memorandum Remember. Icers., or MM. (Messieure.) Gentlemen; Sirs. fet. Metaphysics. leteor. Meteorology.

1. H. S. Massachusetts Hissuccess occiony.—memoor of the United Historical Society.

Ich. Michigan.—Michaelmas.

Min. Mineralogy.

In. Plen. Minister PlenipoLandary.

N. V. New York.

N. Y. H. S. New York Historical PlenipoLandary. tentiary. fist., or Mi. Mississippi. fM. Messicurs ; Gentlemen L. M. S. Moravian Missionary Society. L. M. S. S. Member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. io. Missouri. — Month. ĺ0. L. P. Member of Parliament. Lr. Master, or Mister. L. R. A. S. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society. I. R. I. Member of the Royal Institution. R. I. A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy. Mistress. (pron. missis.) L. B. L. Member of the R. S. L. Royal Society of Literature. L.S. (Memerin Sacrum.) Sacred to the Memory. Manuscript. SS. Manuscripts. t. Mountain.

N.

North.-Note.-Number. Nail. North American.

lus. D. Ductor of Music.

N. B. New Brunswick. N. C. North Carolina.-New

Church. N. E. North Best.—New Eng-

land. Nem. con. (Nemine contra-dicente.) No one contradict-

ing; unanimously.

Nem. diss. (Number dissentimete.) No one dissenting; one dissenting; unanimously.

N. F. Newfoundland. N. H. New Hampshire. N. H. H. S. New Hampshire

Historical Society.

N. J. New Jersey. N. Lat., or N. L. North Latitude

No. (Numers.) Number. N. O. New Orleans. Nom. Nominative. Nov. N. P. November.

Notary Public.-New Providence. N. S. New Style; (after 1752.)

N. S. Nova Scotia. N. T. New Testament. I. H. S. Massachusetts Historical Society.—Member of N. V. M. Nativity of the Vir-

torical Society.

0.

o. Ohio. (Obite.) Ob. Obj. Obs. Obs. Died. Objection. -Objective. Observation. Obedient. Oct. October. O. F. Odd Fellows. Opt. Optics. Ord. Ordinary.
Ornith. Ornithology.
O. S. Old Style; (before 1752.)
O. T. Old Testament.
Oxon. (Ozenie.) Oxford.

Oz. Ounce, er Ounces.

P., or p.—Page.—Pole.—Pint.
—Pipe.—pp. pages.
P. (Pugillas.) A pugil; as much as can be taken between the thumb and two forefingers. Pa., or Penn. Pen Parl. Parliament. Payt. Payment. P. C. (Patres Co. (Patres Conscripti.) Con-

script Fathers.
P. C. Privy Councillor.
Pd. Paid.

P. R. I. Prince Edward's Isl

N. B. (Note Sens.) Mark well; Per, p., or . By the; as, per take notice. Per An. (Per Annum.) By

the Year.

Per Cent., or Per Ct. (Per Contum.) By the Hundred.
Peri. Perigee.

Peri. Peter. Pet. Peter. Ph. D., er P. D. h. D., or P. D. (Philosophia Doctor.) Doctor of Philoso-

phy.
Phil. Philippians.—Philip.
Philocophy.—Philocophical.
Philadelphia.

(Philomathes.) Love

Philomathes.) Lover of learning.
Philomathe. A Lover of the

Mathematics.

Phren. Phrenology. P. H. S. Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Pk. Peck.
Pl. Plural.—Place.
P. M. (Post Movidism.) Afternoon.

P. M. Postmaster. - Passed Midshipman.

P. M. G. Postmaster-Genomi. P. M. G. Professor of Music

in Greeham College, P. O. Post Office. Pop. Population. Pos. Possessive. Pos. Postie.

P. P. C. (Pour prendre congé.)
To take leave. P. R. Porto Rico.-Pr. By

the .- Preposition. P. R. A. President of the Roy-al Academy. Prep. Preposition. Pres. President.

Pret. Preterite. Pro. Tem. (Pro Tempere.) For the Time.

Pro. In Favor of, or For. Prob. Problem. Prof. Professor.

Pron. Pronounced.—Pronoun.
Prop. Proposition.

Prot. Protestant. Prov. Proverbe.-Provost.

Prox. (Provinc.—Provot.)
Prox. (Proxima.) Next, er
of the next Month.
P. R. S. President of the Royal Society.
P. S. (Post Scriptum.) Post-

script.

R Privy Seal.

P. S. Privy Soal.
Ps. Praim, or Praime.
Pt., or Pts. Pint, or Pints.—
Part, or Parts.—Pt. Pap.

Pub. Published. Pun. Puncheon.

Q.

Q., or Qu. Question Q., or q. (Quadrana)

L. R. Queen's Brack Q. C. Queen's Council.

D. D., or q. d. (Queen diest.)

As if he should my.

A. E. (Queen out.) Which is.

R. D. (Queen out.) Which was to he.

Which was to he. isouth. — Shilling onds.—Sign.—Sets.

B. D. (Qued out.) Which is.

B. D. (Qued over domen-strendum.) Which was to be demonstrated.

B. A. (Secundum demonstrated.

B. A. (Secundum demonstrated. wone.
Q. L., or q. l. (Quentum hibrt.)
As much as you plonce.
Que. (Quendo.) By what
Decree of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of the consults of MOAN Q. P., or q. pl. (Questim ple-est.) As much as you please. Qr., or qrs. Quarter, or Quarters.—Parthings. Q. S. Quarter Section. Q. S., or q. s. (Quantum suff-cit.) A sufficient quantity. Qt., or qt. Quart. Qu., or Qy., or q. (Quer.) Query. (Qued vide.) Which Q. V. (Quentum vis.) As much

as you please. R. (Rez.) King.--(Regina.) R., or r. Rood,—Rod.—Rises.
R. A. Royal Academy.—Royal Artillery.—Royal Arch.
R. E. Royal Ragineers.
Roc., or R. Rocipe.
Rock. Rocolved. Recpt Receipt, Rect. Rector. Reformer. Reg. Prof. Regius Professor. Rogr. Register.—nwg Rep. Representative. Register.—Registrar. Rep., or Repub. Republic. Rev. Reverend.—Revelation.
Rhot. Rhetoric.
R. I. Rhode Island. R. I. Rhode Island. R. I. H. S. Rhode Island Historical Society.

R. M. Royal Marines.
R. N. Royal Navy. Ro. (Recto.) Right-hand Page.
Robt. Robert.
Rom. Romans.
R. P. (Regius Professor.) R. P. (Regius King's Professor. R. R. Railroad. R. S. Right Side. Professor.) R. S. S. (Regie Societatie Societa,) Pellow of the Royal Society.

B. S. V. P. (Répondez, s'il sous plait.) Answer, if you Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.

Night Worst Wpful. Right Worship.

L. Surg. Surgery.—Surgeon.

Surg. Surgery.—Surgeon.

Switz. Switzerland.

South. - Shilling. - Secorrendum.) Which was to be demonstrated.

E. F. (Qued orat facion-dum.) Which was to be done. S. C. (Senatus consultam.) Sch., er Schr. Schooner. Scil. or Sc. (Scilicat.) To wit. Scot. Scotland; Scotch, or Scottish. Scr. Scruple. S. B. South-east. Secretary. - Section. Second. Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation. Sect., er §. Section. Sen. Senior.—Senator. Sopt., or Sop. Soptember. Sept. Septuagiat. Serg., or Serj. Sergeant, or Serjeant. Servi. Servant. Sh., or S. Shilling. S. H. S. Member of the Historical Society. Sing. Singular. 8. J. C. Supr Court. Supreme Judicial S. Lat., or S. L. South Latitude. N. (Secundum Naturem.)
According to Nature. Sol. Solomon.—Solution.

Sp. Spain.—Spanish.

S. P. A. S. Member of the American Philosophical Sos. P. G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

8. P. Q. R. (Sensius Populusque Romanus.) The Senate and Roman People. Sq., or Sqr. Square. Sq. M. Square mile. Sir. St. B. I. (Sacrum Romanum Imperium.) Holy Roman Empire. SS., or S. (Semie.) Half. SS., or m. (Sciliest.) To wit; namely. S. S. Saint Simplicius. mark on the collar of the Chief Justice of England. St. Saint.—Street.—Stone.
S. T. D. (Sacre Theologie Dec-ter.) Doctor of Divinity.
Stg. Sterling. Stg. Sterling.
S. T. P. (Sacra Theologia Pro-fessor.) Professor or Doc-tor of Divinity.

Same. Superior.— Sup., or Super. Superior. --

T. I., or t. Town, or Township Town. Tennessee. Theo Theodore. TheoL Theoph. Then Theor. Theorem. Thess. Thess. Thomas. Ther. Tierca. Timo. Timothy. Tim. Timotay.
Tit. Time.
Tr. Translator.—Translator. U. U. C. Upper Canada. U. E. I. C. United Best India Company.
Ult. (Ukima.) Last, or of the last Month. U. S., or u. s. (Dt supra.) As above. U. S. United States. U. S. A. United S United States Army.-United States of Am U. S. N. United States Mary. U. S. S. United States Ship. V., Vi., or Vid. (Fide.) Su. V., or Vi. (Forme.) Against V., or Ver. Verne,—v. Vush. Va. Virginia. V. C. Vice-Chancell V. D. M. (Ferbi Dei Min tor.) Minister, or Prack ter.) Minister, of God's Word. Ven. Venerable. Vis., or V. Viscount. Viz. (Fidelicat.) To wit : me ly. ident. V. R. (Victoria Regina.) Quest Victoria. Vs., or v. (Foreus.) Against Vt. Vermont. W. West. W., or Wk. Week. W. I West Indica. Wisc, or Wis. Wisconsia. W. Lon. West Longitude. Wm. William.

Weight, Xmes., or Xm Christmes.

Wm. William. W. M. S. Wesleyan Missin

Writer to the Signet

ary Society. Wp. Worship. W. S. Writer

# ABBREVIATIONS.

| Km., or Xian. Christian. Kmty., or Xiy. Christianity. Xpor. Christopher. Xt. Christ.  Y. Y., or Yr. Year. Y.B., or Yr.B. Year Book. Yd. Yard.—Yds. Yards. | Ye. The. Ym. Them. Yr. Them. Yr. Your. Ys. This. Yt. That. Z. Zech. Zochariah. | Zeph. Zephaniah. Zool. Zebhaniah. Zool. Zebloga. And so forth. 4to. Quarto.—8vo. Octavo.— 12mo. Duodecimo.—18mo. Bexto-decimo.—18mo. Octa- decimo. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Y., or Yr. Year.<br>Y. B., or Yr. S. Year Book.<br>Yd. Yard.—Yds. Yards.                                                                                  | Z.<br>Zech. Zechariah.                                                         | Bexto-decimo.—18mo. Octo-                                                                                                                          |

# SIGNS OF THE PLANETS.

| O The Sus.  Mercury  Venus.  O The Facts | d Mars.  g Vesta.  Ş June.  O Beller | 24 Jupiter. 12 Seturn. 14 Herschel, or Useans |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| The Earth. The Moon.                     | ♀ Pallas.<br>♀ Ceres.                | Neptune.                                      |

# SIGNS OF THE ASPECTS.

| d  | Conjunction, i. e., in the same degree. | ı v      | Dragon's Tail, or descending node |
|----|-----------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| ×. | Sextile, 60 degrees.                    | <b>D</b> | The Moon, in its first quarter.   |
| Ò  | Quartile, 90 degrees.                   | 1 0      | The Sun. O The full Moon.         |
| Δ  | Trine, 190 degrees.                     | <b>)</b> | er  The new Moon.                 |
| 8  | Opposition, 180 degrees.                | 1 (      | The Moon, in its last quarter     |
| Ř  | Dragon's Head, or ascending node.       | <b>*</b> | A Star.                           |
|    |                                         |          |                                   |

### SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

|        | <b>C1.</b> | TP. | Aries.  | Autuma | (  |     |   | Libra.       |
|--------|------------|-----|---------|--------|----|-----|---|--------------|
| Spring | ₹₽         | Ř   | Taurus. |        | ₹  |     |   | Scorpio.     |
| algas. | (2         | ŏ   | Gemini. | signs. | (  | 9.  | 1 | Sagittarius. |
|        | Č          | 5   | Cancer. | Winter |    | 10. | 8 | Capricorna   |
| Summer | ₹5         | Ω   | Leo.    | signs. | ₹  | 11. |   | Aquarius.    |
| aigne. | 16.        | ö   | Virgo.  |        | ٠( | 12. | × | Pieces.      |

# MISCRLLANEOUS SIGNS.

| 27   | An Index.                      | 1 ~        | Rnot of                |
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|      | A paragraph.                   | ,          | Minutes.               |
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| Ţ    |                                |            | Degrees.               |
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| +    |                                | 1 0        |                        |
| ×    | Multiplied by.                 | Э          | Serupios.              |
| - '- | The unknown quantity required. | ı          |                        |

# COLLECTION OF PHRASES AND QUOTATIONS

### PROM THE

### LATIN, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AND SPANISH LANGUAGES.

H B. A large number of such words and phrases, from foreign languages, as are often find in English books, have been inserted in the general worshulary of this Dictionary, printed in Italic letters in order to distinguish them from proper English words. Such ficeeign words as phrases as may be found in the general worshulary, are not here repeated.

### ABBREVIATIONS .- L. Letin; Gr. Greek; Rt. Relien; Fr. French; Sp. Speniel.

Seens of peace valet consecutio. [L.] It is fair Abandet dulcibus withis. [L.] He shounds in to argue from what has been, to what may be. pleasing faults. pleasing faults.

46 une diece ounes. [L.] From one specimen B also expectes, alteri qued feceris. [L.] Expect to be treated as you have treated others. judge of all the rest.

As we've condition [L.] From the building of its dbenden fait lerren. [Fr.] Opportunity makes the thief. city ; i. e., Ron d barbs de fol, on apprend d raire. [Fr.] Men learn to shave on a fool's beard. A capite ad e does. [L.] From bond to had. A case (or ad ercs) sports il giusto pesce. At an open house, or chest, a righteses sttoir. [Fr.] A public slaughter-house for cattle. may sin: avoid temptation. d cause perse perse essen. [It.] When the cause is lost, words are usulcan. deceder ad curion. [L.] "You may came into been jen been retour. [Fr.] One good turn deserves another. A been se lover tard qui a bruit de se lover matin court: 'an original writ.

Accessit. [L.] 'He came nearly up to;' a tetimonial to one second in merit. [Fr.] He whose name is up may lie abed. hee at ab hee. [L.] From this and from that; confusedly. Accoucheuse. [Fr.] A midwish.
Accusers none se debet. [L.] No one is bound nti. [L.] From the inconvenience of it. db incumbulis. [L.] From the cradle.
db is et d blanc. [Fr.] From brown bread to
white; by fits and starts.
dbnormic squisse. [L.] Wise without schoolto criminate himself. According to the state of the nearest relations in the most bitter.

According to the most bitter. right.
A chaque seint se chandelle. [Fr.] To each min.
his candle. ing. d ben chat, ben rat. [Fr.] To a good cat, a good rat: well-matched; well-attacked, well-de-A coupte, [Pr.] On account; in part payment. A corps porce. [Pr.] Headlong; nock or nating A coupt de Mêtes. [Pr.] With blows of a tild. Acquit. [Pr.] Receipt. Pour acquit. [Pr.] in fended. Also, Set a thief to catch a thief. Condenes de bien ne muit pas. [Fr.] Never too much of a good thing. d ben demandeur ben refusenr. [Ft.] Inordinate demands should meet with sturdy denials. decide [1] Accept two mannes [2] coived payment.

Acribus inities, incuriese fine. [L.] With eague beginnings, but negligent ending.

A cruse seles. [L.] Salvation is from the crus.

Activancire. [Pt.] Shareholder; stockholder

Actum set de republich. [L.] It is all over with wemanus snoute meet with sturdy denials.

d ben merchi. [Fr.] Choap.

db origins. [L.] From the origin.

db ove. [L.] From the egg.

db ove aques at male. [L.] From egg to apples; from beginning to end.

dresumed de mandes [Fr.] A detablication. the commonwealth. rouvoir de mouches. [Fr.] A drinking-place d cuspide serves. [L.] A crown from the spet, the reward of valor, or suffering.

dd optendum vulgue. [L.] To insure the vulgar, or populace.

d Des et rege. [L.] From God and the bing. beenes d'agerit [Fr.] Absence of mind. Beents res. [L.] While the defendant was Melt invidia [L.] Envy sport.

of so much importance to become accustomed at an early age.

Ad farm. [L.] To the end.

Adhar sub judies lie est. [L.] The dispute is still pending, or undecided.

Ashes is resizers, actica is bentique. [Fr.] Farewell cach, farewell shop.

Adjust peniers, underges sent failes. [Fr.] Farewell backets, the vintage is over.

Ad interim. [L.] In the mean while.

Ad interim. [L.] To extermination.

Ad Kalendas Greece. [L.] At the Greek Kalends; L. e., never, as the Greeks had no Kalends. Kalenda

Ad ogni uccelle one wide é belle. [It.] To every bird its own nest is beautiful.

Adolescentum vercemdum esse debet. [L.] A young man acould be modest. Adderer te seast d'or. [Fr.] 'To worship the golden calf, or Mammon.

on Call, or management.

Ad percer. [L.] Gathered to his fathere: dead.

Ad quot denament. [L.] 'To what damage;' a
writ to ascertain what injury would accrue

from a grant. Ad refreshm. [L.] For further consideration.
Adveriptus globs. [L.] Attached to the soil.
Ad unguess. [L.] To the touch of the nails:

thoroughly. Adversis mej

Edversis major, per secundis. [L.] Superior to adversity, equal to prosperity. Egiege. [L.] An eclogue, idyl, or bucolic. Egrecott medende. [L.] The remedy is worse than the disease.

Egri semmic vana. [L.] The idle dreams of a sick man. Equam servere mentem. [L.] To preserve an

equable mind.

Equally professes to the rich and the poor.

Equal professes to the rich and the poor.

Equally includes [L.] Equally and diligently.

ultas sequitur legem. [L.] 'Equity follows e law;' i. e., to supply its defects, not to the law;

Deque entime. [L.] With equanimity.

Be delitered leve, gravius inimicum facit. [L.]

A light debt makes a debtor, a heavy one an enemy.

Matte out. [L.] Of his or her age.
Aftere du cour. [Fr.] An affair of the heart.
Afternation. [L.] Affirmatively.
Affarit Dous et dissipantur. [L.] God he God has

breathed upon them, and they are dispersed.

A fin do. [Fr.] To the end that.

A finate orderis vestigis flamme. [L.] I recognize traces of my old flame.

Agnus Dei. [L.] 'Lamb of God:' an image of wax, impressed with the figure of a lamb,

and consecrated by the pope.

A grands frais. [Fr.] At great expense. Aids toi, et le Ciel t'aidera. [Fr.] Holp yourself, and Heaven will help you.

and Heaven will help you.

Affinete: vos fêtes. [Fr.] Put yourselves in accord.

A Fabanden. [Fr.] At random.

A la bonne heare. [Fr.] At an early hour: welltimed: An exclamation of joyful surprise.

A Pabri. [Fr.] Under shelter.

A la burla dexalla canado mas agrada. [Sp.]

Leave a jest when it pleases you best.

A la dérobée. [Fr.] By stealth.

ldes in teneris consucerer multum est. [L.] R is di duon vine non bisegna frasca. [It.] Good of so much importance to become accustomed wine needs no bush. A l'essi. [Fr.] Emulously.

Al hombre busine no le busques abolenge. [Sp.] A good man's pedigree is little hunted up. Alia tentanda via est. [L.] Another way must be tried.

Aliend estimum frui insenid. [L.] It is well to profit by the folly of others. Alieni appears, sei profuse. [L.] Coveting the property of others, lavish of his own. A timpreviets. [Fr.] On a sudden; unawares. Aliquando bonus dermitat Homerus. [L.] Even the good Homer sometimes node.

ditur vitium vicitum tagend. [L.] Vice is cherished and thrives by concealment.

Aliad cords presunt, aliad ore presunt. [L.]

They cherish one thing in the heart, and express another thing with the mouth.

Aller brids on main. [Fr.] To go with a losse

Pointrance. [Fr.] To the very death.
Alta sedent civils valuers destre. [L.] The
wounds of civil war are deeply felt.
Alter see. [L.] My other self.
Alter siem. [L.] Another exactly similar.
Alterum alternia sexuitie seet. [L.] The one
needs the help of the other.

A main armée. [Fr.] With force of arms. Amentium ira amoria redintegratio est. [L.] The

American ire disorte resuntagrance can the quarries of lovers lead to renewal of love dead to renewal of love described. The power. A may ret separe viz des concentrar. [L.] To love and be wise is scarcely granted to the highest. Ambigues in vulgum spargers voces. [L.] To spread doubtful rumors among the populace. A méchant chien court lien. [Fr.] A short chain for a snappish cur.

Ams de bous. [Fr.] A soul of mud : a miscreant.

A mened at there. [L.] From bed and board.
A merocille. [Fr.] To a wonder; marvellously.
Amicus certus in ret incerts cornitur. [L.] A
real friend is discovered in adversity.

Amicus curis. [L.] A friend of the court.
Amicus humani generis. [L.] A friend of the human race.

Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas. [L.] Plato is my friend, Socrates is my friend, but truth is more my friend. Amicus usque ad aras. [L.] A friend even to the altar, or to the last extremity.

Ami des noirs. [Fr.] A friend of the blacks, Ami de mouvement. [Fr.] A friend of progress; a reformer.

a reformer.

Ami jusqu'eux autole. [Fr.] A friend even to
the altar.

Amo. [L.] I love.

Amor nummi. [L.] Love of money.

Amor patries. [L.] Patriotism.

Amoto quarantus soria lude. [L.] Setting jesttion with the un strong to content monetary.

ing aside, let us attend to serious matters.

Amour fuit beaucoup, mais argent fuit tout. [Ft.]

Love is potent, but money is omnipotent.

Amour propre. [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.
Amphore. [L.] An earthen vessel or measure
for liquids, with two ears, or handles.
Analysisse. [Gr.] A stiff joint from bony union.

Anguillem could tense. [L.] You hold an eel by the tail.

durate in horbs. [L.] A snake in the gram.

ignotance of facts;—ad judici meet;—ad verscundien, to a neature becalinum, an appen Animal implume, Mpse. [L.] A bipod animal, adversary's ignorate to the judgment;without feathers. Animi cultus komenitotis cibus. [L.] Montal esty ;dinini cultur humanistis cibus. [L.] Houtel culture is the food of humanity.

Animis spihases parati. [L.] Rendy to stake life and property.

Animis spihases parati. [L.] By courage and fath.

Animis spihases paratile [L.] By courage, not craft.

Animism practist pacit insmi. [L.] He foods his mind with an empty picture.

Animism cure, sai insil need, imparat. [L.] Govforce; club law. coal art. dinium regs, qui nisi perst, imperet. [L.] Gov-ern your mind, which, unless it obeys, will Gov-Assignet. [Fr.] Paper mon Astra castra, numen lemen, camp, the Doity my light. Animus. [La] Mind; intention.
Animus furandi. [La] The intention of stenitur imponentie. [L.] The intention of the imposer. Animus non deficit sepans. [L.] An equal mind does not fail. tion; at random In needs longue cost regibus manus? [L.] Do you not know that kings have long hands? Inno statis sus. [L.] In the year of his or her broken. age.
Anno Christi, [L.] In the year of Christ.
Anno urbit sendits. [L.] In the year since
the building of the city, i. a., Rome.
Annos mirabilis. [L.] The year of wonders.
A neurolise affairus, neurosus couseils. [Pr.]
Rew circumstancon, new counsels.
Ante insum trapidet. [L.] Before daylight.
Ante tubum trapidet. [L.] He trembles before
the trumpet sounds.
Anti (L.) A minust. daring. Anti. [Gr.] Against.
Antique home virtule at fide. [L.] A man of anolont virtue and fidelity. d-puris onto. [L.] Of the preceding part.
d pes de géant. [Fr.] With giant pace.
d potents. [Fr.] For painting; fit to make a
picture of. aide. prope. [Fr.] A sketch; abstract; summary, parts since outs. [L.] To live with every wish freely expressed. A pobreta no kay verguenza. [Sp.] Poverty has no shame. Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasts. [L.] They appear swimming, here and there one, on the Vast deep. Appetitus rationi parest. [L.] Let appetite obey reason. ppui. [Fr.] Point of support; purchase; prop. propos de ries. [Fr.] Apropos to nothing; a pointless remark. for gold. Apre regie. [L.] 'Royal water;' nitro-muri-atic acid. Aprils non capit musees. [L.] An eagle does not catch flies. Auspicia timos Arbiter elegantiarum. [L.] A judge in matters than done. of taste Arcana oslestia. [L.] Heavenly secrets, or mysteries. torios.

droans imperii. [L.] State secrets.

drodnetis verbs. [L.] Words that burn.

drat de chausede. [Fr.] Even with the

drysus comptent. [Fr.] Roady money.

drysus comptent perts undiseine. [Fr.]

money brings a remedy.

drysuld quictus initiaberis with [L.]

imitate and within with moint clay. Fords that burn. Bobody.

Even with the ground. But insant home, out versus fleit. [L.] The man

Apreror preper, Ariebu melven, [Gr.] The medium is best; the golden mean. Arrendissment. [Fr.] in France, a district, or subdivision of a department. Are at colors arism. [L.] It is true aut to con-Arter honoresis. [L.] He will honor the unts.
A rade fine, rade duier. [Pr.] To a sough usa, a rough driver. Paper money; a note, unen izmen. [L.] The state up A thiens. [Fr.] Groping.
A teneric casis. [L.] From tender years.
A tert at 4 trusers. [Fr.] Without countd At spee non fracts. [L.] But hope in not yet As ben dreit. [Fr.] To the just right.
Autor protises field. [L.] The giver makes
the gift precious. No flowery road leads to glory.

Puttern fortune junet. [L.] Fortune from the daring of sincerd. [L.] Boldly and sincerely. Audez at centre. [L.] Bold but wary. Audende magnus byster timer. [L.] Great fast to often concealed by a show of daring. Aude supers. [L.] Bure to be wise. Au disceptir. [Pr.] In despair. Audi alteress partess. [L.] Hour Hour the other du fait. [Fr.] Skilful in; expert. du fait. [Fr.] To the bottom. du jourd'his rei, deads reim. [Fr.] To-day e king, to-morrow nothing. All pie aller. [Fr.] At the worst.
An pielier de vous revoir. [Fr.] Till I have the
pleasure of seeing you again.
Aura popularis. [L.] The popular breeza.
Aura seminalis. [L.] The impregnating sir.
Aura medicerites. [L.] The jobden meen.
Auritus tense tupum. [L.] I hold a wolf by the durige. [L] A charioteer; wagoner.
duri seers fames. [L.] The accurace appelle furum emner, vicit pietate, columt. [L.] All worship gold, piety being set anide. furum potabile. [L.] Potable guld. fuspicium melierie evi. [L.] A pledge of bettet Ausritht dit, ausritht feit. [Ft.] No sooner mil Sutant d'hommes, estent d'ovis. [Pr.] So may mon, so many minds. Sut Caser, sut nullus. [L.] Elst ar Comm is either mad, or he is making vers J. Roady
Jul nunquam tentes, and parket. [L.] Either
never attempt, or accomplish.
You can during acquit. [Pr.] Formerly acquitted.
dut vincers out meri. [L.] Either to conquet imitate any thing with moist clay.

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for imitat

matrimony.

foi numerantur averum. [Fr.] They number ancestors upon ancestori

Avise la fin. [Fr.] Consider the end. Avite viret henere. [L.] He flourishes with an-Avilo vi cestral honors.

Avoir la langue déliée. [Fr.] To have a louse tongue ; ready elocution.

A vectre selate. [It.] } A vectre selate. [Fr.] A vectre selate. [Fr.] Yo your health. A vectors selate. [Sp.] dymes loyautté. [Old Fr.] Love loyalty.

### B.

sor non toocs. [It.] A kies of the mouth often touches not the h Sance regis. [L.] On the king's bench. San Mes. [Fr.] Blue-stocking; a literary wo-

man.

nois virtuium constantia. [L.] Constancy is the foundation of the virtues. Ragie wirtet Battre is compagne. [Fr.] To best about the

Bayer est corneilles. [Fr.] To gape at the

CFOW &

Boll seprit. [Fr.] A brilliant mind. Bolla metronic detectata. [L.] Ware detected by matrons.

Bollum internecioum. [L.] A war of extermination.

Belliem lethele. [L.] A deadly war.

Boltd e follie venne spesse in compagnic. Beauty and folly are frequent companies no spesso in compagnia. [It.] Bongleium acc

tenglicium accipers, libertatem venders. [L.]
receive a benefit is to sell one's liberty. Benigne numine. [L.] By the favor of Providence.

Ben trocate. [It.] Well-invented.

Nonhourous qui peut viere en pais. [Fr.] Happy he who can live in peace.

Bien vienes, si vienes soils. [Sp.] Welcome (mis-fortune) if you come alone. Bis. [Fr. & L.] Twice, or repeated. Bis alst qui cité dat. [L.] He gives twice who

gives quickly, or seasonably.

Ble set gratem qued opus est, si ultre afteras. [L.]

Doubly grateful is a needed favor, if prof-

fered spontaneously. Bie peccere in belle nen liest. [L.] To blunder

twice is not allowed in war.

Bis vincit, qui se vincit in vistoria. [L.] He conquere twice, who restrains himself in victory.

Bostum in crasse jurares aire natum. [L.] You would swear he was born in the thick air of Besotia.

Bois tortu fait fou droit. [Fr.] Crooked wood makes a straight fire.

Ben arecet, manuscus veisin. [Fr.] A good law-yer is a bad neighbor.

yet in was weighter.

Ben-len. [Fr.] A sweatment; confectionery.

Ben gré, mel gré. [Fr.] With good er ill grace;
willing or not willing.

Benhemmie. [Fr.] Good-natured simplicity.

Boule noct, quicquie papercerit molie. [L.] He
herts the good who sparse the bad.

# vieux compter neuveller disputes. [Fr.] Old Ben jour, benne curve. [Fr.] A good day, a accounts make new disputes.
# vincule metrimenti. [L.] Prom the bond of Benne. [Fr.] A governess; a nurse; a lady's maid

Benne beuche. [Fr.] A delicate bit; a sweet morrel

Benne et belle assez. [Fr.] Good and beautiful enough.

Bonne renommée vont mieux que cointure derés, [Fr.] A good name is better than a golden girdle. Bouns renem

Bennes neuvelles adouciesent le sang. [Pr.] Good news sweeten the blood.

news sweeten the blood.

Beargesis. [Fr.] A citimen; a freaman.

Beargesis. [Fr.] The people of a city; the
middle classes: the moneyed class.

Bestzes a count. [Fr.] Fush forward.

Bravo. [It.] Well done!

Broots investion. [Fr.] A patent.

Broots. [Fr.] Patented.

Brovie assa labore, obecurue fie. [L.] I labor to
be concise, and I become obscure.

Brôter is chemdelle per les deux bests. [Fr.] Te
burn the candle at both ende: to squander. burn the candle at both ends: to s Buen principio, la mitad es hecha. [Sp.]
bogun is half done.

Buone meno. [It.] A slight present.

## C.

Cacetthes. [L.] An evil custom; — Cacetthes carpendi, a rage for collecting; — lequends, for speaking; — serièmeli, for writing. Cade une time ou alguezil. [Sp.] Every one has

Case invoice ast. [L.] Envy is blind. Come iter menetrere welt. [L.] A blind man wishes to show the road

Cotors desent. [L.] The remainder is wanting.

Catorie peribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
Cemera tueids. [L.] An instrument for making
the image of an object appear on the wall of

a light room.

Candide per. [L.] White-robed peace.

Candide et constanter. [L.] Candidly and with

constancy.

Canes timisi velementius istrant. [L.] Cowardly curs bark loudest.

penniless traveller will sing before the robber. Centabil vacuus corem latrons victor. [L.]

Capies at respondendum. [L.] A writ holding the defendant to answer to the suit. Capies at sutificiendum. [L.] A writ for taking and holding the body of the defendant till satisfaction is given.

Capitalus, or Caput. [L.] Section; chapter.
Captus niders culins. [L.] Captivated by the smell of the kitchen.

caret. [L.] It is wanting:— pl. carent.

Curpe dien, quan minind credule pestere.

Enjoy the present day, distrustful of torow.

Corpore at colligers. [L.] To gather and hundle up.
Cassis actions wires. [L.] Virtue is the safeti

Cassis Sci

Untalgue reiseand. [Fr.] A catalogue of beeks arounged by emblects.

Course letst, six set metissime. [L.] The cause is essected, the effect is notorious.

Course actor. [L.]

Covert coire. [L.] Let the door beware.
Covert conter. [L.] Let the heyer beware.
Covered tenter. [L.] Safe through cantion.
Cover quid disir, quando, et oni. [L.] Take heed

unor quid disis, quando, et esi. [L.] Take heed what you say, when, and to whem.
Ordent or me to ge. [L.] Let arms yield to the gewn; or the military to the civil antherity.
Orde Dee. [L.] Yield to Providence.
Ordite, Romani exciptorus, estita, Graii. [L.] Yield, yo Roman, yield, yo Greek writers.
Or monde est plein de frue. [Pr.] This world is full of fuels.

Con Nat pas être bien-asse que de vira. [Fr.]

Laughter docs not prove a mind at ease.

Ce n'est que le premier pas qui sobts. [Fr.] Only
the first step costs, er le difficult.

Contan. [L.] A hundred.

Contan. [L.] God, the aven-

gor, soos all.

Orotan pote fines. [L.] Aim at a certain end. Consents ceased, casest of cons. [L.] When the eause ceases, the offset ceases.

C'est du blé en granier. [Pr.] There is grain in

O'est de bid on gresser. [FT.] A more se gresse an the granary.

Cost felt de lui. [FT.] It is all over with him. Cost le evine qui feit le heste, et non pas Péche-fond. [FT.] 'It is the crime, not the scaffold, which constitutes the sheams.

Cour use serve chees. [FT.] It is another thing. Chacke de out of the law of the law. [FT.] Bressy one to his teste. Chacen est ortions de as forbane. [FT.] Bressy one dawn

Chaoun tire de son côté. [Fr.] Every one draws

towards his own side Change Epister. [Fr.] Elysian fields; paradise. Change pays a se guise. [Fr.] Every country has its ways, or customs. Chases-suise. [Fr.] Bad wine given to drive away poor relations.

Chitesus on Espayne. [Fr.] Castles in the sir. Cheroher une signific dans une belts de frên. [Fr.] To seek a needle in a beed of hey. Che sard sard. [It.] What will be, will be.

Chevel de beteille. [Pt.] A war horse; main de

Chrosis as reasons. [201] in the pondence.

Cherolier d'industrie. [Pr.] A knight of industry: — one who lives by persevering franci.

Chi non as niente, nen dubits di niente. [It.] He who knows nothing, doubte about nothing.

Chi tasse confuses. [It.] He who is silent, con-

Ohif' he office, non hi perdons mel. [It.] He who has injured you, will never forgive you. Choose out plott not d domi sendus. [Fr.] Pleasing ware is half sold.

Cid she Die vuole, ie veglie. [It.] What God wills, I will.

thins work perionium, cum contemnitur. Danger comes sconer when it is despise [L.]

Oild maturum, cité putridum. [L.] Soon ripe, soon rotten.

Charier e tenebrie. [L.] More bright from ob scurity.

Olerum et venerabile nomen. [L.] An illustrious and venerable name.

States aiches. [Pr.] Classes having a compe

| Cubbs quid again 1 [L.] Boing a bacholor, what shall I do ? و موالم i wire. [L.] From heaven is my strength.

common confinent student gui brane ware our runt. [L.] They who cross the nea, change their sky, not their affections.

Cognessante. [R.] A connoisseur.

Colubram in size, forere. [L.] To chasich i neapont in one's bosum. Culum non en next student qui trans mare o her who cross the soo, cha

Comes justified in will pro vehicule set. [L.] A pleasant companion on the read, is an good as a coach.

Comites inter gentes. [L.] Comity between mtions.

Commander d vos valets. [Fr.] Command only

Commander d nos valets. [Fr.] Command only those who owe you obedience. Comme if faut. [Fr.] As it should be. Comme forts. [Fr.] As it was. Commente beams. [L.] A common good. Commente proprié dicers. [L.] To expanse common things with propriety.

Commente entenes. [L.] By common commu. Compagnes de voyage. [Fr.] A travelling empanion.

Compagnes dies. [I.] The metho disserte.

Componers lite. [L.] To notile disputes.
Compositor orbic regio ad examples. [L.] The
world forms itself after the example of the

king. respectives for furger extent. [L.] Less and

equity.
Concordia discore. [L.] Biscordant conced.
Confide at congulate. [L.] I confide and an content.

Consequitor quedenque potit. [L.] He attains whatever he pursues.

Consilie et eminis. [L.] By windom and our-

age. Crasile et prudentil. [L.] By counsel and prodonce. Constantile at virtues. [L.] By constancy and

Crate speece e emicisie langu. [It.] A sheet sed-oning makes long friendship. Contra stimulum celess. [L.] You kick against

a spur.
Contro fortune box cour. [Fr.] A good heat against fortune.

n domine rage. [L.] Before our last the king.

Cream nobie. [L.] Before un.
Creden senitarie. [Pr.] A line of guards againt
contagion or pestilence.
Crypus delicti. [L.] The main offices.
Covruptie spitini passine. The corruptin
of the best becomes the worst.

Or menn, via une, [L.] One heart, one wg. Cose futta cape he. [It.] A thing which is dee

Couleur de ress. [Fr.] Boss color; Sattering

Coup de soleil, [Pr.] Sun-struke. Coup d'essei. [Pr.] First attempt. Coup d'état. [Pr.] A stroke of policy in state affaire.

Coup de théâtre. [Fr.] Theatrical effect; she trep.

ns. [Fr.] Dividend-warrants; papers, & a of a commercial instrument busint bupents, [Fr.] Inviteration matterment being parts of a commercial instrument being interest, of which a part is cut off as it fill due. — Coupen détants. [Fr.] Ex-divident. — Détante un coupen. [Fr.] To defact, to the

nt. rage sone pour. [Fr.] Courage without fear, rours des bois. [Fr.] Forest-runners; Casidians employed by the fur companies. te qui coûts. [Fr.] Let it cost what it may, igner houts. [Fr.] Pour sheme. lat Judgus Apolla. [L.] Let Apolla, the cirdo quia impossibile est. [L.] I believe besuse it is impossible. dula nng ula res amor est. [L.] Love is a credulous scit amor nummi quantum toes pecunia ercent.
[...] As money increases, the love of it inscit sunds. [L.] It increases in its course. scit sub penders virtus. [L.] Virtue grows nder an imposed weight, then carbons notandam. [L.] Whether to be sarked with chalk or charcoal; as lucky or nlucky days. er femine our un tes de bié. [Fr.] To ory unine over a heap of grain.
men less mejustatis. [L.] The crime of high PRODE. sei dum spire fide. [L.] While I breathe, I ust in the cross. z criticerum. [L.] The puzzle of critics; -medicerum, of physicians; - methematice-- medicerum, of -medicorum, of physicians; — methometico-sm, of mathematicians. miles non facit monachum. [L.] The cowl oes not make the monk. fortune upon sein. [L.] To whom fortune creek yields.
sine. [Fr.] Kitchen; cookery.
de-esc. [Fr.] A street of lane that has no utlet or thoroughfare. n grene selis. [L.] With a grain of salt;

a liest fugers, as quere litem. [L.] Do not sek a suit or quarrel, when you may avoid it. a privilegie. [L.] With privilege, or li-

inea. where legislature, ingentee stapent. [L.] Light heft are loquacious; great ones are ellent. ineas fibiciase. [L.] A felicitous tact. rente celeme. [L.] With a running pentee morum. [L.] The guardian of morals. the retailerum. [L.]

### D.

it Dous his queque finem. [L.] God will also it an end to those. coord. [Fr.] Agreed; in tune. locum melioribus. [L.] Give place to your tters. qued nen intelligunt. [L.] They conrhat they do not understand.
paties beltes les bens engame. [Pr.]
niments are in small boxes.
place fune. [L.] To give weight to
secutus. [L.] Following his declared
um Beliseris. [L.] Give a penny to
us.

Discovered en name of one book.

Discovered bens mets. [Fr.] A suyer of good things.

Discovered en, nen mutande me. [L.] Disposing
of me, not changing me.

Discovered en, nen mutande me. [L.] Disposing
of me, not changing me.

Discovered en, nen mutande me. [L.] Disposing
of me, not changing me.

Discovered en, nen mutande me. [L.] Divide and govern.

Discovered en name of the post.

In provide a monitor of the post.

Discovered en name of the post.

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Discovered en name of the p nnent qued nen intelligent. [L.] They con-imn what they do not understand. is les petites bettes les bens enguene. [Fr.] w pendus fune. [L.] To give weight to note. ood ointments are in small boxes a fate secutus. [L.] Pollowing his declared etiny. elicarius. successions mile commisse. [L.] By the an-Done of tority intrusted to me.

581 I a compon, a dividend, or a dividend-war- | Do bonio non. [L.] Of the goods not yet administered or Deceptie vielle. [L.] Optical illusion. Decise repetite placebit. [La] Ten times re-peated, it will still please.

Decipinar specie recti. [La] We are deceived by the appearance of rectitude.

Desert decay addit swits. [La] He adds honer e repetite to hereditary honors.

Decrevi, [L.] I have determine

De die in diem. [L.] From day Decrees. [L.] I have exertmines.
De die in diem. [L.] From day to day.
De heate latte. [Fr.] By a violent struggle.
Delectede particyse monende. [L.] By pleasing while admonshing.
Delends ast Carthage. [L.] Carthage must be destroyed. descroyed.

De ments atts. [L.] From a high mountain.

De merts nil nist benem. [L.] Concerning the dead say only what is favorable.

Des edjewints, nen timendum. [L.] God assisting, nothing is to be feared.

Des dats. [L.] Give to God. Des duce, forre comitante. [L.] God for my beader, my sword for my companion.

Des favents. [L.] Providence favering;— ments, warning;— juvents, helping;— voiceta, willing. Dee, non fortune. [L.] From God, not fortune. Depressus extellor. [L.] Having been depressed, I am exalted. stansbiller un seint peur en habiller un eutre. [Fr.]
To undress one mint to dress up another.
bespere in lecc. [L.] To play the fool at the
right time. Déshabiller un se Desunt cotors. [L.] The remainder is wanting. Detur dignieri. [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy. Down cole, regem sorve the king. n serva. [L.] Worship God, and Done major columns. [L.] God is the greatest support. Deus nobis hac etia fesit. [L.] God has given us this easy condition Done vobisoum. [L.] God be with you. Dies fenetus, - infenetus. [L.] A lucky day, -Dies fenetus, — mynuman unlucky day, an unlucky day, bies see nous. [Fr.] God with us. Dies see nous. [Fr.] God defends the right. — — — mon dreit. [Fr.] God and my right. Dies et mon droit. [Fr.] God and my right.
Dies et mon droit. [Fr.] God and my right.
Dies vene gards. [Fr.] God guard you.
Digmas vindles nedus. [L.] A knot worthy of
being untied by such hands. Di grand' depunsa piesiela secsiona. [It.] Great eloquence, little conscience. Dispense. [L.] The gods were pleased to order it otherwi Di novelle tutte per belle. [It.] All that is novel seems fine. Dies me libre de kombre de un libre. [Sp.] God

uno molto aspettato è vendute, non denato [fl.] A gift long waited for in seld, not given.

Dorer le pillule. [Fr.] To gild the pill. Doe d'âne. [Fr.] A shelving ridge. Double setante. [Fr.] Double signification. Double set free for glances. Droit sus tressel. [Fr.] The right of living The right of living by labor. Droit d'aubaine. Fr. The right of exchent.
Droit des gens. [Fr.] The law of antions.
Droit et sepst. [Fr.] Right and forward.
Droit et legal. [Fr.] Upright and loyal.
Ducit amer patris. [L.] Fatriotien guides me.
Du fort es faible. Fr. From the strong to the weak ; one with another. Dules at decerum set pre patris meri. [L.] It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country. Dum spire, spers. [L.] While I breathe, I hope. Dum tacent, clament. [L.] While silent, they CTY OUT. n vitent stulti vitia, in sontraria current. [L.] While fools avoid one vice, they run into an opposite one. s vivimus, vivemus. [L.] While we live, let us live. Durante beneplacite. [L.] During our good herens planters vist. [L.] During life.
herens vist. [L.] During life.
has famine facti. [L.] A w [L] A woman was the her forming facts. [L.] A worm leader of the deed, or enterprise. E. Ess binits de seur. [Fr.] The holy water of the court; court-promises. estrario. [L.] On the contrary. flamme citum peters. [L.] To get a livelihood with extreme difficulty.

With extreme dructury.

Bell its come is solve dell use. [It.] He acts like
the fix with the grapes.

Be of rez mens. [L.] I and my king.

Be offism periser duce, our perist pader. [L.] I
doem him lost whose shame is lost.

Be some protie non one. [L.] I do not buy
hope with money.

As consert, of the trust and the series of the trust at the risk of life.

Else, France laberatur anni. [L.] Alas! how swiftly the years glide by.

Elsejnement. [Fr.] E-trangement.

Emergine eader delle flasstre she del tette. [It.]

Emergine eader delle flasstre she del tette. [It.]

Ex abundantik. [L.] Out of the abundance.

Ex abundantik. [L.] Out of the abundance.

Ex abundantik. [L.] Out of the abundance.

Ex abundantik. [L.] No argument and the root. BOYOL.

Amouts. [Fr.] A civil commotion; insurrection. oloyé. [Fr.] A clerk; a person who is em

ployed. Empressement. [l ent. [Fr.] Engerness; haste; seal. st experientia. [L.] Experience bought with pain is instructive.

Bouger with pain is instructive.

Re curren, or on ourser wiser. [Sp.] Stark naked.

En Dies set me fience. [Fr.] In God is my trust.

En Dies set trust. [Fr.] In God is every thing.

Enfine set huilds. [Fr.] Children of the family.

Enfine se pardas. [Fr.] Lost children; the for-

form hope.

Enfant gitt. [Fr.] A spoiled child.

Enfant revent. [Fr.] A foundling.

En filts. [Fr.] With guns on the upper deck

only.

En fouls. [Fr.] In a crowd, or mass.

En grace afts. [Fr.] On grace dependence afts. [Fr.] Full size. On grace depend.

En la ross je flearis. [Pr.] I flearish in the ron En perole je vis. [Pr.] I live in the word. En pleis jeur. [Pr.] In bread day. En resemble, [Pr.] In return; as a requisil. Due petit pleaden sub hieretate quinten. [L.] By the sword he seeks peace under there.

En suivent le verue.

Entre donz vine. [Fr.] E En seivent le vérité. [Fr.] In following trath. Entre deux vins. [Fr.] Between two wins:

neither drunk nor soher.

Entreasts. [Fr.] Dainties between the causes
dishes between the runst and the desmat.

Entre sous. [Fr.] Between ourselves.

Entreed. [Fr.] A low-studded story betwee
the basement and second story.

E nomins. [L.] By that name.

Equationizer. [L.] With equanimity.

Erbs male presto cresce. [It.] An ili weed grown

ripuit cale fulnes, sceptrumque tyramis. He snatched the thunderbolt from the cis

He ensisted the thunderbolk from the claim, and the copyte from tyrants.

Erabrit, sales we set. [L.] He blushed, all is safe:—where there is also to the claim.

Experience of Dies. [Fr.] Hope and God.

Experit fort. [Fr.] A freethinker.

Ecosyst. [Fr.] Ty attempt.

Ecosyst. [Fr.] Ty attempt.

Ecosyst. [Fr.] Ty be, rather than be seen.

900Œ. Est medus in robus. [L.] There is a medium it an mouse in rows. [L.] There is a medium half things.

Este qued coss videris. [L.] Be what you can

to be.

Est quadem flore orientes. [L.] There is a certain ploneure in tours.

Et cam spirits thus. [L.] And with thy sphi.

Et decus at pretiem resti. [L.] The exament
and the reward of rectitude.

Et noti neterem et qui maceratur ab illis. [L.]
Both grandones and thoir posterity.

Et nes queque tols spervisnes. [L.] We tee have Et nos quoque tola sporsimus. [L.]

flung our weapons.

Eleurarie. [Fr.] Giddiness; impredeses.

Eleurarie. [L.] And so of the like:—

de caterie, of the rest.

against its use.

Examino. [L.] Heartily; sincerely.
Excelsion. [L.] Higher; more elevant
Exception probet regulam. [L.] The
proves the rule. The exception Excitare, non hobescere. [L.] To be epirited, not

inactive. Ex consesse. [L.] From what has been admit-

ted. Escudit. [L.] He cut or engraved it: - pl, a-

cudewat.
En curib. [L.] Out of court.
Ex desicts. [L.] From the crime.
Ex desic. [L.] By the gift of.
Excgi menumentum are percessive. [L.] I have

built a monument more durable than beam.

Execut. [L.] They go out.
Execut senses. [L.] All go out.
Ex facto jus oriter. [L.] The law arises out of

Ex fide fortis. [L.] Strong through fifth.

Exiguent. [Fr.] Exacting; requiring too much faz mentie, incendism glorus. [L.] The finne attention.

Ex mere mets. [L.] From a mere motion ; from his own free will. Ex necessitate rei. [L.] From the necessity of

the case. Es nikilo nikil fit. [L.] Nothing produces noth-

Ex gods Herculem. [L.] From the size of the foot we recognize a Hercules: judge of the whole from the specimen.

Experience deach stultes. [L.] Experience tenches

even fools.

Experimentum orucie. [L.] The experiment of the cross: a decisive experiment. Experte crede Reberte. [L.] Believe one who

has had experience. Expertus. [L.] An expert, or an experienced

person Expertus metuit. [L.] Having experience, he dreads it.

abitur idem. [L.] The same man ectus a when dead will be loved.

Ex une discs owner. [L.] From one learn all; from this specimen, judge of the whole.

### F.

Fuber sua fortuna. [I..] The artificer of his own fortunes ; a self-inade man.

Placies non emnibus una. [L.] All have not the same face.

Pasile est inventis addere. [L.] It is easy to add

to things already invented.

Facile princeps. [L.] . The admitted chief.

Facilis descensus Averni. [L.] The de-The descent into hell is easy : - it is easy to get into difficulty.

Facinus quos inquinat aquat. [I.] Guilt makes equal those whom it stains. Facit indignatio versus. [L.] Indignation makes

me a poet.

Fagon de perler. [Pr.] A manner of speaking.

Fagon de perler. [L.] The dregs of the people.

Paire beans mins. [Fr.] To put a good face

Faire l'homme d'importance. [Fr.] To assume au

air of importance.

Baire men dever. [Fr.] To do my duty.

Faire sens dire. [Fr.] To do, not say.

Fallentis sensits vite. [L.] The deceitful path

of life. Fame semper vivat. [L.] May his fame live for-

ever.

Fars, fac. [L.] Speak, do. Fari que centiet. [L.] To speak what he thinks. Fac but et ab hosts doceri. [L.] It is well to

learn, even from an enemy.

Pasti et nefasti dies, [L.] Lucky and unlucky days.

Fats electent. [L.] The Fates oppose.

Pats view invenient. [L.] The Fates will find a way.

Fate voluntem ducunt, nolentem trakent. [L.]
Fate leads the willing, but drags the unwilling.

Fastouil. [Fr.] An arm-chair; an easy elbowchair.

Punete linguis. [L.] Pavor by your tongues; be silent while the business is proceeding.

Folices for et amplius, quos irrup'a tenet copula.

[L.] Thrice happy they whose marriage tie is unbroken. Felicitas multos habet amicos. [L.] Prosperity

bas many friends.

Felix quem faciunt aliena perioula esutum. [L.] Happy is he who learns prudence from the dangers of others.

Fendre un cheveu en quatre. [Fr.] To split a hair: — a distinction without a difference.

Pers nature. [L.] Of a wild nature.
Ferms ornée. [Fr.] An ornamented farm.
Festina lente. [L.] Hasten slowly.
Feuilleton. [Fr.] A small leaf; a supplement

to a newspaper.

to a newspaper.

Fiat justing, ruat caism. [L.] Let justine be
done, though the beavens should fall.

Fiat lux. [L.] Let light be.

Fide at amore. [L.] By faith and love.

Fide at fiduria. [L.] By faith and confidence.

Fide at fortitudies. [L.] By faith and fortitude.

Fide: cocicula cruz. [L.] The cross is the togch-

stone of faith. Fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith. Fideli certa merces. [L.] To the faithful, reward is certain.

in certain.
Fidelis at urnam. [L.] Faithful unto death.
Fidelis at urnam. [L.] By faith, not arms.
Fide, act axi vide. [L.] I Trust, but see to whom.
Fides probate coronat. [L.] Proyed faith crowns.
Fides rit penes auctorem. [L.] Let the responsibility, or credibility, rest on the author.
Fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates: a true
friend.

Fidus et audaz. [L.] Faithful and daring. Fiel, pero desdichade. [Sp.] Faithful, but diginherited.

nervec.

Filius nullius. [L.] A son of nobody; — populi, of the people; — terre, of the earth. 

Fille de chambre. [Fr.] Chamber-maid.

Fille de joic. [Fr.] Prostitute.

Finem respice. [L.] Look to the end.

Finite coronat opus. [L.] The end crowns the

work.

Work.

Firmier que peretier. [L.] I am stronger by
being well prepared.

Fit fabricands faber. [L.] A workman is made
by working; practice makes perfect.

Flagrents bello. [L.] While the war was raging.

Flagrante delicto. [L.] In the commission of the crime.

Flebils ludibrium. [L.] A and mockery.
Flebils si neques superes, Acheronta movebs. [L.]
If I cannot influence the gods, I will move hell.

Flecti, non frangi. [L.] To be bent, not broken. Flux de bouche. [Fr.] An inordinate flow of words.

Fecundi calices, quem non fecere disertum? [L.]
Gonial cups, whom have they not made elo-

quent? Figures habet in cornu. [L.] He has hay on his horns: - a sign of a daugerous bull.

breen et hee elim meminisse juvebit. [L.] Phaps it will hereafter be pleasant to reme ber these things.

Fortem posce animum. [L.] Pray for a strong mind.

orte esstum salue decem. [L.] A strong shield Grade diserse, we use. [L.] The same read by in the safety of commanders. Fortes fortune favot. [L.] Portune favors the brave. Porti of fideli nibil difficile. [L.] To the brave and faithful nothing is difficult. Portic caders, coders sen potest. [L.] The brave may fall, but cannot yield. Portitor et rects. [L.] With fortitude and rectitude. Fortiter, fideliter, filiciter. [L.] Boldiy, faithfully, successfully.

Fortiter genet crucem. [L.] He will bravely support the cross. Foy pour deceir. [Old Fr.] Faith for duty. Franges, non flocies. [L.] You may break, but shall not bend me. Proider meins, chaud emour. [Fr.] Cold hands and a warm heart. Fronti nulla fides. [L.] There is no trusting to appearances. Frages consumers nati. [L.] Men born only to consume food. Pugit hers. [L.] The hour flies.
Furit irreparable tempus. [L.] Irrecoverable time flies on. Puit Himm. [L.] Troy has been. Functus efficie. [L.] Having discharged his office or duty. Furor arms ministrat. [L.] Rago furnishes Weapons.

Proper legendi. [L.] A rage for speaking;— scribendi, for writing. Pages les dangers de loisir. [Ft.] Avoid the dangers of leisure. G. Guite de cour. [Fr.] Gayety of heart. Gulliot. [L.] In French. Gurde mobile. [Fr.] Guards liable to general Service. Gender bien. [Fr.] Guard well; take care. Gender bien. [Fr.] Guard the faith. Gaudetque viam feciaes ruink. [L.] He rejoices to have made his way by causing ruin. Gendet tentemine virtus. [L.] Virtue rejoices in temptation. Genius leci. [L.] The gentus of the place.

Gens de condition. [Fr.] People of rank;

d'église, churchmen; de guerre, the military;—de langues, linguists;—de lattree, literati; - de peu, the meaner sort.

Gous de même famille. [Fr.] Birds of a feather.

Gene togate. [L.] Gownamen; civilians.

Genus civitabile vatum, [L.] The irritable race of poets. Germanice. [L.] In German. Germanici. [L.] In German.
Gibier de potence. [Fr.] A gallowe-bird.
Gioco di mano, gioco di villano. [It.] Practical
jokes belong to the vulgar.
Gli assagin hanno torto. [It.] The absent are
in the wrong.
Gleria vana fortos y no grana. [Sp.] Vainglory flowers, but yields no fruit.
Gleria virtutis umbra. [L.] Glory is the shadow
of virtui. of virtue. Gnothi seaton - Γνωθι σταυτον. [Gr.] Know Hoi pollei, οί τολλοι. [Gr.] The many; the thyself. Coutte d goutte. [Fr.] Deap by drop.

Grain dedit ove retunde seuse legai. [L.]
muse granted the Greeks to spulk w
round mouth, or in rounded periods.
Grands chère et bess fes. [Fr.] Good chee Good choor and good quarters. Grand parure. [Fr.] Full drass.

Gran placer comer y ne escetar. [Sp.] A grant
pleasure to eat and not pay the scot. Gratis dictum. [L.] Mero assertion.

Graris ira regus semper. [L.] The anger of
kings is always terrible. Grosse titte et peu de sens. [Fr.] Great hand and little wit. Guerre el cuchille. [Sp.] War to the karfe.
Guerre el l'estrence. [Fr.] War to the karfe, er
war of extermination. Gutte cavet lapidem non vi, sed same codemic. [L]
The drop bollows the stone not by force, but

### H.

Hable poce y bien, tenerte hen per alguien. [Sp.] Speak little and well, and people will take Speak little and work, and pemper will near you for somebody.

Hablen certas, y cellen barbas. [Sp.] Let willings speak, and beards (mouths) be silest. Hese generi increments fields. [L.] This hith will furnish new increase to our race.

it will be

Mill furnish new increases to our reco.

Her elim meminized jupobit. [L.] It will pleasant to remember these things hereal Haret lateri lethelic grunds. [L.] The det The deadr arrow sticks in his side.

Hene venien petimus demusque vicissim, turn we both give and receive this jud

frequent falling.

there we come un coy sur sen femier. [Pr.] Brave as a rock on his own dunghill. Here, [Pr.] Hite and cry. Houd facile emergent querum virtucibus obstates angusta domi. [L.] They do not easily ins in the world, whose talents are depressed by poverty.

Hand ignars mali mistric succervers disc. [L]
Not ignorant of misfortune, I learn to succer
the miserable.

Heat at bon. [Fr.] Lofty and good. Helius librarum. [L.] A greedy devouses of

books. Hou! quam difficile est crimen non prod

[L.] How difficult, alas! to prevent the countenance from betraying guilt.

Hearth, riones. [Gr.] I have found it.

Histus maxims defendes. [L.] A chann, or deficiency, much to be lamented.

His at ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere.
His just: [L.] Here ites;— sepaitms, buried.
His labor, hos opus. [L.] This is labur, this is work.

Hie patet ingeniis campus. [1. ] He:a is a fold

open for genius.

Hise ille lackryme. [L.] Hence these man.

Hoc age. [L.] Do this; attend to what you are doing.

Hoc sarum posuit. [L.] He placed this stone. Hedis miki, oras tibi. [L.] To-day be mine, tomorrow thine.

Hominie est errere. [L.] To err is human.

Homo fuctus ad unguem. [L.] A man complete, | Il n'a ni bouche ni éperon. [Fr.] He has neither even to his nails.

Homo solus aut doug aut domon. [L.] Man alone is either a god or a devil.

Homo sum ; humani nikil a me alienum puto. [L.] I am a man, and nothing that relates to man is foreign to my sympathies.

Honests quadam scelera successus facit. [L.] Success makes some sorts of wickedness appear honorable.

Honestum non est semper quod licet. [L.] What

is lawful is not always honorable Honi soit qui mal y pense. [Old Fr.] Evil to him who evil thinks.

Honor est a Nile. [L.] Honor is from the Nile.
An anagram on "Horatio Nelson."
Honor virtuis pramium. [L.] Honor is the re-

ward of virtue. Honse slit ertes. [L.] Honor cherishes the arts.

Hera è sempre. [t.] It is always time.

Horse è sempre. [tr.] Something out of the course.

Hospitism. [L.] An ina; a place where trav-

ellers are entertained Hostis konori invidia. [L.] An enemy's envy

is an honor. Hostis humani generis. [L.] An enemy to the

human race.

numan race.

Bôtel de ville. [Fr.] Town-hall; city-hall.

Brissier. [Fr.] Door-keeper; usher.

Bramsan shild sizems. [L.] Nothing which relates to man is foreign to me.

Bramsan set errere. [L.] It is human to err.

Branter para der por Dies. [Sp.] To steal in To steal in

order to give to God.

Mayende del tore, cayó en el arroye. [Sp.]
ing from the bull, he fell into the brook.

### I.

Sch dien. [German.] 1 serve.

Idem senens. [L.] Sounding alike.

Id genus owne. [L.] All persons of that de-

scription.

Idenitationimum. [L.] That most trite or hackneyed phrase.

I frutti probibiti sono i più delci. [It.] Forbidden fruits are sweetest.

Ignorantia legie naminam excusat. [L.] Ignorance of the law excuses nobody

Ignocite sope alteri, nunquem tibi. [L.] Pardon another often, yourself never.

Ignocit mile cupide. [L.] No desire is felt for a

thing unknown.

Igaslum per ignotius. [L.] That which is un-known, by that which is still more unknown. Il a la mer d boirs. [Pr.] He has to drink up

the sea. Rest plus aid d'être sage pour les autres, que pour soi-même. [Fr.] It is easier to be wise for others, than for one's self.

Il faut attendre le boiteur. [Fr.] We must wait for the lame man.

Places fatra mures peccetur at extra. [L.] Errors are committed, both within and without the

walls of Troy.

Me crucem sceleris pretium, hie diadema. [L.]

Por a crime for which one is hanged, another is crowned.

even to his nails.

\*\*Rome multarum literarum. [L.] A man of great learning.

\*\*Investigation of gunpowder: he is no content in the inventor of gunpowder: he is no content in the inventor of gunpowder.

jurer. It is faut jamais défier un fou. [Fr.] Novet de-fy a fool.

Il n'est saucs que d'appetit. [Fr.] Hunger is the

best sauce.

Il estio muda conscie, il nescio, ne. [Sp.] The wise man changes his mind; the fool, never Il sangue del soldato fa grande il capitano. [It.] It is the blood of the soldier that makes the

general great.

general great.

I se negresit dans un verre d'eau. [Fr.] He
would drown himself in a glass of water.

Il sent le jagot. [Fr.] He smells of the fagot.

R vant mieux theher oublier ees malheure, [Me d'en
parler. [Fr.] It is better to forget one's misfortunes, than to talk about them.

Il vino è una mezza corda. [It.] Wine brings out the truth.

Ruiso sciente, gli pensieri stretti. [It.] The countenance open, the thoughts close.

Imitatores, servum pocus. [L.] Imitatora, a ser-

vile herd.

Improbe amor, quid non mortelia pectore cogie! [L.] Remoracless love to what do you not compel mortal bosoms:

Improbe aliana withus semper formidolosa est. [L.]

The virtue of others is always a terror to the

wicked.

in articule mortis. [L.] At the point of death. In capits. [L.] In chief. Incomme per typus supportion chieri dolone. [L.] We walk over fires placed beneath deceifful

Incidit in Scyllem, qui vult evitare Cherybella. [L.] In striving to avoid Charybella, he falls upon Scylla.

Scylla.

f. czie quizz. [L.] There is rest in heaven.

fn curiă. [L.] In court.

fnd ire. [L.] Hence these resentments.

fndignante invitălă farebit justus. [L.] The
man will flourish in spite of envy.

The last

In dubits. [L.] In matters of doubt.
Inest clementia forti. [L.] Clemency belongs to

the brave.

the orave.

Rest sus gratis pervis. [L.] Even little things have their peculiar grace.

In extremis. [L.] At the point of death.

In ferram pro liberate rusebast. [L.] For freedom, they rushed upon the swort.

dom, they russed upon the strong first figurations. [L.] Below one's dignity. In future, In-Justero. [L.] In future, Inguire ventre. [L.] The belly (hunger) is the bestower of genius.

Ingenio stat sine merte decus. [L.] The honors of genius are eternal.

Ingenium res adverses nudare solent, colare secun-da. [L.] Adversity is apt to discover the genius, prosperity to conceal it. Ingens telum necessitas. [L.] Necessity is a pow-

erful weapon.

Ingratum si dizeris, canta dicia. [L.] If you call a man ungrateful, you say every thing against

In hoc signs sper men. [L.] In this sign is my hope. In hoc signs vinces. [L.] In this sign thou shalt

conquer. Iniquiseimam pacem justissimo bello antefero. [L.]

f profer the most unjust peace to the most Jennie been par'er n'arrachera le langue. [Fz.] just war.

[In medie tetissimus ibis. [L.] You will go safest Jennie ben coursur as fat priz. [Fz.] An eld in a middle course In mubius. [L.] In the clouds.
In smain paratus. [L.] Propared for all things.
Inopem copia fecil. [L.] Abundance made him poor. In perpetuam rei memeriam. [L.] In perpetual remembrance of the thing. remembrance of the thing.

In present, [L.] At the present time.

In puris naturalizes. [L.] Stark naked.

In re. [L.] In the act; in reality.

In review nature, [L.] In the nature of things.

In secule seculorum. [L.] For ages on ages.

Insumus omnis furner credit cateroe. [L.] Every madman believes all other persons are mad. Inscul In solo Dee salus. [L.] In God alone is safety.

In statu que ante bellum. [L.] In the same state

as before the war. Interminates fulget honoribus. [L.] He shines with unstained honors. In te, Domine, sperewi. [L.] In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust. Integre mone cargusticesime percessio. [L.] A mind fraught with integrity is the noblest possession. egree hourire fontes. [L.] To drink from overflowing fountains. Inter clie. [L.] Among other things.
Inter crue ellent leges. [L.] Laws are silent in the midst of arms. Interdam stultus bend loquitur. [L.] Sometimes a fool speaks to the purpose. Interdum vulgus rectum videt. [L.]
the rabble discover what is right. Sometimes Inter pecula. [L.] In his cups.

Inter se. [L.] Among themselves.

Inter peristee. [L.] Within walls; in private.

Intuits que indecers. [L.] Things diagracoful are unsafe. In un batter d' ecchie. [IL] In the twinkling of an eye.

In utraque fortune paratus. [L.] Prepared for either fortune. resure rutume.

In stronge fablis. [L.] Faithful in both.

In vecus. [L.] In a vacuum.

In visio veritas. [L.] There is truth in wine.

In vision decit culps fugs. [L.] The avoiding
of one fault may lead to another. nvitum sequiter hones. [L.] Honor follows him against his inclination. To nite pressing period [L.] The very words, free jure. [L.] By the law itself.

In furer brews set. [L.] Anger is a short madhas at verbs lessat. [L.] They hire out their words and passions;—applied to lawyers.

Ir per lans y colver trasquilade. [Sp.] To go for wool and come home shorn. Its lex scripts est. [L.] Thus the law is writ-Relice, [L.] In Italian.

J.

fasta est alea. [L.] The die is cast. Fei bonne ceuse. [Fr.] I have a good cause.

bird is never caught with chaff. Janus clausis. [L.] With closed doors. Je maintiondrai le droit. [Pr.] I will maintain the right. Je me fie en Dien. [Fr.] I put my trust in God.
Je ne cherche qu'un. [Fr.] I seek but ome.
Je ne sois quei. [Fr.] I know not what.
Je n'oublierai jemeis. [Fr.] I will never fe-I will never fegcl.
Je suis prêt. [Fr.] I am ready.
Jes de thébre. [Fr.] A stage-trick; clap-trap.
Jes de main, jeu de villein. [Fr.]
Jago de main, jeu de villein. [Fr.]
Jago de manes, jeuge de villene. [Sp.] } Punctical
jokes, or horse-play, belong only to the valgar
Je vis en caper. [Fr.] I live in hope.
Jucunda estre idence descr vinte. [L.] To describe whatever is pleasing and proper in life.
Jucunda esti leheves. [L.] Pust toils are pleasnt. get. Judez demn uder demneter cum necens absoluter. [L.] The Judge is found guilty when the criminal is acquitted acquitten.
Judicism Dai. [L.] · The judgment of Gel.
Judicism payam ant layer torus. [L.] The judgment of our pears, or the laws of the land.
Jure tamans. [L.] By human law.
Jus civile. [L.] The civil law.
Jus at norma loquendi. [L.] The rule and law. of speech. Jus pessessionis [L.] The right of possesses;
... proprietatis, of property.
Justice is the queen of the virtues. stitie soror fides. [L.] Paith is the nistet of justice. Justime of tenecem propositi virum. [L.] A mm just and steady of purpose. Justime, propositi issue. [L.] A just man, steady to his purpose. Justime regere non pooce imputum. [L.] R evenile vitium regere non poese impetum. [I is the fault of youth, that it cannot gove own impulses.

L. La boauté saus vertu est une fle [Fr.] Beauty without virtue is like a forer without perfume.

L' abito è una seconda natura. [R.] Habit is second nature. Labitur et labetur in omne valub sbitur et lebetur in sonne vehabilis soum. [L.] The stream flows, and will continue to fire through every age.

Labore of honore. [L.] By labor and honor.

Labor tipes voluptes. [L.] Labor itself is a pleasure. Labor omnia vineit. [L.] Labor conquere all things. Laborum dulos lenimen. [L.] The sweet solace of our labors.
La casa quemada acudir con el agua. [Sp.] Te
run with water after the house is burnt deva. Le confience fournit plus d la conperazion et l'esprit. [Fr.] Confidence contributes mes to conversation than wit.

La critique est misée, et l'art est difficile. [Ft.] Criticism is easy, art is difficult.

ROTE.

fame non vuol leggi. [It.] Hunger will obey 10 laws. Gaire s'achemine. [Fr.] The business is go-

ng forward.

fortune passe pertent. [Fr.] Portune passes very where: — all suffer viciositudes. nigle d'une maison est un set dens une autre.

Fr.] The eagle of one house is but a fool n another.

isset nout fairs. [Fr.] Let us act for our-selves; leave this matter to us; let us alone. langue des femmes est leur épée, et elles ne la laissent pas rouiller. [Fr.] The tongue is a woman's sword, and she never suffers it to

rust. : maladie sans maladie. [Fr.] The no-malady

malady; hypochondria.

mala llagu sene, le male fame mete. [Sp.] A
bad wound heals; a bad name kills. amour et la fumée na peuvent se cacher. [Fr.] Love and smoke cannot conceal themselves ingage des halles. [Fr.] Language of the mar-

ket ; billingagate.
1 poverté è la madre di tutte le arti. [It.] Pov-

erty is the mother of all arts.

orly in the moleculer of all arts, or gent. [F.] Silver; money, thest scintillula forces. [L.] Perhaps a little spark may yet lie hid the sagation Aerbh. [L.] A snake lies hid the sagation harbh. [L.] A snake lies hid

in the grass.

in the grass, it is did in Latin, sudari a vive laudate. [L.] To be praised by a man who is himself praised, sudator temporis acti. [L.] One who praises times which are past, audibus arguitar vini vineses. [L.] The drunk-

ard is discovered by his praises of wine.

sudam immense capido. [L.] Insatiate thirst for applause.

ans proprie sordst. [L.] Self-praise defiles, a verité é figlia del tempe. [IL] Truth is the daughter of time.

a vertu est la seule moblesec. [Fr.] Virtue is

the only nobility.
s bon temps visuars. [Fr.] The good time will come.

e desseus des cartes. [Fr.] The under side of

the cards; the secret.

a diskle boisest. [Fr.] The lame devil.

a grand supra. [Fr.] The great work:—the
philosopher's stone.

a jeu est le file de l'enerice, et le père du déser-poir. [Fr.] Gaming is the child of avarice, and the father of despair. l'empire des lettres. [Fr.] The republic of let-

tors, a monde est le livre des femmes. [Fr.] Tho world is the book of women.

soni suriesti ex ore execulpre predem. [L.] To tear the prey from the mouth of a hungry lion. a renerd preche sux peules. [Fr.] The fox preaches to the heas

a rol le vent. [Fr.] The king wills it.
a rol of Pétet. [Fr.] The king and the state.
a rol o'evisore. [Fr.] The king will consider.

ise electe out togicure tert. [Fr.] The absent are always in the wrong. Is sensir fairt. [Fr.] The knowing how to act,—virre, to ive.

ndearstié fait l'homme, et le honheur les monatres. Les affaires fint les hommes. [Fr.] Business [Fr.] Adversity makes men, prosperity mon-

Les seux sont basses. [Fr.] The waters are

low; resources are exhausted.
Les extrêmes se touckent. [Fr.] Extremes meet Les fous font des fastins, et les anges les mangent.
[Pr.] Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.

Les fons font les modes, et les sages les suivent.

[Fr.] Fools make fashions, and wise men follow them.

Les murailles out des oreilles. [Fr.] Walls have

CATA Les plus courtes folies sont les meilleures. [Fr.]
The shortest follies are the best.

Les plus sages ne le sont pas toujours. [Pr.] The

wiscet are not always wise.

Lettres de cachet. [Fr.] Sealed letters of the king, containing private orders.

Lettres (guest bend fertur onus. [L.] The burden that is well borne, becomes light.

Let let. [L.] The law of the place;—terre, of the land.

of the initia.

Let not scripte. [L.] The unwritten law; the common law: — let scripte, statute law.

L'homme propose, et Dies dispose. [Fr.] Man proposes, and God disposes.

L'hypecrisis ast un hommage que le vice rend d le verts. [Fr.] Hypecripy is a homage that

vice pays to virtue.

Libertas et natale solum. [L.] Liberty and my native soil. Libertas sub roge pio. [L.] Liberty under a

plous king.
Librette. [IL] A little book; a pamphlet.

Lime labor, et more. [L.] The labor of the file, Linea teer, of more, [Li] I he seem to the may, and delay.

L'incorne. [Fr.] The unknown.

L'increpable. [Fr.] The incredible.

Lingua mali pure pessions servi. [L.] The tongue is the worst part of a bad servant.

Litem fits resolvere. [L.] To settle one quarrel

by another. Litera scripta manel. [L.] The written letter

remains

remains.
Litterateur. [Fr.] A literary man.
Locus citato. [L.] In the place before cited.
Locus criminis. [L.] The place of the crime.
Locus siguili. [L.] The place of the seal.
Locus siguili. [L.] The place of the seal.
Longs est siguirs, longs smbges. [L.] The injury is great, and its story long.

Locus at the new presents, brows at efficar pr

injury is great, and its story long.

Longum art iter per precepts, brees at efficat per
exemple. [L.] Instruction by precept is long;
by example, short and effectual.

Loyal reset. [Fr.] Loyal in every thing.

Loyal je serai durant me vie. [Fr.] Loyal will I
be during my life.

Loyauté m'oblige. [Fr.] Loyalty binds me.

Loyauté n'a hente. [Fr.] Loyalty has no shame.

Lucidas ordo. [L.] A lucid arrangement.

Laori benus eder ex qualibet re. [L.] The smell
of gain is good, whencesoever it proceeds.

Lupus pitem mattet, non mentem. [L.] The wold
changes his coat, not his disposition.

# M.

Macts virtute. [L.] Go on increasing in virtue Magistratus indicat virum. [L.] Magistrasy shows the man.

little things.

brance.

will be the safest.

on's creet.

Mosse termine. [It.] A middle course.

Milli ours faturi. [L.] My cape is for the fature.

lague cicies, magne sellede. [L.] A great Marrie successor dies. [L.] I here to see edy is a great solitade.

the wretched. ages of sevies, et preveniebit. [L.] Truth in powerful, and will prevail. [L.] The favorable memore full prevail and will prevail. [L.] Best the memore for speaking. Mote fragge. [P.] Physics in common un. Mote or propriets. [L.] I rise and an appearant type or provides not margin feeture. [L.] A great Malte genera. [L.] Greaning decepty. cross with magnanimity. great may ery.

great inter open, inope. [L.] Pour in the midst

great wealth. fortune is a great slavery Apolio Muras annes conscientis sons. [L.] A sonsi conecionce is a beaute wall. Mulare sel timere sporso. [L.] I score to change fagni nominis umbre. [L.] The shadow of a great name. faguum est vectigal persumenia. [L.] Economy er feez. Mutato assuine, do to feduda movestur. [L.] The name being changed, the fishle applies to yea. Mutann set picture posme. [L.] A picture is a poom without words. is stoolf a great income.

Maintain the right.

Maintain the campagne.

[Pr.] A country-sent.

Mainta de ville.

[Pr.] A town-house. faitre des houtes ouvres. [Pr.] A hange des basses excerce, a nightman; - Chetel, a steward, felodicus a malefico non differt, misi occasiona. [L.] An evil-apeaker differs not from an evil-doer, except in opportunity.

[L.] Things ill got are ill spent. fallows no vient jameis soul. [Fr.] Misfortunes never comes single. fale meri quem fiederi. [L.] I would rather die than be debased. ional alth ments rep rtum. [L.] It remains deeply fixed in the mind. fanger sen bled en vert. [Fr.] To eat one's grain before it is ripe. Brain a peta. [L.] Madness from drink;— delirium trumons. Sans forti. [L.] With a strong hand. ics syrensis. [L.] This hand is hostile to tyrants. Mas vale sater que hater. [Sp.] Better be wise than rich.

N. Natale solum. [L.] Natal soil. Nature le fice, e pei rappe le stemps. [k.] In ture made him, and then broke the monti. Natures expeller fired, tenen neque returnet. [L.] You may drive out nature with violence, yet she will again return. Nec cupies nec metnes. [L.] Heither desim me fear. Yes done interest, nies digence unider medus. [L.]
Let not a god be introduced, unless there is a difficulty worthy of such intervention.

No code media. [L.] Yield not to mindictures.

Nonositue non helot legem. [L.] Heccenty her no law. insibus pedibusque. [L.] With hands and Meier y perfecte haces rices a les lavels.
[80.] Pools and obstinate people male lav-[8p.] yers rich. No more, not require. [L.] There is nother delay nor repose. Monte justs nardes. [L.] The just hand is as precious ointment.

More gravier sub pace latet. [L.] Under the show of peace, a more severe war is hid.

Mas carried distagrate la lancets. [Sp.] Diet cures more than the lancet.

Me are to seek more to be seek as the lancets of the cure on trooty.

Me carried to seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek more to be seek mor Not quarrate, not sportners Assorom. [L.] Hei-ther to seek mor to despise homors. Not seire fits est sunit. [L.] It is not permitted to know all things. Noc tomore, noc tim ide. [L.] Noither rashly nor Materian superabat opus. [L.] The workman-ship surpassed the material. ahlp surpassed the material.

Messesis gold. [Fr.] Bad taste.

Maximus in minimis. [L.] Very great in very No fronti crede. [L.] Trust not the fice, or first appearance Sedisoria firms. [L.] The middle station is No. one bis punitur pre ceden delicts. [L.] (Las)
No man can be twice punished for the same Medie tutiesimus ibis. [L.] The middle course crime. Nome me impune lecterit. [L.] No one annue Maga biblion, maga kaken. Μεγα βιβλιον, μεγα κακον. [Gr.] A great book is a great evil. Momor akadis. [L.] Mindful and faithful. Momorià in atawa. [L.] In eternal rememme with impunity. Nume mortalism emnibus heris sapit. [L.] In man is wise at all times. Nume repenté fuit turpissimus. [L.] Ne en ever hecame, in an instant, utilety vicious. Né pour la digastion. [Pr.] Born merely te st Memoriter. [L.] By rote.

Memoriter. [L.] Mind moves the mass.

Memoriter in corpore same. [L.] A sound mind
in a sound body. and drink. No pure gladium. [L.] Trust not a sweed in the hand of a boy. Mone sibi consens resti. [L.] A mind con-ectous of rectitude. Noque semper arcum tendit Apollo. [L.] Apollo does not always bend his bow.

No quid detriments respublice capiet. [L.] That Metuenda cerolla dracenia. [L.] Four the drag-

the republic receive no lajury. We said nimis. [L.] Do not tak any thing. Avoid extremes.

Do not take too much of

rio quid eurta semper abost rei. [L.] Some-j thing is always wanting to our scanty fortune.

No sutor ultra crepidam. [L.] Let not the shoe-maker go beyond his last.

No tenter, aut perfice. [L.] Attempt not, or ac-complish.

No vile fune. [L.] Let nothing vile come into the temple.

We vile velis. [L.] Desire nothing base.

M firmes carta que no leas, ni bebes agua que no neas. [Sp.] Sign no paper without reading it, and drink no water without looking into it.

While and tetigit non ornerit. [L.] He touched nothing without embellishing it.

Mil actum reputans, dum quid superesset agendum.
[L.] Thinking nothing done, while any thing was left to be done.

Misdmireri. [L.] To be astonished at nothing.

Nil consoire sibi, millà pallescore culpà. [L.] To be conscious of no crime, and to turn pale at no accusation.

Wil desporandum. [L.] Never despair.

Wil dicty fiedem visuagus hac limina tangat, intra que puer est. [b.] Let nothing offensive to eye or ear, be seen or heard under a roof vhere a boy resides

Nil fuit unquam tam disper sibi. [L.] Nothing was ever so unlike itself.

Mil misi crucs. [L.] No dependence but on the ernes.

Wil sine magne vita labore dedit mertalibus. [I..]
In this life, nothing is given to men without great labor.

um ne crede colori. [I..] Trust not too much

Minimum ne orede celevi. [1.] Trust not too much to color, or appearance. In the color, or appearance. In the color, or appearance. In the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of

Nom de guerre. [Fr.] sumed travelling title. A war-name; -- an as-Womine stulterum perietibus herent. [Lis Fools' names are written on walls.

Non assumpoit. [L.] (Lee) He did not assume;—a plea in personal actions.

Non constat. [L.] It does not appear.

Non curous homini contingit adire Cerinthum. [L.]

Every man cannot go to Corinth.

Non deficients crument. [L.] Not with an empty purse. If the money holds out. He has not been est inventus. [L.]

found. Non est vivers, sed velore vita. [L.] Life is not more existence, but the enjoyment of health. Non generant aquile columbes. [L.] Engles do not produce pigoost.

Non inferiors secutus. [L.] Not having followed mean pursuits.

Aren libet. [L.] It does not please me. Aren nobie selum. [L.], Not to us alone. Myn mostrum est tantas componers lites. fon nobie soluin. [L.]: NOS to un novee.
Fon noodrum at landay componere lites. [L.] It is not for us to adjust such grave disputes.
——hetent alaman de hare. [Fr.] Notwith-

standing the hue and cry.

Wen sumin presumus summer. [L.] We cannot all of us do every thing. Non que, sed quomede. [L.] Not by whom, but how

Non sibi, sed patries [L.] Not for himself, but for his country.

Non sum qualis orem. [L.] I am not now what I once was.

Non tali auzilio, nec defeneeribus istie, tempus eg [L.] The occasion does not require such ald, or such defenders.

Nonumque pressatur in annum. [L.] Let your piece be kept nine years.

Non vi, sed sape cadendo. [L.] Not by force, but by frequent dropping.

Nosce teipeum. [L.] Know thyself.

Noscitur (x socie. [L.] He is known by his

companions.

N'oublier pas.

Fr.] Forget not.

Nous wone tous asset de force peur supporter les
menz d'autrai. [Fr.] We have all of us strength enough to bear the woes of others.

Nous verrons. [Fr.] We shall see.
Nouvelletts. [Fr.] A tale; a short novel.
Novus home. [L.] A new man. — pl., novi homi-

nes, new men.

Nega canora. [L.] Melodious trifics.

Nullius addictus purare in verba magistri. [L.]

Not being bound to swear to the dogmas of any master.

Nullius flius. [L.] A son of nobody. Nullum numm abest, si sit prudentia. prudence is present, no protecting divinity is wanting.

Nenc aut nunquem. [L.] Now or never. Nunquam alind nati Enques aliud nature, aliud sepientia dicit. [L.] Nature and sound philosophy are never at variance.

Nunquem non paratus. [L.] Always ready.
Nunquem tuta fides. [L.] Our faith is nowhere sais.

# 0.

Obiter dictum. [L.] A thing said by the way.
Obra de comun, obra de ningum. [Sp.] What is
every body's work, or business, is nobody's. Obscurum per obscurius. [L.] Explaining What

Concurrence per oscieries. [L.] Explaining What is obscure by something more obscure.

Obsequious amices, veritae edium parit. [L.] Obsequiousness procures friends, truth hatred.

Obstryant, steteruntque come. [h.] I was amassed, and my hair stood on end.

Occurrent nubes. [L.] Clouds will intervene.
O curas hominum! O quantum est in rebus inens [L.] O the vain cares of men; how unsatisfying their enjoyments!

O ferint dum metuant. [L.] Let them hate, provided they fear.

Odi profixum sulgue et erose. [L.] I loathe and repel the profine vulgar.

Œit de bouf. [Fr.] Bull's eye. Officina gentium. [L.] The workshop of nations.

O fortunates nimium, one of bone norint, agricoles. [L.] Thrice happy the farmers, did
they but know their own blemings! Ogni medaglia ha il suo riverse. [IL] Every nedal has its reverse

Ohe! jam satis. [L.] O! there is now enough

Omne borram desuper. [L.] All good is from above.

mae ignetum pre magnifice. [L.] Every thing maknown is held to be magnificent.

Omne solum forti patris. [L.] every soil is his country.

Ouns talk punctus, gos missul utile dalci. [L.] He has gained every point, who has combined the useful with the agreeable. Ounse brue brue. [L.] All things are good

with good men.

Onnie vincit amer, et nes colemns ameri. [L.] Love conquers all things, and lot us yield to love.

Omnibus hes vitium est. [L.] This vice is common to all.

Omnibus invides, Zeils: name tibi. [L.] You may eavy every body, Zeilus; no one envise

you.

To tembe du obté et l'en penche. [Fr.] One falls
to the side towards which one leans.
Opera pretium set. [L.] His works are mine.
Opera illus mes sunt. [L.] His works are mine.
Opiniesum comments dels dies, nature judicia confermat. [L.] Time obliterates speculative
spinieses, but confirms the judgments of nature.

the physicians. Scorum. [L.] The reproach of

Ora e sempra. [IL] Now and always.
Ora et labora. [L.] Pray and labor.
Orator fit, pellis nescitar. [L.] An orator may
be made by education; a poot is born a poet.

Origo mai. [L.] The origin of the evil.

O, si sic sunsia! [L.] O that he had always spoken or acted thus!

Or retundum. [L.] A round mouth; — a flowing and eloquent delivery.

O tempera, O merce! [L.] O the tintes and the

manners! Otium cum dignitate. [L.]. Leisure with dignity. Otium sine dignitate. [L.] Leisure without dig-

nity. m sine literie mere est. [L.] Leisure without literature is death.

Oublier je ne puis. [Fr.] I cannot forget.
Od le chèvre est attachée il fent qu'elle broûte. [Fr.]
Where the goat le tied, there't must browne.
Ouvrage de longue haloine. [Fr.] A long-winded busines.

Ouvriere. [Fr.] Artisans; workmen.

# P.

Pobulum Acharentia. [L.] Food for Acheron, or the grave. Pasta consunta. [L.] Conditions agreed upon.

Pallida more. [L.] Pale death.

Palman qui meruit, feret. [L.] Let him who las won it, bear the palm.

alma nen sins pulsers. [L.] The palm is not gained without effort. Palme non el Papier maché. [Fr.] A substance made of paper reduced to a pulp.

Percers subjectis, et debellars superbes. [L.]
spare the humble, and subdue the proad.

Per excellence. [Pr.] By way of eminence. To

Olim menicless junchit. [L.] The fature read-lection will be pleasant.

Olim pedride. [Sp.] A hotorogeneous mixture.

Per acceptive menicles and you will see his fall.

Per acceptive menicles. Per negetite, nepus sepre. [L.] Neither the nor below his business. Per nobile fratrum. [L.] A nobile pair of brothers.

nificent. Per pari refere. [L.] I return like for like. To a brave man: Per signe de mépris. [Fr.] As a teken of en tompt.

Parts turni. [L.] To defend what has been obtained. Perticipe criminis. [L.] An accomplice in the crime.

Parturent mentes, nascitur ridiculus mus. [L] The mountain is in labor, and a ridiculus mouse is brought forth.

Pervent. [Fr.] A new corner; — as upment. Pervent perve decent. [L.] Little things built a little man. Pas à pas en ve bien loin. [Pr.] Step by step

one goes very far.

Pass-partest. [Fr.] A measter-key.

Patterfamilies. [L.] The father of a family.

Patter pitria. [L.] The father of his country.

Knowledge.

Patris care, carier libertee. [L.] My country a dear, but liberty is dearer. Patric pictotic imago. [L.] An image of poor

nal tonderness.

Patrile virtutibus. [L.] By heroditary virtus.

Pedir perus al elms. [Sp.] To ank pears of the

Peine forte et dure. [Pt.] A harah and some punishment. elm.

punisament.
[Fr.] Inclination; — proposity.
Pendante life. [L.] While the mix is pendir.
Percentatores fugite, non gerralus idea at. [
Shun an inquisitive person, for he is sh

tattler. Pere de famille. [Fr.] The father of a family. Per fue et nefue. [L.] Through right au wrong.

Periculese plenum opus alas. [L] A work fall of hazard and danger. Per mera, per terres. [L.] Through sea and ind. Permitte divis cotors. [L.] Leave the rest is

the gods.

Per varies casus, per tot discrimina revun. [L] Threugh various accidents, and through so many dangerous viciositudes

Pou de bien, pou de soin. [Pt.] Little propetty, little care.

Pou de gens secont être vieux. [Fr.] Pew persons know how to be old.

Philosophia stranma non inspicit. [L.]

Philosophia stranma non inspicit. [L.]

does not look into genealogies.

Pie pendra. [Old Pr.] "Dusty foot;" — the levest court recognized in England.

Petra massa non fa muschio. [It.] A rolling stone gathers no moss Plus alolis quem mellis habet. [L.] Ho has men

gall than honey. Plutot mourie que changer. [Ft.] To die milet than change.

Poca barba poca vergitenza. [Sp.] Little besti, little shame.

Pose d pose. [Sp.] Little by little; — softly.

Posts rescitur, non fit. [L.] A post is bet
— not made by education. A post is loss,

Point d'appui, [Fr.] Point of support; - a mi lying point.

nt d'argent, point de Baisse. [Fr.] No money, o Swins.

s asinorum. [L.] A bridge of asses.
sunt quie peese videnter, [L.] They are able
scause they think they are so.
c cinerus gloris venit. [L.] Fame comes too

te to our ashes.

t shitum. [L.] After death.
tot naufragia portus. [L.]
hipwrecks, there is a harbor. After so many

er passer le temps. [Fr.] To while away the

omenitus, premunitus. [L.] Forewarned, prearmed. radre la lune avec les dents. [Fr.] To take he moon by the teeth ; - to aim at impossi-

ilities.

me vis. [L.] The first passages; - the inestinal canal. estinal canal.

imus inter perce. [L.] The first among equals.

incipius elects. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.

ins quam incipius consults, et ubi consultaria

naturd facts opus est. [L.] Advise well be
tore you begin; and when you have well

considered, act with decision.

a wis et fosis. [L.] For our altars and our

nearths; — for religious and civil liberty.

obitus leudatur et alget. [L.] Honesty is

raised and stavres.

oraised and starves. oces verbal. [Fr.] An officially attested

rintement.

itatement.

confesse. [L.] As if concoded.

ccul, O procul este, prefani! [L.] Far, far
hence, retire, ye profane!

L.] For God and the church.

v Lee et celeral. [L.] For God and the church.

v st con. [L.] For and against.

vjet de loi. [Fr.] A legislative bill or draft.

vanuciemento. [Sp.] A public declaration.

vanuciemento, in Congregatio de Propaganda Fide.

[L.] The Roman Catholic "Society for Propagating the Paith." agating the Paith."

n est humani generis edlese quem laseris. [ ] It is the nature of man to hate one whom

he has injured.

o rege at patrid. [L.] Por my king and country.

orage, legs, at grage. [L.] For the king, the law, and the people, we satist essue. [L.] For the health of the soul. tessue. [L.] For so much; — as far as it goes. tempers. [L.] For the time.

stick fides. [L.] Punic or Carthaginian faith;

- treachery.

# Q.

us fusrent vitia, mores sunt. [L.] What were once vices, are now the manners of the day. navenda pecunia primum, virtus post nummos.
[L.] Money is first to be sought; virtue after dollars! ualis ab incepte. [L.] The same as at the beginning.

ualis vits, finis its. [L.] As is the life, so is its end. nameliu se bene gesserit. [L.] As long as he shall conduct himself properly; — during good behavior.

nend les vices nous quittent, nous nous flattons que c'est nous qui les quitiens. [Fr.] Whon

vices quit us, we flatter ourselves that we quit them.

Quand on emprunte, on ne choisit pas. [Fr.] When one borrows, one cannot choose. Quand on roit le chese, on croit. [Fr.] What we see, we believe.

Quandoque bonus dermitat Homerus. [L.] Sometimes even the good Homer nods.

Quando ullum invenienus perem ? [L.] When shall we look upon his like again?

Quantum est in redus inane humanis! [L.] much folly there is in the affairs of men!

Quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.
Quantum mutatus ab ille! [L.] How mu
changed from what he once was! How much Qui capit, ille facit. [L.] He who takes \$1, makes it.

Quicquid procipies, asto brevis. [L.] Whatever

precepts you give, be short.

Quid de queque vire, et cui dicae, sepe cavete. [L.]

Be very careful what you speak of any one, and to whom.

and to whom.

Quid non morta'is pectora cogis, auri sacra fames?

[L.] Accursed thirst for gold! to what dost thou not compel human hearts?

Qui donne tot donne deux fois. [Fr.] He who

Qui donne tot denne deux fois. [Fr.] He who gives quickly, gives twice. Quid rides? [L.] Why do you laugh? Quid Rome facient? mentiri nescio. [L.] What should I do in Rome? I cannot lle. Quid times? Concrete vehis. [L.] What do you

fear? you carry Casar.

quien tien tienda, que atienda. [Sp.] If one has a shop, let him tend it. Qui invidat miner cet. [L.] He who envice is

inferior. Qui perd piche. [Fr.] Losers are always in the wrong. Quie custodict ipose custedes? [L.] Who shall

keep the keepers?

Qui se fait brois, le loup le mange. [Fr.] Whover makes himself a sheep, is devoured by the wolf.

Quie fallere possit amentem. [L.] Who can deceive a lover?

Quis talia fands temperet a lachrymis. [L.] Who, in relating such things, can refrain from tears? Quis tulerit Graceles de seditions querentes ? [L]
Who would endure the Graceli complaining of sedition?

Qui timidé regat, decet negare. [L] He who anks timidily, teaches a denial.

Qui transtuiti sustinet. [L] He who brought us over, still sustains wa

Qui uti seit, ei sons. [L.] He sho wealth who knows how to use it. He should have Qui vive. [Fr.] 'Who goes there?' On the alert.

Qui vive. [Fr.] 'Who goes there?' On the alert. Qued erat demenstrandum. [L.] Which was to be demonstrated; - faci ndum, done. Qued eraper, qued ubique, qued ab omnibus. [L.] What always, what every where, what by all has been held to be true.
Qué fata vecant. [L.] Whither the Fates call. Qué par et gieria ducunt. [L.] Where peace and glory lead.

Querum pere surges fui. [L.] In which I have a conspicuous part; in which I participated. Ques Deus oult porders, prins dementat. [L.] Those whom God would destroy, he first

makes mad. Quet homines, tet sententie. [L.] Many men, many minds.

R.

Rere one in terrie, nigroque simillina cygne. [I.]
A rare bird on the earth, and very like a black

Revi neates in gargite seate. [L.] Swimming, here and there, in the wide waters. Rations seti. [L.] In respect of the soil. Racherbid. [Fr.] Uncommon and desirable. Racts of careful. [L.] Justiy and mildly. Ractas in careful. [L.] Upright in the court; with clean hands.

Regium donum. [L.] 'Royal gift':—an annual grant of public money, in aid of the mainte-bance of the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland. Resescentar. [L.] They will be born to another

Reasonts snimes. [L.] Renew your courage.
Rentes. [Fr.] Funds bearing interest; stocks.
Repeate discs name factus set benue. [L.] No
good man ever became rich on a sudden.
Répendre on Normand. [Fr.] To give an indirect

or evasive answer.

Requisecat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.
Res angusts domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances.
Res est sacra miser. [L.] A person in affliction

Res est sacra miser. [L.] A person in am:
13 a sacraed thing.
Respice facen. [L.] Look to the end.
Respublica. [L.] The commonwealth.
Résumé. [F.] An abstract; a summary.
Resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
Resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.

Ratinus vestigus fame. [L.] Keeping in the stope of an honorable ancostry. Ratrazić. [L.] (Less) He has revoked;—he will proceed no farther in the suit.

Revenens d nes moutons. [Pr.] Let us return to our sheep, or to the matter in hand.

Ridenten disers werem, guid setet? [L.] What
hinders one though hughing from speaking the truth?

Ride si sapie. [L.] Laugh if you are wise. Ries n'est been que le vrai. [Fr.] Nothing is beantiful but truth.

Rira bien, qui rira la dernier. [Fr.] He laughs best who laughs last. Rive sous cap. [Fr.] To laugh in one's sleeve.
Riven tenestie, smiel? [L.] Friends, can you
vertain from laughing?

Rizator de lant caprint. [L.] A quarreller about goat's wool, — about a mere trifle. Rudis indigestaque moles. [L.] A rude and un-

· digested mas Ruit mole sud. [L.] It falls to rain by its own

weight. Ruse contre russ. [Fr.] Trick against trick; a counterplot.

Rus in urbs. [L.] The country in the city.
Rusticus expectat dum defluat annis. [L.] The rustic waits for the river to flow by.

Supe stylem vertes. [L.] You must often turn your pen; i. o., to erase or to re-write.

Sal Atticum: [L.] Attic salt; wit.

Salue sepuli suprema at lex. [L.] The welfare
of the people is the supreme law. Salve jure. [L.] Without detriment to the right.

Subsepuders. [L.] Without offices to medicip S'essuser d la moutarde. [Pr.] To stand to trites.

trues. Sens pen' et sans reproche. [Pr.] Without for and without repronch. Sens tache. [Pr.] Without spot. Sepore ande. [L.] Dare to be wise. Satie detete, et beze meretta. [L.] Well campt dowered, if well principled.

Setis eloquentie, assistate person. [L.] Plessy of eloquence, but little wiedom. Setis superque. [L.] Enough, and more that enough.

Satts verberum. [L.] Enough of words. Surve qui peat. [Fr.] Lot him save blanck who can

Scoor-viere. [Fr.] Tact; skill; industry. Scoor-viere. [Fr.] Good brooding, or behavior Scieditar incortem studies in contraria suign. [L. The uncertain multitude is devided into posite opinions.

Scribendi recté sepere est principient et font. L.
The first principle and nource of all gui writing, is to think justly.

Scribnius indecti dections potment persia. [I Learned and unlearned, we are all accidin

Sed fugit interes, fagit irreparabile tempes. L' But time flies moanwhile, never te le scalled.

Sed past est occasio calon. [L.] But openinhit is hald behind: — noize time by the finish. Sense insensionus omnes. [L.] We have al, at Somel insenisimus owner. [L.] some time, been mad.

Semper starus aget. [L.] The avericies mm is always in want. Semper fidelic. [L.] Always faithful; --press.

prepared. Semper timidum soobus. [L.] Guilt is sivaye cowardly.

Semper vivit in ermie. [L\_] He ever lives in

arms.

Sempre il mai non viene par nuocara. [IL] IIIfortune does not always come to injure.
Sensitatorousline [L.] A decree of the sense.
Sensitatorousline [L.] If it is not true, it is well feigned.

Sequiturque patrem hand passibus aquis. [Le follows his father, but not with equal str The last same Sero venientibus essa. [L.]
shall have the bones.

Serue in colum roloss. [L.] Late may you to turn to heaven.

Servers medium. [L.] To keep within bends. Sequipadalia verbs. [L.] Words a feet-said-half long.

Sie itur ad estre. [L.] Sie stars, or to immortality. Such is the way to be

Sic pessin. [L.] So every where. Sie semper tyrennie. [L.] Thus always uit

tyrants.

ble treaset plovis mundi. [L.] Thus the per of the world passes away. Sent patribus, sit Dues nobie. [L.] Lot Gel b with us, as he was with our fathers. Sie vole, sie jakee ; stat pre ratione volente. ?
Thus I will, thus I order ; let my will se

for a reason. Sie vos non vobie. [L.] Thus you wil hat at .

for yourselves. Si Doue nobisco om, quis contra nos ? [L] # Od

be with us, who shall stand against us

a lagge inter arms. [L.] In war, laws are Studio fallente leborom. [L.] With a seal which ont, or disregarded. hour non love frieset. [L.] If the mind had of been perverted.

ilis simili gendet. [L.] Like is pleased with

me. plex musditis. [L.] Of sumple elegance.

: card. [L.] Without care; — invidid, envy;

odio, hatred.

radi de nobis anni predantur suntes. [L.]

ach passing year robe us of something.

serves liest componers magnis. [L.] If small

ings may be compared with great.

pueris monumentum, circumspice. [] ou seek his monument, look around. [L.] If

paierss per cuants rate un ducade, buscade estade. [8p.] Would you like to know how such a ducat is worth, try to borrow one. set prudentia. [L.] If there be but prua nce.

e, vistor. [L] Stop, traveller. not torre levis. [L] Light lie the earth on see, or on thy remains.

is me fore, dolendum est primum inci tibi. [L.] you wish me to weep, you must yourself rat shed tears.

i nobilitas virtus. [L.] Virtue is the only true obility.

tadiasm faciant, pacem appellant. [I.] They take a desert of a country, and call it peace, natur table. [L.] (Law) The bills are ismissed:—the defendant is acquitted. s tan mortalis, non est mortale quod optas. [L.] hy lot is mortal; that which thou desirest

clongs not to mortals.

rgore veces in vulgum embigues. [L.] To imeminate ambiguous rumors among the 12 5505.

ctas, et tu specialers. [L.] You see, and you hall be seen. zemur agendo. [L.] Let us be tried by our :tions.

n pretie non one. [L.] I do not buy hope at fixed price. este, miseri; esvete, felices. [L.] Let the retched hope, and the prosperous be on

eir guard.

neir guard.

• meliora. [L.] I hope for better things.

ia opiana. [L.] The richest booty.

tte sud, sine lege, filen rechangue colebent.

J Of their own accord, without law,

ey cherished fidelity and rectifude.

ta injuria forms. [L.] The insult to her

ighted beauty. is peds in une. [L.] Standing on one leg. magni nominis umbre. [L.] He stands the

adow of a mighty name. pro relienc voluntes. [L.] My will stands Telum imbelle, sine icts. [L.] A feeble weapon, the place of a reason.

the place of a reason.
s que auts belien. The state in which things ere before the war.

ver output the war.

se que. [L.] The state in which.

o bene, me, por star meglio, sto qui. [It.] I ns well,— I wished to be better,— and I n here:— an opituph.

seate quid faciunt? [L.] Of what value are distrace?

digrees ! uitur aliene vulnere. [L.] He is slain by a pw aimed at another.

[L.] Let it stand.
tues super stratum. [L.] One layer upon other.

beguiles labor.
udium immans loquendi. [L.] The insatiable Stu desire of falking.

Sua cuique voluptas. [L.] Every one has his own picasure.

Suaviter in wode, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manuer, f reible in deed. Sub hoc signo vinces. [L.] Under this sign thou

shalt conquer. Sub judice lis est. [L.] The cause is yet before

the judge. Sublatà caust, tollitur effectus. [L.] The cause being removed, the effect ce

Sufre por saber, y trabaja por tener. [Sp.] Suffer to know, and toil to have.
Suggestio falsi. [L.] The suggestion of a false.

Lood. Summum jus summe injuria. [L.] The rigor of

the law may be the greatest wrong.

Sum quod eris; fui quod es. [L.] I am what you will be; I was what you are.

Suo sibi gladie bane jurgle. [L.] I cat his throat with his own sword.

Suppressio veri, [L.] The suppression of the

truth. Surgit ameri aliquid. [L.] Something bitter rise. Suum cuique. [L.] Let every one have his

own. Sams emique mes. [L.] Every one has his pecu-liar habit.

## T.

Tabu'a rasa. [L.] A smoothed tablet. Tacks sens tacks. [Fr.] A work without blemish.

Tacitum vivit sub pecters vulnus. [L.] The secret wound rankles in the breast. Trainm vita. [L.] Wenriness of life.
Tam Marte quem Minered. [L.] As much by

courage as genius. Tam Marti quam Mercurio. [L.] As fit for war

as business. Tandem fit surculus erber. [L.] The shoot at length become a tree.

Tentene enimis celestibus ire? [L.] Can such wrath dwell in beavenly minds: Tant mieur. [Fr.] So much the better; - pis,

the worse. Tante busn, the vel nients. [It.] So good, that he is good for nothing. Tel mettre, tel valet. [Fr.] Like master, like

ma'n.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.]
'I imes change, and we change with them.

Tempus cdaz rerum. [L.] Time that devours all things.

spus emnie reselet. [L.] Time discloses all things.

Tenez propositi. [L.] Tenacious of his purpose, Tentande via set. [L.] A way must be tried. Teres etque retundus. [L.] Smooth and round in hismosif.

| In minimum.
| Torre flins [L.] A son of the earth: — an Oxford phrase for a man of no birth.
| Torre firms. [L.] Solid land; the continent.

lague eleitus, magus sollinde. [L.] A great Miserie succurrere discu. [L.] I learn to su sky is a great sollitude. eny is a great solutide.

Its dispute at verifice, it prevealebit, [L.] Truth in powerful, and will prevail.

Regenement or occur entities. [L.] Boar the cross with magnanimity.

Regene servitus est maghafortums. [L.] A great fortune is a great slavery.

Regenement of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider of t figure servitue set magnifications. [L.] A great fortune is a great slavery. In the midst of great would be supported by the midst of great would. Magni nominis umbra. [L.] The shadow of a great name. Magnum est vectigal parsimonia. [L.] Economy is itself a great income Memica le droit. [Pr.] Maintain the right.
Maison de campagne. [Pr.] A country-sout.
Maison de ville. [Pr.] A town-house.
Maison de soutse aurose, [Pr.] A hangman;—
des basses aurose, a nightman;— Chota, a steward. Maledicus a maletes non differt, nisi eccasione. [L.]
An evil-speaker differs not from an evil-door, except in opportunity.

Sale parts, male disabuntur. [L.] Things ill got are ill spent. lathour no vient jameio soul. [Fr.] Misfortunos ever come single. lele mori quam findari. [L.] I would rather die than be debased. fenct elift mente reportur deoply fixed in the mind. ostum. [L.] It remains sanger son bled en vert. [Fr.] To eat one's grain before it is ripe nis a potu. [L.] Madness from drink;delirium tromons. familius pedibusque. [L.] With hands and Manu forti. [L.] With a strong hand. Manus has inimica tyranais. [L.] Thi ion tyrennie. [L.] This hand is hostile to tyrants. Manus justs nordus. [L.] The just hand is as precious cintment.

Mars gravier sub pace latet. [L.] Under the

Mare greeter sub pace latet. [L.] Under the above of peace, a more severe war is hid. Mse cays la diete que la lancata. [Sp.] Diet curse more than the lancet. Mas vale saler que haber. [Sp.] Better be wise then rich.

Matteriam superabat opus. [L.] The workmanahlp surpassed the material.

Matteriam superabat opus. [L.] The workmanahlp surpassed the material.

Maximus in minimiss. [L.] Very great in very
little things.

Maximus in minimiss. [L.] Very middle strike in
first appearances. Medicoria firma. [L.] The middle station is

Medie tutiesimus ibis. [L.] The middle course will be the safest.

Mega biblion, maga kakon. Μεγα βιβλιον, μεγα κακον. [Gr.] A great book is a great evil. Memor a kiolis. [L.] Mindful and faithful. Memorià in atarnà. [L.] In oternal romem-

brance.

Memoriter. [L.] By rote.

Memoriter. [L.] By rote.

Memoriter. [L.] Mind moves the mass.

And drift

Memoriter same. [L.] A sound mind by puerse

And the puerse ta a sound body. Mons sibi consci s resti. [L.] A mind con-

scious of rectitude. Metuenda corolla draconis. [L.] Fear the drag-

on's creet.

Mosse termine. [It.] A middle course.

Milli ours future. [L.] My case is for the future.

Apollo. Murus annus cons furns ensus conscientis some. [L.] A musi-coneciones is a branen wall.

Mutare vel timere sporne. [L.] I scorn to change or fear.

Mutato nomine, de te fabule navvatur. [L.] The name being changed, the fable applies to yea. Mutam set picture poons. [L.] A picture is a poom without words.

Nutale solum. [L.] Natal soil. Nature to free, a per ruppe is atamps. [it.] So-ture made him, and then broke the month. Naturess expelles furel, temes uspes returnet. [b.] You may drive out nature with violence, )

she will again return. Not cupies not metnes. [L.] Neither desire no

fear. ron:
Are does interest, nice digrams windles media. [L.]
Let not a god be introduced, unless there is
a difficulty worthy of such interevention.
As code make. [L.] Yield not to missistance. Noc done interest, w

Ne code make. [L.] Yield not to misfutures. Nocessites non habet legen. [L.] Necessity has no law.

Nacios y perfiades hacen rices a les istrate.
[Sp.] Pools and obstinate people make invyers rich.

Not more, not requies. [L.] There is neither delay nor repose. Not phuribus impar. [L.] Not an unequal match for numbers.

Not prece, not protio. [L.] Noither by bribe not entroaty.

ontrousy. No pairwe, not operate honorem. [L.] Hei-ther to sook nor to despine honore. Not seite flu est esmis. [L.] It is not permitted to know all things. Not tomord, not timide. [L.] Neither rashly not electrical.

Nume bis punitur pre codem delicte. [L.] (Lee)
No man can be twice punished for the same crime.

Neme me impune lecresit. [L.] No one range me with impenity.

mibus horis sapit. [L] In Nome mertalium et man is wise at all time

Nume repenté fuit terpissimus. [L.] No en over becaree, in an instant, uttory victors. Né pour la digestion. [Fr.] Born merely te et and drink.

's puere gladium. [L.] Trust not a sweed a the hand of a boy.

Nouse semper areum tendit Apollo. [L.] Apollo does not always bend his bow. No quid detrimenti respublice capial. [L.] The

the republic receive no injury.

No quid nimis. [L.] Do not take too such of any thing. Avoid extremes.

Some-thing is always wanting to our scanty for-

No sutor ultra crepidam. [L.] Let not the shoe maker go beyond his last.

M tentes, aut perfice. [L.] Attempt not, or accomplish.

No vile funo. [L.] Let nothing vile come into the temple.

\*\*Me vile velia. [L.] Desire nothing base.

Ni firmes carta que no leas, ni bebes agua que no neas. [Sp.] Sign no paper without reading it, and drink no water without looking into it.

Wild good tetigit non ornesit. [I...] He touched nothing without embellishing it.

Wil actum reputans, dum quid superesset agendum, [L.] Thinking nothing done, while any thing was left to be done.

Wil admireri. [L.] To be astonished at noth-

ing.

Wil conscire sibi, sullà pallescere culpà. [L.] To be conscious of no crime, and to turn pale at no accumation.

Mi desperandum. [1...] Never despair.

All diets fedem vierque hac limine tengat, intra que puer est. [h.] Let nothing offensive to eye or ear, be seen or heard under a roof where a boy resides.

Nil fuit unquent tem disper sibi. [L.] Nothing was ever so unlike itself.

NE nici cruce. [L.] No dependence but on the

Nil sine magne vita labore dedit mortalibus. [f..] In this life, nothing is given to men without great labor.

nium ne erede colori. [I..] Trust not too much

Minima ne orate cuert. [1-] I turn non to color, or appearance.

N'importe. [Fr.] It matters not.

N'importe. [Fr.] It matters not.

N'importe. [Fr.] It matters not.

N'importe. [L.] Unless the Lord be with you, all your efforts are vain.

N'ishitas sole set aique unice virtue. [L.] Virtue is the true and only nobility.

End on the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of

Notice tangers. [L.] Touch me not.
Note opicsopari. [L.] I wish not to be made
bishop. Nom de guerre. [Fr.] samed travelling title. A war-name; -- an as-

Nomina stultorum pariotibus karent. [L. Fools' ames are written on walls.

Non assumpsit. [L.] (Les) He did not assume;—a plea in personal actions.

Non constat. [L.] It does not appear.

Non consists homini contingit active Cerinthum. [L.]

Every man cannot go to Corinth.

Non desciouts crumens. [L.] Not with an empty purse. If the money holds out. Min est inventue. [L.] He has not been

found. Non est vivere, sed valere vite. [L.] Life is not more existence, but the enjoyment of health. Non generant aquile selumbes. [L.] Engles do not produce pigeous.

Non inferiors recutes. [L.] Not having followed mean pursuits.

Non libet. [L.] It does not please me. Non nobic solum. [L.]: Not to us alone. Non nestrum set tantas compensos lites.

for meetrum est tening componere lites. [L.] It is not for us to adjust such grave disputes. benebutant element de here. [Fr.] Netwith-

standing the has and ery.

Me cannot all of us do every thing. Non que, sed quemede. [L.] Not by whom, but how

Non sibi, sed patries. [L.] Not for himself, but for his country.

Non sum qualis erem. [L.] I am not now what I once was. Non tali auxilie, nec defensoribus istis, tempus egu

[L.] The occasion does not require such aid. or such defenders.

Nonumque prematur in annum. [L.] Let your piece be kept nine years. Non vi, sed sape cadendo. [L.] Not by force, but

by frequent dropping.

Noses toipsum. [L] Know thyself.

Noseitur (z sociie. [L] He is known by his

companions. N'eubliez pas. [Fr.] Forget not.

Nous goons tous asset de force pour supporter les manz d'autrui. [Fr.] We have all of us mauz d'autrei. [Fr.] strength enough to bear the woes of others.

strength enough to bear the woes of others.

Nous verrons. [Fr.] We shall see.

Nouvelletts. [Fr.] A tale; a short novel.

Novus home. [L.] A new man. — pl., novi homi-

nes, new men

Noge cenera. [L.] Melodious trifles.

Nulsies addictus purers in verba magistri. [L.]

Not being bound to swear to the dogmes of any master.

Nullius flius. [L.] A son of nobody.

Nullius sumen abest, si sit prudentis. [L.] If
prudence is present, no protecting divinity is wanting.

Nanc aut nunquem. [L.] Now or never. N'enquem alind nature, alind sepicatic dicit. [L.]
Nature and sound philosophy are never at variance.

Nunquem non paratus. [L.] Always ready.
Nusquem tuta fides. [L.] Our faith is nowhere sale.

## 0.

Obiter distant. [L.] A thing said by the way.
Obra de comun, obra de ningun. [Sp.] What i every body's work, or business, is nobody's. Obscurum per obscurius. [L.] Explaining what

is obscure by something more obscure. Obsequiem amices, veritae edium parif. [L.] sequiousness procures friends, truth haired.
Obstrymi, staterunique come. [ ] I was amazed, and my hair stood on end.

Occurrent nubes. [L.] Clouds will intervene.

O curae hominum | O quantum est in rebus inens. [L.] O the vain cares of men; how uneat-infying their enjoyments! Oferint dum metuent [L.] Let them hate, pro-

vided they fear.

Ori prefixum vulgue et erces. [L.] 1 loathe and repel the profine vulgar. CEI de beurf. [Fr.] Bull's eye. Officine gestium. [L.] The workshop of nations.

O fortunates nimium, sue si bene norint, agrico-ias. [L.] Thrice happy the farmers, did they but know their own blessings! Ogni medaglia ha il sue riverse. [It.] Every nedal has its reverse.

Ohe! jam satis. [L.] O! there is now enough

s sellinds. [L.] A great Meerie succurrere discu. [L.] I learn to an city is a great solitude. the Wretenes.

Mollis tempora fandi. [L.] The favorable mements for speaking.

Mote d'asogs. [Fr.] Phrases in common un.

Motes a propition. [L.] I rise and am suppossed.

Multa genent. [L.] Gronning desply.

Munas distilles digman. [L.] A gift worthy d fagna ast veritae, et provelebit. [L.] Truth is powerful, and will prevail.

Inguenimiter crucem sustine. [L.] Bear the
cross with magnanimity. lagne servitus est magha fortuna. [L.] A great ng on or was so migray orders. [As] A great fortune is a great slavery. lagnas inter opes, isops. [L.] Poor in the midst of great wealth. Apollo. Murus annus conscientis sone. [L.] A sound conscience is a branen wall. Magni nominis umbra. [L.] The shadow of a Mulare vel timere sporne. [L.] I scorn to change great name. Magnum est vectigal parsimonia. [L.] Economy or fear. is itself a great income. Mutato no Maintien le droit. [Pr.] Maintain the right. Maison de campagne. [Pr.] A country-cont. Maison de ville. [Fr.] A town-house. Maitre des hautes auvres. [Pr.] A hangman; des basses auvres, a nightman ; - Chotal, a steward. Maledicus a malefico non differt, nisi occasione. [L.] An evil-speaker differs not from an evil-door, except in opportunity.

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[L.] The middle station is

will be the salest.

brance

name being changed, the fibble applies to yea.

Matem set picture poems. [L.] A picture is a
poem without words. N. Natale solum. [L.] Natal soil.
Natura le fice, e poi ruppe la stampa. [li.] Nature made him, and them broke the mould. Naturus expelles furel, ta You may drive out nature with violence, ) w she will again return. Me cupies net metnes. [L.] Nelther desire ne fear. Nec done interest, nice digrave vindies nedus. [L. Let not a god be introduced, unless there is a difficulty worthy of such intervention.

No code make. [L.] Yield not to misferingen.

Noccepites non habet legem. [L.] Noceety her no law. Micies y perfiades hacen rices a les latents.
[Sp.] Pools and obstinute people make latents. yers rich. Nec more, nec ropaise. [L.] There is nother delay nor repose. Missus justs norther. [L.] The just hand is as precious outremen. [L.] Not an unequal match precious outrement.

More gravier sub pace latet. [L.] Under the show of peace, an more severe war is hid.

More precious contracts. [L.] Neither by bribe nor entreaty. No gubrore, not sportage homorum. [L] Heither to sook nor to despine homore.
Not seize fits set sumin. [L] It is not permitted to know all things. No toward, not timide. [L.] Notther rashly not Materian superabet opus. [L.] The workman-ship surpassed the material. Masses godt. [Fr.] Bad taste. Masses godt. [Fr.] Bad taste. Masses in minimis. [L.] Very great in very Na fronti creds. [L.] Trust not the face, or first appearances. None his punitur pre cedent delicts. [L.] (Lan) No man can be twice punished for the same Medie tutissimus ibis. [L.] The middle course crime. Name me impune lecterit. [L.] No one annu Mega biblion, maga kakon. Μεγα βιβλιον, μεγα κακον. [Gr.] A great book is a great evil. Memor a fidelic. [L.] Mindful and faithful. Memoria in atoma. [L.] In eternal rememme with impunity. Neme mortelium en nibus horis sapit. [L] % man is wise at all times.

\*\*Memo reports full tempissemes. [L.] No see ever became, in an instant, unturely victors.

\*\*Memory full tempissemes. [Fr.] Born, merely to set brance.

Memoriter. [L.] By rote.

Memoriter and drink.

one sibi conscia recti. [L.] A mind con-scious of rectitude. Noque semper arcum tendit Apollo. [L.] Apillo does not always bend his bow. Metuenda corolla draconis. [L.] Fear the drag-No quid detrimenti respublica capi on's crest.
Mezze termina. [It.] A middle course.
Mezze termina. [L.] My cape is for the figure, the republic reserve no injury.

We said simis. [L.] Do not take too much of any thing. Avoid extremes.

ne, de te fobula narratur. [In] The

tech quid curts comper elect rei. [L.] Some-thing is always wanting to our scanty fortune.

No sutor ultra crepidam. [L.] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.

M tentes, aut perfice. [L.] Attempt not, or accomplish.

No wile funo. [L.] Let nothing vile come into the temple.

Me wile velie. [L.] Denire nothing base.

M frames carta que no loss, ni bebes agua que no ness. [Sp.] Sign no paper without reading it, and drink no water without looking into it.

Wikil quod tetigit non ornavit. [L.] He touched nothing without embellishing it.

Wil actum reputans, dum quid superesset agendum.
[L.] Thinking nothing done, while any thing was left to be done.

Mil admireri. [L.] To be astonished at nothing.

Mil conscire sibi, sulla pallescere culpă. [L.] To be conscious of no crime, and to turn pale at no accusation.

Nil desparandum. [1...] Never despair. Nil dietu fodum vienque hac limina ten

il dictu feelum vienque hac limina tengat, intra que puer est. [h.] Let nothing offensive to eye or ear, be seen or heard under a roof where a boy resides.

Nil fuit unquem tem disper sibi. [L.] Nothing was ever se unlike itself. s ever se unlike ite

Nil niel cruce. [L.] No dependence but on the CIOCS.

Wil sine magne vita labore dedit mortalibus. [f..]
In this life, nothing is given to men without great labor.

shun ne erede celeri. [I., ] Trust not too much

Number of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control

is the true and only nobility.

Noti me tangers. [L.] Touch me not. bishop.

Nom de guerra [Fr.]

samed travelling title. A war-name; -- an as-

Nomina stultorum parietibus Aerent. [Lis Pools' pames are written on walls.

Non accompost. [L.] (Low) He did not assume;—a plea in personal actions.
Non constat. [L.] It does not appear.
Non course homini contingit active Corinthum. [L.]

Every man cannot go to Corinth.

Non defining commend. [1...] Not with an empty purse. If the money holds out.

est inventue. [L] He has not been found.

Non est vivers, sed valers vita. [L.] Life is not more existence, but the enjoyment of health. Non generant aguile columbes. [L.] Engles do not produce pigeons.

Non inferiors secutus. [L.] Not having followed mean pursuits.

Non libet. [L.] It does not please me. Non nobic solum. [L.]: Not to us alone. Non nostrum set tentas componers lites.

Non nestrum est tentas componero lites. [L.] It is not for us to adjust such grave disputes.
Nonobetent element de here. [Fr.] Netwith-

standing the hae and cry.

Me omnie peerumus omnes. [L.] We cannot all of us do every thing. Non que, sed quemede. [L.] Not by whom, but how.

Non sibi, sed patric. [L.] Not for himself, but for his country.

Non sum qualis erem. [L.] I am not now what I once was.

Non tali auxilio, noc defensorrbus istis, tempus og e [L.] The occasion does not require such aid. or such defenders.

Nonumque prematur in annum. [L.] Let your place be kept nine years.
Non vi, sed sape cadendo. [L.] Not by force, but

by frequent dropping.

Noses toipsum. [L.] Know thyself.

Nosestur ax socies. [L.] He is known by his compunions.
N'oubliez pas. [Fr.] Forget not.

Nous avons tous asset de force pour supporter les manz d'autrai. [Fr.] We have ali of us

manz s'aura. [Fr.] we have an or us strength enough to bear the woes of others. Nous verrons. [Fr.] We shall see. Nousellette. [Fr.] A tale; a short novel. Nousel keme. [L.] A new man.—pi., soni hemi-

nes, new men

Nige cenore. [L.] Melodious trifles.

Nullius addictus juvere in verbs magistri. [L.]

Not being bound to swear to the dogmes of any master.

Nullius flius. [L.] A son of nobody. Nullum numen abeat, si sit prudentia. prudence is present, no protecting divinity is wanting.

N'enc est surquess. [L.] Now or never.
N'enquess eliud neture, eliud sepientic dicit. [L.]
Nature and sound philosophy are never at variance.

Nunquem non paratus. [L.] Always ready.
Nusquem tute Ades. [L.] Our faith is nowhere sais.

## 0.

Obiter dictum. [L.] A thing said by the way.
Obra de comun, obra de mingun. [Sp.] What
every body's work, or business, is nobody's. Obscurum per obscurius. [L.] Explaining what

is obscure by something more obscure.

Observies assices, seriles ediem peris, [L.] Observies assices, seriles ediem peris, [L.] Obscurpui, atelorusique come. [b.] I was amazed, and my hair stood on end.

Occurrent nubes. [L.] Clouds will intervene.

O curas hominum! O quantum est in rebus inens. [L.] O the vain cares of men; how uneatisfying their enjoyments! Olerint dum metuent. [L.] Let them hate, pro-

vided they fear. Odi prefixum velgue et erces. [L.] I loathe and repel the profine vulgar. CRI de benyf. [Fr.] Bull's eye. Officine gestium. [L.] The workshop of na-

tions.

O fortunates nimium, sua si bena nôrint, agrico-ias. [L.] Thrice happy the farmers, did they but know their own blessings! Ogni medaglia ha il suo riverso. [It.] Every medal has its reverse.

Ohe! jam actie. [L.] O! there is now enough

519 lim meminisse jungiét. [La] The future recol- Parlez du leu lection will be pleasant. Olia pedrida. [Sp.] A heterogeneous mixture. Onne begun desuper. [L.] All good is from Ome ignotum pre magnifice. [I.] Every thing unknown is held to be magnificent. Ouns solum forti patris. [L.] To a brave man every soil is his country. Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci. [l.] He has gained every point, who has combined the useful with the agreeable.

Omnia long long. [L.] All things are good with good men. Omnis vincit amor, et nes cedamus ameri. [L.] Love conquers all things, and let us yield to love. Omnibus hoc vicium est. [L.] This vice is common to all. Omethus invides, Zeils; nome tibi. [L.] You may envy every body, Zeilus; no one envices you.

On tembe du obté es l'en penche. [Fr.] One falls
to the side towards which one leans.
Opere pretium est [L.] It is worth while.
Opere illum mes sunt. [L.] His works are mine.
Opiniesum comments dels dies, nature judicie confirmet. [L.] Time obliterates specular epinions, but confirms the judgments Time obliterates speculative nature. Opprobrium medic icerum. [L.] The reproach of Ora e sempre. [It.] Now and always. Ora et labora. [L.] Pray and labor. vator fit, polits nescitur. [L.] An orator may be made by education; a poet is born a poet. Origo mali. [L.] The origin of the evil.
O, as sic sensia! [L.] O that he had always spoken or acted thus! Or retardum. [L.] A round mouth; — a flowing and eloquent delivery.

O tempera, O merce! [L.] O the times, and the manners!

Otiom cum dignitate. [L.]. Loisure with dignity. Otium sine dignitate. [L.] Leisure without dignity.

em sine literie more set. [L.] Leisure without literature is death.

Oublier je ne puis. [Fr.] I cannot forget. Où le chèvre set attachée il faut qu'elle broûte. [Fr.] Where the goat is tied, there it must browse. Ourrage de lengue haleina. [Fr.] A long-winded busines

Ouvriers. [Fr.] Artisans; workmen.

## P.

Pobulum Acherentis. [L.] Food for Acheron, or the grave. Pasta conventa. [L.] Conditions agreed upon.
Pallida more. [L.] Pale death.
Palman qui meruit, feret. [L.] Let him who has won it, bear the palm.

Pulma non sine pulvers. [L.] The palm is not gained without effort. ier mache. [Fr.] A substance made of paper reduced to a pulp.

Percere subjectis, et debellere superbes. [L.] To spare the humble, and subdue the proud.

Per secollenes. [Fr.] By way of sminenec.

eriez an imp, of vone correct on quant. (Re. Speak of the wolf, and you will see his sell. Per negoties, neque supra. [L.] Neither abor nor below his business. Per nobile fratrum. [L.] A noble nair of brothers. Par pari refere. [L.] I return like for like. Par signe de méprie. [Fr.] As a token of omtempt. Parts turi. [L.] To defend what has been obtained. Perticos criminis. [L.] An accomplice in the crime. Parturient montes, nascitur ridiculus ume. L. mouse is brought forth. Percenu. [Fr.] A new comer; — an upstast.

Percenu perce decent. [L.] Little things but a

little man. Pas d pas on wa bion loin. [Pr.] Stop by stop Pas a pas on we done ton. [Fr.] Shop by the one goes very far.

Passe-perions. [Fr.] A master-key.

Pater p-trie. [L.] The father of a family.

Pater p-trie. [L.] The father of his county.

Patience passe estates. [Fr.] Patience surpasse knowledge. Patria care, carier libertas. [L.] My country is dear, but liberty is dearer. Petrie pictetis image. [L.] An image of pater nal tenderness.

Petrils virtutibus. [L.] By heroditary virtus.

Pedir perus al elme. [Sp.] To ank pours of the elm. Peins forts et durs. [Fr.] A harah and seven punisbment. Penchent. [Fr.] Inclination; — proposity.

Penchents like. [L.] White the suit is pending.

Percentations further, and gerevise idea est. [L.]

Shun an inquisitive person, for he is also a tattler. Pere de famille. [Pr.] The father of a family. Per fue et nefas. [L.] Through right and WIORE. Periculese plenum opus alea. [L.] A work full
of hazard and danger.
Per mara, per terras. [L.] Through see and land.
Permitte divis costers. [L.] Leave the rest is the gods. Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerun. [L] Through various accidents, and throng many dangerous viciositude Peu de bien, pou de soin. [Pt.] Little property, little care. Peu de gens sevent être vieux. [Fr.] Few per-sons know how to be old. Philosophic stemms non inspirit. [L.] Philosophy does not look into genealogies. Pie poudre. [Old Fr.] "Dusty foot ; "- the lowest court recognized in England Petra mosse non fa muschie. [It.] A rolling stone gathers no mos Plus alots quan mellis habet. [L.] He has men gall than honey. Plutht mourir que changer. [Fr.] To die mittel than change. Poce berbe poce vergitenze. [Sp.] Little besti, little shame. Pecc d poc. [Sp.] Little by little ;—sufty.
Petts neceitar, non ft. [L.] A poet is ben,
— not made by education.
Peint d'appai. [Fr.] Point of support ;—a mb lying point.

rint d'argent, point de Suisse. [Fr.] No money, DO SWIM

ras asinorum. [L.] A bridge of asses.
resumt quie posse videntur, [L.] They are able
because they think they are so.

net cineres gloria venit. [L.] Fame comes too late to our ashes.

ost obitism. [L.] After death.
ost tot nonfragia portus. [L.] After so many
shipwrecks, there is a harbor.
ower passer is temps. [Fr.] To while away the

time. remonitus, premunitus. [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.

rendre la lune avec les dents. [Pr.] To take the moon by the teeth; - to aim at impossi-

bilities. rises vis. [L.] The first passages; - the in-

testinal canal. rissus inter pures. [L.] The first among equals. risscipiis ebsta. [L.] Resist the first beginnings. rescipue osat. [L.] Resist tie first beginnings: rises quam incipias consulto, at whi consulteria mature facto opus est. [L.] Advise well be-fore you begin; and when you have well considered, act with decision. re erie et focis. [L.] For our altars and our hearths; — for religious and civil liberty.

robitas laudatur et alget. [I.] Honesty is praised and starves.

roces verbal. [Fr.] An officially attested statement.

re confesse. [L.] As if conceded.
rescal, O procul este, profani! [L.] Far, far
hence, retire; ye profane!
re Dee et ecclesià. [L.] For God and the church.

re Lee et eccienia. [L.] For God and the church. rest cen. [L.] For and against. restaum sulgus. [L.] The profane vulgar. restaute the let. [Fr.] A legislative bill or draft. resuncismente. [Sp.] A public declaration. respagnada, on Congregatio de Propagnada Pide. [L.] The Roman Catholic "Society for Propagnada Pale.

agating the Paith."

rrium est humani generis estesse quem laseris. [1.] It is the nature of man to hate one whom he has injured.

Pro rege et patrit. [L.] Por my king and country.

ore rege, lege, at grege. [L.] For the king, the law, and the people.

Pre selute exists: [L.] For the health of the soul. Pro tente. [L.] For so much;—as far as it goes.
Pro tempore. [L.] For the time.
Punics fides. [L.] Punic or Carthaginian faith;

— treachery.

## Q.

Que fuerent vitie, mores sunt. [L.] What were once vices, are now the manners of the day. Quarrada pecunia primum, virtus pest nummes.
[L.] Money is first to be sought; virtue after dollars!

Qualis at incepts. [L.] The same as at the beginning.
Qualis vita, finis ita. [L.] As is the life, so is its

Quandiu se bene gesserit. [L.] As long as he shall conduct himself properly; — during good behavior.

Quand les vices nous quittent, nous nous flattens que s'est nous qui les quittens. [Fr.] Whon

vices quit us, we flatter ourselves that we quit them.

Quand on emprunte, on ne cheisit pas. [Fr.]
When one borrows, one cannot choose. Quand on roit le chose, on croit. [Fr.] What we

see, we believe. Quandoque bonus dormital Homerus. [L.] Some-

times even the good Homer nods. Quando ullum invenienus parem? [ shall we look upon his like again? [L.] When

Quantum est in rebus inane humanis! [L.]

much folly there is in the affairs of men!
Quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.
Quantum mutatus ab illo! [L.] How mu How much

changed from what he once was ! Qui capit, ille facit. [L.] He who takes It, makes it.

Quicquid precipies, esto brevis. [L.] Whatever

precepts you give, be short.
Quid de queque vire, et cui dicas, sope caveto. [L.]
Be very careful what you speak of any one, and to whom.

Quid non mortalia pectora cogie, auri sacra fames?
[L.] Accursed thirst for gold! to what dost thou not compel human hearts?

Qui donne tot donne deux fois. [Fr.] He who

Qui donne tot somme seux joue. [27.] are was gives quickly, gives twice.
Quid rides? [L.] Why do you laugh?
Quid Rome facion? mentiri nescio. [L.] What should I do in Rome? I cannot lie.
Quid times? Concrete valid. [L.] What do you

fear? you carry Casar.
Quien time tirada, que atienda. [Sp.] If one has a shop, let him tend it.
Qui invidet minor cet. [L.] He who envice is

inferior. Qui perd péche. [Fr.] Losers are always in the

wrong.
Quis custodict ipose custedes? [L.] Who shall

keep the keepers?
Qui se fait brebis, le loup le mange. [Fr.] Whoever makes himself a sheep, is devoured by the wolf. Quis fallere possit amentem. [L.] Who can de-

ceive a lover ? Quie talia fande temperet a lachrymis. [L.] Who, in relating such things, can refrain from tears?

Quis tulerit Graceles de seditions querentes ? [L.]
Who would endure the Graceli complaining of sedition i

Qui timidé regat, decet negare. [La] He who aske timidiy, toaches a denial.

Qui transtulit sustinet. [La] He who brought us over, still sustains wa

us over, still sustains in.

Qui uti seit, si bens. [L.] He should have
wealth who knows how to use it.

Qui vive. [Fr.] 'Who goes there?' On the alert.
Quad evid demenstranchus. [L.] Which was to be
demonstrated; — faci naim, done.

Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus. [L.]
What always, what every where, what by all
has been held to be true.

Quo fata vocant. [L.] Whither the Fates call.

Quo pur se form ducunt. [L.] Where peace
and glory load.

Querum pure magne fuit. [L.] In which I have

Querum pure magnet fui. [L.] In which I have a conspicuous part; in which I participated. Ques Deus walt perders, prius dementat. [L.] Those whom God would destroy, he first makes mad.

Quet homines, tet sententie. [L.] Many men, many minds.

R. Rere case in terris, nigroque simillime cygno. [L.]

A rare bird on the earth, and very like a black swan. Rari nan'es in gargite caste. [L.] Swimming, here and there, in the wide waters. Rations soil. [L.] In respect of the soil. Racherché. [Fr.] Uncommon and desirable. Racherché. [Fr.] Uncommon and desirable.
Recté et susvier. [L.] Justly and mildly.
Rectas in curid. [L.] Upright in the court;
with clean hands. Regimm densum. [L.] 'Royal gift':—an annual grant of public money, in aid of the maintenance of the Presbyterian clergy in freland.

Renascentar. [L.] They will be born to another Renovate enimes. [L.] Renew your courage.
Rentes. [Fr.] Funds bearing interest; stocks.
Repeate dives name factus ast bonus. [L.] No good man ever became rich on a sudden.
Répondre en Normand. [Fr.] To give an indirect Or evasive answer. Requisecat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace. Res angusta domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances. May he rest in peace. Res est sacre miser. [L.] A person in affliction Ros set secre suiter. [16] A person in american is a sacred thing.
Respice faces. [L.] Look to the end.
Respublics. [L.] The commonwealth.
Résumé. [Fr.] An abstract; a summary.
Resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
Reinsur vestigis fame. [L.] Keoping in the
steps of an honorable ancestry.

\*\*Parametric [L.] (I-so) He has revoked; — he Retrazit. [La] (Law) He has revoked;—he will proceed no farther in the suit. Revenous d nes moutens. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep, or to the matter in hand.

Ridenten diore werum, guid satet? [L.] What
hinders one though aughing from speaking the truth? Ride of sepie. [L.] Laugh if you are wise. Rion n'est been que le vrei. [Fr.] Nothing is beantiful but truth. Rira bien, qui rira le dernier. [Fr.] He laughs best who laughs last. Rire sous cap. [Fr.] To laugh in one's sloeve.
Rirum tenastie, amiel? [L.] Friends, can you refrain from laughing? Rizator de land caprind. [L.] A quarreller about goat's wool, — about a mere trifle. Rudis indigestaque moles. [L.] A rudo and un-· digested mass Ruit mole sud. [L.] R falls to rain by its own Rase contre russ. [Fr.] Trick against trick; a counterplot. Rus in urbs. [L.] The country in the city.
Rusticus expectat dum deflust emnis. [L.] The

Rusticus expectal dum defluat amnie. [ rustic walts for the river to flow by.

Sope stylem vertes. [L.] You must often turn your pen; i. o., to erase or to re-write. your pon; i.o., to exame ut to re-write.

Sals Atticum. [L.] Attic salt; wit.

Salus populi supreme ast lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law.

Salus pure. [L.] Without detriment to the right.

Salve puders. [L.] Without offence to makety S'anuscr d la moutarde. [Fr.] To stand u tritles.

sans pear et sans reproche. [Fr.] Without for and without reproach. Sans techs. [Fr.] Without spot. Superc ands. [L.] Dare to be wise.

Satis dotate, si bene merata. [L.] Well come dowered, if well principled.

Satis eleganties, espientias person. [L.] Pinny of eleguence, but little wisdom.
Satis superque. [L.] Enough, and more that

enough.

Satis verberum. [L.] Enough of words. Sauve qui peat. [Fr.] Lot him save him who can

who can, Secoir-faire. [Fr.] Tact; skill; industry. Secoir-siere. [Fr.] Good breeding, or beh Scinddar incortem studie in contrarus vulgus. The uncertain multitude is devided im q posite opinions.

Evident rects appear est principium et flux. [L.]
The first principle and source of all pai writing, is to think justly.
Scribinis indecti dectique permets passin. [L.]
Loarned and unlearned, we are all scribbing

Verses.

Sed fagit interea, fagit irreperabile temps. [L. But time flies meanwhile, never to be scalled.

is baid behind: — seize lime by the french.
Send instrument emass. [L.] We have all, it some time, been mad.

Semper exerus aget. [L.] The avaricious manifest is always in want. Semper fidelie. [L.] Always faithful; - pirein, propered.

Somper timidaet scelus. [L.] Guilt is abriqu cowardly.

Semper vivit in armie. [L.] He ever lives in

arms. Sempre il mai non viane per nuecere. [IL] El-

fortune does not always come to injure. Senstusconsultum [L.] A decree of the an Se non è vero, è ben trovete. [It.] If it is mi true, it is well feigned.

Sequitarque patrem hand passibue aguis. [L.] He follows his father, but not with equal steps. The last summ Serd venientibus osse. [L.]

shall have the bones. Sorus in colum roless. [L.] Late may you n-turn to heaven.

Servers medium. [L.] To keep within home.
Sesquipedalis verbs. [L.] Words a foot-safe-half long.

Sic i/ur ad astra. [L.] Si stars, or to immortality. Such is the way n to

Sic passin. [L.] So overy whore. Sic semper syrennic. [L.] Thus always with tyrants.

syrans, Sie transit plovis mundi. [L.] Thus the six of the world passes away. Stout patrious, sit Doues nobie. [L.] Let Gal to with us, as he was with our fathers. Six volo, so jubbo: stat pro radione redunds [L.] Thus I will, thus I order; let my will ame

for a reason.

Sie vos non vebis. [L.] Thus you toil tet ad . for yourselves.
ii Done nobiscom, quis contra nos? [L.] If the Si D

he with us, who shall stand against m'

Hont, or disregarded. non love friest. [L.] If the mind had not been perverted.

rifis simili gendet. [L.] Like is pleased with ike. and the summatitie. [L.] Of sumple elegance.

is care. [L.] Without care;— invidid, envy;
— odio, hatred.

casti de nobis and predanter centes. [L.]

Cach passing year robe us of something. perve licet componers magnis. [I.] If small things may be compared with great. quaris monumentum, circumspice. [L.] you seek his monument, look around. quieres or cuanto rele un ducade, buscadlo prestado. [Sp.] Would you like to know how much a ducat is worth, try to borrow one. sit prudentia. [L.] If there be but prudence. ste, victor. [L] Stop, traveller.

tibi terra lovis. [L.] Light lie the earth on thee, or on thy remains. vis me flore, dolendum est primum ipsi tibi. [L.] If you wish me to weep, you must yourself first shed tears. La nobilitas virtus. [L.] Virtue is the only true mobility.

litudinem faciunt, pacem appellant. [L.] They make a desert of a country, and call it peace. Insultur tabule. [L.] (Law) The bills are dismissed:—the defendant is acquitted. we tha mortalis, non est mirtale quad optas. [L. Thy lot is mortal; that which thou desirest belongs not to mortals. argere veces in vulgum embiguas. [L.] To

eminate ambiguous rumors among the masses. sectes, et tu specialers. [L.] You see, and you shall be seen.

sectemer agendo. [L.] Let us be tried by our actions. sem pretie non omo. [L.] I do nombuy hope at

a fixed price. parats, miseri; cavets, folices. [L.] Let the wretched hope, and the prosperous be on

their guard.

their guard.

sere medicare. [L.] I hope for better things.

solid opims. [L.] The richest booty.

soute sud, size logs, fidem rectumque celebant.

[L.] Of their own accord, without law,
they cherished fidelity and rectings.

rects injuries forms. [L.] The insult to her

slighted beauty.

ane pede in une. [L.] Standing on one leg. shadow of a mighty nam

ust pre ratione voluntes. [L.] My will stands in the place of a reason.

sets que ente beliess. The state in which things

were before the war. The state in which, write que. [L.] The state in which, was been, me, per ster meglio, ste qui. [It.] I was well,— I wished to be better,— and I am here:—an epitaph.

\*\*Transaction sprint facinate? [L.] Of what value are podigroes ?

rnitur aliene vulnere. [I.] He is slain by a blow aimed at another.

tet. [L.] Let it stand, tretum super stratum. [L.] One layer upon another.

nt lages inter erms. [L.] In war, laws are Studio fallente laborem. [L.] With a soal which beguiles labor. om immane loquendi. [L.] The inestiable Stud desire of falking. Sua cuique voluptas. [L.] Every one has his own picasure. Suaviter in mode, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manner, f. reible in deed. Sub koc signo vinces. [I.] Under this sign thou shalt conquer. Sub judice lis est. [L.] The cause is yet before the judge.
Sublatà causa, tollitur effectus. [L.] The cause Sufre por saber, y trabaja por tener. [Sp.] Suffer to know, and toil to have.

Suggestio falsi. [L.] The suggestion of a falso. Lood. Summum jus summa injuria. [L.] The rigor of the law may be the greatest wrong. Sum quod eris; fui quod es. [L.] I am what you will be; I was what you are. Suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo. [L.] I cut his throat with his own sword. Suppressio veri [L] The suppression of the truth. Surgit emeri aliquid. [L.] Something bitter rise. Suum cuique. [L.] Let every one have his

# T.

Saus enique mes. [L.] Every one has his pecu-liar habit.

Tabu's rass. [L.] A smoothed tablet. Tacks sens tacks. [Fr.] A work without blemiah. Tacitum vivit sub pecters vulnus. [L.] The secret would rankles in the breast. To dium volte. [L.] Weariness of life. Tam Marta quam Minorod. [L.] As much by courage as genius. Tam Marti quam Mercuria. [L.] As fit for war as business. Tandem fit surculus arber. [L.] The shoot at length becomes a tree. Tantone animie calestibue ira? [L.] Can such wrath dwell in beavenly minds Tant mieux. [Fr.] So much the better; - pis, the worse. Tanto buon, che vel niente. [It.] So good, that he is good for nothing. Tel maître, tel valet. [Fr.] Like master, like man. Telum imbelle, sine ictu. [L.] A feeble weapon, thrown without effect. Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] 'I imes change, and we change with them. Tempus celaz rerum. [L.] Time that devours all things. pus sunia renelat. [L.] Time discloses all things. Tener propositi. [I.] Tenacious of his purpose,
Tentanda via est. [L.] A way must be tried.
Twee stages retundse. [L.] Smooth and round
in himself. in himsel.

Terre flins [L.] A son of the earth: — an Oxford phrase for a man of no birth.

Terre frue. [L.] Solid land; the continent.

Tiens to foy. [Old Fr.] Keep thy faith.
Times Danase et dens ferente: [L.] I fear the
Greeks, even when bringing gifts. Tirer d bould rouge. [Pr.] To shoot with a red To kelon. (re caler.) [Gr.] The begutiful; the chief goo To propose. (re morrow.) [Gr.] The becoming; the propose. The homines, tet sententies. [L.] So many men, so many minds. so many minds.

Total wirehas. [L.] With all his might.

Tetas mandas agut histrionem. [L.] Every body
is an actor: —" all the world 's a stage." Toujours pret. [Fr.] Always roady; - propice, propitious. Propositions.

Tourner caseins. [Fr.] To turn the coat.

Tour freis faits. [Fr.] All expenses paid.

Tout le monde est oage après coup. [Fr.] Every body is wise after the event.

Tractest febrilis fabri. [L.] Let mechanics use mechanics' tools. uso mechanico 100ts.
Trahit rue quenque voluptas. [L.] Bvery one
is attracted by his peculiar pleasure.
Tris junets in une. [L.] Three joined in one.
Tree, Tyrianee, mili mille discrimine agettr. [L.]
The Trojan and Tyrian shall be treated by me without distinction. Truditur dies die. [L.] 'One day is pressed on-

ward by another.

The ne code make. [L.] Do not yield to evils.

Thum est. [L.] It is thine own. U. Uborism fides [L.] A superabundant faith.

Ubi jus incortum, bi jus nullum. [L.] (Law)

Where the law is uncertain, there is no law. Where have I Ubi lapous? Quid foci? [L.] fallon? What have I done? Ubi libertas, ibi patris. [L.] Where liberty is, there is my country.

Ubi med, ibi spec. [L.] Where the honey is, there are the bees. Ubique patriam reminisci. [L.] Every where to remember our country.

Und voce. [L.] With one voice.

Un bienfuit n'est jameie perdu. [Fr.] A kindness is never lost. Un Dien, un rei, [Fr.] One God, one king Unguibus et reite. [L.] With talens and beak; Un homme coesu. [Fr.] A rich, substantial man.
Uni aquue virtuti, alque ojue amiele. [L.] Friendly only to virtue, and to her friends. a pirtus necessaria. [L.] Virtue is the onby thing necessary.

Da je severes.

[Fr.] One I will serve.

The exules, pee defcit size. [L.] When one is plucked away, another will not be wanting. The roy, une foy, une loy. [Old Fr.] One king, one faith, one law.

There incognite. [L.] An unknown land.
Thereises guid. [L.] A third something.
Thereises a sale sessite Cate. [L.] A third Cate [Fr.] A fool always finds a greater feel to admire him.

The Amend from the clouds.

n tions post miner que deux tu l'aums, (Pr. One tale it is worth more than two sies del hane it. Uses loquendi. [L.] Usage in speaking.
Ut caserie, smeblis cete. [L.] That you may is loved, be deserving of love. Ot open geometriess. [L.] As been practise pometry. Thungue pleasarit Des. [L.] As it shall please God. Otiniam nester asset. [L.] Would that he was ours, or on our side Otinfra. [L.] As stated or cited below.

Oti persiden. [L.] As you possess:—ht subparty keep what is in its possession. emus men host. L Of quinue, quando ut volumes men fort. L. When we cannot do as we wish, we use to M We can. Or queenque persine, [L.] Prepared for one event, or on every side.

Uhrum herum mesie accipe. [L.] Take what you like. Ot sementes ficeris, its of metre. [L.] As yet have sown, so shall you reap.
Ot supra. [L.] As above stated, or cited. V. Fecuse centet corest latrone. [L.] The traveller who has an empty purse, may sing being Wallet question to the vanquished.

Pa victic, [L.] Wor to the vanquished.

Valuet question valuer potent. [L.] Let it pus for what it is worth. Fold enchors virtus. [L.] Virtue is an an-Palets et plesilite. [L.] Parewell and appini.
Parium et mutabile semper famina. [L.] Woma,
ever a changeful and capcicious thing. wver a commenced time capacitode temp. Poise of remin. [L.] With sails and one. Poist in speculon. [L.] As in a looking-ins. Possile populus, wendie caries petrum. [L.] The people are venal, and the sense is equily venal. Fendidit his aure patrion. [L.] This men said his country for gold.

Venezum in aure bibitur. [L.] Poison is drust. from a golden wessel.

Venienti occurrite morbo. [L.] Moet the dame at its approach. Persiant a date segitta. [L.] The arrows of incitements to love, come from the down.

Ventis secundis. [L.] With favorable wish. Unguibus et rostro. [L.] With talons and boak;
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— tooth and nail.
— Varbum sal sepienti. [L.] A word to the win

is sufficient.

remereum
Poritae edium parit. [L.] Truth begen hand
Poritae provaledit. [L.] Truth will preval.
Poritatia simplex cratic est. [L.] The language

of truth is simple.

Parities viseit. [L.] Truth conquers.

Paritie sens peer. [Fr.] Truth without fee.

For non semper virst. [L.] The spring does not Fireuti nikil obstat at armie. [L.] Nothing can always flourish.

Vestigia nulla retrorsum. [L.] There are no

traces backward, or returning footsteps.

Vetera extellimus, recentium incuriesi. [L.] extol what is ancient, and neglect what is modern.

Fig militaris. A military way.
Fig trita, via tuta. [L.] The beaten path is the rafe path.

Victoria concordià cresoit. [L.] Victory increases by concord.

Fides meliera proboque, deteriora sequer. [L.] I see and approve the better things, but I fol-

low the worse. Vieje amader, invierne con fler. [Sp.] orous old man is like a winter flower. An am-

Figuratibus. [L.] To the watchful.
Figuratibus, as dorminatibus, servit lex. [L.]
The law protects those who watch, not the
megligent against their own carelosaness.

Pigitts et orets. [L.] Watch and pray.
Pigueur de desens. [Fr.] Strength is from above.
Pincit compatries. [L.] The love of our country prevalls.

cit omnie verites. [L.] Truth conquers all

things. Fincit, qui se vincit. [L.] He conquers, who conquers himself.

Fires acquirit sunds. [L.] It acquires strength as it goes.

Virescit vulnere virtus. [L.] Virtue flourishes from a wound.

Viri infelicie procul amici. [L.] Priends are far from a man who is unfortui

Fir sapit qui pauca lequitur. [L.] He is a wise man who says but little. Virtue is stronger Virtus eriets fortior. [L.]

than a battering-ram Firtus in actions consistit. [L.] Virtue con-

sts in action. Firtue in arduie. [L.] Virtue or valor in difficulties

incendit vires. [L] Virtue rouses Victus

strength.

Firtus landstur et alget. [L.] Virtue is praised and freezes. Firtus millie scute. [L.] Virtue is a thousand

shields. Firtus requisi nescia serdida. [L.] Valor Which

knows not mean repose Firtus semper viridis. [L.] Virtue is always

flourishing. Firtus sels nebilitat. [L.] Virtue alone enno-

bles. Firtus sub ornes crescit, ad others tendens. [L.] Virtue grows under the cross, and looks to

CAVER Firtus vincit invidian. [I.] Virtue overcomes

envy. Firtute et fide. [L.] By virtue and faith ; - le-bore, toil ; - numine, heaven ; - opera, indus-

try.
Firtule, non astutis. [L.] By virtue, not by craft.

non verbie. [L.] By virtue, not by words.

Firtute effeti. [L.] By virtue of his effice.
Firtute quies. [L.] Content in virtue.
Firtute securus. [L.] Safe through virtue.

Virtuti, non armis, Ado. [L.] I trust to virtue,

not to arms. Firtutis amore. [L.] Through the love of virtue.

retutis averum promism. [L.] The reward of the virtue of ancestors. Fortune is the

Virtutis fortuna comes. [L.] companion of virtue, or valor. Vis conservatrix nature. [L.] The preserving

power of nature.

Piser d deux buts. [Fr.] To aim at two marks. Vis medicatriz nature. [L.] The healing power

of nature. Vie unita fertier. [L.] United force is the

stronger. Vita postscenia celant. [L.] They conceal that part of life which is passed behind the

ecenes. Vits via virtus. [L.] Virtue is the way of life. Vitam impenders vere. [L.] To stake one's life

for the truth. Vita sine literie mere est. [L.] Life without

literature is death. Vities nome sine nascitur. [L.] No man is born

without his faults. Vivat respublica. [L.] Long live the republic;
—regina, the queen;—rex, the king.
Vive la république. [Pr.] Long live the repub-

lic.

Fivere set vincere. [L.] To conquer is to live enough. Five, vals. [L.] Live, and be well: - pl., vivite

et valete. Vivide vis eximi. [L.] The active force of the

mind. Fivit post funora virtue. [L.] Virtue survives the grave

Vivre ce n'est pas respirer, c'est agir. [Ft.] To live is not merely to breathe, but to act. Fix as nostre vece. [L.] I can scarcely call

these things our own. Voild une autre chees. [Fr.] That is quite another thing.

Voir le desseus des cartes. [Fr.] To see the other side of the cards: — to be in the secret. Fole, nor cales. [L.] I am wilting, but not able.

Folinger. [Fr.] A light horseman.

Fota vita mea. [L.] My life is devoted.

Vous y perdret voe pas. [Fr.] You will there lose your steps, or labor. Vez et preteres nikil. [L.] Voice and nothing

more; sound without sens For fencibus hasit. [L.] The voice, or words,

Fee Sencious Assis. [L.] I've voice, or women, stuck in the throat.

Fee people is the voice of God.

Fullys. [L.] Commonly.

Fulnus immedicabils. [L.] An incurable wound.

Fulnus act fades assissi. [L.] The countenance

is the index of the mind.

Z.

Zonam perdidit. [L.] He has lost his purse. Zonam se'vers. [L.] To unlosse the virgin

Offin meminical junchit. [L.] The figure recollection will be pleasant. [Pr. Spoak of the wolf, and you will see his fall. Offin pedride. [Sp.] A heterogeneous mixture. [Pr. Par negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative, negative above. Omne ignotum pre magnifice. [I.] Every thing unknown is held to be magnificent.

Omne solum forti petria. [L.] To a brave man every soil is his country.

Owne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci. [l.]
He has gained every point, who has combined

the useful with the agreeable.
Omnia bena benis. [L.] All things are good

with good men. Omnia vincit emer, et nes cedemus emeri. [L.]
Love conquers all things, and let us yield to

love. Omnibus hoc vitium est. [L.] This vice is common to all.

Omnibus invidras, Zeile: nome tibi. [L.] You may envy every body, Zeilus; no one envise you.

you.

To tembe the obte od Pon penche. [Fr.] One falls
to the side towards which one leans.
Opens pratises set? [L.] It is worth while.
Opens illius mea sunt. [L.] His works are mine.
Opinionum comments delet dies, nature judicie confirmes. [L.] Time obliterates speculative
opinions, but confirms the judgments of
nature.

nature. edicerum. [L.] The reproach of Opprobrium m the physicians.

Ora e sempra. [It.] Now and alway Ora et labora. [L.] Pray and labor. Now and always.

twe at tabors. [L.] Fray and labor.

Orator fit, posits nessitive: [L.] An orator may
be made by education; a poot is born a poet.

Origo madi. [L.] The origin of the evil.

O, si sic emissis! [L.] O that he had always

spoken or acted thus!

Or retundum. [L.] A round mouth; - a flowing and eloquent delivery.

O tempera, O meres! [L.] O the times and the

manners! Otiom cum dignitate. [L.]. Leisure with dignity. Otiom sine dignitate. [L.] Leisure without dignity.

Otium sine literis more est. [L.] Leisure without literature is death.

Oublier je ne puis. [Fr.] I cannot forgot. Od la chèvre est attachée il faut qu'elle broûte. [Fr.] Where the goat is tied, there it must browne. Ouvrage de lengue haleine. [Fr.] A long-winded besi per

Ouvriers. [Fr. ] Artisans; workmon.

# P.

bulem Acherentic. [L.] Food for Achieron, or the grave. the grave.

Pacta convents. [L.] Conditions agreed upon.

Pallida more. [L.] Pale death.

Palman qui meruit, feret. [L.] Let him who has won it, bear the palm.

Pulma non eine pulpere. [L.] The palm is not gained without effort. ier maché. [Fr.] A substance made of paper reduced to a pulp. To

Parcers subjectis, et debellars superbos. [L.] spare the humble, and subdue the proud. Par escellence. [Fr.] By way of eminence.

Par negotiis, noque supra. [L.] Neither above nor below his business.

Per nobile fratrum. [L.] A noble pair of brothers

Par pari refore. [L.] I return like for like. Par signs de mépris. [Fr.] As a token of em tempt.

Parts tueri. [L.] To defend what has been obtained.

Perticipa criminia. [L.] An accomplice in the crime.

Parturient mentes, nascitur ridicules mus. [ The mountain is in labor, and a ridicule mouse is brought forth.

Parvenu. [Fr.] A new comer; — an upstart.
Parvenu perve decent. [L.] Little things belt a little man.

Pes d pas on va bian loin. [Fr.] Stop by stap

one goes very far.

Passe-partout. [Fr.] A master-key.

Passe-partout. [Tr.] The father of a family.

Patter p-trie. [L.] The father of his country.

Patterns p-trie. [L.] The father of his country.

Ratiness passes solenes. [Fr.] Pattience surpasse

knowledge.

Petrie care, cerier libertes. [L.] My country is dear, but liberty is dearer. Potria pietatis image. [L.] An image of puternal tenderness.

Patriis virtatibus. [L.] By heroditary virtae. Pedir peras al elme. [Sp.] To ask peam of the elm.

Point forte et dure. [FL] A harsh and seven punishment.

Penchant. [Fr.] Inclination ; - proposaty. Pendents life. [L.] While the suit is pending.
Percentateren fugits, non gerrulus islem est. [L.]
Shun an inquistive person, for he is also a tattler.

Pere de famille. [Pr.] The father of a family. Per fue et nefas. [L.] Through right and wrong.

Periculese plenum opus alea. [L.] A work full of hazard and danger.

Per mers, per terres. [L.] Through see and lend.

Permitte divis cettre. [L.] Loave the rest to

the gods.

Per varies casus, per let discrimina revus.
Thumsh various accidents, and throng many dangerous vicissitudes Peu de bien, pou de soin. [Fr.] Little property,

little care. Pou de gens savent être vieuz. [Fr.] Puw persons know how to be old.

Philosophia stemma non inspecit. [L.] Philosophy does not look into genealogies.

Pie peudra. [Old Fr.] "Dusty foot;"—the low-

est court recognized in England Petra moses non fa muschie. [IL] A rolling stone gathers no mos Plus alots quan mellis habet. [L.] He has more

gall than honey.

Plutôt mourir que changer. [Fr.] To die mittet than change.

Poca barba poca vergitenza. [Sp.] Little beard, little shame.

Poce d poce. [Sp.] Little by little ; - softly. Posts nescitur, son fd. [L.] — not made by education. A poet is been,

Point d'appui. [Fr.] Point of support ; - a mb lying point.

rint d'ar gent, point de Suisse. [Fr.] No money,

ms asinorum. [L.] A bridge of asses.
ussunt quia posse videntur, [L.] They are able because they think they are so, ast cineres gloria venit. [L.] Fume comes too late to our ashes.

est obitum. [L.] After death.
est tot naufragia portus. [L.]
shipwrecks, there is a harbor. After so many

our passer le temps. [Fr.] To while away the time. romenitus, promunitus. [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.

rendre la lune avec les dents. [Fr.] To take the moon by the teeth; - to aim at impossi-

rime vis. [L.] The first passages; — the in-testinal canal.

rismes interpreted by the first among equals. riscipite obsta. [L.] Resist the first beginnings-rises quass incipite consulto, at whi consulters mature facts opus set. [L.] Advise well be-fore you begin; and when you have well considered, act with decision.

hearths; - for religious and civil liberty. 'rebitas laudatur et alget. [I.] Honesty is praised and starves.

roces verbal. [Fr.] An officially attested statement.

Pro confesso. [L.] As if conceded.
Procul, O procul oste, profine! [L.] Far, far
hence, retire, ye profine!
Pro Doe et ecclorik. [L.] For God and the church.

re Lee et eccesses. [L.] For and against.
register suigus. [L.] The profane vulgar.
registe lei. [Fr.] A legislative bill or draft.
resunacismente. [Sp.] A public declaration.
repagande, on Congregatio de Propagandé Fide.
[L.] The Roman Catholic "Society for Prop-

agating the Paith."

Proprium est humani generis odlese quem laseris. [L.] It is the nature of man to hate one whom he has injured.

Pre rege et patrid. [L.] For my king and country.

Pre regs, legs, et gregs. [L.] For the king, the lisw, and the people. Pre seiste existe. [L.] For the health of the soul. Pre tente. [L.] For no much; — as far as it goes. Pre tente. [L.] For the time. Pusice fides. [L.] Punic or Carthaginian faith;

- treachery.

## Q.

Que fuerent vitie, mores sunt. [L.] What were once vices, are now the manners of the day. Quarenda pocunia primum, virtus pest nummes.
[L.] Money is first to be nought; virtue after dollars!

Qualis ab incepte. [L.] The same as at the beginning. Qualir vite, finis its. [L.] As is the life, so is its end.

Quandiu se bene gesserit. [L.] As long as he shell conduct himself properly; — during good behavior.

Quend les vices nous quittent, nous nous flattons que s'est nous qui les quittens. [Pr.] Whon

vices quit us, we flatter ourselves that we quit them.

Quand on emprunts, on ne choisit pas. [Fr.] When one borrows, one cannot choose. Quand on roit le chose, on croit. [Fr.] What we

see, we believe.
Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus. [L.] Some-

times even the good Homer nods.

Quando ullum invenienus parem? [L.] When shall we look upon his like again?

Quantum est in rebus inans humanis! [L.] much folly there is in the affairs of men!

Quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.
Quantum mutatus ab illo! [I..] How mu
changed from what he once was! Qui capit, ille facil. [L.] 'He who takes It,

makes it. Quicquid precipies, esto brevis. [L.] Whatever

procepts you give, be short.

Quid de queque viro, et cui dicae, sepe cavete. [L.]

Be very careful what you speak of any one,

and to whom.

Quid non morta'ia pectora cogio, auri sacra fames? [L.] Accursed thirst for gold! to what dost thou not compel human hearts? Qui donne tôt donne deux fois. [Fr.] He who

gives quickly, gives twice.

Quid rides? [L.] Why do you laugh?

Quid Rome facion? mentiri nescio. [L.] What
should I do in Rome? I cannot lie.

Quid times? Concrete valid. [L.] What do you

fear? you carry Cesar. Quien tien tiends, que atiends. [Sp.] If one has a shop, let him tend it. Qui invidet miner est. [L.] He who envice is

inferior. Qui perd péche. [Fr.] Losers are always in the

wrong. Quis custodict ipses custedes? [L.] Who shall keep the keepers?

keep the keepers? 

Qui se fait brobis, is losp is mange. [Fr.] Whoever makes himself a sheep, is devoured by the wolf.

Quie fallere possit amentem. [L.] Who can deceive a lover?

Quis talia fands temperet a lachrymis. [L.] Who, in relating such things, can refrain from tears? Quie tulerit Graceles de seditions querentes ? [L]
Who would endure the Graceli complaining

of sedition?

Qui timide reget, decet negare. [L.] He who asks timidly, teaches a denial. Qui translutit sustaines. [L.] He who brought us over, still sustains us.

us over, still sustains us.

Qui uti scit, ei bens. [L.] He should have
wealth who knows how to use it.

Qui vive. [Fr.] 'Who goes there?' On the alert.
Que vive. (fr.) 'Who goes there?' On the alert.
Qued erat demonstranden. [L.] Which was to be
demonstrated; — faci ndum, done.

Qued scaper, goed ubique, qued ab smithus. [L.]
What always, what every where, what by all
has been held to be true.

Qued fate vecent. [L.] Whither the Pates call.
Que par et gloria ducunt. [L.] Where peace
and glory lead.

Querum gars marge fut. [L.] In which I have

anu giory iona.

Quorum pare mogne fut. [L.] In which I bore
a conspicuous part; in which I participated.

Quas Deus vult perdere, prius dementat. [L.]
Those whom God would destroy, he farm
makes mad.

Quat homines, tot sententie. [L.] Many men,
many minds.

R.

Rera emis in terris, nigroque simillime cygno. [L.]
-A rare bird on the earth, and very like a black SWER. Reri nantes in gurgite vasto, [L.] Swimming,

here and there, in the wide waters.

here and there, in the water waters.

Rations self. [L. ] In respect of the soil.

Racherché. [Fr.] Uncommon and desirable.

Racte is succiter. [L.] Justly and mildly.

Ractes in carché. [L.] Upright in the court;

with clean hands.

Regimm donum. [L.] 'Royal gift':—an annual grant of public money, in aid of the mainte-hance of the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland. Renescentur. [L.] They will be born to another

Renovate enimes. [L.] Renew your courage.
Rentes. [Fr.] Funds bearing interest; stocks.
Repeate direc nome factus set bouss. [L.] No
good man ever became rich on a sudden.
Répendre on Normand. [Fr.] To give an indirect

or evasive answer.

Requiser in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace. Res anguets domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances. Res est sacre miser. [L.] A person in affliction

Res est secre miser. [L.] A person in amiction is a sacred thing.
Respice faces. [L.] Look to the end.
Respublics. [L.] The commonwealth.
Résumé. [Fr.] An abstract; a summary.
Resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
Reinears estigies fame. [L.] Keeping in the
steps of an honorable ancestry.

\*\*Production\*\* [J.] J. J. J. He has revoked: — he

Retruit. [L.] (Lew) He has revoked; —he will proceed no farther in the suit.

Received a new meeters. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep, or to the matter in hand. Riestem dieres weren, mid setset? [L.] What hinders one though aughing from speaking the truth?

the train:
Ride si sapie. [L.] Laugh if you are wise.
Ries n'est beau que le vrai. [Fr.] Nothing is
beautiful but truth.

Rire bien, qui rire le dernier. [Fr.] He laughs best who laughs last.

Rire sous cep. [Fr.] To laugh in one's eleeve.
Risum tenestis, amiel? [L.] Friends, can you
refrain from laughing?

Rizetor de lant caprint. [L.] A quarreller about goat's wool, — about a mere trifle.
Rudis indigestaque moles. [L.] A rude and un-

- digested mass Ruit mole sud. [L.] It falls to rain by its own

weight. Ruse sontre ruse. [Fr.] Trick against trick; a counterplot.

Rus in urbs. [L.] The country in the city. Rusticus expectat dum deflust amnie. [L.] Rusticus expestal dum deflust amnie, [ rustic walts for the river to flow by.

ispe stylum vertae. [L.] You must often turn ways expense towars. [L.] X OU BURST Offer turn your pen; i. o., to erase or to re-write. in Attions. [L.] Attic salt; wit. inhars spenii supreme ast far. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law. inhee fars. [L.] Without detriment to the right. مطعة

Seine pudere. [L.] Without offence to medicity. S'amuser d la moutarde. [Ft.] To stand on trifles.

Sans peul at seus reproche. [Fr.] Without four and without reproach.

Sans tacks. [Fr.] Without spot.
Sapere ande. [L.] Dare to be wis
Satis dotata, si bene moreta. [L.] Well count dowered, if well principled.

Satis cloquentia, sepientia persun. [L.] Pleny of eloquence, but little wisdom. Satis superque. [L.] Enough, and more than enough.

Satis verborum. [L.] Enough of words. Serve qui peat. [Ft.] Lot him save hims who can

Sacoir-Jaira. [Fr.] Tact; skill; industry. Secoir-viere. [Fr.] Good breeding, or behav Scinddur incortum studia in contrurus vulgus. [ e sulpue [L The uncertain multitude is divided into posite opinions.

The first principle and source of all god writing, is to think justly.

Scribinus indocti dectique poèmale passin. [L] Learned and unlearned, we are all actibiling Verses

Sel fugit interes, fugit irreparable tempus. [L]
But time flies meanwhile, never to be recalled.

Sed post est occasio calva. [L.] But opportunity is hald bobled: — soize time by the finalest. Semel inscripings owner. [L.] We have all, at Semel inserivinus emac. [L.] some time, been mad. Semper everus aget. [L.] The avaricious man

is always in want.

Semper fidelie. [L.] Always faithful; — parass.

prepared. Semper timident scolus. [L.] Guilt is always

cowardly.

Semper vivit in armie. [L.] He over lives in arms.

Sempre if mal non viene per nuecore, [it.] His-fortune does not always come to injure. Senatuconcultum [it.] A decree of the senate. Se non 4 pere, 4 ben tropute. [it.] If it is not true, it is well feigned.

Sequitarque patrem hand passibus sequis. [L.] He follows his father, but not with equal steps.

Sero venientibus osse. [L.] The last count shall have the bones. Sorue in colum redess. [L.] Late may you mturn to heaven.

Servere medium. [L.] To keep within beands. Sesquipedatic verbs. [L.] Words a foot-and-a-half long.

Sic i'm as astra. [L.] Such is the way to the stars, or to immortality.

Sic passim. [L.] So overy where. Sic semper tyransis. [L.] Thus always with

tyrants,

syrans. Sie transit plovie mundi. [L.] Thus the glay of the world passes away. Sicut patribus, sit Data nobia. [L.] Let Gol is with us, as he was with our fathers. Sie vole, see jubo: stat pro retions relunts. [L.]

Thus I will, thus I order; let my will a for a reason.

Sie vos non vobie. [L.] Thus you toil, but not , for yourselves.

i Dour nobiscum, quis contra nee? [L] if and be with us, who shall stand against us?

lent, or disregarded. near non lares frieset. [L.] If the mind had ot been perverted, this simil gendet. [L.] Like is pleased with ke. se. mundithis. [L.] Of sumple elegance.

scard. [L.] Without care; — invidid, envy;

odio, hatred.

guil de nobis anni pradantur suntas. [L.]

ach passing year robs us of something. serve licet componers magnis. [L.] If small hings may be compared with great. quaris monumentum, circumspice. [] ou seek his monument, look around. quieres ver cuanto rale un ducado, duscadlo restade. [Sp.] Would you like to know how such a ducat is worth, try to borrow one.

sit prudentia. [L.] If there he but pru-

ence. tibi terra levis. [L.] Stop, traveller.
tibi terra levis. [L.] Light lie the earth on hee, or on thy remains.

is me flore, dolandum est primum ipsi tibi. [L. I you wish me to weep, you must yourself ret shed tears.

s nobilitas virtus. [L.] Virtue is the only true obility.

tudinsm facium, pacem appellant. [L.] They take a desert of a country, and call it peace, resulter tabule. [L.] (Law) The bills are ismissed:—the defendant is acquitted. s tua mortalis, non est mortale quod optas. [L. by lot is mortal; that which then desirest

clongs not to mortals. rgere voces in vulgum embiguas. [L.] To isseminate ambiguous rumors among the

120006. ctas, et in specialiers. [L.] You see, and you hall be seen. ctemur agendo. [L.] Let us be tried by our

ctions. m pretie nen eme. [L.] I do not buy hope at fixed price.

rate, miseri; exvets, felices. [L.] Let the restebed hope, and the prosperous be on seir guard.

terr guard.

In particular terms of the richest booty.

Its opims. [L.] The richest booty.

Its out, sine legs, fidem rectamque collebant.

L. Of their own accord, without law, toy cherished fidelity and rectitude.

Its injuries forms. [L.] The insult to her ighted beauty.

us peds in une. [L.] Standing on one leg. magni neminis umbra. [L.] He stands the nadow of a mighty name.

the place of a reason.

u que ante bellum. The state in which things

ore before the war.

us que. [L.] The state in which,

so bene, see, per ster meglio, ste qui. [It.] I

na well,— I wished to be better,— and I

m here: — an epitaph.

mmsta quid factuat? [L.] Of what value are nitur alieno vulnere. [L.] He is slain by a

low aimed at another. . [L.] Let it stand.

super stratum. [L.] One layer upon

nt lages inter arms. [L.] In war, laws are Studio fallonte laborem. [L.] With a zoal which beguiles labor. tudium immans loquendi. [L.] The insatiable Stud desire of falking.

Sua cuique voluptas. [I..] Every one has his own pleasure.

Suaviter in mode, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manner, f reible in deed. Sub hoc signo vinces. [L.] Under this sign thou shalt conquer.

Sub judice lis est. [L.] The cause is yet before the judge.
Sublath cauch, tollitur effectus. [L.] The cause

being removed, the effect cer

Suffer por saber, y trabaja por tener. [Sp.] Suffer to know, and toil to have.

Suggestio falsi. [L.] The suggestion of a false-hood.

Summum jus summa injuria. [L.] The rigor of the law may be the greatest wrong. Sum gued eris; ful gued es. [L.] I am what you will be: I was what you are. Sue sibi gladie hunc jugule. [L.] I cat his threat with his own sword.

Suppressio veri. [L.] The suppression of the truth. Surgit emeri aliquid. [L.] Something bitter

rise . Suum cuique. [L.] Let every one have his own.

Saus cuique mes. [L.] Every one has his peculiar habit.

## T.

Tabu's rass. [L.] A smoothed tablet. Theke same tacks. [Fr.] A work without blemish.

Tacitum vivit sub pecters vulnus. [L.] The secret wound rankles in the breast. To diam vita. [L.] Weariness of life.
Tam Marte quem Minerol. [L.] As much by

courage as genius. Tam Marti quam Mercurio. [L.] As fit for war

a. busines Tendem fit surculus erber. [L.] The shoot at length becomes a tree.

Tentane animis celestibus ira? [L.] Can such wrath dwell in beavenly minds Tunt micus. [Fr.] So much the better; - pis,

the worse.

Tante buon, che vel niente. [It.] Su good, that he is good for nothing. Tel maître, tel valet. [Fr.] Like master, like man.

pre retiens voluntas. [L.] My will stands Telum instelle, sine icts. [L.] A feeble weapon, the place of a reason.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] 'I imes change, and we change with them. Tempus claz rerum. [L.] Time that devours all things.

Tempus ennis renelst. [L.] Time discloses all

things.

Tonax propositi. [L.] Tenacious of his purpose,
Tentanda via est. [L.] A way must be tried.
Teres atque retundus. [L.] Smooth and round
in himself.

Terre flux [L.] A son of the earth: — an Oxford phrase for a man of no birth.

Terrs frame. [L.] Solid land; the continent.

Three incognite. [L.] An unknown land.
Three guid. [L.] A third something.
Three cale conside Cate. [L.] A third Cato
has dropped from the clouds. Tibi serie, tibi metie. [L.] You sow for yourrun seru, sie ment. [L.] You sow for yourself, you reap for yours-it.

Tiens to fey. [Old Fr.] Keep thy faith.
Times Danses et done fractes. [L.] I fear the
Greets, even when beinging gifts.
Tiers & boulet rougs. [Fr.] To shoot with a red
butter. hullet. To kelon. (ro calor.) [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good. To prepose. (το πρετον.) [Gr.] The becoming; the propose.
Tet homines, tet sententies. [L.] So many mon, so many minds. Totic rivibus. [L.] With all his might.

These mandus agut histrionem. [L.] Every body
is an actor: —" all the world 's a stage." Toujours pret. [Fr.] Always ready; - propics, propitious. Tourner caseins. [Fr.] To turn the cont.
Tous frais faits. [Fr.] All expenses paid.
Tout is monds est sage après coup. [Fr.] Every body is wise after the event. Trectant febrilie fabri. [L.] Let mechanica use mechanica tools. use mechanica toots.
Trakit sus quanque voluptae. [L.] Every one
is attracted by his peculiar pleasure.
Tvis juncta is uso. [L.] Three joined in one.
Trus, Tyriasoe, mili mille discrimine agettr. [L.]
The Trojan and Tyrian shall be treated by me without distinction. Truditur dies die. [L.] 'One day is pressed onward by another.

Tu ne code malie. [L.] Do not y:
Tuum est. [L.] It is thine own. Do not yield to evils.

## U.

Uberrien fides. [L.] A experabundant faith.

Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum. [L.] (Lew)

Where the law is uncertain, there is no law. Ubi lapeus? Quid feci? [L.] fallen? What have I done? Where have I Ubi libertas, ibi patria. [L.] Where liberty is, there are the boss. Ubique patriem remnisci. [L.] Evory where to remember our country.
Und nee. [L.] With one voice.
Un bienfait n'est jameie perdu. [Fr.] A kindness is never lost. Un Dien, un rei. [Fr.] One God, one king Unguibus et restro. [L.] With talons and beak; tooth and nail. Unguis in ulcers. [L.] A claw or nail in the wound. Un homme cossu. [Fr.] A rich, substantial man. Uni aquus virtuti, atque ejus aminis. [L.] Friendly only to virtue, and to her friends. Union virtus necesseria. [L.] Virtue is the only thing necessary.

On le severes. [Fr.] One I will serve.

The severes deficit alter. [L.] When one is plucked away, another will not be wanting. In roy, une foy, une loy. [Old Fr.] One king, one faith, one law.

Un set d'arfois dage. [Fr.] A most egragient fool. On set treuve tenjours un plus set qui l'admire. [Fr.] A fool always finds a greater foul te [Fr.] admire him Un tiens vont minux que dons tu l'aura, Tr. 1 One take it is worth more than two then shall hane it. Unse lepsendi. [L.] Usage in speaking.
Ut americ, amelilis ests. [L.] That you may be loved, be deserving of love.
Ut open genetries. [L.] As been practice pometry. Olcumpus placusrit Des. [L.] As it shall plane God. Utinam noster accet. [L.] Would that he wen ours, or on our aid Other of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control Of quimus, quando ut volumes non first. [L. When we cannot do as we wish, we must to as we can. Ot quotanque paratus. [L.] Prepazod fot evuy event, or on every side.

Utrum herum marie accipe. [L.] Take which you like. Ot senesten ficeris, its et meter. [L.] As yet have sown, so shall you reap.
Ot supra. [L.] As above stated, or cited. V. Fecuse cental covern introne. [L.] The traveler who has an empty pures, may sing before the highwayman.

Pe victis. [L.] Wor to the vanquished.

Pelect quantum cales potest. [L.] Let it pass for what it is worth. Fold enchore virtus. [L.] Virtue is an enchor. Valets et plessitts. [L.] Parewell and applied.
Famines et mutabile semes forums. [L.] Wome. Variant et mutabile semper femena. [L.] Volus of remis. [L.] With sails and ours.

Volus in speculem. [L.] As in a looking-glas

Venselis popular, vensile curis petrum. [L.] To

people are venal, and the senate is equal venal. Pendidit his ours patriam. [I.] This man said his country for gold.

Penonum in sure hibitar. [I.] Poison is drust from a goldenwessel. Venienti occurrite merbo. [L.] Moet the dimen at its approach. at its approach.

Peniunt a data sagista. [L.] The arrows, a incitements to love, comes from the down.

Penius secundis. [L.] With favorable winds.

Penius affund n'a point d'oresiles. [Fr.] A leagry helly has no care. The arrows, of Fore incress potait des. [L.] The godden was known by her walk.

Forbum sat aspisati. [L.] A word to the win

Voritae edium parit. [L.] Truth begets have. Poritatic simplex oratio cst. [L.] The language of truth is simple.

Poritate visit. [L.] Truth conquers.

Fortice visit. [Fr.] Truth without fear.

is refliciont.

Vestigia nulla retrorsua. [L.] There are no traces backward, or returning footsteps.

Votera extellimus, recentium inc extol what is ancient, and neglect what is modern.

Fig militarie. A military way.
Fig trite, vie tute. [L.] The beaten path is the rafe path.

Victori is concordit cresoit. [L.] Victory in creases by concord.

Fides meliera probeque, deteriora sequer. [L.] I see and approve the better things, but I follow the worse. Viejo amador, invier An am-

leje amader, invierne cen fler. [Sp.] orous old man is like a winter flower.

Figilantibus, [L.] To the watchful.

Figilantibus, non dermientibus, servit lez. [L.]

The law protects those who watch, not the negligent against their own carelessness.

Pigiate et orate. [L.] Watch and pray.

Piguate et orate. [Fr.] Strength is from above.

Viscut amorpherie. [L.] The love of our country prevalls.

Vincit omnia veritae. [L.] Truth conquers all things.

Vincit, qui se vincit. [L.] He conquers, who conquers himself.

Pires acquirit sunds. [L.] It acquires strength as it goes.

Fireseit vulners virtus. [L.] Virtue flourishes

from a wound. Viri infelicie procul amiei. [L.] Priends are far

from a man who is unfortunate Fir sepit qui pence lequitur. [L.] He is a wise man who says but little.

firtus arieto fortier. [L.] Virtue is stronger than a battering-ram.

Firtue in actione consistit. [L.] Virtue condata in action.

Firtus in arduis. [L.] Virtue or valor in difficulties.

Virtue incendit viree. [L.] Virtue rouses strength. Firtus landatur et alget. [L.] Virtue is praised

and freezes. Firtus millie scute. [L.] Virtue is a thousand

shields. Firtus requiei nescie serdide. [L.] Valor which knows not mean repose

Virtue semper viridie. [L.] Virtue is always flourishing.

Firtus sola nobilitat. [L.] Virtue alone ennobles. Firtus sub sruce crescit, ad others tendens. [L.]

Virtue grows under the cross, and looks to raven

Firtus vincit invidiam. [1..] Virtue overcomes envy.

Firtute et fide. [L.] By virtue and faith ; - le-bore, toil ; - numine, heaven ; - opera, industry.

Firtute, non astutid. [L.] By virtue, not by craft. Firtute, non verbie. [L.] By virtue, not by

words. Firtute effeti. [L.] By virtue of his office.
Firtute effeti. [L.] Content in virtue.
Firtute securus. [L.] Safe through virtue.

For non semper virst. [L.] The spring does not Firtuit nikil electet at armie. [L.] Nothing can always flourish. resist valor and arms. Virtuti, non armie, fide. [L.] I trust to virtue,

not to arms. Virtutis amore. [L.] Through the love of virtue. Virtutie averum premium. [L.] The reward of

the virtue of ancestors. Virtutis fortuna comes. [L.] Fortune is the

companion of virtue, or valor. Vis conservatriz nature. [L.] The preserving

power of nature. Viser d deux buts. [Fr.] To aim at two marks. Vis medicatriz nature. [L.] The healing power

of nature. Vis unita fortior. [L.] United force is the stronger.

Vite postscenie celent. [L.] They conceal that part of life which is passed behind the acenes.

Vita via virtus. [L.] Virtue is the way of life. Vitem impenders vere. [L.] To stake one's life for the truth.

Vite sine literie more est. [L.] Life without literature is death.

Vities neme sine nascitur. [L.] No man is born without his faults.

Vivat respublica. [L.] Long live the republic; -regine, the queen; -rex, the king.

Vice la république. [Fr.] Long live the repub-

lic. Vivere sat vincere. [L.] To conquer is to live enough.

Vive, vale. [L. Live, and be well : - pl., vivite et valete.

Vivida vis animi. [L.] The active force of the mind. Fivit post funera virtue. [L.] Virtue survivea

the grave. Vivre or n'est pas respirer, c'est agir. [Pr.]
To live is not merely to breathe, but to act.

Viz es nestre voco. [L.] I can scarcely call these things our own. Voild une autre chees. [Fr.] That is quite

another thing.

nucturer tining.

Poir le dessens des cartes. [Fr.] To see the other side of the cards:—to be in the secret.

Polo, nen releo. [L.] I am willing, but not able.

Polityeur. [Fr.] A light horseman.

Pola vita mea. [L.] My life is devoted.

Vous y perdret voe pas. [Fr.] You will there lose your steps, or labor.

Vez et preterea nikil. [L.] Voice and nothing more; sound without ser

Vez faucibus hesit. [L.] The voice, or words,

rez pucisus ment. [L.] The voice, or words, stuck in the throat.

Vez populi, sex Dei. [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.

Vulgd. [L.] Commonly.

Vulnus immedicabile. [L.] An incurable wound.

Pultus of insidex arisine. [L.]

is the index of the mind.

Z.

Zonam perdidit. [L.] He has lost his purse. Zonam solvere. [L.] To unlosse the virgin

### BRIEF ACCOUNT

### OF THE

# PRINCIPAL DEITIES, HEROES, &c.

### IN THE FABULOUS HISTORY OF THE GREEKS AND ROMANS.

Ach'e-ron. The son of Sol and Terra, changed by Jupiter into a river of hell or the infernal

regions; - used also for hell itself.

A-childes. (The hero of Homer's Iliad.) The son of Peleus, king of Thrace, and Thetis, - a Greek, who signalized himself in the Trojan war, and having been dipped by his mother in the River Styx, was invulnerable in every part except his right heel, but was at length killed by Paris with an arrow,

A'cis. The son of Faunus, a Sicilian shepherd, who was killed by Polyphemus, because he had obtained the affections of Galatea,

A-crī''sj-ūs. King of Argos, killed ignorantly with a quoit, by his grandson Perseus.

Ac-tæ'on. c-tæ'qu. The son of Aristeus, and a famous hunter, who, having surprised Diana as she was bathing, was turned by her into a stag,

and killed by his own dogs.

Ad-me'tus. A king of Thessaly, and husband of Alcestis, remarkable for his misfortunes

and piety

A-do'nis. A seautiful youth beloved by Venus. A-dras'tos. King of Argos, and one of the seven chiefs who sacked Thebes.

Æ's-cus. One of the infernal judges. Æ-ge'rj-a. A beautiful nymph, worshipped by

the Romans, particularly by the ladies. Æ-ge'us. A king of Athens, who gave name

to the Ægean Sea by drowning himself in it. The shield of Jupiter. A king of Argos, and son of Thy-A.gis'thus. estes, killed by Orcates for having murdered

his father. Æ-gyp'tus. Son of Helus and brother of Dan-aus, who had fifty sons married to their fifty

cousins, the daughters of Danaus.

E-ne'as, (the hero of Virgil's Eneid.) A Tro-Jan prince, the son of Anchises and Venus, who, surviving the destruction of Troy, sailed into Italy, and succeeded King Latinus.

A-CES'TES. The son of Crinisus and Egesta, E'o-lus. The god of the winds and storms.

a king of Sicily, who entertained Eneas and
Anchises.

Es'a-cus. The son of Priam, who threw him
self into the sea, in pursuit of the nymph Hesperia, and was changed by Thetia into

cormorant.

Æs-cy-la'pj-as. The god of medicine, and the son of Apollo, killed by Jupiter with a theoderbolt on account of his skill, and particularly for having restored Hippolytus to life. Æ/thon. One of the four horses of the ma.

Ag-a-mem'non. King of Mycens and Argos, brother to Menelans, and commander-inchief of the Grecian army at the siege of

Ag-a-nip/pe. A fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, consecrated to Apollo and the Mass. jax. The son of Telamon, and, next to Achilles, the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Al'bi-on. The son of Neptune, who went into Britain, where he established a kingdom.

Al-ces'te, or Al-ces'tis. The daughter of Po-lias and wife of Admetus, brought back from hell by Hercules.

Al-crides. A patronymic or title of Bercules. Al-crides. A king of Pheacia, who come tained Ulysses when he was shipwrecked Alc-mo'na. The mother of Hercules.

Ale-mo'no. The mother of Hercules, Ale-cy'o-na. The daughter of Neptune, and wife of Ceyx, who, on hearing of her husband's death, throw herself into the sea, and was changed into a king-fisher.

A-lec'to. One of the three Puries. A-maz'o-nêş, (Eng. Xm'ş-zönş.) A nation of warlike women in Cappadocia.

Am'mon, or Ham'mon. A title of Japan

among the Libyans. A little of Japan among the Libyans. Am-ph'en. The son of Jupiter and Antises, who built the city of Thebes by the musical his harp. He and his brother Zethna are more ported to have invented music. Am-phj-tri'te. The daughter of Oceanus and

Tethys, goddess of the sea, and wife to Nep

tune.

An-chi'ess. The son of Capys, and father of As-ty's-nix.

Æneas, whom his son Æneas carried on his dromache. aboulders out of the flames of Troy. n-drom's-che. The daughter of Ection, king

An-drom's-che.

of Thebes, and wife of Hector.

An-drom'e-da. The daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, who, contesting with Juno and the Nereids for beauty, was exposed to a sea-monster, but was delivered and married by Perseus.

An-ta'us. The son of Neptune and Terra, a famous giant, killed by Hercules.

An-tig'o-ne. The daughter of Œdipus and Jo-

casta, famous for her filial picty. A-nā'bis. An Egyptian deity having a dog's

head.

An Egyptian deity, called also Serapis, and Osiris, and worshipped under the shape of an ox, in token of his having taught the

Bgyptians the art of husbandry.

A-pöl'ls. The son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music, poetry, eloquence, medicine, and the fine arts. Mount Parnassus was his favorite residence, and he had oracles at

Delos and Delphi.

-rach'ne. A Lydian virgin, turned into a spider for contending with Minerva at spin-

Ar-chi-mē'dēş. A famous mathematician of Syracuse

The Jop a-gi'tz, (Eng. Xr-e-5p's-gites.) The judges of the Areopagus at Athens.

Ar-e-thū'ss. One of Diana's nymphs, the daughter of Nereus and Doris, who was

changed into a fountain. Ar-go-nau'tm, (Eng. Ar'go-nauts.) The com-panions of Jason, in the ship Argo, who went to Colchis in search of the golden fleece.

Trys. The son of Arestor, said to have a hundred eyes; but being killed by Mercury when appointed by Juno to guard Io, she put his eyes on the tail of a peacock.

3-ri-dd'ne. The daughter of Minos, who, from love to Theseus, gave him a clew of thread which guided him out of the Cretan labyfinth, and she became his wife; but being afterwards deserted by him, she was married

to Bacchus, and made his priestess.

A-ri'on. A lyric poet of Methymna, who, in his voyage to Italy, saved his life from the cruelty of the mariners by means of dolphins, which the sweetness of his music brought

together.

The son of Apollo, a rural deity Ar-is-tm'us. who taught mankind to extract oil from the olive, to make honey, butter, &c.

Ar-sīn'o-8. The mother of Æsculapius. Ar'to-mis. The Greek name of Diana. Her

festivals were called Artemisis

As-call'a-phile. The son of Acheron and Nox, turned into an owl by Ceres, for informing Pluto that Proserpine had eaten some grains of a pomegranate: - also a son of Mars, and

one of the Argonauts.

As-ck'ni-us, or I-u'lya. The only son of Æneas and Crousa, and founder of the city of Alba

in Italy.

The son of Oceanus and Tethys,

shous. The son of Oceanus and Tethys, and king of Bosotia, changed into a river for

rebelling against Jupiter.

As-tra's. The goddess of justice; changed into the constellation Virgo.

The only son of Hector and Andromache.

At-a-lan'ta. A princess of Scyros, who consented to marry that one of her suitors who should outrun her. Hippomenes was the successful competitor.

λ'te. Daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of discord.

At'las. One of the Titans, and king of Mau-ritania, who is said to have supported the world on his shoulders, and was turned into a mountain by Perseus.

A'tre-us. The son of Pelops and Hippodamia, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

At'ro-pos. One of the three Fates.

Au'ge as, or Au-ge'as. One of the Argonauts, and afterwards king of Elis. It was one of the labors of Hercules to cleanse his stables of the filth which had been collecting for thirty years.

Au-rē/ra. The goddess of the morning. Au-töl/y-cus. One of the Argonauts, Au-rō'ra. of Mercury and Chione, and a notorious thick

В.

BAC-EHXN'TES. Priestosses of Bacchus. Bac'chus. The son of Jupiter and Semele, and the god of wine and of drunkards.

the god of wine and of drunkards.

Bas-ekri-dēs. Votaries of Bacchus.

Bel-lēr'o-phôn. The son of Glaucus, king of
Egypt, very beautiful. With the aid of the
house Pegasus, he destroyed the Chimera.

Bel-lôra. The goddess of war, and sister of

Mars.

Bē'lus. The son of Neptune and Libya, and one of the first kings of Babylon or Assyria, one of the first kings of babyton or Assyria, to whose statue divine honors were paid, and to whom a magnificent temple was built. Bo'nn De's. A name given by the Greeks to. Ops. Vesta, Cybele, and Rhea, and by the Latins to Fauna or Fatua: her sacrifices were performed secretly, or by night, and by women only.

Bo're as. The son of Astrous and Aurora; the

name of the north wind.

Brj-ā'ro-ŭs. A giant that warred against heav-en, and was feigned to have had fifty heads and one hundred hands. He is also called Ageon. Brises, priest of Jupiter, given to Achilles upon the taking of Lyrnessus in the Trojan war, but was afterwards forced from him by

Agamemnon. g-si'ris. The son of Neptune and Libya, a tyrant of Egypt, and a monstrous giant, who By-sī'rjs. fed his horses with human flesh, and was

killed by Hercules. yb'lis. The daughter of Miletus, who wept herself into a fountain through love of her brother Caunus.

C.

CA'cus. The son of Vulcan, a most notorious robber, slain by Hercules for stealing his ozen.

Cid'mus. The son of Agenor, king of Phonel

Greek alphabet.

The son of Vulcan, a robber. Coc'u-lus. Dal'chas. A famous soothsayer in the Grecian

army, engaged in the Trojan war. Cal-li'o-pë. One of the Muses, who presided over elequence and epic poetry.

Co-lyp'so. One of the Oceanides, and one of the daughters of Atlas, who reigned in the Island Ogygia, and entertained Ulysses A famous queen of the Volsci, who Ca-mil'la.

opposed Aneas on his landing in Italy.

Cap's-neus. A famous Grecian, killed by a

stone at the siege of Thebes.
Cas-săn'dra. The daughter of Priam and Hecuba, endowed with the gift of prophecy by Apollo.

Cas-tal'i-des. The Muses, so called from the fountain Castalius, at the foot of Parnassus. Cis'tor. A son of Jupiter and Leda. He and his twin brother Pollux shared immortality

alternately, and were formed into the con-stellation Gemini.

stellation Genizi.
C8'cröps. A very rich Egyptian, the founder and first king of Athena, who instituted marriage, alturs, and sacrifices.
Centairit, (Eag. C8n'thurs.) A people of Thessaly, half men and half horses, vanquished by Thessaly.

quished by Thoseus.

5r'bo-rus. The three-headed dog of Pluto,
which guarded the gates of hell. Hercules Căr'be-rus. overcame and brought him away.

Ce'ree. The daughter of Saturn and Cybele, and goddess of corn, harvest, and flowers. Chā'rön. The son of Brebus and Nox, and ferryman of hell, who conducted the souls of the dead, in a boat, over the River Styx and Acheron

Cha ryb'die. A ravenous woman, turned by Jupiter into a very dangerous gulf or whirl-pool on the coast of Sicily.

Chi-me'ra. A strange monster of Lycia, killed

by Bellerophon.

Chi'ron. The son of Saturn and Phillyra, a Centaur, who was preceptor to Achilles, taught Æsculapius physic, and Hercules astronomy; and who was made the constellation Sagittarius.

Chry-se'is. The daughter of Chryses, priest of Apollo, famed for beauty and for her skill in embroidery. She fell to Agamemnon's lot in the course of the Trojan war, but was afterwards restored, in order to stop a plague amongst the Grecians, which Apollo had sent at the request of her father.

Cir'co. The daughter of Sol and Perse, a noted enchantres

Cli's. One of the Muses. She presided over history. Clotho. One of the three Fatos.

The faithless wife of Aga-Ciğt-em-něs'tra. memnon, killed by her son Orestes for her

crimes.

The son of Æther and Tellus, and one of the most ancient of the gods. ol-li'na. The goddess of hills.

Col-li'na. The goddess of him. Co'mus. The god of revelry, feasting, and joility. Co-ro'nis. A nymph changed by Minerva into

a crow,

Cor-y-ban'tes. Priests of Cybele.

cia, the founder of the city of Thebes, and Cre-a'es. The daughter of Prism, and wife of the reputed inventor of sixteen letters of the

Cro'cus. A young man who was commercial of the nymph Smilax, and changed into the flower of the name of croccas.

Crue'sus. The king of Lydin, and the richest man of his time

C@'pid. The son of Mars and Ver brated deity; the god of love, and love ined.

Cyb'e-18. The daughter of Curbus and Turn,
the wife of Saturn, and the mother of the
mods. She is said-1 and the gods. She is called also Rhes, Ope, Bons But,

Cýckps. Vulcan's workmen, giants who h only one eye, in the middle of their furnher and were stain by Apollo in a pique a

Jupiter.

Cyc'nus. A son of Mars, killed by Herenies. Cyn'thj-a. A surname of Dinna. Cyn'thj-üs. A surname of Apelle

## D.

DIC'TY-Li. Priests of Cybele.

ted's-lüs. A most ingenious artist and asti cer of Athens, who formed the Cretan leb Deed'a-lüs. Da-na'i-des.

cer of Athens, who formed the Cretan hay-rinth, and invented the anger, and, plus plumb-line, saw, and masts and sails for ship, n-ni'i-der. The fifty daughters of Dansus, king of Argos, all of whom, except Bypern-nestra, killed their husbands on the first night after marriago, and were therefore deemed by draw water out of a deep well, and eternally to pour it into a cask full of holes. The daughter of the River Page

Daph'ne. The daughter of changed into a laurel-tree.

Dispiring. A shepherd of Sicily, and see of Mercury. He was educated by the mysells and inspired by the Muses with the leve of and see of

poetry.

Dards-nds. The son of Jupiter and Electra and founder of Troy. De-ids-mile. The daughter of Lycomeder king of Seyros, wife of Achilles, and moths of Pyrrhus. De-iph'o-bus. The son of Priam and Hees

who married Helena after the death of Paris. but was betrayed by her to the Greeks.

Dij-a-nt'ra. The daughter of Cheens, and wit of Hercules, who killed herself in despair, because her husband burnt himself to avail the terment occasioned by the poisoned shift that she had given him to regain his love, according to the direction of Nessus, the con-

taur, from whom she received it. 8'lös. An island in the Ægean Sea, who Apollo was born, and where he had a fame Dë'lös. oracie.

Děl'phī. A city of Phocis, famous for an emale

Del'pni. A cuy of ruccus, namous log an Cinese of Apollo.

Defi-ca'li-ön. The son of Prometheus, and him of Thessally, who, with his wife Pyrrha, we preserved from the general delarge, and speopled the world by throwing stones behind them, as directed by the oracle.

Dr-a'na. The daughter of Jupiter and Las and the goddess of hunting, chastity, and marriage.

Dic-tyn'na. A symph of Crote, and one of the attendants of Diana.

Bu'da. The queen of Carthage, daughter of Belus, and wife of Sicheus. She built Car-thage, and, according to Viryil, entertained Æneas on his voyage to Italy, and stabbed herself through despair, because Æneas left her.

DI-q-mē'dēş. The son of Tydeus, and king of Ætolia, who gained great reputation at Troy, and who, with Ulysses, &c., carried off the

Palladium.

Palladium.
D7.-2/ne. A nymph, and the mother of Venus.
D7.-2/ne. A nymph, and the mother of Thebes,
dragged to death by a mad bull.
D7s. A title of Pluto, and a god of the Gauls.
D7s'cō. An Athenian lawgiver, so severe as to
punish every crime with death.
D7s'c-dēg, (Eng. D7s'cd.) Nymphs who presided over the woods.

EcH'o. The daughter of Aer, or Air, and Tellus, who pined away through love for Narcianus.

The daughter of Agamemnon and i-lěc'tra. Clytemnestra, who instignted her brother Orestes to revenge their father's death upon their mother and Ægisthus.

5-ly"vi-um. The happy residence of the virtuous after death.

Sn-cěl'a-dus. The son of Titan and Terra, and the strongest of the giants, who conspired against Jupiter, and attempted to scale heaven. En-dym'j-74. A shepherd and an astronomer

of Caria, condemned to a sleep of thirty years.

B-pe us. An artist, who made the Trojan horse, and invented the sword and buckler. Er's-to. One of the Muses: - she presided over

lyric and amorous poetry. fernal deity: - a river of hell, and often used by the poets for hell itself. B-rin'nys. The Greek name for the Eumeni-

B-fin'nys. The street name of the Furies.
Ba-men'i-des, A name of the Furies.
Ba-phorbus. The son of Panthous, slain by Menclaus in the Trojar war. Eu-phros'y-ne. One of the three Graces.

Eu-ry'a-le. A queen of the Amazone: - alse one of the three Gorgons.

Ed-ry's-lus. A Peloponnesian chief in the Tro jan war: — also a Trojan and a friend of Nisus, for whose loss Æneas was inconsolable. Eā-ryd'j-cē. The wife of Orpheus, killed by a screent on her marriage day.

Ea-ryl'o-chus. One of the companions of Ulysses, and the only one who was not changed

by Circu into a hog. d.rje'the-us. The son of Sthenelus, and Ed-ry'the us. The son of Sthenelus, and king of Mycene, who, at Juno's instigation, set his brother Hercules twelve difficult labors. E4-ter'pe. One of the Muses — the one who presided over music.

FITES, or PIE'CE. Powerful goddesses, who precided ever the birth and the life of mankind, were the three daughters of Noz and Brebus, named Clothe, Lachesis, and Atropos. Clotho was supposed to hold the distaff, Lachesis to draw the thread of human life, and Atropos to cut it off.

Attopos to care to m.

Pau'ns. A Roman deity, the wife of Faunus.

Pau'ni, (Esg. Fauns.) Rural deities, described as having the legs, feet, and ears of goats, and the rest of the body human.

Pau'nus. A king of Italy about thirteen hundred was a R. C. of the factority and the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs of the legs

dred years B. C.; fond of agriculture, and

Po-ro'nj-a.

revered as a deity. e-ro'n;-a. The goddess of woodlands and groves.

Pid'i-us. A deity by whom the Romans gen-

erally swore. Plora. The goddess of flowers and gardens.

For nax. A goddess of com and bakers.
For ta'na. A powerful deity, the goddess of fortune, from whose hand were derived riches

and poverty, happiness and misery ; - said to be blind. Fü'rjes. The three daughters of Nox and Ach-

eron, Alecto, Tisiphone, and Megera. They were armed with snakes and lighted torches, and were represented as ministers of the vengeance of the gods.

## G.

GXL-4-TE'4. A sea-nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris, passionately loved by Polyphomus

Gan-y-mê'dêş, (Eng. Gan'y-mêde.) The son of Tros, king of Troy, whom Jupiter, in the form of an eagle, snatched up and made his cup-

bearer, instead of Hebe.

Gé'ni-L. Spirits, demons, or guardian angels,
who presided over the birth and life of men. G8'ry-on. A monster, represented as having three bodies and three heads, and as having fed his oxen with human flesh, and was there-

fore killed by Hercules.

8r'dj-is. A husbandman, but afterwards Gör'di-ds. king of Phrysia, remarkable for tying a knot of cords, on which the empire of Asia de-pended, in so very intricate a manner, that Alexander, unable to unravel it, cut it asun-

der. Ger gons. The three daughters of Phorcus and Ceto, named Sthene, Eurysis, and Meducs. Their bodies were covered with impenetrable scales, their hair entwined with serpents; they had only one eye betwirt them, and they could change into stones those whom they looked on.

Gri'cos. Three goddesses, represented as beau-tiful, modest virgins, and constant attendants on Venus. Their names are Aglais, Euphree-yns, and Tablis.

# Н.

A Theban prince, who slew him HE'MON. self on the tomb of Antigone for love.

Him-s-dry's-des, (Eng. Him's-dry-sde.)

Nymphs who lived in the woods, and presided over trees.

Har'pice. The three daughters of Neptune and Terra, named Aelle, Colone, and Oupeta

winged monsters with the faces of virgins, the bodies of vultures, and hands armed with

claws.

Har-pic'ra-têş. The Egyptian god of silence. Hê'be. The daughter of Juno, goddess or youth, and Jupiter's cap-bearer, banished from heaven on account of an unjucky fall.

Hōc'ş-tē, (Eng. Hōc'şta.) A goddom, called Diene on earth, Lene in heaven, and Heests

or Preservine in hell.

lic'tor. The son of Priam and Hecuba, the
most valiant of the Trojans, and slain by Hěc'tor. Achilles.

Hec'y-ba. The daughter of Dimas, king of Thrace, and wife of Priam, who tore her eyes

out for the lose of her children, and was turned into a bitch for railing at the Grecians. el'e-ns, (Eng. Hel'en.) The daughter of Héi'e-na, (Eng. Héi'en.) The daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and wife of Menciaus, the most beautiful woman of her age, who, running away with Paris, occasioned the Trojan war.

Hel'o-nus. The son of Priam and Hecuba, spared by the Greeks for his skill in divination

spared by the Groeks for his skill in all limitod.

Boll's-8t. The three daughters of Sol (the sun and Clymene, Lampethuse, Lampeth, and Phathuse, changed into poplars for immenting greatly the death of their brother Phatton.

Balle. The daughter of Athamas, who, flying from her step-mother Ino, was drowned in the Pontic Sea, and gave it the name of Hellerton!

leenont.

M8r-s-cil'dz. The descendants of Hercules. Hër'cu-lës. The son of Jupiter and Alemena, the most famous hero of antiquity, remarka-ble for his great strength, and celebrated for his treelve labors.

The Greek name of Mercury.

Her-mi'o-në. The daughter of Mars and Ve-nus, and wife of Cadmus, who was changed

nus, and wise of Cadmus, who was changed into a serpent:— also a daughter of Menelaus and Helena, married to Pyrrhus. Biro. A beautiful woman of Sestos, in Thrace, and priestoss of Venus, whom Leander of Abydos loved so tenderly, that he swam over the Hellespont every night to see her; but at length being unfortunately drowned, she threw herself, in despair, into the sea.

He-st'o-nā. The daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, delivered from a sea-monster by therether.

Hercules.

Hes-për'i-dës. Three nymphs, daughters of Hesperus, who guarded the golden apples

which Juno gave to Jupiter. Hěs'pę-rus, or and brother to Atlas; changed into the evening star.

Rip-pöl'y-tüs. The son of Theseus and Antiope, or Hippolyte, who was restored to life by Asculapius, at the request of Diana.

Hip-pom'e-don. The son of Nestmachus, and one of the seven Grecian chiefs in the war against Thebes.

Hip-pom'e-nee. A Grecian prince, who, beat-ing Atalanta in the race by throwing golden

ing Atalanta in the race by throwing goscon apples before her, married her. They were changed by Cybele into lions.

Bip-pō'ns. The goddess of horses and stables.

Biy-p-cin'thūs. A beautiful boy, beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. The latter killed him but Apollo changed the blood that was split lines a flower called the Hyaciath.

J'dry. A celebrated monster, er sorpent, w nine, or, according to some, a hundred has which infested the Lake Lerns. It w Hydra. A celeb

killed by Hercules.

Hj-57/1-a. The daughter of Æcculaples, and the goddess of health.

y'lis. The son of Theodamas, remerkably beautiful, and passionately loved by Har-Hỹ'lás. cules.

Hym-o-ne'us, and Hymon. The son of Bee-chus and Venus, and god of marriage.

I-Ic'EHUS. A surname of Bacche 19-ras. The son of Declalas, who, flying with his father out of Crete into Sicily, and lc'a-răs. soaring too high, melted the wax of his wi and fell into the sea, - thence called the Icarian Sea.

I-don'e-neus. A king of Crote, whe was insished for sacrificing his son on account of a vow which he had made in a tempest.

The daughter of Inachus and Iss turned by Jupiter into a cow, and worshipped after her death, by the Egyptians, under the

name of Isis.

Iph-ig-nl's. The daughter of Agamement and Clytennestra, and a priestees of Dissa.

Pris. The daughter of Thaumas and Electa. one of the Oceanides, and messenger of Ja

no, who turned her into a rainbow. no, who turned not into a raimnow.

1-to'nus. The son of Deutcalion and king of
Thessaly, reported to have found out the fasion of metals, and the art of coissing mesoy,
[3-1'on. A king of Thessaly, the father of the
Centaura, who killed his own sister, and way
punished by being fastened in hell to a wheel

perpetually turning round.

JI'nus. The son of Apollo and Crelina, first king of Italy, who, receiving the ba-ished Saturn, was rewarded by him with the knowledge of husbandry, and of things past knowledge of husbandry, and of things past and future. He is represented with two faces; and his temple at Rome was always open in time of war, and shut in time of

poace.
i'een. The leader of the Argonauts, who eltained the golden fleece at Colchia.
o-cas'ts. The daughter of Menenceus, and lo-căe'ta.

Ja'na. The daughter of Saturn and Ope, sister and wife of Jupiter, the great queen of heaven, and of all the gods, and goddees of marriag

and births.

Ja'pi-tor. The son of Satura and Ops, the spreme deity of the heathen world, the met powerful of all the gods, and governor of all

Le-Sc'o-Sn. The son of Priam and Hecube, and high priest of Apollo, who opposed the recep-tion of the wooden horse into Troy. He and

his two children were killed by serpents.

-on-e-don. A king of Troy, killed by Hercurles, for denying him his daughter Hesione after he had delivered her from the sea-monster, to which she had been exposed, on ac-count of her father's refusal to pay Neptune and Apollo their reward for building the city walls.

kp'i-thm. Monstrous giants of Thessaly, fa-snous for their battle with the Centaurs, and Lap'i-the. reputed to be the first that tamed horses.

La'res. Inferior gods at Rome, who presided over houses and families

La-ti'nus. A king of Latium in Italy, who first opposed, but afterwards made an alliance with Æness, and gave him his daughter La-

Lap-to'np The daughter of Cœus the Titan and Phebe, and mother of Apollo and Diana.

Lap-vin'j-a. The daughter of Latinus, who was married to Ænees, in consequence of his slaying Turaus in single combat.

La'da. The mother of Castor and Pollux, of Helen and Clytemnenira.

La'ci-fer. The name of the planet Venus, or morning star; said to be the son of Jupiter and Aurora.

Lo-ci'na. A daughter of Jupiter and June, and a goddess who presided over childbirth.

La'na. The moon, the daughter of riyperson and Terra: — Diana's name in heaven. Lyco-me'de. A king of the island Scyros, amongst whose daughters Achilles was, for some time, conceiled in woman's apparel, to

avoid going to the Trojan war.
Lyn'ceās. The only son of Ægyptus who was
not killed by the Danaides on the night of their marriage.

M.

MA-CHA'ON. The son of Æsculapius, a famous Grecian physician, who died at Troy.

Ma'j.a. The daughter of Atlas and Pleione,
and mother of Mercury.

Mar'sy-as. A famous satyr, who, being over-come by Apolio at a trial of skill in music, was flayed by him, and turned into a river of blood in Phrygia.

Man-el'lus. A king of Caria, to whom his wife Artemisia erected a most magnificent monument, called the Mansoluss, and reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. 10-d8's. The daughter of Æctos, and a won-

Me-da'a.

derful sorceress, or magician.

Me-dû'sa. One of the three Gorgons, whose hair Minerva changed into snakes. She was

killed by Persons.

Mo-fa'rs. One of the three Furies.
Mo-fa'rs. One of the three Furies.
Mo-fa'rs.
Mo-fa'

changed into a bird at the request of his mother.

Mën-o-iz'us. The son of Atreus, king of Sparts, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen.

Mën'tör. The faithful friend of Ulysses, the governor of Telemachus, and the wisest man

of his time.

The son of Jupiter and Main, me Mër'cy-ry. senger of the gods, inventor of letters, and god of eloquence, commerce, travellers, and robbers.

MI'das. The son of Gordius, and king of Phrygia, who, entertaining Bacchus, had the power given him of turning whatever he touched into gold; but he had his ears lengthened into the ears of an ass, for giving a verdict for Pan against Apollo, in a trial of singing. Mi'lö. A famous wrestler, or athlete, of Cre-

tona

Mi-ner've. The goddess of wisdom, the arts, and war; produced from Jupiter's brain. Mi'nos. The son of Jupiter and Europa, and

king of Crete; distinguished for his justice, and made supreme judge in the infernal regione

Min'o-thur. A celebrated monster, half man and half bull, killed by Theseus. Mno-möe'y-në. The goddess of memory, and the mother of the nine Muses.

Mo'mus. The son of Nox, and god of folly and pleasantry.
Mör'phe-ds. The minister of Nox and Sozumus,

and god of dreams.

Brg. The daughter of Nox, and one of the

Mörş. The daug infernal deities

infernal delues.
Mayee, Nine goddesses, daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over all the liberal arts and the sciences, were the patrons of musicians and poets, and governesses of the feasts of the gods. Their names are Calof musicians and poets, and governesses of the feasts of the gods. Their names are Cal-liope, Clie, Erate, Eutorpe, Melpomens, Poly-hymnia, Terpsichers, Thalia, and Urania.

## N.

NA'IADS. Nymphs of streams and fountains. Nar-cis'sus. The son of Cephisus and Liriope, a very beautiful youth, who, falling in love with his own image in the water, pined away into a flower of the same name.

Nam'e-sts. One of the infernal deities, and the goddess of vengeance. Nep'tane. The son of Saturn and Ops, god of

the sea, and next to Jupiter, the most power-ful deity; represented with a trident in his right band.

Ne-re'i-dee, (Eng. Ne're-Ide.) Sea-nymphs, the fifty daughters of Nerous and Doris, the son and daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. A sea-deity, father of the Nere-Në'ro-us.

ides. Něs'tör. en tier. The son of Neleus and Chloris, and king of Pylos and Messenia. He fought

amp or ryton and moments. He tought against the Centaurs, was distinguished in the Trojan war, and lived to a great age. If nys. The son of Belus, the first king of the mel-pom's-na. One of the Muses, — the one
who presided over tragedy.
Möm'nön. King of Æthhopia, the son of Tithoms and Aurora, and king of Abydon,
killed by Achilles for assisting Priam, and

tona, had her fourteen children killed, and wept herself into a stone.

One of the most ancient of the deities, Mix. and goddess of night.

O-CE-XN'I-DES. Sea-nymphs, daughters of Oceanus; three thousand in number. O-c8's-nus. A powerful deity of the sea, son of Cœlus and Terra.

O-cyp'e-të. One of the three Harpies.

Odd'i-pas. The son of Laius and Jocasta, and king of Thebes, who solved the riddle of the Sphinx, unwittingly killed his father, married his mother, and afterwards ran mad and tore out his own eyes.

Off ne-ds. A king of Calydon, whose country was ravaged by a monstrous boar.

Q-re-a-de, (Eag. O're-de,) Nymphs of the mountains, and attendants upon Diama.

Q-res'tes. The son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and constant friend of Pylades, who revenged the death of his father by slay ing his mother and Ægisthus, and carried away the statue of Diana from Thous.

Ör'phe-as. A celebrated Argonaut, whose skill

in music is said to have been so great that he could make rocks, trees, &c., follow him. O-strip. The son of Jupiter, married to Io, and worshipped by the Egyptians under the form of an ox.

PXL-A-ME'DES. The son of Nauplius, king of Eubora, stoned at the siege of Troy through the false accusation of Ulysses, whose pro tended madness, that he might not go to the Trojan war, he had before found out. il-j-nu'rus. The chief pilot of the ship of Pal-i-nd'rus.

Pal'las. A name of Minerva. Pan. The son of Mercury in. The son of Mercury, and the god of shep-herds, huntsmen, and the inhabitants of the country.

Pan-do'ra. in-dō'rs. A celebrated woman, and accord-ing to Hesiod, the first mortal female that ever lived. Jupiter gave her a box which contained all the evils and miseries of life; but with hope at the bottom.

Par'ce. The Fates. See Fates.

Harjs, or Al-ex-in'der. The son of Priam and Hecuha, a most beautiful youth, who ran away with Helen, and thus occasioned the Trojan war.

Pa-tro'clus. One of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war, a constant friend and compan-ion of Achilles, and slain, in the armor of Achilles, by Hector.

Pag's-sus. A winged horse belonging to Apollo and the Muses, which sprung from the blood of Medusa, when Persous cut off her head.

Ps'lops. A prince of Phrygia, and the son of Tantalus, who was served up before the gods by his own father, and had his shoulder eaten by Ceres, but replaced with an ivory one by Jupiter.

Pç-nā'tēs. Small statues, or household gods. Pç-nēl'ç-pē. A celebrated princess of Greece,

the wife of Ulysses, remarkable for her chap-tity and constancy in the long absence of her husband.

Për'dix. The inventor of the saw and con killed by his uncle Dedalus, but turned by

Minerva into a partridge Per'se-Es. The son of Jupiter and Danas, who vanquished the Gargons, and performed many exploits by means of Medusa's head, and was

made a constellation.

hā'e-tön. The son of Sol and Clymene, who asked the guidance of his father's chariet for Phā'ę-tŏn. one day, as a proof of his divine descent; but set the world on fire, and was therefore

hurled by Jupiter into the River Po. hll-oc-të/tës. The son of Pean, an Phil-oc-të'tës. the Argonauts, who discovered to the Greek the place where the arrows of his companion

Hercules were buried, without which Trey could not have been taken. Philome'ls. The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightin-

gale.
Phil<sup>e</sup>gi-is. The son of Mars and Chryse, and king of the Lapithe, killed and placed under a huge stone in hell by Apollo, for burning his temple. Phœ'be. A name of Diana.

Phœ'bus. A name of Apollo.

PI-ër'i-dëg. A name of the Muses, from Moss Pierius; also, the daughters of Pierius, who the Muses changed into magpies for challeng-

ing them to sing.
Pi-rild'o-lis. The son of Ixion, king of the Lapithe, and intimate friend of Thessus, killed by Cerberus.
Pla'to. The son of Saturn and Ops. brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and the god of the infernal regions.

'd'tus, The son of Jasius and Ceres, and the

god of riches.
Pöl'lux. Twin brother of Castor. See Caster.

Polyd's-mis. A famous wrestler, or athleta, who strangled a lion, lifted a mad hull, and stopped a coach in full career; but was killed at length in attempting to stop, or sustain, a

falling rock.
Pöl-y-dő'res. The son of Priam and Hecub killed by Polymnester, king of Thrace, for his riches

Pol-y-hym'ni-s, or Polym'ni-s. One of the Muses:—she presided over singing and thatoric.

Pöl-y-phē'mus, (Eng. Pöl'y-phēme.) One of the Cyclops, the son of Neptune, a huge and cruel monster with only one eye in the middle of his forehead, which Ulysses destroyed with a firebrand.

Po-mô'na. The goddess of gardens and fruit

trees.
The last king of Troy, the son of Leomedon, under whose reign Troy was taken Pri'im.

by the Greeks.
Pro'cris. The daughter of Erectheus, king of
Athens, killed through mistake by the un-Athens, killed through mistake by use we erring dart of her husband Cephalus, and

turned by Jupiter into a star.
rog'ne. The daughter of Pandion, king of Prŏg'nę. Athens, and wife of Tereus, changed into a

swallow.

Pro-me'the-as. The son of Japetus. He is said to have stalen fire from heaven to assume

two bodies which he had formed of clay; and he was therefore chained by Jupiter to Mount Caucasus, with a vulture perpetually gnaw-

ing his liver.

Prod er-pine. The daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, wife of Pluto, and queen of hell.

Pro te-us. The son of Oceanus and Tethys, a

sea-god and prophet, who pussessed the power of changing himself into different shapes. Psy'che. A nymph beloved by Cupid, and

made immortal by Jupiter.

Pyg.mā'ij-ön. The son of Belus, and king of Tyre, who slew his brother-in-law Sichsus, for his money.

Pyg'mice. A nation of dwarfs only a span high, carried away by Hercules.

Pyl's-deg. A most constant friend of Orestes. Pyr's-mas and This'be. Two fond lovers of Two fond lovers of Babylon, who killed themselves by the same sword, and were the occasion of turning the sword, and were the occasion of turning the berries of the mulberry-tree, under which they died, from white to a blood color. Y'rhus. The son of Achilles and Deidamia, remarkable for his crueity at the siege of Troy. He was killed by Orestes, at the re-

Ŀ

quest of Pyrrhus's wife.

thou A huge serpent, which was produced from the mud of the deluge of Deucalion, and which Apollo killed, and in memory thereof instituted the Pythian games. Py thon

RE'mus. The elder brother of Romaius, killed by him for ridiculing the city walls, which he had just crected.

Rhid-s-min'thus. Son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Lycia, made one of the three infernal judges on account of his justice and goodness. Eom'y-lüs. The son of Mars and Ilia; he was

thrown into the Tiber by his uncle, but was saved, with his twin brother Remus, by a shepherd; and he became the founder and first king of Rome.

SXR-PE'DON. The son of Jupiter, and king of Lycia, who distinguished himself at the siege of Troy, and was killed by Patroclus.

Spittirinus, (Eng. Sat'urn.) The son of Coulus and Terra, and father of Jupiter. He attempted to devour all his male children; but

tempted to devour all his male children; but heing deposed by Jupiter, he fied into Italy, and taught men husbandry.

Bat'y-ri, (Eng. Sa'tyra.) Demi-gods of the country, and priests of Bacchus; horned monsters, half men and half goats.

Seji'la. The daughter of Nissa, who betrayed her cauntry to Minos by cutting off her father's purple locks, and was turned into a lark:
—also, the daughter of Phorcus, turned, by her rival Circe, into a monster with seven heads.

Bam'e-18. The daughter of Cadmus and Thebe, and mother of Bacchus.

brated queen of Assyria, who built the walls

of Babylon, and was slain by her own sen, Ninyas, and turned into a pigeon.

panion of Bacchus, who lived in Arcadia, rode on an ass, and was every day inebri-Sī-lē'nys. ated.

See-nymphs, or see-monsters, the SI'rens. daughters of Oceanus and Amphitrite. were famed for the sweetness of their voice and so charmed their hearers, that they forgot their employments to listen with e tire attention, and at last died for want of food.

food.
Sis'y-phūs. The son of Æolus, a most crafty prince, killed by Theseus, and condemned by Pluto to roll up hill a large stone, which constantly fell back again.
Sol, (Æng. the sun.) A name of Apollo.
Som'nus. The son of Erebus and Noz, and

the god of sleep.
phinz. A monster, who destroyed herself
because Œdipus solved the enigms or riddle Sphinz. she proposed. Stën'tër. A Grecian, whose voice is reported.

to have been as strong and as loud as the voices of fifty men together.

Syl-va'aus. A god of the woods and forests.

TXN'TA-LÜS. The son of Jupiter, and king of Lydia, who served up the limbs of his sea Pelopa to try the divinity of the gods. He is represented, by the poets, as punished in hell with insatiable thirst, and placed up to the chin in a pool of water, which, however, flows away as soon as he attempts to taste it. Tar'ta-rüs. The part of the infernal regions in which the west impless and criminal ware. in which the most impious and criminal were

punished.
Tel's-mon. The son of Æacus, and king of Salamis, who first scaled the walls when Heecules took the city of Troy, in the reign of

Laomedon. Te-lam's-chia. The only son of Ulysses and Penelope, who went in quest of his father after the siege of Troy. Tër'mi-nüs. The god of boundaries.

Terp-sich'o-re. One of the Muses: - she presided over dancing.

Të'thys. The wife of Oceanus, the mother of rivers, and of about three thousand daughters called Oceanides.

Tha-li'a. One of the Graces:—also one of the Muses:—she presided over festivals, and over comic and pastoral poetry. h8'mis. The daughter of Colus and Terra,

The mis. and goddess of justice.

The'so-us.

he'so is. The son of Ægeus and Æthra, king of Athens, reckoned the next here to Hercules, and famous for slaying the monst Minoser, and conquering the Cinieure.
This'be. See Pyramus.
Ti-siph'o-s. One of the three Furies.
Ti'uin. The son of Colus and Terra, brother

of Saturn, and one of the giants who warred

against heaven.
Ti-thō'nus The son of Laomedon, loved by
Aurora, and turned by her, in his old aga. into a grasshopper.

Thy-ic. The son of Jupiter and Terra, a huge giant, whose body covered nine acres of

Trip-til'e-mis. The son of Oceanus and Terra,

taught husbandry by Ceres.
Tri'ton. The son of Neptune and Amphitrite, a powerful sea-god, and Neptune's trum-

poter.
Tre'l-lis. The son of Priam and Hecuba, slain by Achilles
Tre-phe'n;-Sa. A famous architect of Erginus, the builder of Apollo's temple at Delphi, and whose cave was one of the celebrated oracles of Greece.

Turnes. A king of the Rutuli, in Italy, killed by Æneas in single combat. Tyd'e-üs. The son of Œneus, king of Calydon, a celebrated hero, and conqueror of Eteocles, king of Thebes.

## U.

O-L'ts'sia. King of Ithaca, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus, whose adventures, on his return to Ithaca, after the Trojan war, are the subject of Homer's Trojan war, are the subject of Homer's Odyssey. B-rt'ni- One of the Masse: — she presided over astronomy.

## V.

VE'NUS. One of the most celebrated de of the ancients, the wife of Vulcan, the p dess of beauty, the mother of love, and to

dess of beauty, the monner of sore, am us mistrees of the graces and of pleasure. Ver-tām'nus. A deity of the Romans, whe presided over spring and orchards, and who was the lover of Pomona. Vēs'ta. The sister of Ceres and Jano, the qui-dess of fire, and patroness of vestal vagua. Her mysteries were celebrated by vagua, when the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of the president of th kept lamps perpetually burning in her tempt.
ül'can. The god who presided over five and
workers in metal. He was the son of Jupiter Vůl'can. and Juno, and the husband of Vess, and so deformed that Jupiter kicked him out of heaven into the Isle of Lemmes, where he set up a smith's shop, and forged thuse-bolts for his father.

# Z.

ZEPH'Y-RUS. The son of Boles and Anna, who passionately loved the godden Fiera:— a name for the west wind.

Za'thès and Ckl's-Is. Sone of Bores, king of Thrace, who attended the Argussia, its drove the Harpies from Thrace.

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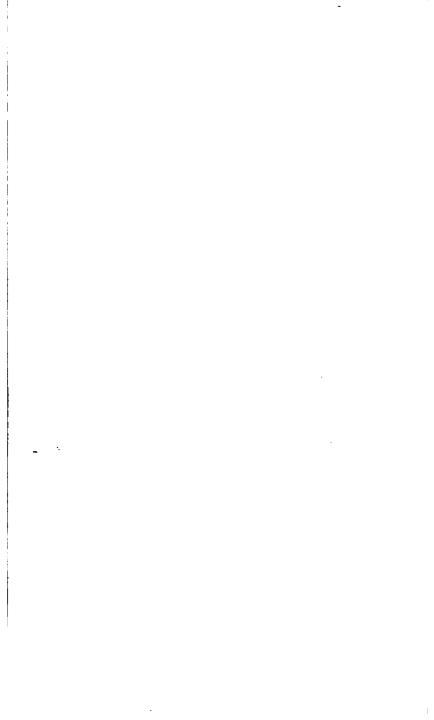
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